



**Minister of Finance's Decree No. (430) of 2021,
Promulgating the Executive Regulations of the Customs Law, Promulgated by Law No. 207
of 2020**

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Minister of Finance

After reviewing

- The Constitution,
- The Penalties Law,
- The Penalties Law Procedures,
- Law no. 308/1955 for the Administrative
- Law No. 12 of 1964, establishing the Egyptian General Institution for Maritime Transport;
- Import and Export Law No. 118 of 1975 and the Implementing Regulations for its provisions issued by Ministerial Decision No. 770 of 2005;
- Maritime Trade Law promulgated by Law No. 8 of 1990;
- Arbitration Law on Civil and Commercial Matters, promulgated by Law No 27 of 1994;
- The Egyptian Trade Law, promulgated by Law No. 17 of 1999;
- The Intellectual Property Rights Protection Law promulgated by Law No. 82 of 2002;
- The Special Nature Economic Zones Law No. 83 of 2002, and the Executive Regulations thereof;
- The Regulating E-Signature Law, promulgated by Law No. 15 of 2004;
- The Investment Law, promulgated by Law No. 72 of 2017;
- The New Customs Law No. 207/2020;
- International Container Safety Convention of 1972;
- A.R.E President's Decree No. 27 of 1995, approving the accession of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the World Trade Organization and the agreements set out by the conclusive instrument on the outcome of Uruguay round for multilateral trade negotiations and the tables of the Egyptian commitments in the fields of commodities and services trading, which were signed in Marrakech, Kingdom of Morocco, on 15/4/1994;
- The A.R.E President's Decree No. 141 of 2003, regarding specialized ports;

- A.R.E President's Decree No. 334 of 2007, approving the accession of the government of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the International Agreement on Facilitation and Coordination of Customs Procedures (Kyoto Agreement);
- Decision of the President of the Arab Republic of Egypt No. 17 of 1967 regarding the approval of the International Postal Agreement and its implementation system;
- Presidential Decree No. 396 of 2020 regarding approval of the accession of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the customs agreement related to the international transport of goods signed in Geneva on November 14, 1975, and the declaration regarding reservations to paragraphs 2 to 6 of Article 57 of the agreement;
- Prime Minister's Decree No. 869 of 2010, regarding the special oversight rules and controls on accepting grants, gifts and donations given by foreign or national entities;
- General Authority for Suez Canal Economic Zone's Decision No. 76 of 2020, promulgating the rules and procedures of the customs system of the Suez Canal Economic Zone;
- Minister of Communications and Information Technology 's Decree No. 361 of 2020;
- Minister of Finance Decree No. 38 of 2021, regarding the advance cargo information (ACI); and Minister of Finance's Decree No. 222 of 2021 regarding the second phase of controls and procedures regarding the Advance Cargo Information (ACI); it has been

Decreed

Article (1)

The Executive Regulations of the Customs Law hereto attached shall be implemented and comes into force.

Article (2)

Excluding the decisions that identify customs services, the Executive Regulations of the Customs Law, promulgated by Minister of Finance Decree No. 10 of 2006 shall be repealed. Moreover, the Executive Regulations of the Customs Exemptions Regulatory Law, promulgated by Minister of Finance' Decree No. 861 of 2005 shall also be repealed. Furthermore, any provision to the contrary of the Executive Regulations hereto attached shall be repealed.

Article (3)

The Minister of Finance shall issue a decree regarding the forms to be used by the Customs Authority, provided that such forms shall be circulated electronically.

Article (4)

This Decree shall be published in the Egyptian Gazette and shall come into force and effect as of the day following the publication date thereof.

Minister of Finance

Dr. Mohamed Maeet

Issued on/...../2021 A/D.

Section (1)

Definitions

Article (1)

For the purpose of implementing the provisions of the present Executive Regulations, the terms and expressions herein below shall have the meaning adjacent thereto:

- 1- Law: Customs Law promulgated with the law no.207/2020.
- 2- **Manifest:** A list describing the entire cargo carried by means of transport, including the goods coming to or arriving in the Country or in transit (directly or indirectly) and the consignment coming through other ports.
- 3- **Manifest Extracts:** A complete data on qualitative goods, extracted from the list of incoming goods and classified according to qualitative specifications, includes the scientific and commercial name, if any, the H.S Code Number. If the data includes prohibited types of goods, these goods shall be inscribed on the list using their real names.
- 4- Post: the Post Public Authority or the companies authorized for post services.
- 5- **Mail Orders:** As defined by the rules of the Universal Postal Union, a group of postal parcels which is to be subject to customs clearance as soon as possible. The customs authority specifies the mail orders that shall be referred by the Post Authority to the competent customs department/unit to undertake the related prescribed procedures.
- 6- **Postal Parcel:** Goods to be transported, according to the Postal Convention, in the name of a certain consignee. Their weight shall not exceed 50 kilograms.
- 7- **Container:** A unit of cargo transport equipment suitable for frequent use of durability sufficient for handling in ports specially designed for transporting goods by one or more means of transport without intermediate reloading so that it can be squeezed and / or handled quickly, so that it is equipped with corner fittings for these purposes and has a size in which the space confined to the four outer lower corners.
- 8- **Inventory:** A survey of the number and weight of consignment parcels, followed by describing the external and internal packages and the rolls contained therein, as well as recording the number of units in every package and roll, including the separate accessories in each package. The commodities are described according to the customs tariff, and all marks and numbers placed on every type of commodities are recorded according to the form prepared for this purpose.
- 9- **Verification:**

- (a) **Prima Facie Verification:** To confirm the validity and integrity of the seals, parcels, containers and spaces below deck.
- (b) **Qualitative Verification:** To verify the type of goods, describe the commodities contained in the parcels opened according to the tariff terms, record the numbers and marks inscribed on each type of goods, and verify every type of goods without surveying the units.
- 10- **Inspection and Examination:** A survey of the number and weight of consignment parcels, followed by a description of the commodities contained in the parcels that shall be opened according to the prescribed examination percentages.
- 11- **Matching:** Matching the items to be reviewed in terms of their number and type on the documents, in particular, the invoice, the packing lists, and the determination of the customs item that shall be implemented.
- 12- **Customs Release Paths:**
 - (a) **Green Path:** Means the direct release of incoming and outgoing of low-risk goods without being opened and after payment of the taxes and duties due, fulfilling the import and export aspects, and meeting the requirements of the inspection entities (if any).
 - (b) **Yellow Line:** means the completion of the documents required for customs release to determine the release path electronically. It is a waiting line and not a path for final release, through which the concerned person or his agent is notified electronically to complete the documents, and in the case that they are submitted, the statement shall be presented to the risk application to determine the path of release electronically (green or red), and in the case that the documents are not submitted, the path is electronically raised to the red path.
 - (c) **Red Path:** means the release according to the applied customs procedures, including inspection and examination according to the prescribed percentages.
- 13- Direct transit:
- 14- Indirect transit:
- 15- Transaction value:
- 16- Identical goods:
- 17- Similar goods
- 18- Reduced value, discounted value
- 19- Calculated value
- 20- **Logistic areas:** Customer service centers that include listing centers, banks, supervisory authorities, information offices, customs windows ... etc.
- 21- **The Electronic Department:** The customs committees which are entrusted with reviewing customs declarations, value, tariffs, and import and export restrictions electronically.
- 22- **Examination and inspection areas:** Located in the storage areas, where the examination and inspection process shall be applied, and the supervisory authorities are located there next to the customs committees.
- 23- **Authorized Economic Operator:** Any participating subject in the International Trade Supply Chain, whether acts as importer, exporter, clearer, warehouse, international transporter, port

or otherwise. Such a party performs an industrial, commercial or service activity and authorized by the Department as Authorized Economic Operator.

- 24- **Financial Adequacy (Ability to Pay):** The company's ability to pay long-term debts and meet its financial obligations, including any related interest, which reflects its ability to resume its operations in the future and achieve expansion and growth in the long term. This is deemed a significant indicator that the company is able to take, maintain and improve its supply chain measures.
- 25- **Verification process in the Economic Operator Program:** A group of procedures undertaken by the competent committee to be formed by the Economic Operator Program to confirm that the applicant company's systems meet the requirements and standards required to be authorized by the Program.
- 26- **Re-evaluation in the Authorized Economic Operator Program:** A set of procedures implemented periodically or when necessary to ensure that companies continue to meet the established standards and requirements for the purpose of evaluation to indicate either the renewal of the capacity in the same list or the promotion to the superior list, or suspension or cancellation of accreditation.
- 27- **The self-evaluation guide for the Authorized Economic Operator Program:** It is a questionnaire that includes the conditions for the accreditation criteria in the Program. The applicant companies for the accreditation undertake to fulfill these conditions based on the systems and processes applied within the company so that the Program can conduct the verification process and determine the percentage of fulfilling the accreditation standards in the program.
- 28- **Mutual Recognition Agreement for Authorized Economic Operator:** An agreement concluded between two or more authorized economic operator programs, whereby such programs mutually recognize their authorized economic operators according to the equal treatment principle.
- 29- **Expensive Goods:** High-value goods or goods subject to high tax categories in the customs tariff.
- 30- **Advance Cargo Information system (ACI):** A system that electronically receives the data and documents of shipments from the Egyptian importer, foreign exporter and transporter before shipping the goods from abroad, in order to approve the shipment and start the procedures with the knowledge of all concerned authorities.
- 31- **Platform (NAFIZA- ECI):** An information platform to realize integrity and coordination of procedures and information among entities concerned with foreign trade and the trade community.
- 32- **E-Signature System (E-TOKEN):** A signature placed on electronic instruments and takes the form of letters, numbers, symbols, signs or otherwise. Such a signature has a unique nature enabling the identification of the signatory and distinguishing him from others.

- 33- **Identification Number (ACID):** An initial customs registration number given to an importer to approve the shipment process.

Chapter 2

Customs Authority and Customs Staff

Section (2)

Customs control procedures to protect Intellectual Property Rights

Article (2)

The competent Intellectual Property Rights Protection Department receives complaints regarding infringement of intellectual property rights and examines and decides on them in coordination with the competent authority of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry or other relevant authorities.

Article (3)

The intellectual property rights owner, beneficial, right to use owner, or their agents shall have the right to file a complaint to the intellectual property rights Department to claim to suspend the release of any goods (commercial goods status) which have not been released or are on their way to the Egyptian ports of arrival. This is if they are claimed to have infringed intellectual property rights (including, copyrights, neighboring rights, trademarks, geographic indicators, industrial designs or forms, patent rights and planning designs of integrated circuits).

Article (4)

The complaint filed to cease releasing any goods shall include the following data and documents:

- a- Complainant's name, profession and position, and his representative's name.
- b- Detailed description of the consignment(s) subject to complaint, including the exporting country, number and date of bill of lading, port of arrival, name of importer and description of goods.
- c- Evidence and documents showing the infringement on intellectual property rights.
- d- A document proving the intellectual property right, usufruct right, or exploitation right required to be protected, and undertaking to be issued by the intellectual property right owner that such intellectual property right or usufruct right has not been transferred to third parties.

- e- A statement from the intellectual property right owner that testify that the owner has not obtained an order on petition from the president of the competent court to undertake one or more conservatory (precautionary) procedures or that no such conservatory (precautionary) procedures have been rejected when he submitted his petition.

Article (5)

The complainant, when files a complaint to the intellectual property rights protection department, shall deposit a cash guarantee to the competent customs by one of the electronic methods or a letter of guarantee equaling 1/4th of the value of the consignment subject to complaint, as appraised by the competent customs department. If the guarantee takes the form of a letter of guarantee, it shall be issued by a bank operating in the Arab Republic of Egypt and shall not include any restriction or restrictive condition. Moreover, in the letter of guarantee, the bank shall undertake to pay the Customs Authority an amount equaling the requested guarantee and that the bank is fully prepared to pay the entire guarantee value on the first demand and to renew the term of the guarantee regardless of any objection lodged by the complainant.

Article (6)

The competent intellectual property rights department shall accept a complaint if it meets all the provisions of Articles (4) and (5) of these Regulations. However, such acceptance shall not prevent the undertaking and finalization of the customs procedures that precede the final customs release. Meanwhile, such customs release process shall be suspended.

Article (7)

All entities having clear evidence (information) that infringements have occurred to intellectual property rights related to unreleased consignments shall serve notice of this information on the Customs Authority.

The intellectual property rights protection department shall undertake procedures to suspend the final release of infringing consignments after confirming the validity and correctness of this information.

Article (8)

Within the next day at most from the date of customs release suspension, the intellectual property rights protection department shall serve notice (taking the form of a registered letter-return receipt requested or by email or by any other means of communication) on the complainant, the complained-against, and the competent authority at the Ministry of Trade and Industry, regarding the procedures undertaken to suspend customs release.

The period of final release suspension shall not exceed ten business days.

Article (9)

Within three business days from the date of receipt of a notice by the importer, the importer or his representative could file a grievance to the Customs Authority Chairman regarding the non-release of the consignment subject to infringement on intellectual property rights. Submitting a grievance does not entail the release of the goods.

Article (10)

A decision on the grievance shall be postponed as long as the complainant submits the matter to the competent court to issue an order to seize the consignment within the period prescribed for this, and the competent department has been notified of this.

In the case of the expiry of this period and the failure to submit evidence indicating that the matter was presented to the competent court, the grievance shall be decided upon and the competent customs shall be notified of the outcome of the decision.

Article (11)

During the release suspension period set forth by Article (8) of these Regulations, the complainant shall obtain an order on petition from the president of the court having competence over the dispute, authorizing the undertaking of one or more conservatory procedures, as appropriate.

Within thirty days from the date of filing the complaint, if the complainant does not serve notice on the intellectual property rights protection department and the competent authority at the Ministry of Trade and Industry, stating that the matter was raised to the court during the release suspension period or that order on petition was issued, the procedures of final release of the consignment shall be undertaken after meeting the related import and control rules. Moreover, the expenses incurred by the customs services for keeping the goods in custody, as determined by the competent authorities, shall be deducted and collected by the Customs Authority or the other concerned authorities from the security or guarantee provided by the complainant.

Article (12)

Without prejudice to the confidential information protection process, the intellectual property rights protection department shall grant the complainant and the complained-against a sufficient and equitable time to inspect the goods whose release was suspended. This is to prove or deny the claim raised by the complainant, indicated in the article(2) of this regulation.

Article (13)

Subject to the provisions of Article 11 of these Regulations, the competent customs department shall return the insurance or guarantee provided by the complainant if a court order is issued suspending the release of the consignment under complaint.

Chapter 2

Customs Control Domain

Article (14)

Except for villages, cities and agricultural, industrial and touristic establishments, the domain of land customs control shall be as follows:

a: Northern Borders

Twenty kilometers from the Mediterranean Sea coast and from the lake's costs located in the North Delta, i.e., (the Manzala, Burullus, Edco and Mariout lakes).

b: Southern Borders

The area located between the Southern parts of the Shallal City, along the latitude 24th, and the political borders separating between the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Republic of Sudan.

c: Eastern Borders

1-Twenty kilometers inside the Suez Canal western cost in the area extending from Port Said City to Suez City.

2-Western Kantara

3- Sinai Peninsula

4-The area extending along the Red Sea Cost, from the southern part of the Suez City to the borders separating between the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Republic of Sudan and moving to the west through the Upper Egypt Governorates boundaries up to the city of Aswan, and then moving along the Nile upstream to the south up to the political borders.

d- Western borders

The area extended from the political borders that separate between the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Republic of Libya up to the longitude 28 to the east from the area of Raas Al Hekma up to the southern borders with Sudan.

Article (15)

The Minister or his delegate could be authorized to undertake special procedures within the domain of his control to have control over goods and prevent customs evasion, subject to the provisions of the article (2) of the Law.

chapter 2

Customs Staff

Article (16)

Importers, exporters, customs clearance agents, shipping companies, transport companies, other offices and companies owned by natural or juridical persons, and other entities related to customs operations shall keep papers, books, instruments, correspondence and documents related to their operations. This is for a period of five years starting from the customs release date and, as regards registers, from the date of endorsing the same in acknowledgement of their completion or closure according to the Trade Law. Moreover, every possessor of foreign goods kept for trading shall keep documents proving their source.

Article (17)

Papers, registers, instruments and documents referred to the Article(16) shall mean the accounting and legal registers set forth by the Trade Law, which are prepared according to the legal form of every company and are requested by the Tax Authority in the course of inspecting and reviewing the company's files. They also mean all documents related to the transactions of imported and exported goods, such as banking statements of account, documentary credits, transaction contracts, purchase orders (from abroad), correspondence with foreigner exporters and all accounting entries proving registration of commercial transactions. They also include the analytical accounting and legal registers related to activities, which are held by the company, and the financial statements jointly with all related complementary notes.

Article (18)

Without prejudice to the laws prescribed for the protection of privacy of habitations, by written permission (warrant) stating the name and capacity of the permitted customs employee and issued by the Customs Authority Chairman or his delegate (whose rank shall not be less than a competent Head of Central Directorate, the customs employee who has the capacity of judicial control could have access to the premises of the persons stated in Article (16) of these Regulations after showing up the permission (warrant) when so requested. This is to review the papers, registers, instruments and documents related to customs operations or proving the source of goods and to carry out the inspection, the post audit and review that follow the customs release and completion the customs clearance. The customs employee could further inspect the goods themselves (if they exist) when so required and could capture (seize) these goods in case of violation and draw up minutes stating the procedures undertaken vis-à-vis the person of concern or his representative and stated his reservations informing him of his legally prescribed rights and duties, and the results of the examination. The customs employee shall thereafter submit a report in this respect to his senior manager on a maximum date of one week from the date of goods' capture (seizure). The Customs Authority Chairman could assign a committee, to be formed by a decision to be issued by him and headed by Head of Central Directorate, to review the cases of goods' capture (seizure) and verify whether, or not, a violation has been committed.

Article (19)

The procedures of audit and post audit after the release of goods shall be pursuant to a written permission from the Chairman of the Authority or his designee based on objective reasons.

The customs employees could review a sample of the data and documents related to the imported or exported consignments during the period of post audit stated in the mandate. Such a review could also include reviewing all the consignments that were imported or exported during the preceding five years, if need be.

Article (20)

A report on the audit and post audit activities shall be prepared after the finalization thereof. The report shall clarify the outcome of the review activities and shall be accompanied by the documents (if any) received by the entity under audit, which support the report. Moreover, the general administration for risk management shall be notified of the outcome of such a report in order to update its standards and criteria.

Without prejudice to the right of the person concerned to file a grievance against the report of the post audit in accordance with the provisions of Article (63) of the law, the Customs Authority shall have the right to recalculate the due taxes and duties if it is proven that their assessment relied on

fraudulent data provided by the importer or his agent. The Customs Authority shall further have the right to undertake procedures as required to direct the dealers with the Customs Authority to cooperate in such post audit.

Article (21)

Without prejudice to the right of the person concerned to file a grievance in accordance with the provisions of Article (63) of the law, The customs taxes and other taxes, duties and Public Treasury dues, which are recorded in the post audit report, shall be claimed to be paid. In case of refusal to pay these entitlements, a notice shall be served on the competent legal department to undertake legal procedures as required to collect the Customs Authority's entitlements.

Article (22)

Employees of the Authority who have the power of a judicial officer, except in cases of seizure and inspection inside Customs departments and in other than the cases of where smuggled goods are traced, comply with the provisions of the law Criminal procedures regarding inspection and seizure procedures.

Section (3)

Customs Tax and Service Charges

Chapter 1

Customs Tax

Customs Tax

Article (23)

Save as excluded by a special provision, the goods that have access to a customs territory shall be subject to the tax prescribed in the customs tariff and to other prescribed taxes and duties. Unless otherwise is set forth by the Law, no incoming imported goods shall be subject to customs release prior to finalization of the customs procedures and payment of the taxes and duties due.

Article (24)

15

Payment of the customs taxes and duties as well as other taxes and duties, collected by the Customs Authority, shall be made by one of the approved electronic collection methods or by deduction through the automated current account system applied by the Customs Authority. Moreover, payment shall be made according to laws and decrees that regulate the use of cashless collection methods.

Article (25)

Taxes on the goods, which fall into a qualitative category according to their weight, shall be calculated based on their net weight. Moreover, customs tax shall apply to the containers and cylinders that are reused on an “as is” basis if they are desired to be released with the final incoming fee.

Article (26)¹

Applications for installment payment of the customs tax owed by machines, equipment, devices, production lines and their parts, which do not enjoy customs exemptions or customs tariff discounts, could be accepted if these goods are imported for production projects. However, installment payment shall be subject to additional tax to be paid jointly with the monthly installment. The maximum period for customs tax payment by installment shall be six months for existing projects and twelve months for projects under construction, against a payment of extra taxes according to the article(15) of the law with the tax settlement. Such a mechanism shall apply according to the following conditions:

a-A letter shall be submitted by the entity, which supervises the activity, stating that the machines, equipment, devices, production lines or their parts are necessary for the purposes of the licensed activity.

b- The entity shall submit an unconditional and irrevocable letter of guarantee or an accepted undertaking to one of the Ministries, Governmental authorities, public authorities, holding companies, or leaders of the main branches of the military force. However, such undertaking shall be signed by the competent minister, the head of the public authority, the head of the department, the chairman of the holding company or his delegate. Such a letter of guarantee or undertaking shall cover the value of the due customs tax and additional tax up to the end of the installments period.

c-No other debts shall be due from the entity, requesting installment payment, to the Customs Authority.

d-The entity shall have not committed any customs evasion crime within the five years preceding the request for installment payment, unless a final court judgment has been issued declaring the entity innocent.

The general manager of customs executive positions shall have the competence to approve the installment requests with the related undertakings and guarantees.

The goods indicated in the first paragraph of this article, imported in a favor of the national projects or state infrastructure projects(determined upon a Prime Minister decree), shall exempted from paying extra taxes herein indicated.

Article (27)

In case of delay in the payment of an installment, the remaining customs tax and additional tax shall full due and legal procedures shall be undertaken to collect such amounts. Moreover, the entity, which fails to pay an installment on the due dates thereof, shall be prevented from enjoying the privilege of payment by installments for a period of one year.

Article (28)

If an importer submits a request to finalize the installments during the term thereof, the customs tax shall be collected as well as the additional tax up to the end of the month during which payment is made. In case thereof, the guarantee referred to in Article (26) of these Regulations shall be returned.

Article (29)

No modification or change shall apply to the purpose/objective of licensing cars and means of transport during a period of five years from the date of the customs release, except after reverting to the Customs Authority to pay the tax due. Such tax shall be calculated based on the condition and value of the car or the means of transport and the customs tariff and currency exchange rate applied at the time of the customs release.

Section (2)

Customs tax base

Article (30)

Without prejudice to the provisions of the implementation of Article (7) of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (Customs Valuation Agreement), Subject to the provisions of Articles (38), (50) of these Regulations, the Customs Authority has the right to not recognize any statement, documents, instrument or declaration provided to it for valuation, if it has reasons raising suspicion on the validity and correctness of such data or documents or the value declared for customs purposes.

Article (31)

The value of imported commodities or goods, which are to be declared for customs purposes, shall be their actual value. The main basis for determining such a value shall be the contract value of the transaction(transaction value), after adding the costs actually paid by the purchaser and not included in the price actually paid or to shall be paid for the imported goods. The actual costs and fees indicated in the first paragraph of this article include:

- a) The following items, which are calculated based on the amounts borne by the purchases but not included in the price paid or due for imported commodities:
 - 1- Commissions and brokerage charges, except for purchase commissions.
 - 2- Packing cases costs, which are, jointly with the goods' costs, deemed one unit for the customs valuation purposes.
 - 3- Packaging and wrapping costs (either packaging works or packaging materials).
- b) The value of the following commodities and services rendered by the purchaser, directly or indirectly, free of charge or at low costs, to produce the imported commodities, as much as this value has not been forming part of the paid price or the price to be paid:
 - 1- The materials, components, parts and similar elements, which form part of the imported goods.
 - 2- The tools, morsels, molds and similar types of goods used to produce imported goods.
 - 3- Materials consumed to produce imported goods.
 - 4- Engineering, development, technical and designing works, plans and drawings prepared in a country other than Egypt and required to produce the imported goods.
- c) Returns, licensing charges, payments made for patents, registered trademarks and publicity rights, and royalties related to imported goods, which are paid by the importer directly or indirectly as a condition for sale, provided that such payments shall not form part of the sale price paid or the price to be paid.
- d) The value of any entitlements due to the seller out of the proceeds of sale, distribution, disposal or use of the imported commodities, whether these entitlements are direct or indirect if they represent one of the sale conditions.

- e) The costs of transporting or handling the imported commodities, the costs of shipping, security, unloading and other services related to transporting the commodities until unloaded in the port of arrival. With respect to the freight and insurance, if no related documents are provided, the peer prices prevailing on a current date shall apply.

Article (32)

When adding the elements and costs set forth by the Article(31), such elements and costs shall be calculated based on objective and quantitative data.

No amounts shall be added to the actually paid or the price to be paid when determining the customs value except under the provisions of the Article(31) unless they represent a sale condition.

Article (33)

The customs value shall not include the following encumbrances (charges) and costs, provided that they shall be distinguished and separated from the actually paid price or the price to be paid for imported commodities:

- a) Transport costs after importation.
- b) Taxes and duties imposed in Egypt.
- c) Expenses and encumbrances for construction, building, assembly, maintenance and technical assistance services provided after importing the commodities.
- d) Purchase commission.
- e) Costs of marketing activities performed in Egypt and related to marketing of the imported goods.
- f) Costs of engineering works, plans, drawings, technical activities performed in Egypt and related to the imported goods subject to valuation.
- g) Costs related to the right to reproduce imported commodities in Egypt.
- h) Interest accrued from the finance contract that are paid by the purchaser.
- i) Dividends paid by the purchaser to the seller.

Article (34)

To accept a transaction value for customs purposes, the following conditions shall be met:

- a) There are no restrictions on the disposal and use by the purchaser of the commodities. However, the following cases shall not be deemed restrictions:
 - 1- Restrictions imposed by the Law or the public authorities in Egypt.

- 2- Restrictions having no impact on the value of the commodities.
- 3- Restrictions determining the geographic areas where the commodities can be resold.
- b) The sale process or sale price shall not be subject to a condition or consideration, the value of which cannot be determined, regarding the goods subject to valuation.
- c) The seller is not entitled to part of the proceeds of resale, distribution, disposal or use by the purchaser of the commodities in a subsequent phase, whether directly or indirectly, unless the value of these proceeds can be determined and added to the commodities value.
- d) There is no relationship between the seller and the purchaser, which affects the value of the transaction, whether they are natural or juridical persons.

Article (35)

To apply the provisions of Clause (d) of the Article(34), any persons shall be deemed to have a relationship with each other in the following cases:

- a) If either of them acts as an employee or manager of the other(s).
- b) If they are legally recognized as work partners.
- c) If they act on a master-servant basis.
- d) If either of them or both of them, directly or indirectly, own or have an interest of 5% or more of the shares or equities and, accordingly, has the right to vote on the boards of each other.
- e) If either of them supervises the other, directly or indirectly.
- f) If both of them fall, directly or indirectly, under the supervision of a third party.
- g) If both of them supervise, directly or indirectly, a third party.
- h) If they are relatives up to the fourth degree of kinship.

The persons who have a business relationship, whereby either of them acts as a sole agent, sole distributor or sole franchisee for the other, shall be deemed to be linked with each other if they meet the standards referred to hereinabove

Article (36)

If one of the relationships set forth by Article (35) of these Regulations is available, the customs department shall review circumstances that surround the transaction to confirm that such a relationship has no impact on the price of the commodity subject to valuation. The customs department, after consultation with the executive customs manager, could request the importer to provide information, documents or justifications and shall grant the importer a grace period of no more than fifteen days for response.

If the customs department still opines that such a relationship has an impact on the price, the importer or his delegate could, within fifteen days, prove that the relationship has no such impact and that the declared value is not less, except within the limits of 10%, than the following values:

- a) Contractual values of identical or similar commodities imported by and between non-associated parties and exported to Egypt within sixty days prior to or after the exportation date of the commodity subject to valuation.
- b) A customs value of identical or similar commodities, which has been determined based on the provisions of Articles (39) and (40) of these Regulations.

When applying the above tests, it is required to consider:

- 1- The differences in commercial and quantitative levels.
- 2- The costs and expenses elements set forth by Article (31) of these Regulations.

The above tests shall be used at the initiative of the importer and for valuation purposes only. The test values shall not replace the declared values.

The transaction value shall be accepted, if the relation has not impact on the price, and the Customs Authority has not any objective doubts in accepting this price.

Article (37)

The transaction value of commodities and goods, according to Article (31) of these Regulations, shall not apply in the following cases:

- a) The types of goods received for personal use.
- b) If some types of goods are stated in an invoice but do not reflect or form part of the actual value, while the person of concern cannot support such value by documents acceptable to the Customs Authority.
- c) The incoming commodities are to be used as presents, gifts, samples or advertising materials.
- d) The incoming goods are to be used for lease or be kept in trust (consignment).
- e) Types of goods received for account of a supplier, which come from their origin to a branch.

Article (38)

In case of doubts regarding the correctness of the declared value, it is required to consider the following:

- a) If the Customs Authority has reasons whereby it has doubts regarding the correctness of data or documents provided or value declared by a person of concern or his delegate, the competent customs department shall notify the concerned person or his agent of these reasons with a

request for clarification or additional documents proving the correctness of the declared value. However, the person of concern or his agent shall be granted a grace period to respond. Such a grace period shall not exceed fifteen days from the date of submission of the related request.

- b) If the documents and data provided and the justification given by the person of concern, regarding the correctness of the value are satisfactory to the competent customs department, the transaction shall be accepted. However, if they are not satisfactory or if the grace period expires without response, a decision shall be issued to determine a value to be accepted by the competent customs department.

Article (39)

If it is not possible determine the value of commodities subject to valuation according to the provisions of the above Articles, the value for customs purposes shall be the contractual value of identical commodities sold for exportation to Egypt and received within a period of sixty days prior to or after the exportation date of the commodities subject to valuation. However, such identical commodities shall further be at the same commercial level or in approximately similar quantities.

If the commercial or quantitative level or both levels are different, the value of the identical goods sold at a different commercial or quantitative level or both levels shall be used after making modifications to consider the different commercial or quantitative level or both. However, such modifications shall apply based on evidence proving their accuracy, whether they lead to increasing or decreasing the value of such identical goods. Moreover, the difference in costs and encumbrances stated in Paragraph (E) of Article (31), regarding distances and means of transport, shall be duly considered. Moreover, the following elements shall be considered:

- a) If there is more than one contractual value of identical commodities, the lowest value shall be used for valuation of the customs value of the imported goods subject to valuation.
- b) The identical commodities shall not include commodities representing or reflecting the engineering works, development works, technical works, design works, plans and drawings, which are not added to the value of the imported commodities for having been prepared in Egypt.
- c) Commodities shall not be deemed identical unless they are produced by the same country that produced the commodities subject to valuation. No commodities produced by another producer in the same country, where the commodities subject to valuation are produced, shall be considered unless there are no identical commodities produced by the same producer of the commodities subject to valuation.

Article (40)

If it is not possible to determine the value for customs purposes of commodities subject to valuation according to the provisions of the above Articles, the value for customs purposes shall be the contractual value of similar commodities sold for exportation to Egypt and the provisions of Article (39) of these Regulations shall apply thereto.

Article (41)

If it is not possible to determine the value for the customs purposes of the imported commodities, according to the provisions of the above Articles, the customs value shall be determined based on the provisions of the following two Articles (42), (43) unless the importer requests that the following order be arranged otherwise. If it becomes clear to the Customs Authority that it is impossible to determine the value according to Article 43, Article 42 of these Regulations shall be used to determine the value, if this is possible.

Article (42)

Without prejudice of the provisions of the article (41) of these regulations, the value for the customs purposes is the deducted value as following:

1- If the imported commodities or the identical or similar imported commodities are sold in their condition when imported, the value of imported commodities for customs purposes shall be determined under this Article by applying the following:

- a) The unit price used to sell the imported commodities or the identical or similar commodities in their condition when imported, in the local market and in the largest total quantity, within sixty days prior to or after the date of arrival of the commodities subject to valuation to Egypt in favor of persons who are not associated to the persons who purchased these commodities. However, the following deductions shall apply:
 - The commissions that are usually paid or agreed to be paid by the exporter to the importer or are paid according to prevailing trade usages or the total profits and general expenses of commodities of the same category or type which apply in Egypt.
 - The usual costs of transport, insurance and the related costs incurred in Egypt.
 - The customs taxes, other taxes and duties imposed in Egypt, related to the import or sale of commodities.

2- If no sale transactions are carried out in the local market for imported commodities or identical or similar commodities in their condition when imported and within the period referred to in Clause (a/1) herein, the unit price of sale in the local market during a period not exceeding ninety days

from the date of arrival of the commodities subject to valuation shall apply. This is without prejudice to any other provisions set forth by Clause (a/1).

b-, If the imported commodities or the identical or similar commodities are sold in their condition when received by the local market, the value for customs purposes shall, if requested by the importer, be determined based on the unit price used to sell the imported goods after the preparation thereof in the largest total quantities to non-associated persons. However, the value added due to preparation shall be deducted jointly with the other deductions set forth by Clause (1/a) of this Article.

The deduction of the additional value for preparation of imported goods shall conditionally rely on objective and quantitative data supported documents and data derived from registers, such that this data reflects the preparation costs accurately.

c-When applying this Article, the following conditions shall be met:

When determining the unit sale price hereunder, no sale transaction shall be considered if made to a person who directly or indirectly, free of charge or at low costs, provides any of the elements stated in paragraph (b) of Article (31) of these Regulations for use in the production of imported goods.

The unit sale price applied to local markets for imported commodities shall be obtained from the registers and books of the importer of the commodity subject to valuation or from the importers of identical or similar commodities.

The deductions applied to the unit sale price to reach the value for customs purposes shall be determined based on objective and quantitative principles.

The quantum of the totally deductible profits and general expenses shall be determined based on the information to be provided by the importer or his delegate. However, such information shall conform to the information derived from the sales of commodities of the same category or type. The commodities of the same category or type include the commodities imported from the same country from which the commodities subject to valuation is obtained and the commodities imported from other countries. The term “general expenses” includes the direct or indirect costs of marketing the commodities subject to valuation.

The accounting rules and trade usages to be used as guidance to apply the provisions of this Article shall be the rules applied in Egypt.

Article (43)

without prejudice to the provisions of the above Article(41) of these regulations, the customs value shall be the value calculated according to the following elements:

- a) The costs or value of the materials that form a part of the manufacturing process, the manufacturing costs, the costs of preparation work, which are involved in the production of the imported commodities.
- b) The quantum of profits and total general expenses, which customarily equal the profits and expenses of sales of commodities of the same category or type as the commodities subject to valuation and are manufactured in the country of production for exportation to Egypt.
- c) The costs or value of all other expenses related to transport, handling, shipping, insurance and unloading.

The accounting rules and trade usages to be used as guidance to apply the provisions of this Article shall be the rules applied in the country of production. These rules and usages shall be evidenced by any available information sources.

The use of the calculated value method is strictly limited to cases where the purchaser and seller are associated, and the producer is ready to provide the necessary cost and provide facilities for any verification that could be required later.

Article (44)

If is not possible determine the customs value of imported commodities based on the above Articles, such value shall be determined using the same methods set forth by these Articles with a degree of flexibility and other convenient methods conforming to the principles and general provisions of the WTO Agreement on Customs Valuation and the data available to the importing country. The following cases of flexibility could apply according to the provisions of this Article:

- a) If there are no identical or similar commodities exported to Egypt within the periods scheduled by the above Articles, the value for customs purposes shall rely on identical or similar commodities exported to Egypt within a period of One Hundred Twenty days prior to or after the exportation date of the commodities subject to valuation.
- b) If there are no imported commodities that are identical or similar to the commodities subject to valuation, the customs value of identical or similar commodities of another product coming from the same country of origin shall be recognized. If not available, the customs value of identical or similar commodities coming from another origin shall be recognized.
- c) The value for customs purposes, which have been determined for identical or similar commodities under Articles (42) and (43) of these Regulations, could be recognized.

- d) If there is no sale price for the imported commodities subject to valuation or the identical or similar commodities in the local market within the periods scheduled in Article (42) of these Regulations, the value for customs purposes could rely on the unit sale price in the local market within a period not exceeding One Hundred Eighty days from the importation date.

The importer will be notified, as per his request, of the customs value and the method applied to determine the same.

Article (45)

According to the provisions of the Article(44) of these regulations, the customs value shall not be determined based on the following:

- a) A sale price of a locally produced unit in the local market.
- b) A system providing for the acceptance for customs purposes of the higher of the two alternative values.
- c) A sale price of commodities in the local market of the country of export or production.
- d) A production cost other than the accounting value determined for identical or similar commodities according to Article (43) of these Regulations.
- e) A price applied to export to a country other than Egypt.
- f) The lowest customs value.
- g) Random or fictitious values.

Article (46)

Used cars, which are received for personal or private use or are permitted to be imported for trading during the period from the first of October of the model year up to the end of September of the next year, shall be granted a discount of 10% of the (FOB) value. However, such used cars shall have met all the import rules.

The cars referred to hereinabove, which arrive after the said date, shall be granted a discount of 5% for every subsequent year. Such a discount shall be calculated as of the first of October of every year, without prejudice to the discount and conditions referred to in the above paragraph.

The discount percentages stated in the above shall not exceed 50% of the (FOB) value.

Article (47)

The importer or his legal representative shall submit electronically the following documents:

- a) A data-complete declaration of value, accompanied by an original purchase invoice, all valid documents related to shipping and insurance costs and expenses, and all statements of expenses and encumbrances resulting from importing the goods up to unloading the same on the port of arrival.

The purchase invoice shall include complete data, including the names of the seller and purchaser, the total price actually paid or due to be paid, a full description of the imported goods, and the terms of contracting.

- b) The contracts, correspondence, documentary credits and other documents required to prove the validity and correctness of the transaction value as requested by the Customs Authority if the value determination process requires so.

Article (48)

Upon a request of the importer, after submission of a financial guarantee covering the value of the customs tax and other taxes and duties, the goods could be released if the customs tax base will, in order to be determined, require time for submission of documents or clarifications for the purpose of valuation.

Article (49)

The Customs Authority shall treat all the information that is confidential by nature or is submitted on a confidentiality basis for customs valuation purposes as strictly confidential. The Customs Authority shall not disclose this information without permission from the person or entity that provided the same, except within the limits required for legal actions or court proceedings.

Article (50)

Upon a written application to be submitted to the head of the customs post, the importer could obtain written clarification from the Customs Authority regarding the means for determining, for customs purposes, the value of the commodities subject to valuation.

Article (51)

The importer or his representative shall have the right to file a grievance against any decision issued by the competent customs valuation committee. Such grievance shall be first raised to the

customs manager or general manager or to the head of the competent Central Directorate prior to filing the same before the grievances committees or resorting to arbitration.

Article (52)

If the value of a commodity is determined by a foreign currency, such value shall be converted into Egyptian currency. This is according to the closing rate announced by the Central Bank for foreign currencies on the last business day preceding the date of registration of the customs declaration or the rate announced by the Minister on the date of registration of the customs declaration.

Article (53)

The value required to be declared for customs purposes with respect to the commodities prepared for exportation shall be a value equaling the actual payments made for such commodities plus all costs and expenses actually incurred until reaching the port of exportation. This is to the extent that these payments do not include such costs on the date of registration of the customs declaration.

Such a value shall not include any taxes or duties related to the exported commodities.

Article (54)

If persons of concern request that their goods enjoy exemptions or preferential treatments while undertaking procedures and prior to recovery of due taxes and duties according to any agreement where the Arab Republic of Egypt acts as a party, such goods shall meet the rules of origin and be accompanied by a certificate of origin or a document proving the origin as stated in the agreement requested to be applied.

If such rules and documents have not been fulfilled, the taxes and duties shall be recovered entirely.

Article (55)

The provisions of the executive regulations of the Import and Export Law shall be complied with regarding the notarization of certificates of origin or other documents indicating origin or enclosed documents, and the rules of exception to that.

The forms, signatures and stamps of the exporting entities, which are imprinted on the certificates or documents that enjoy exclusion from notarization and legalization, shall be subject to verification according to the regulatory rules and instructions issued by the Customs Authority.

Section (3)

Service Charges

Article (56)

No extra duties or charges for any works performed by the Customs Authority staff in favor of the persons of concern inside the customs services shall be collected if such works are performed during the official working hours.

Charges for works performed by the Customs Authority staff in favor of the persons of concern in other than the official working hours, or outside the customs services, shall be paid as indicated in the attached document no.1 of these regulations.

Article (57)

The service charges for scanning a container shall be indicated in the annex no.2 of these regulations.

Service fees for issuance and renewal of licenses for clearers and delegates and the fees for moving to inspect a clearance office, inside the city or outside the city, shall be collected according to the annex no.2 of these regulations.

Article (58)

The fees shown in Annex No. 2 attached to these regulation shall be collected for each official certificate issued by the authority or a copy of a document or a customs declaration in addition to the due stamp tax

Article (59)

The warehousing expenses for the goods kept in warehouses, stores and areas operated by the Customs Authority shall be collected according to the annex no.3 of these regulations.

Article (60)

The charge for storage in stores, warehouses and yards managed by the authority shall be reduced in the following cases:

- a) Goods kept due to attachment or court receivership imposed in favor of the Customs Authority. Such exemption shall remain operative during the term of attachment or receivership.
- b) Goods whose clearance procedures have been suspended until the related analysis results or arbitration proceedings are finalized. Such exemption shall remain operative for the period of analysis or arbitration if the analysis or arbitration results are in favor of the declaration provider.

c) Gifts and subsidies that are received by the Ministries and Governmental Authority from foreign or international governments or authorities.

Minister decree shall be issued to determine the reduction percentage,

Article (61)

In all cases, the fees for storing goods in stores, warehouses and yards managed by the Authority may not exceed half of the customs accepted value of the goods

Article 62

The prices of the forms and publications shall be determined as indicated in the annex no 4 of these regulations.

Article 63

It is possible inquire in advance about the customs tariff, international agreements, rules of origin, rules of control, import or export rules, and the customs system applicable to incoming and outgoing commodities, according to the following conditions:

a-Non-recording of customs declaration on the goods inquired about.

b- Submission of an official application to this effect, taking the form prepared for this purpose, electronically or manually to the Advance Information department.

c-Submission of an approved undertaking that the goods inquired about are not subject to customs or court dispute.

d-Provision of supporting data, documents, samples or otherwise elements, regarding the goods inquired about, to assist in properly identifying these goods.

e-Payment of the duties prescribed for every inquiry operation, according to the annex 2 of these Regulations.

Article 64

The Advance Cargo Information department shall receive and review the application indicated in the article (63) of these regulations . The person of concern shall pay the service charges and receive a document proving payment. The services can be rendered electronically, and the department could keep the sample, catalog or documents submitted by the inquirer for a period of six months for review when receiving the goods inquired about and if a dispute arises regarding these goods.

Article (65)

Without prejudice to the laws, international agreements and regulations related to customs activities, the Advance Cargo Information results shall be produced within three working days from the date of the payment receipt. If the information provided by the inquirer is not sufficient, the Advance Cargo Information department can request further information and schedule another timeframe for submission of the missing information and the inquiry decision.

If these requirements are not met, the Advance Information department can reject the Advance Information application and serve official notice on the dealer (inquirer) regarding the reasons for rejection.

Article (66)

Without prejudice to the relevant laws and decisions, the result of the advance information shall be valid for a period of six months from the date of its issuance, and the Authority shall comply with it in other than the following cases:

- a-The inquirer provides inaccurate or incorrect information through fraud or deceit.
- b-The incoming goods differ from the goods subject to prior inquiry.
- c-The goods are subject to customs or court disputes.

Article (67)

In consideration of using the customs seals to transport goods in transit, service charges shall be collected according to the categories and conditions for which a decree of the Minister shall be issued.

Article 68

Charges for Nafeza services shall be collected according to the annex no.5 of these regulations.

Article (69)

The service charges set forth by this Section shall be subject to increase by 10% every three years, provided that such increase shall not exceed the maximum limit prescribed established by the article(18) of the Law.

Chapter (4)

Customs Exemptions

Article (70)

To apply the exemption prescribed in Clause (1) of Article (19) of the Law, the following conditions shall be met:

a- As regards the imports of the Ministry of Defense, its agencies, and the companies, units and authorities affiliated to the Ministry of Military Production, it is required that:

- 1- The consignment shall be imported by or for account of the Ministry of Defense, its agencies or the companies, units or authorities affiliated with the Ministry of Military Production. The Chairman of the Military Force Armament Authority shall submit statements proving such imports with respect to the consignments coming to the Ministry of Defense. Meanwhile, the Chairman of the National Authority for Military Production shall submit statements proving such imports with respect to the consignments coming to entities affiliated with the Ministry of Military Production. With respect to the passenger cars, their exemption shall be limited to the objects imported by the Ministry of Defense for official use.
- 2- The entity requesting exemption shall submit a certificate to be issued by the Ministry of Defense, stating that the imported objects are required for armament, defense or security objectives.

b- As regards the imports of the General Intelligence Agency, it is required that:

- 1- The consignment shall be imported by or for account of the General Intelligence Agency, and the General Intelligence Agency Chairman or his delegate shall submit documents proving such imports.
- 2- The General Intelligence Agency Chairman or his delegate shall submit an official letter stating that the imported objects are required for the Agency's activities.

Third: As regards the imports of the Ministry of the Interior, it is required that:

- 1- The consignment shall be imported by or for account of the Ministry of the Interior, and the Minister of the Interior or his delegate shall submit documents proving such imports.
- 2- The Minister of the Interior or his delegate shall submit an official letter stating that the imported objects are required for defense or security objectives.

Article (71)

To apply the exemption prescribed in Clauses (2), (3), (4), (5) and (6) of Article (19) of the Law, it is required that the consignment be imported by or for account of one of the authorities referred to in these clauses. Moreover, it is required that the head of the Presidency Bureau or his delegate, the Minister of Foreign Affairs or his delegate, the General Secretary of the National Defense Council or his delegate, the General Secretary of the National Security Council or his delegate, or the Chairman of the Administrative Control Authority or his delegate shall submit documents proving that the imports are required for and within the limits of official work.

Article (72)

To apply the exemption prescribed in Clause (1) of Article (20) of the Law, it is required that:

- a-The Customs Authority shall confirm that the competent authority accepts the present, gift or grant according to the provisions of the Prime Minister's Decree No. 869 of 2010 on the Rules and Controls over Acceptance of Grants, Gifts and Donations Provided by Foreign or National Entities, as amended.
- b- The chairman of the administrative entity or the authority shall submit an official letter stating that the objects required to be exempted were received as a present, gift or grant or were received as a sample that is required and necessary for the entity to exercise its activities.

Article (73)

To apply the exemption prescribed in Clause (2) of Article (20) of the Law, it is required that:

- a- With respect to tourists and transients, it required that the personal luggage of a tourist or a transient do not be more than the following:
 - 1- Used personal clothing.
 - 2- All objects carried by tourists or transients while taking trips, including cameras and other objects customarily used by them, whether these objects are new or used, as well as their personally used jewelry. However, these objects shall not be brought for trading purposes.
 - 3- Medicine, if they are for personal use at the discretion of the competent control authority.

- 4- New objects within the limits of Ten Thousand Egyptian Pounds provided that they are not brought for trading purposes. Objects in excess of the exemption limit shall be subject to customs taxes.
- 5- One carton of cigarettes (200 cigarettes), 25 cigars, or 200 grams of smoke, and one liter of liquors. The quantities of these types of products shall be recorded in the passport.
- 6- Objects purchased for personal use from free markets located in customs services within 48 hours from the date of arrival of the passengers, provided that the price of the purchased objects shall not exceed US\$ 200. Moreover, it is not permitted to purchase types of liquors exceeding one liter and two cartons of cigarettes. However, it is permitted to replace a ~~bottle~~ one liter of liquor with one carton of beer. Any person having a sea passport or private passport shall receive the same treatment prescribed for such two passports. If a family member or the entire family is entitled to the exemption set forth herein, the limit of exemption shall be granted to each person separately. However, the value of exemption shall not be totally allocated for only one object.

The exemption referred to in the above paragraphs shall be granted to the returning tourist at most four times a year. However, this exemption shall be recorded in his passport or electronically inserting it into the system of the competent authority, on condition that the passport holder is personally present in all cases.

Customs taxes and other taxes shall be collectible for any amounts exceeding the limits of exemption referred to hereinabove.

A decree shall be issued by the Minister, in coordination with the Minister of Tourism and Antiquities, specifying the conditions and controls for the exemption for cigarettes, cigars, tobacco, spirits and beer that are allowed to be included in the personal luggage of tourists arriving on their yachts.

b- As regards residents:

1- When departing, the departing person shall record the types of valuable objects in a form prepared for this purpose, if he wishes that these objects be returned to the country. When returning, the personal luggage of the returning person (returnee) shall not exceed the following:

- 1-Personal luggage and objects recorded in the form referred to in the above clause.
- 2-New objects brought for personal use, such as gifts. These objects shall be within the limits of Ten Thousand Egyptian Pounds. Objects in excess of the above exemption limit shall be subject to customs tax and other taxes and duties.
- 3-One carton of cigarettes (200 cigarettes), 25 cigars, or 200 grams of smoke, and one liter of liquors.

4-Objects purchased for personal use from free markets established in customs services within 48 hours from the date of arrival of the passengers, provided that the price of the purchased objects shall not exceed US\$ 300. Moreover, it is not permitted to purchase liquors exceeding a liter, and two cartons of cigarettes, smoke and cologne However, it is permitted to replace a liter of liquor with one carton of beer, provided that the purchaser shall not enjoy the exemption set forth by the clause (3/b) above paragraph. Customs taxes and other taxes and duties shall be collectible for any purchases in excess of the amount referred to hereinabove, according to the purchased objects of higher values/categories.

The exemption referred to in the clause(b) of the first paragraph shall be granted to the returning person (returnee) at most two times a year. The purchased objects shall be recorded in the passport or electronically inserting it into the system of the competent authority, on condition that the passport holder is personally present in all cases Any person having a sea passport or private passport shall receive the same treatment prescribed for either of the two passports. If a family member or the entire family is entitled to the exemption set forth herein, the limit of exemption shall be granted to each person separately. However, the value of exemption shall not be totally allocated for only one object.

Article (74)

To apply the exemption prescribed for personal, not commercial, objects, such as bridal attires, medals and sport and scientific prizes stated in Clause (3) of Article (20) of the Law, it is required that these objects be of personal nature, i.e., objects granted to a natural or legal person or a national team representing the Arab Republic of Egypt in competitions recognized by a competent entity.

Article (75)

To apply the exemption granted for furniture, instruments, personal luggage and cars, which have previously been exported on a temporary basis and are set forth by Clause (4) of Article (20) of the Law, it is required that the following conditions be met:

a-When these objects are exported, form no. 126 KM shall be drawn up. In this form, the personal data of the traveler shall be recorded as well as sufficiently detailed data proving the establishment of the “in rem condition” for the exported objects. The original copy of the form shall be kept with the Customs Authority and be recorded in a register prepared for this purpose. An official copy of the form shall also be delivered to the person of concern for review when he returns.

b-The competent customs department shall confirm that the incoming objects are the same objects that have previously been exported, using form 126KM and the outgoing certificate if so required.

c- It is also required to verify that the incoming object owner has a residence in the Arab Republic of Egypt according to the provisions of the Egyptian laws, and that his presence abroad takes effect temporarily.

Article (76)

To apply the exemption prescribed for goods coming from abroad at no value, as set forth by Clause (5) of Article (20) of the Law, it is required that the following conditions be met:

a- The consignment shall be brought by the original (main) importer whose name is stated in the customs declaration where the original consignment is described; the customs taxes have been paid for the original consignment; and the customs declaration shall be accompanied by an invoice stating that the invoiced objects are a mere replacement for damaged or missing parts related to a consignment previously exported or refused to be accepted.

b-The consignment shall be brought by the same importer, shall be at no price, and shall arrive within one year from the arrival date of the original consignment. However, the said period could be extended for other periods not exceeding one year, and such extension shall be granted for serious reasons that are acceptable to the Minister or his delegate.

c-The type of incoming goods (in replacement of damaged or missing goods) shall be matched with and reviewed based on the customs declaration documents that describe the original consignment as regards (mark, origin and quantity). Moreover, the customs taxes paid for the damaged or missing parts shall be identified. If the original consignment is destroyed, the in-rem condition shall be verified based on the goods destruction minutes' data. In all cases, it is required to confirm that the customs taxes or other taxes or duties, which have previously been recovered due to re-exporting or destroying the original consignment, will not be refunded.

d-The competent customs department shall verify and confirm that the original consignment has been re-exported or destroyed under the supervision of the Customs Authority and prior to applying the exemption prescribed for the replacement for damaged goods. Re-exportation could take effect within a period not exceeding three months from the date of the customs release of the incoming consignment (i.e., the replacement for damaged or previously rejected consignment). This is for serious reasons that are acceptable to the general manager of the competent customs department and after submission of one of the prescribed customs guarantees for the outcome of the taxes and duties subject to exemption.

e- Exemption shall be within the limits of the tax paid.

Article (77)

To apply the exemption prescribed for the objects that are re-exported abroad and then re-imported, as set forth by Clause (6) of Article (20) of the Law, it is required that the following conditions be met:

a-Non-Commercial Consignments:

When the consignment is exported, form 126IKM shall be drawn up in one original to be kept with the Customs Authority and recorded in a register prepared for this purpose, and an official copy to be delivered to the person of concern for review when he returns. With respect to the Egyptian antiquities, a certificate shall be submitted by the competent department in the Ministry of Antiquities, stating that these antiquities are Egyptian. When these antiquities return, the said department shall submit a certificate stating that the returned antiquities are the previously exported antiquities.

b-Commercial Consignments exported abroad and returned to the Country for the Rejection thereof

1-The consignment shall return within two years from the exportation date thereof. Such a period could be extended for another period for serious reasons acceptable to the Customs Authority Chairman.

2-The competent customs department shall verify and confirm that the types of goods returned are the same types previously exported, according to the outgoing certificate documents. The competent customs department shall further confirm that the goods are returned in the same condition when exported.

3-The customs department shall verify and confirm that the customs tax and other taxes and duties, including the value-added tax, which were owed by the consignment when exported, have not been recovered. If found to be recovered when exported, the consignment shall not be released except after the collection of these taxes and duties.

c-Cars that are Locally Manufactured, Previously Exported Abroad and Re-imported

1-No taxes or duties shall have been recovered upon exportation. If recovered, the goods shall not be released except after collection of these taxes.

2-The car's data shall be reviewed and matched to the data stated in the car ownership book issued by the producer and approved by the Customs Authority when the car is exported. However, such a book shall include all data related to the car.

Article (78)

Supplies, fuel, gear, equipment, devices and spare parts required for overseas ships and aircraft and other goods used by passengers and crew shall be subject to the exemption set forth by Clause (7) of Article (20) of the Law, according to the prescribed systems and under the supervision of the Customs Authority.

To apply the provisions of this Article, supplies, fuel, gear and goods used by passengers and crew referred to hereinabove shall mean the following:

a-Supplies: mean food, drinks and other types of goods involved in the manufacture thereof, which are required by passengers and sailors and are designated for consumption or sale on board ships and aircraft.

b-Fuel: means liquids, materials, lubricants and other fuel materials used to operate ships, aircraft and power generators.

c-Gear, Equipment and Spare Parts: mean:

1- Instruments, machines, devices and materials required to operate ships or aircraft, as described herein below:

- Hand and machine tools.
- Wireless devices and security equipment.
- Aerial management units.
- Electric management unit.
- Manual and machine levers used to lift and load luggage and containers.
- Pallets, their locks, containers, load boards, nets and other related accessories.
- Aircraft measuring and testing devices.
- System lighting runways
- Materials used for repair
- Radars, navigation aids equipment tower control.
- Mobile air condition units
- Rescue equipment on the runway during emergency.
- Winches, air pads, electric stairways, and forklifts.
- Baggage handling systems, devices and equipment (BHS and its accessories).
- Boarding bridge tunnels.

2-Vehicles used in airports and specifically equipped for preparing aircraft to take off, as follows:

- Air-condition, baggage conveyor belt, toilet, stairs, supplies transport and water supply cars.
- Cars prepared for the transport of ten persons or more, including the car driver. These cars are equipped to transport passengers inside the airport and between the airport terminals and the aircraft.
- Units for supplying aircraft with fuel (cars equipped to provide supplies to aircraft).
- Cars equipped with electrical management units.
- Cars equipped with air management units.
- Cars equipped to act as maintenance workshops.
- Cars transporting disabled passengers in airports and equipped with courses and paths to fix wheel seats used by disabled passengers.
- Double cabin and van cars, equipped with guidance equipment for aircraft when landing and taking off (Follow me cars).

- Cases for special uses, equipped to remove rubber from paths to secure aircraft when landing and taking off (Rubber Removers).
- Cars for special uses, equipped to measure friction to secure the aircraft movement while landing (Friction cars).
- Foaming cars, used to handle the emergency cases and aircraft emergency landing (Foaming cars).
- Fire vehicles, which are specifically equipped to rescue aircraft and handle emergency cases and are not permitted to move on ordinary asphalt roads (Airport Rescue Vehicles).

3-Aircraft and oversees ships towing tractors, as follows:

- Aircraft towing tractors and furniture shipping tractors and vehicles.
- Overseas ships towing tractors used to rescue or return ships to the sea.

4-Spare parts for the goods set forth by the above clauses and spare parts for aircraft and ship, except for engines or other main parts.

d-Advertising publications, instruments and technical materials used on board aircraft and ships).

e-Equipment used by passengers and sailors, as follows:

1-Instruments and devices used to prepare and submit means for consumption on board aircraft and ships.

2-Cleaning tools, devices and equipment used on board ships or aircraft and the spare parts thereof.

3-Medical equipment, devices and material used for aid and rescue operations on board ships and aircraft, and the spare parts thereof.

4-Disabled chairs and devices, and the spare parts thereof.

The exemption set forth by this Article is limited to the goods used for overseas trips of ships and aircraft. An overseas trip means a trip starting from or ending in a country other than the country where the aircraft or ship is registered.

f-The types of goods referred to hereinabove shall be brought by airlines or sea lines or by companies operating in the field of ships and aircraft supply and rendering navigational services in seaport or airports.

g-It is required to provide the approval of the supervisory authority (the Ministry of Transport or the Ministry of Civil Aviation, according to the scope of competence), stating that the imported goods set out by the invoices and packing lists approved by such authority goods are required for the company's activities.

In all cases, importers of exempted goods hereunder shall submit a customs certificate according to the general rules of the Law.

Article (79)

The exemption stated in Clause (8) of Article (19) of the Law shall be granted, according to this clause, to study mission members and students who act under the scientific supervision of the study missions and seek to have PhDs or the equivalent. However, the following provisions shall apply:

a-The value of exemption from customs taxes shall not exceed Forty Thousand Egyptian Pounds. However, such exemption shall also cover one personal computer and one printer. In case of exceeding these limits, the emissary and his family shall pay customs tax for the excess goods.

b-According to a form prepared for this purpose, a certificate shall be obtained from the General Administration for Missions at the Ministry of High Education, stating that the mission has been finalized and the students have obtained their PhDs or the equivalent or that the missionary had died prior to finalizing his studies abroad.

c-In case of purchasing from the free zones or duty-free shops, a certificate shall be obtained from the customs department where the imported goods are released, describing the amount of the customs tax exemption or stating that such exemption has not been granted.

d-If the two spouses are entitled to the exemption prescribed in this Article, the limit of exemption shall be granted to each spouse separately and the value of the two exemptions shall not be gathered in order to cover only one object.

The exemption is granted to the emissary to cover the objects he brings from abroad or purchases from the free zones or duty-free shops within a period of six months from the date the emissary obtains his Ph.D. or the equivalent or the date of his death. The Minister could waive the period condition if there are reasons justifying so.

Article (80)

The exemption prescribed in Clause (9) of Article (20) of this Law shall apply according to the following conditions:

a-As regards the members of the diplomatic and consular corps, the employees of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs who act in diplomatic missions abroad, and the other employees of the other Ministries who are attached to these missions:

1-The employee shall be granted such exemption when he finally returns to the country due to his transfer to another position, when his employment terminates, when he retires or when his family returns due to his death.

2- The Protocol Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs shall submit a letter accompanied by a statement describing the employee's personal luggage and furniture. The letter shall be approved by the head of the diplomatic mission to which the employee reports or by the head

of the agency or organization to which the employee is seconded. A copy of the letter shall be sent, after customs clearance takes effect, to the Protocol Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

b-As regards the employees seconded to the United Nations and other competent agencies and the Egyptians working abroad for the Arab League and the African Union, the following conditions shall be met:

1-The period of secondment or working abroad shall not be less than one year up to the date of final return.

2-The competent authority shall submit a certificate stating the gross salary of the employee and his representation allowance for the year preceding the date of issuance of his transfer or employment termination decision. However, the value of luggage under exemption shall not exceed 30% of the employee's gross salary and representation allowance for the year preceding the date of his transfer or termination of employment as stated in the certificate submitted.

Customs taxes shall be paid for any value exceeding the above percentage.

c- The personal luggage, subject to exemption, shall be shipped within six months from the date of arrival of the employee.

Article (81)

To apply the exemptions prescribed in Clause (10) of Article (20) of the Law, the following is required:

The consignment shall come to or for account of the entities described in the said Clause. Moreover, the competent department at the Ministry of Defense shall submit a certificate stating that the imported objects are required for personal use of the employees of such entities or for performing their duties according to the provisions of the agreement concluded to this effect and within the limit of the principle of reciprocity.

Article (82)

To apply the exemption prescribed in Clause (11) of Article (20) of the Law, the following is required:

a-The goods described in the Clause referred to hereinabove shall come to or for account of the Ministry of Health and Housing or to the government or university hospitals, and the entities shall submit documents proving so.

b-The competent minister shall submit a certificate, stating that the imported goods are required by the entities prescribed in the clause(11).

Article (83)

To apply the exemption prescribed in Clause (12) of Article (20) of the Law, the consignment shall come to the entity, provided that an exemption application taking the form of a letter approved by the competent minister or the head of the competent administrative authority to the Minister. The application shall further describe the goods required to be exempted, the reasons for exemption and the scope of necessity of these goods for the entity's activities.

The Ministry of Finance, in case of approving the application, shall prepare the required draft exemption decision with the related memoranda and raise the same to the Prime Minister in order to issue an exemption decision describing the exempted goods and their quantities. If no exemption decision is issued within one year from the date of the temporary customs release, the customs tax shall be collectible.

Article (84)

To apply the exemptions prescribed in Article (21) of the Law, it is required that:

a-With respect to the exemption prescribed in Clause (1):

1-The name of the exemption beneficiary shall be a foreign member of the diplomatic or consular corps (non-honorary member) and his name shall be recorded in the tables issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

2-Form No. 4KM shall be submitted and approved by the Protocol Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and shall describe the customs treatment, according to the principle of reciprocity.

3-The diplomat exemptions department shall issue approval prior to releasing a car.

b-With respect to the exemption prescribed in Clause (2), it is required that:

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Protocol Department) shall submit a certificate stating that the received objects are required for official use of the embassy, consulate or commissariat and that the required exemption conforms to the principle of reciprocity.

c-With respect to the exemption prescribed for foreign employees of diplomatic or consular commissions, who do not benefit from the exemption prescribed in Clause (1) of Article (21) of the Law, it is required that:

1-The head of the commission or consulate shall submit an approved statement describing the exempted goods. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Protocol Department) shall further endorse such as statement.

2- The diplomatic exemptions department shall provide approval for releasing the car.

3-The exempted objects shall come within six months from the arrival date of the exemption beneficiary. However, by a request of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and approval of the Customs Authority Chairman, such a period could be subject to extension for justifiable reasons.

Article (85)

For the projects and establishments set forth by Article (22) of the Law to enjoy the customs tax category stated in that Article, it is required that:

a-The competent ministry or authority shall issue a certificate under its liability, stating that the project or establishment is entitled to enjoy the unified category (5%) with respect to the imported goods stated in the certificate and approved invoices.

b-After the installment and inspection thereof, the Customs Authority shall quantitatively and qualitatively inspect the goods received by the project and match the same with the said certificate and approved invoices, and also with the approved packing lists if the goods are received in a dismantled condition or in partial shipments. If the goods are received in dismantled condition or in partial shipments, a cash guarantee or a valid and irrevocable banking letter of guarantee shall be provided to cover the value of exempted customs tax. Such a guarantee shall remain valid until installment, inspection and operation of the goods.

Article (86)

To apply the category prescribed in Article (23) of the Law, it is required that:

a-The entity supervising activities at the Ministry of Tourism shall submit a letter stating that the received cars are required for construction and distribution by the licensed company and are within the limits of the permitted constructional and distributional capacity.

b-The use of the tourist cars referred to clause(a)hereinabove shall be limited to the activities for which these cars obtained a license.

c-The previously exempted customs taxes shall entirely be paid if the cars are disposed thereof within three years from the date of customs clearance. 40% of such customs taxes shall be paid if the cars are disposed thereof during the fourth year, and 20% of the customs taxes shall be paid if the cars are disposed thereof during the fifth year.

However, it is required to confirm that these cars are actually used for the licensed activities and that such use commensurate to the volume of work performed by the company which supported with documents.

Article (87)

The condition of value set forth by Article (23) of the Law shall apply to only passenger cars.

Article (88)

If the objects that are totally or partially exempted or enjoying customs tax discounts are used during the prohibition period, indicated in the article (24) of the Law, by the same person, to whom exemption or facility is granted, for other than the purpose for which exemption is granted or if they are used by persons or entities other than those who are granted such exemption or facility, such use shall create a violation of Article 74 of the Law.

Article (89)

The Minister or his delegate can , for justified reasons, stop calculating the prohibition period if an impediment prevents the goods from using the usual use for the purpose for which they are exempt, so that their calculation begins from the date of the disappearance of this reason.

Article (90)

It is prohibited the disposition of transferring of ownership of the exempted objects, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter Four of these Regulations, whether these objects enjoy total or partial exemption or customs tariff discounts, to other than the persons or entities enjoying the same exemption shall be permissible, except after obtaining approval from the Customs Authority, paying all customs taxes, all other taxes and duties when due.

The transferring disposition of ownership which is made without notice to the Customs Authority shall be deemed a customs tax evasion.

The concept of transferring disposition of ownership shall not include the process of re-exporting to abroad or bank mortgages or financial lease to a person enjoying the same exemption and performing the same exempted activities.

In all cases, the value of the customs taxes that are collected due to the disposition or use for purposes other than those for purposes other than those from which they were previously exempted could not exceed.

Article (91)

A decision of the Customs Authority Chairman shall be issued, in coordination with the competent Egyptian General Tax Department, to specify which entity will assume the responsibility of designing the “pendulum” stamp or the distinctive mark that refers to exemption. Such stamp or

mark shall be stuck on the pack of cigarettes, smoke or liquors released and exempted from customs tax.

Article (92)

Exempted entities shall keep serialized books approved by the Customs Authority and entries of such books are subject to the Customs Authority control. This is to confirm that the exempted goods are used for the purpose for which customs tax exemption is granted. These books shall include the number and date of the customs declaration, whereby the exempted goods are released. The book shall further include the number and date of the payment voucher, the number and date of inclusion of the exempted goods in the storing custody of these entities and a description of the goods disbursement system.

This obligation shall apply to the companies and entities operating in the field of providing supplies to ships and aircraft and rendering navigational services in seaports and airports.

Tourist transport companies shall keep books approved by the Ministry of Tourism and the Customs Authority, in which the movements of the cars released under Article (23) of the Law, shall be recorded.

The Customs Authority, in coordination with the entity having competence in the Ministry of Tourism, shall replace the book system referred hereinabove with an electronic system in which the tourist transport companies shall record the movements of their cars, which are released according to the first paragraph of this article.

Article (93)

The entities enjoying customs tax exemptions or discounts by virtue of the Law and the other decisions shall notify the Customs Authority when their place of business is changed. Such notice shall be given within one month from the date of change. These entities shall further provide copies of the signatures of the officials having the competence to approve the exemption or discount requests.

Article (94)

The Customs Authority shall keep registers in paper or in electronic form for the customs tax exemptions and customs facilities set forth by the Law. These books shall include, inter alia, a general customs tax exemptions book where the value of the exempted goods, the entities receiving these goods, the value of customs tax and other taxes and duties to be collected, the entities enjoying facilities, the type of facilities granted shall be recorded. The Customs Authority shall

further keep a specified book for every exempted entity or for every exempted purpose, in which the value of exempted goods and the value of taxes and duties exempted from shall be recorded.

Chapter (5)

Special Customs Systems

- Section (1): Goods in Transit
- Section (2): Customs Warehouses
- Section (3): Temporary Storage
- Section (4): Free Zones
- Section (5): Economic Zones of Special Nature
- Section (6): Duty Free-Shops
- Section (7): Temporary Exemption
- Section (8): Temporary Release
- Section (9): Tax Recovery

Section (1)
Goods in Transit

Article (95)

Foreign goods could move through the territory of the Arab Republic of Egypt until they cross the borders without using sea routes, provided that they shall use roads leading directly to an exit port and after submission of one of the following guarantees:

- (a) Cash guarantee.
- (b) Unconditional and irrevocable banking guarantee.

A pledge accepted by the Minister or his delegate, from one of the ministries, governmental authorities, public authorities, public companies or holding companies that govern all customs systems. Such pledge shall be signed by the competent minister or the chairman of the Authority, governmental authority or holding company or his delegate. The authority could accept the guarantee of the assets of the entity, provided that it is owned and free of subsidiary rights, according to the definition of the Central Auditing Organization and according to the report of one of the auditors registered in the special register of the Ministry of Finance prepared for this purpose. However, such guarantees shall cover the value of the customs tax and other taxes and duties.

Article (96)

Foreign goods, which are not cleared of customs tax, could be transported to warehouses established outside ports, to free zones, to duty free-shops, to economic zones of special nature, to dry ports or to any other ports according to the transit system and the guarantees set forth by the Article (95) of these regulations. Provided that it is not allowed to transport goods imported under the final incoming system, whose owners wish to re-ship them abroad or decide to reject them by supervision from the port of arrival to another port inside and are shipped from the first port of arrival unless the shipment to its destination does not have a shipping line in this port, provided that a statement from The port authority is competent in this, and it is placed under guard. Without prejudice to the right of the importer or his delegate to file a complaint according to Article (285) of these Regulations , such a value shall be assessed for customs purposes based on the provisions of the executive agreement of Article (7) of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The competent customs for goods imported with a specific final destination from abroad in the name of free zones, economic zones of a special nature, or dry ports may recognize

the value declared for them for transportation purposes only, provided that the final assessment is made at the customs of the final destination

Article (97)

A customs declaration, electronically or manually, regarding the goods stated in the two Articles (95),(96) shall be submitted at the port of departure. The customs declaration shall include all information and clarifications related to the goods. The provisions of examination, inspection and electronic customs seals placing shall govern these goods, and the customs port of arrival could satisfy with prima facie verification when the parcels arrive in a proper and sealed form or could re-inspect and re-examine these goods in case of suspicion with a report/minutes issued stating the reasons for this suspicion.

Article (98)

The transporter of the goods under the transit regime shall be liable for every loss, shortage or alternation of goods, for their failure to arrive at their final destination, or for the damage or tampering with their electronic customs seals, but without prejudice to the liability of the owner of the goods.

Article (99)

Prohibited or rejected goods shall, when transported, be subject to customs control and oversight and be under police guard.

Article (100)

If the final destination of the goods is a foreign country, no guarantee shall be recovered or undertaking be released until the dispatch deed stub arrives and signed by the arrival port, electronically or manually, to prove the arrival of the goods in a valid and proper form.

Instead of the dispatch deed stub, the Customs Authority could accept a certificate to be issued by the customs of the country of destination proving takeover of the goods, accompanied by a document proving that the shipping is complete.

Article (101)

The customs port of departure shall place the electronic customs seals under the supervision of an examination and inspection committee provided that the customs port of departure shall clarify the numbers of placed electronic customs seals in every dispatch application, bill of lading and customs declaration. In the case that the electronic customs seals cannot be placed on the means

of transport, the entire consignment shall be subject to examination to accurately describe the goods.

The customs port of arrival shall confirm that the containers and customs electronic customs seals used are safe and intact. If they find that consignment or electronic customs seals are tampered with, all goods shall be subject to examination and the taxes and duties due for shortage/deficit (if any) shall be deducted from the guarantee, without prejudice to the provisions of Chapter (9) of the Customs Law.

It is taken into account when seals removal minutes are drawn up, the type of seals placed on containers shall be clarified and whether such seals are:

- a-Seals placed by the exporter abroad,
- b-Seals placed by the person of concern (if shipment took place abroad by him),
- c-Electronic Seals placed by the Customs Authority, or
- d-Seals placed by the company or the shipping agent.

Article (102)

Indirect transit procedures shall be undertaken according to the following:

- (a) The person of concern or his agent shall submit a customs declaration to the customs port of arrival to start the procedures of transporting the goods to their final destination. The customs declaration shall be accompanied by:
 - 1- The delivery notes and bill of lading,
 - 2- The commercial invoice if any.
 - 3- The packing list, however, it will be sufficient to provide the invoice if it contains a description of the parcels' contents,
 - 4- The dispatch application in one original and two copies, and
 - 5- A guarantee covering the customs taxes and duties and all other taxes and duties, after the goods pass the appraisal phase.
- (b) The customs port of departure shall record the customs data on the computer and shall further examine the documents, determine the customs release path electronically and undertake the following procedures:
 - 1- If the procedures are undertaken using the green path, the documents shall be reviewed to confirm that the guarantees are provided and the approval of the control authority (if any) is given. Moreover, the control authority shall further conduct inspection and match to confirm the types and quantities of the goods if they will use the red path, provided that all consignments in transit, which are transported to a private free zone, shall be examined.

- 2- It will be sufficient that the consignments, whose green path procedures were undertaken, move through an X-Ray device, provided that the containers' seals are proper and safe and the parcels are in an appropriate prima facie condition.
- 3- The guarantees shall be sent daily to the customs accounting department for recording in a special automated register, while the data files shall be sent to the Data Archiving Department.
- 4- The head of the tariff department shall sign an original and two copies of the dispatch application after the customs procedures are undertaken. Moreover, the dispatch application shall contain the difference if any between the consignment contents and the documents data provided, and the value of guarantees provided shall be duly considered.
- 5- The movement department shall place electronic customs seals, register the locks' numbers in the dispatch application, determine the traffic route that leads directly to the customs port of arrival and schedule an estimated time for arrival.
- 6- The (consignment's) file is referred to the accounting department to collect the value of the electronic customs seals and other service charges and to imprint the dispatch application, a copy thereof, the invoice and the packing list with the customs seal.
- 7- The manager of the customs port of departure could appoint a customs delivery official if so necessary.
- 8- The person of concern or his agent shall receive the original dispatch application with its enclosures.
- 9- A copy of the dispatch application, accompanied by true copies of the invoice and packing list, shall be sent to the departure gate, while a second copy shall be kept with the customs declaration file.
- 10- The consignment released in transit shall be subject to follow-up, and the customs Anti-Smuggling department or the customs security shall be notified if the consignment fails to arrive at an appropriate time. This is to investigate the reasons for arrival delay and undertake legal procedures.

(c) Departure Gate Procedures:

- 1- The person of concern or his agent shall submit the original copy of the dispatch application to the departure gate commissioner who shall request to obtain the customs declaration from the terminal if any and confirm the validity of the application's data, the integrity of the seals and parcels and match the original with the two copies of the dispatch application.
- 2- The dispatch application data, the time of departure, the names of the persons accompanying the consignment, including the customs delegates and police officers

appointed for the consignment, the number of the means of transport, the number of the container and the driver's license shall be recorded in the automated or manual gate incidents book.

- 3- The departure shall be permitted after reviewing the numbers of containers, confirming the integrity of the seals and parcels and reviewing their marks, without the need to inspect the contents of the containers and the parcels.
- 4- The dispatch application copy and the departure card shall be returned to the competent customs port, which, in turn, shall send these documents to the data-archiving department, which, in turn, shall place these documents in the related customs data files.

(d) The following procedures shall be undertaken by the customs port of arrival:

1-The person of concern or his agent shall submit the original copy of the dispatch application to the entry gate officer who, in turn, shall confirm the integrity of the container seals and parcels, review their marks, sign in acknowledgment of the above on the original copy of the dispatch application and register the time and date of arrival, container's numbers and means of transport data in the automated or manual gate proceedings book.

2-If the seals and parcels are found safe, the competent movement commissioner shall sign the dispatch application stub in acknowledgment of the above and send the same electronically or by fax to the customs port of departure. The original dispatch application shall be sent to the manifest department at the customs port of arrival for registration. The manifest department of the customs port of arrival shall send the original dispatch application to the customs port of departure within two business days and send the application by fax or by any other electronic means or by courier upon the request and at the expense of the person of concern.

3-If the seals, containers and trucks (shipments) are improper or if the parcels (packages) arrive in improper prima facie condition, all contents shall be examined using a detailed inventory form, in which their numbers are recorded in the dispatch application. The form shall be attached to the dispatch application and sent to the manifest department of the customs port of arrival, which, in turn, shall record the actually received contents and notify the customs legal department to undertake the procedures required to obtain the public treasury entitlements after receiving the customs declaration from the customs port of departure.

e- The indirect transit guarantees shall be kept, recorded and returned according to the following:

1-The accounting department at the customs port of departure shall keep the guarantees and deliver the same at the end of the day to the competent department for retention.

2-The accounting department at the customs port of departure shall record these guarantees in a special register or on computers and shall review and follow up on the processing of these guarantees.

3-After the arrival of the dispatch application stub from the customs port of arrival by any means, if the consignment arrives without remarks or comments, the accounting department of the customs port of departure shall receive a notice requesting the return of the guarantees.

Article (103)

The direct transit procedures shall be undertaken according to the following:

- a) The transporter or shipping agent shall submit two copies of the goods manifest extract to the manifest department for review and match with the original copy of the manifest and for confirmation that the consignment is in direct transit.
- b) The manifest department shall send a copy of the said extract to the competent movement department, which, in turn, shall register the same until the shipping agent submits a shipping note for reshipping the consignment under customs supervision.
- c) Reshipping under customs supervision shall take place after collecting the charges and duties due for any services rendered in other than the official working hours.
- d) The copy of the extract shall be stamped after shipping is completed and the movement department charges are paid. Moreover, a copy of the extract shall be sent to the manifest department for payment of its duties.

Article (104)

The source of the goods is the country from which they were imported directly, and Transit is deemed a direct import, even if the goods will move through more than one country, provided that such goods are not subject to modification changing their description and that the bill of lading issued by the goods exporting country states that the final destination of the goods is the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Section (2)

ChapterSection (2)

Customs Warehouses

Article (105)

Article (108)

Customs warehouses are divided into two types:

- Public warehouse, where goods are stored in favor of third parties.
- Private warehouse, where the warehouse owner stores his imported goods that are licensed to be stored.

Such warehouses (public and private) are established outside ports.

Article (109)

Article (106)

No procedures to obtain a license to establish public or private warehouse shall commence except after raising the matter to the Customs Authority Chairman to decide whether, or not, it is economically feasible to start warehouse licensing procedures.

The procedures for the establishment of a warehouse are as follows:

- a) The warehouse owner shall submit a request to the head of the competent central directorate to issue a license to establish a warehouse. The department shall carry out an inspection, set the conditions required and notify the person of concern to meet such conditions.
- b) The license should be issued by the head of the central directorate, having the competence over the establishment of the warehouse, after meeting all prescribed conditions. The license should identify the type of the warehouse, the place of the warehouse, the royalty to be paid every year, the number of shifts worked in the warehouse, the type of goods wished to be stored, and the work system of the warehouse. The warehouse owner should sign in acknowledgment of his commitment to meeting the license conditions. The license should be drawn up in one original and three copies. The original copy should be kept by the competent legal department and a copy should be kept by the competent financial department, a copy should be delivered to the customs affairs and deposits department and a copy should be delivered to the person of concern.
- c) After meeting the prescribed conditions, rules and guarantees, the Customs Authority Chairman should issue a decision considering the warehouse established outside ports as a customs service.

Article (110)

Article (107)

For the purpose of licensing the goods warehousing activity, mentioned in the article (106) of the present Regulations, it is required to provide guarantees covering all the obligations of the warehouse owner that arise from the law and the provisions of these regulations. These guarantees are identified as follows:

- 1- The warehouse owner shallshould provide a cash guarantee or a bank letter of guarantee covering 10% of the customs taxes and other estimated taxes for the estimated warehousing capacity expected for the warehouse (specified by the warehouse owner)-or by the taxes and other taxes collected for the year preceding the date of renewal of the license and the royalty to be paid to the Customs Authority.
- 2- The warehouse owner shallshould take out an insurance policy covering the remaining obligations of the warehouse owner, including taxes and duties.

The Minister or his delegate has

The Customs Authority Chairman, heads of customs departments, head of the central directorates having competence over the warehouses licensed for governmental authority, public authority, public company, or the public business sector tocould accept an explicit undertaking signed by the competent minister or the chairman of the public authority or the holding company. This is in replacement of the guarantee set forth by paragraph (a1) hereinabove.

Article (111)

Article (108)

Article (109)

The owner of the warehouse licensed to exercise warehousing activities, public or private, shallowner, when establishing the warehouse, should link it electronically with the Customs Authority.

Article (112)

Article (110)

The owner of the warehouse licensed to exercise warehousing activities shall pay a royalty to the Customs Authority, as follows:

a) Public Warehouse:

10% of the total revenues of the warehouse during the years, provided that such percentage shall not be less than Fifty Thousand Egyptian Pounds and no more than Seventy Hundred Fifty Thousand Egyptian Pounds per year.

b) Private Warehouse:

1% of the customs taxes prescribed for the stored goods during the year. With respect to alcoholics, smoke, tobacco, cigarettes and their products, the warehouse owner shall pay 1% of their value. However, such royalty shall not be less than Twenty-Five Thousand Egyptian Pounds and no more than Five Hundred Thousand Egyptian Pounds per year.

The royalty amount shall be increased at a rate of 10% every three years from the percentages shown in items (a, b) without exceeding the maximum limit.

Article (113)

Article (111)

The warehouse owner shall take precautions as required to keep and maintain the integrity and safety of his warehouse and the goods stored therein and to secure the warehouse entirely. In particular, the warehouse owner shall provide his warehouse with materials, tools and devices as required for firefighting and other early warning devices for fire and theft. The warehouse owner shall further provide the warehouse staff with training courses for their protection and awareness- raising and for learning how to use these devices.

The warehouse owner, moreover, shall prepare rooms to be staff offices, and provide the same with appropriate furniture and means of communication. He shall also provide means of transport, and spaces and equipment required for inspection of the stored goods.

Article (114)

Article (112)

All types of imported goods, which are subject to taxes and duties, are permitted to be stored in the customs warehouses. This is with the exception of the prohibited goods, explosives, similar materials, flammables, goods that seem to be expired, goods posing risks to the warehouse or causing harm to other products, goods requiring special establishments for their preservation, and goods that could be unraveled unless the warehouse is prepared specifically for such goods.

Article (115)

Article (113)

The period of keeping goods in warehouses shall not exceed nine months. Meanwhile, the period of storing goods in specialized warehouses shall not exceed two years starting from the date of warehousing when received.

In cases where the public interest so requires, the said period(s) could be shortened or extended by a decision of Minister or his delegate the Customs Authority Chairman.

Article (116)

Article (114)

The process of releasing the goods kept in warehouses could be divided into three phases and could be also increased upon authorization of the competent Central Directorate for other three times at maximum, according to the procedures undertaken in case of splitting the bill of lading. However, no release shall take effect using one customs declaration for goods kept in two different warehouses.

Article (117)

Article (115)

Goods are stored in customs warehouses by virtue of warehousing applications accompanied by dispatch applications. These goods shall also be inspected and transported based on the customs procedures applied for goods in transit and the systems applied for risk management.

Article (118)

Article (116)

The warehouse licensee shall keep registers/books prepared electronically or manually when so necessary, regarding the entry and exit of the goods kept in his custody. The licensee shall further place the registers and documents related to the goods kept in his custody at the disposal of the

Customs Authority immediately when requested to do so and shall provide all other information requested.

Article (119)

Article (117)

It is possible, after obtaining a license should be obtained from the competent customs, prior to performing **the** following operations in the public warehouse, **during the official work hours:**
:

- a) Mixing foreign products with other foreign or local products with the intention of re-export only. In this case, special marks shall be placed on the casings of and a separate area shall be allocated to the mixed products.
- b) Removing and placing casings, moving from one pot to another, collecting or dividing parcels, or taking actions to maintain, improve the appearance of or facilitate the disposition of the products.

It is not possible performing the operations indicated in the points(a),(b) of the first paragraph of this article on the alimentary products without obtaining the authorization of the competent Control Authorities.

In all cases, no such operations shall result in changing the customs tariff category when the products are released to have access to the country.

Local materials required for such operations shall be subject to the procedures set for the goods prepared for export. Foreign machines (imported from abroad), which are required for the said operations shall be subject to the procedures set for incoming goods.

Article (120)

Article (118)

The competent customs could provide written or electronically license in urgent cases where the operations set forth by the above article (117) are required to be performed in other than the official working hours in return for service charges to be borne by the warehouse licensee.

Article (121)

Article (119)

No warehouse shall be accessed except by the warehouse employees and laborers, the customs staff, and the other authorities whose works require inspection of the warehoused goods. However, the warehouse owner could permit - by virtue of a license to be obtained from the competent

customs that other than the said persons access the warehouse to inspect the warehoused goods, and could take samples of the goods after payment of the customs tax and all other taxes and duties due for such samples.

Article (120122)

All warehouse gates shall (access and exit outlets) should be closed by two different keys, one of which shall be kept by the competent customs. The warehouse shall also be opened and closed by the customs delegate and the warehouse licensee or his deputy, according to the official working hours of the customs authority.

Article (123)

Article (121)

By a license to be obtained from the Customs Authority and with the approval of the warehouse, the imported goods could be transported under the deposit system if requested by the goods owner or his delegate. No goods shall enter to or exist from the warehouse, except by a license from the Customs Authority.

The ownership of the goods deposited in the warehouse could be permitted to be transferred according to the procedures applicable to this effect.

Article (122124)

A license could be issued to establish warehouses to store the cars /vehicles that are temporarily released under the international traffic books system after providing guarantees covering the warehouse owner's obligations arising from the law. Such guarantees shall be as follows:

- 1- a- The warehouse owner shall provide a cash guarantee or a bank letter of guarantee covering 5% of the customs taxes and other estimated taxes for the estimated warehousing capacity expected for the warehouse as specified by the warehouse owner or the actual warehousing capacity for the year preceding the date of renewal of the license. The guarantee shall further cover the royalty payable to the Customs Authority.
- 2- b- The warehouse owner shall take out an insurance policy covering 20% of the remaining obligations of the warehouse owner, including taxes and duties.

The warehouse licensee shall abide by the following rules:

- a) 1- The warehouse licensee shall settle any financial entitlements arising from breaching the customs release system during the warehousing period.

- b) 2- All cars/vehicles referred to hereinabove shall be clear of any customs temporary release system violations. Moreover, the service charges and the taxes dues for missing parts shall be paid from the concerned person prior to approval for warehousing.
- c) 3- The cars/vehicles warehousing periods shall be abided by, according to the temporary customs rules set forth herein.

The competent customs supervising the warehouse licensed to store the cars temporarily released by the international traffic books system, shall notify the customs of release and the general administration of temporary release as soon as the cars are stored.

Article (125)

Article (123)

No customs tax or any other taxes or charges shall be due or be paid for any shortage or change to the weights, numbers or quantities of the goods deposited in warehouses if such shortage or change arises from natural reasons such as evaporation, leakage or dryness or force majeure. However, such shortage or change shall be within the limits of 5% of the contents of every parcel separately, as determined by the competent authorities. Such percentage shall not accordingly be subject to any fines.

If the warehouse licensee or one of his subordinates commits or participates committing customs tax evasion or lose one of the necessary license conditions, the license issued to the warehouse could be cancelled by the Minister or his delegate Customs Authority and the warehouse owner shall be served notice to this effect.

Article (126)

Article (124)

The customs procedures for transport and storage in public and private warehouses shall be as follows:

- a) The person of concern shall submit a request, in one original and three copies, to the central manifest department. The application shall include the consignment data and the value of the estimated taxes and duties, and shall be endorsed by the approval of the warehouse to receive the consignment. However, the bill of lading shall not be divided, and its contents shall be entirely transported to only one warehouse.
- b) The central manifest department shall fulfill the following:
 - 1- Review and match the original manifest and place a special serial number on the warehousing application.

- 2- Record the data of the warehousing application in a special register or in a computer using serial numbers for every warehouse separately.
- 3- Endorse in acknowledgment of review and registration of data and in confirmation that no customs declaration has previously been submitted for the contents of the warehousing application.
- 4- Keep the original warehousing application, endorse two copies thereof using their serial number, imprint the same with the seal of the department, approve the transport of the goods, and distribute the warehousing application as follows:
 - Original copy to the customs committee having supervision over the warehouse.
 - Copy to the management of the warehouse to which the contents of the warehousing application will be transported.
 - Copy to the person of concern.
- 5- The person of concern shallsubmit the warehousing application, after first undertaking the above procedures, to the competent customs. The application shallshould be accompanied by copies of the invoices and packing list. Accordingly, the application shallshould be subject to the customs procedures applied under the transit system.

Article (127)

Article (125)

A partial inventory shallshould be made for the goods deposited with the warehouse every three months. The inventory shallshould take place by a customs committee, which shallshould review and match the book balances recorded in both at the customs and the warehouse. An overall annual inventory shallshould be made, and a notice shallshould be served on the deposits control department, to which the warehouse reports, to review the guarantees provided and the scope of their convenience and to undertake the legally required procedures regarding any decrease or increase.

UnannouncedA surprise inventory committee shallshould be formed if the need arises. This committee shallshould be formed by the head by the sector to which the warehouse reports, and shallshould include, from among its members, delegates from the legal department and the customs Anti-Smuggling department. The committee shallshould review the warehouse books and the customs committee books kept with the warehouse, and shallshould prepare a memorandum on any decrease or increase (if any) and submit this memorandum to the competent general manager.

Article (128)

Article (126)

When the deposit period expires, the Customs Authority could sell the goods deposited in the warehouse if their owners fail to re-export the goods, or to pay the customs taxes and duties and all other taxes and duties due and have the goods released. Sale of the goods shall take place after the expiration of one month from the date of serving notice, taking the form of a registered letter with acknowledgement of receipt or by e-mail, on the warehouse licensee using the address stated in the license. The sale proceeds, after deducting all duties, taxes and expenses, shall be deposited in a custody account at the Customs Authority and the funds shall then be delivered to the persons of concern. The right to claim such funds shall lapse after the expiration of five years from the date of sale.

The warehouse licensees shall send a detailed statement on the parcels, that show signs of expiry or such whose legal period of deposit expires, within one week from the expiry date. The statement shall include (the number of the bill of lading, the warehousing number, the road number, the weight of goods, the number of goods, the contents of goods and the persons of concern's names) and shall be accompanied by a copy of the notices served on/by the persons of concern and copies of the original bills of lading.

The competent customs shall follow up on the grace legal periods and the validity of the goods as from the date of warehousing. The competent customs (the recipient customs) shall inspect and verify the goods in the presence of a warehouse delegate, and shall have these goods packed using the customs wires and lead.

The customs sales department shall be notified in order to receive and take over the parcels. If no spaces are available, the parcels shall be handed over to the company's warehouse keeper to set aside these parcels in the warehouse and keep them under his liability until the disposal thereof by means of sale according to the implemented rules in this case.

Article (129)

Article (127)

If the deposit process terminates, the license period expires, or one of the license terms is failed to be met, the goods' owners could have their goods finally released, moved to another deposit, or re-exported. In this case, the remaining permitted period of deposit could be completed.

Section (3)

Temporary Storage

Article (128130)

A license could be issued authorizing the establishment of temporary customs stores inside ports. The procedures of obtaining the licenses shall be subject to the same provisions set forth by Articles (106) and (108) Article (109) of these Regulations, except for the last paragraph issuance of the article (108). decision by the Customs Authority Chairman to establish a customs Zone.

Article (131)

Article (129)

Incoming or outgoing goods could be stored in temporary customs stores, licensed by the Customs Authority to be established in yards, container terminals and other places, until the customs declaration is submitted and the customs procedures are finalized.

By virtue of a license and under the supervision of the Customs Authority, the goods could be permitted to move from one temporary customs store to another temporary custom store or to a customs warehouse.

Article (130132)

The license authorizing the establishment of a store, indicated in the article (128)

Shall should determine the type of stored goods, whether incoming or outgoing and the goods licensed to be stored. No goods other than the licensed goods shall be stored unless there are reasons accepted by the Customs Authority prior to storage.

Article (133)

Article (131)

Temporary storage should be permitted to take place for all types of goods. However, the prohibited goods, explosives, similar materials, flammables, goods that seem to be expired, goods posing risks to the store, goods requiring special establishments for their preservation, goods that could be unraveled or goods causing harm to other products shall have special stores where no other goods shall be stored.

Article (132134)

A license could be issued authorizing the establishment of temporary customs stores to store the commodities required to supply ships with foodstuffs, drinks, and cigarettes. Such supplies shall be provided to the ships' supply stores and the transit established in ports, and could remain stored for the period during which they are fit for use or consumption. If the validity term of these supplies expires, they shall be re-exported or destroyed under the supervision of

the Customs Authority and at the expense of the storeowner, provided that such supplies shall be taken (withdrawn) according to the applicable customs procedures.

Article (133)

By virtue of a license from the competent customs, ordinary operations aiming to keep and maintain the goods and facilitate their taking out could be performed inside the temporary stores, but without changing the conditions of the goods or affecting the customs tax or all other taxes and duties due.

Article (134)

For the purpose of licensing, indicated the performance of temporary storage activities in the article (128), ports, the storeowner shall provide guarantees covering all his obligations arising from the Law and the provisions of these Regulations. These guarantees shall represent 5% of the customs taxes and other estimated taxes and charges for the average storage capacity expected for the store by the storeowner or the average monthly customs taxes and other taxes and duties collectible for the year preceding the renewal date of the license and the royalty payable to the Customs Authority. However, the remaining obligations of the storeowner shall be covered by an insurance policy.

The Minister of his delegate, has the Customs Authority Chairman, heads of customs departments, head of the central directorates having competence over the stores licensed for governmental authority, public authority, public company, or the public business sector and could accept an explicit undertaking signed by the competent minister or the chairman of the public authority or the head of Holding Company covering the guarantees at a rate of 100%.

Article (135 - 137)

The storeowner who is licensed to exercise temporary storage activities shall pay a royalty to the Customs Authority representing 10% of the total revenues of the store per year, provided that such royalty shall not be less than Fifty Thousand Egyptian Pounds and no more than Seventy Hundred Fifty Thousand Egyptian Pounds per year.

The royalty amount shall be increased at a rate of 10% every three years from the percentage indicated in the first paragraph of this article, provided it does not exceed the maximum limit.

Article (138)

Prior to obtaining a license, the temporary store user shall link the store electronically with the Customs Authority. Existing stores shall reconcile their positions on a maximum date of six months from the enforcement date of these Regulations. Otherwise, the Customs Authority Chairman or his delegate shall suspend activities in these areas (stores).

Article (139)

The period during which goods are temporarily kept with stores is two months, while the goods that are perishable or reducible shall not be kept except for the period as their condition permits.

For public interest purposes, this period could be subject to decrease or extension according to a decision of the Customs Authority Chairman.

Article (138140)

The provisions of Articles (111,116,117, 120, 113,118, 119, 121,122,125) 124, and 127 of these Regulations shall apply to temporary customs stores.

Section (4)

Free Zones

Article (141)

Article (139)

The provisions of the Investment Law, herein above indicated promulgated by Law No. 72 of 2017, its amendments and its executive regulations and the decrees related to it, shall be applied/issued by Prime Minister Decree No. 2310 of 2017, its amendments and implementing decisions, should apply to projects established in the free zone system.

Article (142)

Article (140)

The Custom Authority canInstitutions could view all papers, records, filesinstruments and documents, conduct periodic and sudden inventories of free zone projects, and complete the necessary book reconciliations, in coordination with the competent administrative authority to ensure the correctness of balances.

The Customs Authority shallshould notify the Free Zone Authority with the administrative authority, to which the free zone reports, of the inventory results and match results, and the customs authority shallshould collect the customs taxes and other taxes and duties for any unreasonable decrease or increase in goods, without prejudice to the provisions of Chapter (9) of the Law.

Article (143)

Article (141)

In all cases in which the shipment is received from abroad and released by customs for free zones, it is inspected by a tripartite committee from the free zone, the competent customs and the concerned person or his representative inside the project premises.

A statement shall be issued with their signature indicating the result of the examination after conforming to the invoices or the package statement

After that, the goods shall be delivered Without prejudice to the person concerned and becomes in his custody and under his full responsibility

The Customs manager shall notify the Head provisions of the Zone second paragraph of cases Article (142) of unjustified decrease or increase in what was included in the shipping list, whether in the number of parcels, their contents, or preserved goods or bulk goods.

these Regulations, the goods coming to the free zones should, when arriving at the premises of the project, be subject to verification and inspection, and the match process shallbe should be made and the consignment value shallshould be specified.

Article (144)

Article (142)

Prior to recording the customs declaration with respect to the good coming to the free zone, the persons of concern could request that the goods be transformed into finally imported goods or re-ship the goods to abroad directly through the Customs Authority after obtaining approval from the manifest department manager and without the need to revert to the Investment Authority.

Article (142145)

With taking into considerations the provisions of the Investment Law and its regulations, goods that are The goods moving to/from the customs zone to the free zones or moving among between free zones shallshould be subject to the provisions that govern the goods in transit.

Article (143)

It is possible, upon a coordination with the General Authority for investment and free Zones, that
Article (146)

The local or foreign goods, materials, parts and local and foreign materials owned by a project establishes with the free zone regime or a third party could be permitted to move temporarily from the free zone to inside the country for repairing to a free zone temporarily for repair or to perform industrial operations thereto and then be returned to the free zone country. However, these items shall be returned in a year from that permission date. It is possible to extend this period for a similar period upon a decree released by the Commissioner providing reasonable reasons, and after providing projects should provide acceptable guarantees of the customs tax and other taxes that will guarantee these goods if they are not returned to the country. Moreover, the import rules should apply to the goods and raw materials, for which transformative operations are performed, when returned to the country.

Article (147)

Article (144)

TheEvery project or establishment licensed to operate in free zones shallshould be fully liable for every shortage, loss or change to the goods and products as regards their type, number or weight recorded at the time of warehousing, and shallshould pay the customs taxes, other taxes and duties for unreasonable decrease or increase in these goods. This is without prejudice to the provisions of Chapter (9) of the Law.

Article (145148)

Goods could be circulated between the projects operating in a free zone or from one free zone to another if so required to achieve the licensed objectives of these projects.

Circulation (of goods) between companies operating in one free zone shallshould be subject to approval of the Free Zones Investment Authority and fall under the supervision of the Customs Authority. However, the purchaser and seller shall companies should notify the free zone customs upon the finalization of the circulation process.

Section (5)

Economic Zone of Special Nature

Article (146149)

The authority concerned with the management of the economic zone of special nature and its development shallshould notify the Customs Authority of the license or permit to practice issued by it for the project under the special nature economic zones system, provided that the practice decision explains in detail the nature and purpose of the activity.

With the exception of service projects that are licensed within the zone for infrastructure works and equipping the zone, and projects whose license is limited to dealing in local components only, it is not permitted to start practicing the licensed activity until after a decision is issued by the minister considering the licensed area as a customs zone.

The Customs Authority shallshould have the right to review all papers, registers, instruments, and documents of whatever type, to make surprise inventories of the special nature economic zone projects, by a committee of the Department and the authority concerned with managing the area in the presence of the project representative and to finalize the matches required for balances. It shallshould be notified of the inventory and match results, and the provisions of the Law shallshould apply to the cases of unreasonable decrease or increase (in goods).

Article (150)

Article (147)

The projects established under the special nature economic zone system shallshould be subject to and governed by the provisions of the Special Nature Economic Zones Law No. 83 of 2002, as amended, the Executive Regulations thereof as promulgated by Premier's Decree No. 1625/2002, as amended, and the other executive decrees thereof.

Article (151)

Special measures related to customs control shallapplyshould apply to special nature economic zone projects

Section (6)

Duty Free-Shops

Article (148)

The Minister or his delegate can **Article (152)**

The Customs Authority Chairman could issue and renew licenses regarding the establishment of new duty-free shops inside the passenger terminals in ports.

It is not permitted to license the establishment of new duty-free shops in other than the passenger terminals in the ports or to renew the existing ones except by a decision of the Minister, after the approval of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and the Ministry of Tourism.

Article (149153)

The procedures of establishing duty-free shops are as follows:

- 1- a- The person of concern shallsubmit an application to the head of the competent Central Directorate to obtain a license authorizing the establishment of a duty-free shop in ports (exhibition or store). Accordingly, the Central Directorate shallshould carry out an inspection, set the required conditions and notify the person of concern to meet these conditions.
- 2- b- The license to establish a duty-free shop shallshould be issued after meeting all prescribed conditions. The licensed person of concern shallshould sign in acknowledgment of his obligation to meet the license conditions. The license shallshould be drawn up in one original and three copies. The competent legal department shallshould keep the original copy of the license, the competent financial and customs departments shallshould each keep a copy, and the person of concern shallshould receive a copy.

Article (154)

Article (150)

The goods and commodities that are not cleared from taxes and customs duties and are deposited in duty-free shops exhibitions or stores shallshould not be kept for a period exceeding their useful life or until defects appear therein in a manner rendering the same unfit for display or sale in duty-free shops exhibitions.

If these goods expired or commodities expire or if a decision is issued ruling for their invalidity for display or sale in duty-free shops, these goods or commodities shallshould be re-exported or destroyed under the supervision of the competent customs and at the expense of the entity exploiting the duty-free shop.

Inside the duty-free shop stores, the marks showing that the goods or commodities are exempted from customs taxes (Banderol) could be stuck or modified in a manner revealing the purpose of exemption, in accordance with the original import documents and under the supervision of the competent customs committee.

Article (151155)

It is prohibited that the No types of cigarettes, cigars or liquors, which are sold to entities or persons exempted from customs tax by virtue of the Law, should be released unless and until the customs exemption stamp (Banderol) or the distinctive mark indicating that this item is exempted from these taxes are stuck onto them.

Article (156)

Article (152)

Foreign ships could receive supplies by means of purchase from duty-free shops of (locally manufactured commodities and other commodities not cleared from customs taxes and duties), including cigarettes, liquors or otherwise. This is based on a request from the shipmaster, shipping agent, or ship operator shallsubmit an application and meet the prescribed cash payment rules.

Article (153)

Article (157)

Shipmasters could submit a collective request regarding the ship crew's needs to purchase from duty-free shops of locally manufactured commodities and other foreign commodities not cleared from customs taxes and duties, including cigarettes, liquors or otherwise. However, the quantities of commodities required to be purchased shallshould suit the number of the crewmembers and the voyage time taken until the ship reaches the nearest port of arrival. Moreover, the commodities shallshould be subject to the procedural controls regarding their delivery to the ship.

Article (158)

Article (154)

The provisions of Articles (107), (109), (110)(b), (111), (115), (116), (119), (120112), (113), (117), (118), (121), (122) and (125127) of these Regulations shallshould apply to the duty-free shops.

Section (7)

Temporary admission Exemption

Article (155159)

With the exception of materials, goods and items exempted from customs tax and other taxes and fees, The following items shallshould be temporarily exempted from customs duties and other taxes and fees:

- 1- Raw materials, intermediate goods, production requirements and components imported with the intention of their manufacturing and re-export, imported packing and packaging requirements necessary for exported goods, machinery, equipment, devices and other imported items for repair and re-export, unfinished foreign items and goods imported for finishing their manufacturing and re-export..
- 2- Imported packing and packaging requirements necessary for exported goods.
- 3- Machinery, equipment, devices and other imported items for repair and re-export.
- 4- Unfinished foreign items and goods imported for finishing their manufacturing and re-export.

Article (160)

To obtain such exemption, the importer shall pay to the Customs Authority a guarantee equivalent to the customs taxes and other fiscal duties. The re-exportation shall be done in one year and half from that date of release. The Minister of his delegate, before the export, has the competence to extend this period for another until a year as maximum. After this period, the customs duties, taxes or other fees, including VAT shall be paid.

Article (156)

In order to enjoy the exemption stipulated in the previous Article(155) of these regulations, the following conditions shallshould be fulfilled:

I. Depositing customs-accepted guarantee in the amount of customs tax and other taxes and fees due, in any of the following forms:

- a-1- Cash guarantee.
- b-2- Irrevocable, unconditional and enhanced bank guarantee, valid at least for one year.
- c-3- Establishment asset guarantee at (80%) of the average net equity of the establishment for the three years prior to submitting the application to the Customs Authority as per the definition of the Central Auditing Organization and according to the report of one of the auditors registered included in a list issued by the records decision of the Ministry of Finance Minister.
- d4- A personal undertaking by establishments exporting with both temporary exemption and tax refund system, with an average of (50%) of total value of items exported by

in those two systems within the three years prior to submitting the application. The following conditions shall be fulfilled to accept the undertaken:

- 1- The establishment shall be from the following conditions should be fulfilled by establishments using those two systems:
 - A- This undertaking should be limited to production projects registered in the industrial register, agricultural production companies, which previously practiced export activity under temporary admission exemption system for a period of not less than three years from the date of submitting the facilitation application. This shall be evidenced by submitting a copy of the license to practice or a certificate from the agency supervising the activity, as well as the balance sheet of the company for the last three years, where the value of exports for products imported under the temporary admission exemption system or the tax refund system is proved after matching it with the entries.
 - 2B - The project or its legal representative shall not have been previously convicted by a final court verdict in a crime of customs evasion set forth in the law, or reconciliation is made regarding such crime during the three years prior to submitting the request for this facilitation.
 - 3-C - The project shall submit a pledge made by its legal representative and signed by the competent official in the Authority in accordance with the form attached to this regulation.
 - 4D - The paid-up capital of the establishment shall not be less than five million Egyptian Pounds.

Establishments and projects that deal with asset guarantees or personal pledge shall be the owner of equipment and machines free from subsidiary rights and rights in rem, and not combining the two advantages of dealing with the guarantee of assets and personal pledges.

II. Establishments and projects shall that deal with those two systems should:

- a- 1 - Keep regular records and books approved by the Authority to register materials, goods and items imported or exported, as well as operating cycle, actual stocks under this system.
- b-2- Notify the competent authority indicated by the Minister of trade and industry Industrial Supervision Authority to determine the use and the percentages of scrap.
- c3- Submit the document proving ownership of the project or the lease contract notarized and registered in the commercial register as well as stores and facilities.

- III.** Exporting to abroad, or to a free zone or economic zone of a special nature, or selling them to the agencies enjoying total or partial exemption from taxes and fees shall be made by the importer or through third parties within a year and a half of the release date. The Minister or his delegate Customs Chairman could, before exporting, extend this period for a period or other periods not exceeding one year, at the request of the owner before the expiry of the original period. If such period elapsed without completion of export process or renewal of such period, customs duties, other taxes and fees, including additional tax, shall become due along with fulfillment of import rules, as stipulated in import laws and decisions.

Article (161)

Article (157)

Guarantees provided by the projects or establishments operating under the temporary admission exemption system during the first three years from the effective date of this system shall cover the full value of the customs duties, other taxes and fees due on materials, goods and items imported under the temporary admission exemption system.

After the expiry of this period, guarantees of no less than (30%) of that value could be submitted based on a request by the project or establishment and approved by the Chairman of the Authority or his representative, provided that:

- a1- The exports that have been settled shall not be less than (50%) of the total materials, goods and items previously imported under this system during that period.
- b2- He has not previously committed a crime of customs smuggling during the five years preceding the request for reduction, unless a final judgment has been issued acquitting him.

Article (162)

Article (158)

As an exception to the previous Article(157),, the guarantees provided by the project or the establishment operating under the temporary exemption system shall be cash or bank, unconditional, irrevocable, valid and enhanced guarantees for at least one year, with the full value of customs duties and other due taxes and fees in the following cases:

- a-1 If the imported items were ready-made fabrics or apparel accessories, as well as items and materials necessary for the company's products and not included in the manufacturing of one of the products indicated in the industrial register of the project or establishment.

- b2- Imported items and materials that require some manufacturing at third parties and lay outside of activities of the establishment indicated in the industrial register.
- 3- If the project, establishment, or its legal representative committed any of the customs tax evasion crimes as stipulated in the law for which reconciliation has been made or the criminal case has been terminated by conciliation or a final judgment of conviction was issued for the three years following the acceptance of reconciliation or issuance of the referred to judgment.

Article (159163)

The same customs procedures applied upon registering goods into the final import systems shallshould be taken for goods imported under the temporary admission exemption system, taking the following into account:

- a-1- The competent customs committee shallshould conduct examination and inspection operations, withdrawal and maintenance of three legal samples or more of the imported item, signed by the concerned person or his representative and the competent customs officer. The competent import department shallshould keep one of the samples and send the second sample to the industrial control authority. The third sample shallshould be delivered to the concerned person or his representative, and upon the importer's request, more than one sample could be registered to be used for export in more than one port.
- 2- The competent customs tariff officer should determine the value for customs purposes in accordance with the provisions of Article (16) of the law and the provisions of this regulation.
- 3- In the event that it is not possible to take samples, catalogues and drawings or a certificate of components of the item shallshould be attached, provided that they are original and issued by the producer, which enable matching upon export.
- b- The competent customs tariff officer shall determine the value for customs purposes in accordance with the provisions of Article (16) of the law and the provisions of this regulation.

After depositing the guarantee, the concerned person shallbeshould be given his copy of release permit, the original of freight delivery permit and three copies of the imported item certificate, after all beingtamped with the official seal of the Republic of Egypt.

Article (164)

Article (160)

The same customs procedures applied to the final export shall be taken with regard to the goods exported under temporary admission exemption system, subject to the provisions of Article (17) of the Law, and provided that the following shall be observed:

- a-1- The concerned person or his representative shall register the numbers of the import certificate made under the temporary admission exemption system for materials, commodities and items that were used in the production of the exported goods on the export original certificate and attach a copy of the import release permit.
- b-2- The competent committee shall exclude the numbers of import certificates whose legal period for re- export has expired. The concerned person could export them under the final export system. As for the remaining completed certificates, approval of registration and listing could be indicated.
- c- 3- The competent examination and inspection committee shall match the exported items with the invoice and the detailed packing list, and the committee shall match samples seized by the Customs Authority, as the origin of the matching. In the absence of samples or loss thereof, legal measures shall be taken against the offender. If it is not possible to match samples seized by the Authority, then the matching shall be made with the sample seized by the concerned person after the committee ensures its suitability for matching, along with seizing a legal sample of the exported items, taking into account that the matching shall be made for each release of the incoming releases and registering the numbers of the incoming certificates to which matching is made, and if matching succeeded, export shall be permitted, then the incoming samples shall be re-seized once again and signed by the committee.
- d- 4- In the event that the import sample does not exist or is not suitable for matching, and the sample seized by the person concerned is not valid, this shall be registered in the export certificate, and export is permitted after withdrawal of triple legal samples of the exported items signed by the concerned person or his representative and the competent customs employee, and permitting the export process, and referring back to the letter of the Industrial Control Authority for Exported Items or sending a sample to the competent laboratories at the expense of the concerned person. The exporter shall not be granted the approved copies except after matching.
- e- If5- In all cases, if it is proved before the export that the exported goods do not match the import samples, exporting under the temporary exemption system shall be suspended and necessary measures shall be taken in this regard.

- f6- In case of exporting from another customs office other than customs office in which the procedures are completed, the export customs office could ensure that the exported items match the approved documents received from dispatching customs office. After the completion of the shipment, the customs office shallshould register the same in the temporary permission computer database, and sending the original release permit and the delivery voucher (compass) to the customs office which will complete the procedures by mail, at the expense of the concerned parties, or through the authority' s representative.
- g- In all cases, in the event of matching with the samples of the concerned person, the concerned customs departments, before completing the settlement, shallshould match the samples that have been seized of the items exported by the exporting customs, with the legal samples seized of import certificates, provided that those samples shallshould be delivered to the concerned person after completing the settlement.
- h-8- After receiving the export documents, the concerned person or his representative shallshould be given (3) true copies of the original of the export certificate approved to be used in the concerned agencies and the competent settlement department for refund of the guarantees previously deposited, and the purpose of each copy shallshould be written thereon.
- i9- If the industrial operations that took place on materials and items referred to have changed their features, so that it is difficult to know their samples, it is sufficient that the exported products are among those the imported items usually enter in their manufacturing, according to the decision of the competent authority determined by a Minister of Trade and industry. This authority shallshould also determine the percentages of scrap and industry waste, and whether they have any value.
- j- The export of items and materials previously imported in this system shallshould be considered in their original condition for the purpose authorized.

Article (161)

Article (165)

The following customs procedures shallshould be followed regarding the items, materials and products sold to an agency totally or partially exempted from customs duties and other taxes and fees, and were previously imported with the temporary admissionrelease system:

- a-I. The concerned person or his representative shallshould complete the sale form prepared in this regard at the competent department and attach it to the following:

- 1- A detailed sales invoice demonstrating items, numbers, weights and value for import customs items included in the certificate of Temporary importation of these materials, commodities and items.
 - 2- The supply order issued by the exempted agency.
 - 3- A certificate from the authority supervising the exempted agency to which the sale will be made and the document of such exemption.
 4. The data of the form shallshould be registered in the Book No. 46, and its data shallshould be entered on the computer system after being carefully reviewed by the competent committee.
- b-II. The competent committee shallshould examine, inspect and match the items on each of the certificates issued by the supervising authority, the sale invoice and the order of supply, as well as matching the sample seized by the Authority or the concerned person, while following the same procedures stipulated in the paragraphs mentioned in clauses (a), (b), (c1), (2), (3) and (d4) of Article (160164) of this regulation.
- c-III. The competent exemptions department shallshould review the exemption documents and their vouchers and ensure compliance of the sold items (based onin light of the actual inspection) with the exemption provisions and indicate the necessary instructions for the competent department to complete the procedures and notify the Exemptions Follow-up Department to take the necessary actions.
- d-IV. The concerned department shallshould grant the concerned person a true copy of the sale form and a certificate stamped with the official seal to complete the settlement procedures and refund the guarantee after fulfilling the import rules.

Article (166)

Article (162)

The following customs procedures shallshould be followed upon settlement of consignments imported under the temporary admissionimportation system and those will be re-exported abroad, or those transferred to a free zone or economic zone of a special nature or those sold to agencies that enjoy total or partial exemption from taxes or fees according to this system:

- a-I. The concerned person or his representative shallshould submit the settlement request to the competent department, provided that the following documents shallshould be attached to the request:
- 1- Approved copies of the incoming certificates subject of the settlement, including the original release permits.
 - 2- Approved copies of the export certificate indicating the completion of the export.

- 3- Certificate of sale of the exempted entities, approved by the competent authority after the import rules are fulfilled.
 - 4- Copies of the letters of the Industrial Control Authority, indicated by the Minister of Trade and industry, electronically or manually, for determining the manufacturing ratios and the scrap and loss ratios of the items subject to settlement after ensuring the correctness of the data contained therein through the original kept in the relevant department.
- b-II. The concerned department shallshould review the data contained in the settlement request, match it with the copies, and register all the data with the computer system, in light of the letter of the Industrial Control Authority, indicated bt the Minister of Trade and industry, and verify the correctness of these data as well as the amounts or guarantees to be refunded.
- c-III. When making a settlement, the departments concerned with settlements shallshould not refund except within the limits of incoming certificates registered at the export certificates that have been matched.
- d- IV. The concerned department shallshould print a computer statement (notification) with the amounts, guarantees, or pledges that will be refunded or settled, and the statement (notification) shallshould be delivered to the concerned person after stamping and registration in a special register created for this purpose, and the person concerned could obtain a list of incoming permits' balance and guarantees' balance.

Article (167)

Article (163)

The following procedures shallshould be followed in case of locally produced goods and cars previously exported abroad under the temporary admission exemption system and then re-imported again within one year from the date of their export(return, and could be extended for another similar period for serious reasons accepted by the Chairman of the Authority (returns of temporary admission exemption exports), in one of the following two cases:

- a- I. In the event that the person concerned ~~was~~ is desirous to finally release the imported goods, the following actions shallshould be followed:
 - 1- The person concerned or his representative shallshould submit to the competent department an application stating that he is desirous to finally release the goods returned from abroad, provided that the application shallshould contain the export certificate numbers and a copy thereof.

- 2- The competent examination and inspection committee shallshould conduct the thorough inspection (fulfilling the actual inspection condition) and register it in the return certificate as well as match it with the export certificate that was recalled upon request of the concerned person.
- 3- If the data are identical, customs duties and other taxes and fees, due on foreign components that were used in the manufacture of the temporary admission exemption returned goods, shallshould be collected in addition to the additional tax due from the date of receiving the import certificate until the date of the return certificate, which was determined by the competent temporary admissionexemption department based on the export certificate and the import certificate and registered it in the return certificate, while the rest of the final release procedures shallshould be completed after the import rules are fulfilled.

b-II. In the event the concerned person ~~was~~ is desirous to release the returned once again goods under the temporary exemption system, the following procedures **shall**should be followed:

- 1- The concerned person or his representative shallshould submit to the competent temporary admissionexemption department a request stating that he is desirous to do so, and submit the number of the export certificate under which the export was made as well as a copy thereof, explaining the operations that will be performed on the returned item.
- 2- The competent examination and inspection committee shallshould conduct the thorough inspection (fulfilling the actual inspection condition) and register it in the return certificate as well as match it with the export certificate that was recalled upon request of the concerned person. If the data are identical, the concerned person shallshould deposit one of the accepted customs guarantees with the value of customs duties and other taxes and fees due on the foreign components that were used in the manufacture of the temporary exemption returned goods if they were returned and the rest of the release procedures shallshould be completed under the temporary exemption system. In all cases the person concerned shallshould submit the evidence of refunding the previously collected paid amounts related to taxes, export subsidies...etc.
- 3- The rest of the procedures contained in the temporary admissions exemption system shallshould be taken regarding the returned import certificate.
- 4- Re-export shallshould take place only within one year from the date of release and could not be renewed.

The period indicated in the first paragraph of this article could be extended for other equivalent period upon providing acceptable reasons to the Minister of his delegate.

Article (164)

Article (168)

Disposing the materials, goods and items imported under the temporary admission exemption system, whether for production or trade shallshould not be permitted except after approval by the Customs Authority and provided that the same procedures followed for releasing the goods under final import system shallbeshould be taken, along with meeting the requirements of import rules and restrictions. The concerned person shallshould identify items required to be disposed and the numbers of import declarations under the temporary exemption system related to these materials, commodities and items, provided that customs duties and other taxes and fees due for items and quantities to be disposed shallshould be collected in addition to the additional tax due from the date of arrival until the date of payment.

Section (8)

Temporary Release

Article (165169)

Goods could be temporarily released with suspension of payment of customs duties and other taxes and the fees due in return for submitting a customs-accepted guarantee pending re-exportation or settlement of their customs status, under the following conditions and in the following cases:

- (A) Machinery, equipment, and devices and the relevant supplies imported from abroad under fees for ministries, governmental agencies, public departments and the like, for use in construction or economic projects, and then re-exported. They could be re-used in other similar projects by applying the same terms and conditions.
- (B) Machinery, equipment and devices imported to be used in projects inside the country and then re-exported, taking the provision of Article (34) of the Law into consideration.
- (C) Goods imported from abroad under the fees of an exhibition, festivals, international markets, theaters, sporting events or the like after submitting the approval of the competent government agency.
- (D) Machinery, equipment, devices and their accessories for conducting or scientific, industrial or agricultural experiments, approved by the competent authority.
- (E) Empty packing cases containers and packages incoming for filling, as well as incoming packing cases containers and packages filled with goods under re-exportation fees, either empty or full, and containers entering the country for unloading their contents and then re-exported.
- (G) Machines and equipment for photography, films and tapes for journalists, photographers and foreign correspondents, news and broadcast agencies for the purpose of recording or broadcasting news materials or cinematic photography.
- (H) Professional items incoming with foreigners visiting the country and compatible with their profession, yet the approval of the competent authority shallshould be submitted.
- (I) Non-consumable personal effects of the following:
 - 1- Elites.
 - 2- Political refugees.
 - 3- Members of the diplomatic and consular service.
 - 4- Egyptians seconded or delegated abroad who come to spend their vacations or to perform temporary work within the country.

- 5- Foreign students coming to study in the country.
 - 6- Luggage of foreign pilgrims crossing the country's land to the holy land.
 - 7- Experts licensed to work in the country.
- (N) Items coming with tourists and transients in excess of exemption limits.
- (J) Goods imported under the fees of natural or corporate persons enjoying customs exemptions and the documents required for their exemption did not arrive, until a decision is made to exempt them within six months. This period could be extended for another similar period with a decision of the Chairman of the Minister Authority or his delegate representative.
- (K) Other items for which a ministerial decision is issued.

Article (170)

Article (166)

Required for temporary release of the items stipulated in the previous Article, the following shallshould be required:

- 1- Submitting one of the following guarantees with the value of the customs duties, other taxes and fees due until the status of these goods is settled or the purpose for which they were released expires:
 - 1-(A) Cash insurance.
 - 2-(B) An unconditional, enhanced and irrevocable bank guarantee.
- b-2- Those items shallshould be re-exported within one year from the date of their release, except for Paragraph No. (7) of clause (I) of the Article (165) of this regulation.169) of this regulation. As for the items related to agricultural crops, they should be re-exported within two years from the date of their release. These periods could be extended for another similar period for justifiable reasons by the approval of the Minister or his delegate competent head of Central Directorate.
- .
 - c- 3- Containers shallshould be re-exported within one month from the date of their release or stored in a place authorized for this by the Customs Authority, and could be extended for another similar period for justified reasons after the approval of the Minister chairman of the authority or his delegate representative.
 - d-4- Items mentioned in paragraph (7) of clause (I) of the Article (165169) of this regulation shallshould be re-exported upon the expiry of the period of residence or the end of the project, whichever is earlier.

Article (170)

Required for temporary release of the items stipulated in the previous Article, the following shall be required:

- 1- Submitting one of the following guarantees with the value of the customs duties, other taxes and fees due until the status of these goods is settled or the purpose for which they were released expires:
 - (A) Cash insurance.
 - (B) An unconditional, enhanced and irrevocable bank guarantee.
- 2- Those items shall be re-exported within one year from the date of their release, except for Paragraph No. (7) of clause (I) of the Article (169) of this regulation. As for the items related to agricultural crops, they shall be re-exported within two years from the date of their release. These periods could be extended for another similar period for justifiable reasons by the approval of the competent head of Central Directorate.
- 3- Containers shall be re-exported within one month from the date of their release or stored in a place authorized for this by the Customs Authority, and could be extended for another similar period for justified reasons after the approval of the chairman of the authority or his representative.
- 4- Items mentioned in paragraph (7) of clause (I) of the Article (169) of this regulation shall be re-exported upon the expiry of the period of residence or the end of the project, whichever is earlier.

Temporary release of cars and yachts, and determining the amounts due against suspending the payment of taxes and customs duties

Article (171)

Subject to the terms and conditions regulating temporary release, cars and yachts mentioned in the following articles could be temporarily released in accordance with the terms, conditions and guarantees described in these articles. Without prejudice to international agreements to which the Arab Republic of Egypt is a party, the period of release for cars and the like shall be proportional to the purpose for which the temporary release is decided.

Article 172

Passenger cars of Egyptians living abroad, foreigners and tourists, as well as those who come to spend a temporary period in the country, should be temporarily released for a maximum of six months during the year, and without exceeding the period of residence reflected in the passport for

foreigners after paying the fee for suspension of tax payment for six months or part thereof, as follows:

- A - 1000 EGP for the car for the first three months or part thereof.
- B - 2000 EGP for the car for the next three months or part thereof.
- C- 500 EGP for each of the cars imported in company with tourist groups. The release period for these cars should not exceed one month.

Article (173)

Passenger cars of the following categories shall be released temporarily in accordance with the provisions set forth next to each of them, after paying the fee for suspending tax payment, according to the following table:

- (A) Foreign investors, within the limits of the temporary residence period reflected in the passport, and up to a maximum of three years.
- (B) Foreign experts and professors brought in by government agencies and the like (including universities and schools) and experts from foreign companies contracting with these agencies to carry out temporary work in the country.
- (C) Foreigner elites, based on the recommendation of the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- (D) Foreign airlines companies and establishments operating regular airlines to, from and through Egyptian territories according to the principle of reciprocity, based on a letter from the Ministry of Civil Aviation.

The period of release with respect to the categories specified in items (b), (c), (d) shall be proportional to the purpose for which temporary release was decided.

To apply the temporary release system on the cars indicated in the first paragraph of this article, amount shall be paid against the suspension of the customs duties and other taxes, as follow:

Description	1 st six months or part thereof	2 nd six months or part thereof	3 rd six months or part thereof	4 th six months or part thereof	5 th six months or part thereof	6 th six months or part thereof
Cars with a capacity of up to 1600 cm ³ liters	1,000 EGP	2,000 EGP	2,500 EGP	3,000 EGP	3,500 EGP	4,000 EGP
Cars with a capacity of more than 1600 cm ³ and up to 2000 cm ³ liters	2,000 EGP	3,000 EGP	3,500 EGP	5,000 EGP	6,000 EGP	7,000 EGP
Car with a capacity of more than 2000 cm ³ liters	4,000 EGP	7,000 EGP	10,000 EGP	13,000 EGP	16,000 EGP	20,000 EGP

Article (174)

Cars of the following shall be temporarily released:

- (A) Political refugees, journalists, correspondents and representatives of foreign news agencies.
- (B) Foreign students and trainees coming for study and training, provided that the capacity shall not exceed 1600 cm³ liters, against suspension of tax payment.
- (C) Petroleum and minerals' search and exploration companies and their foreign experts.

The period shall be proportional to the purpose for which the release was decided, and the period of temporary release could be extended for students' cars during the summer vacation, against double fees for suspending the tax according to the car's capacity.

Payment of tax suspension payment for every six months or part thereof shall be as follows:

- a- Cars with a capacity up to 1600 cm³: (One hundred US dollars) or equivalent thereof for a period not exceeding three months or part thereof, and (One hundred and fifty US dollars) or equivalent thereof for more than the aforementioned three-month period and up to a maximum of six months.

- b- Cars with a capacity of more than 1600 cm³ and up to 2000 cm³: (Two hundred US dollars) or equivalent thereof for a period not exceeding three months or part thereof, and (Three hundred US dollars) or equivalent thereof for more than the aforementioned three-month period, with a maximum of six months.
- c- Cars with a capacity of more than 2000 cm³: (Four hundred US dollars) or equivalent thereof for a period not exceeding three months or part thereof, and (Six hundred US dollars) or equivalent thereof for more than the aforementioned three-month period, with a maximum of six months.

As for vehicles of companies of petroleum and minerals' search and exploration and the like, as well as cars of foreign experts working in these companies, the fee against suspending customs tax payments shall be (two hundred US dollars) or equivalent thereof for every six months or part thereof. Providing that this amount shall not exceed 5% of the Tax value for every month or a part thereof.

Article (175)

Passenger cars imported for official use of foreign embassies, consulates and international organizations shall be temporarily released as follows:

- (A) Cars imported for official use of foreign embassies and consulates or members of the foreign diplomatic and consular service, that exceed the limit of exemption established by law, as well as imported for foreign administrative employees of foreign embassies and consulates.
- (B) Cars imported for official use of international and regional Arab organizations, and their members who hold diplomatic passports or a personal identification card issued by the protocols department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for members of these organizations.

The period of temporary release shall be as decided by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in agreement with the Authority.

Payment of the fee against suspending the payment of customs tax shall be made according to the principle of reciprocity with respect to paragraph (A), or **eight hundred Egyptian Pounds** or equivalent for every six months or part thereof with respect to for paragraph (B) as well as for paragraph (A) in case of non-exemption according to the principle of reciprocity, providing that such amount shall not exceed 5% of the tax value for every month or a part of thereof.

Article (176)

Passenger cars imported for commercial display or experiments shall temporarily released as follows:

- (A) Private passenger cars imported under commercial show fee, not exceeding four different model cars for each foreign auto factory dealer.
- (B) Private passenger cars imported for experimental purposes, not exceeding two different model cars and imported under car production factories fee, subject to the approval of the competent authority in the Ministry of Trade and Industry.

The release period of these cars shall be for is six months, and it could be extended for another similar period with the approval of the Minister or his delegate and could not be licensed in the Traffic Police Department.

Payment of the fee for suspending tax payment on those cars shall be as follows:

5,000 EGP for the first six months or part thereof, and

10,000 EGP for the next six months or part thereof, along with an unconditional, enhanced and irrevocable bank letter of guarantee, covering the customs duties, value-added tax and other taxes and fees due on the released cars.

providing that such amount doesn't exceed 5% of the tax value for every month or a part of thereof.

Article (177)

Transport vehicles, trailers, and refrigerator trucks shall be temporarily released for a period of two weeks and could be extended when necessary for another two weeks, according to the decision of Minister or his delegate.

Payment of tax suspension shall be as follows:

- 100 EGP for each week or part thereof for the first and second weeks.
- 500 EGP for each week or part thereof for the third and fourth weeks.

In the event of wishing to keep any of these cars, trucks or refrigerator trucks within the country for Temporary work or for the purpose of leasing, the provisions of Article (34) of the Law shall apply.

providing that such amount doesn't exceed 5% of the tax value for every month or a part of thereof.

Article (178)

Double cabin pickup trucks and minibuses, whose number of seats is more than nine seats other than the driver's seat shall be temporarily released for a period of one month and could be extended for another month with approval of Minister or his delegate.

Payment of tax suspension fee shall be 500 EGP for the first month or part thereof and 1,000 EGP for the second month or part thereof.

providing that such amount doesn't exceed 5% of the tax value for every month or a part of it.

Article (179)

Yachts of Egyptians living abroad, tourists, transients and the elites who are coming to the country for temporary residence shall be temporarily released for the period of residency and for a maximum of twelve months.

Payment against suspending the tax payment for the tourist ports specified by the Presidential Decree No. 141 of the year 2003 should be according to the Minister of Transport's Decree No. 539 of the year 2003. The Customs Authority shall collect the equivalent of the same amounts in the rest of the ports of the country and shall be distributed in the same percentages indicated in the aforementioned decision. Providing that this amount shall not exceed 5% of the tax value for every month or a part of thereof.

Article (180)

Machinery and equipment, including transport equipment, devices and private passenger cars, belonging to foreigners coming to the country for international races and local races organized under the supervision of the Tourism Promotion Authority shall be released for a period of one month. This period could be extended for another similar period for justified reasons and against the approval of the Minister or his delegate.

The tax suspension fee shall be one hundred Egyptian Pounds for each unit for month or part thereof. Providing that this amount shall not exceed 5% of the tax value for every month or a part of thereof.

Article (181)

The temporary release of private cars and yachts along with the suspension of customs duties and other taxes and fees shall be in return for submitting any customs-accepted guarantees or traffic book (Trip-ticket) issued by one of the car clubs approved by the customs authority or an international and driving license (for foreigners arriving in tourist groups).

As for the yachts arriving in the marine ports for regional tourism, it is sufficient to submit a personal pledge by the owner of the yacht or the person responsible for it, provided that the Port Security Authority of the Ministry of Interior shall be notified upon the release of the yacht.

For those interested in domestic tourism (Nile tourism), a letter of guarantee or a pledge from the Tourism Promotion Authority shall be required for the release of the yacht.

Article (182)

The temporary release of the cars and yachts mentioned in the previous articles shall be in accordance with the following conditions:

- (A) One passenger car or one yacht shall be temporarily released for each natural person. More than a car or a yacht could be released for elites and legal entities, provided that the car or the yacht is licensed. In the event that it is not licensed, an unconditional, irrevocable and enhanced bank letter of guarantee shall be submitted, or pass book issued by one of the clubs that have deposited cash or bank guarantees at the Authority with the value of assessed taxes and fees.
- (B) Foreign investors' cars shall be released after submitting the Investment Authority's Sheet and the passport indicating the temporary residence visa.
- (C) The use of the temporarily released car or yacht shall be limited to the purposes for which the release is made, and shall be driven by person in whose name the release is made, with the exception of cases of those elite foreigners and people with disabilities whose condition necessitates the assistance of a driver. If special circumstances necessitated driver assistance, the approval of the Chairman of the Authority shall be provided.
- (D) The car or yacht could not be disposed of by sale, assignment, donation, renting or any other kind of disposition, except after obtaining the approval of the Authority, meeting import rules and paying all due taxes and fees.

With the approval of the Minister, the period specified for the referred to temporary release of the cars and yachts could be extended for justified and accepted reasons.

The tax suspension fee shall be doubled in the event of the license expiration and invalidity of the guarantee.

In the event of violating the terms and conditions of release stipulated in this regulation, penalties stipulated by law shall be applied.

Article 183

For acceptance of the temporarily released cars' waiver, the car shall not be a subject of a crime of customs duties evasion, and the car is cleared of the fines or compensation and suspension tax

fees, as well as the taxes and fees for missing and replaced parts shall be paid and the import rules are fulfilled.

Heads of Central Directorates, each in his respective jurisdiction, shall be authorized to accept the waiver of cars and the general directors concerned shall deputize for them in their absence.

Article 184

Customs procedures for imports under the temporary release system shall be carried out according to the following:

- (A) The concerned person or his representative shall register the customs declaration data into the computer system via one of the electronic linking methods with the Authority and submit documents indicating temporary release.
- (B) Documents required for release shall be the following:
 - 1- Automated statement of the temporary release system.
 - 2- Imported items' statement.
 - 3- Freight delivery permit.
 - 4- Invoice of imported items.
- (C) Customs procedures shall be completed taking into account that released items released under the temporary release system shall not be released through the green path, as it is necessary to inspect them, match them and calculate the value of due taxes and fees and confirm the sample upon exporting.
- (D) Collecting the necessary guarantees, and delivering the original release permit accompanied by true copies of the invoice and packing list to the concerned person. A copy of the release permit, accompanied by true copies of the invoice and the packing list shall be sent to the departure gate.
- (E) The procedures section of the competent customs office shall send the customs data of the temporary release within 72 hours of the release date, or electronically to the suspensions department and follow up shall be made in the temporary release department (suspensions), provided that the following shall be carried out:
 - 1- Registering these data electronically or manually in a register demonstrating the declaration number, the reason for temporary release, the amount of taxes and fees, the type of guarantee provided, and the grace period for temporary release.
 - 2- Developing periodical reports clarifying the status of the data whose temporary release period expired and follow it up to settle its position.

Article 191

Yachts shall be temporarily released according to the following procedures:

- (A) The owner of the yacht, his representative or the tourism representative shall submit to the arrival customs office the original form prepared for that purpose along with a copy thereof, demonstrating the basic data (attached to it the crew and passenger data sheets, the payment voucher of suspension tax fees and a list of any goods within the yacht: wine and cigarettes...etc).

In the case of regional tourism, a personal pledge from the yacht official or his representative shall be submitted, demonstrating payment of customs duties, other taxes and fees in case the yacht does not leave the territorial waters after the expiry of the temporary release period. In this case, the Customs Authority shall notify the Port Security Authority of the Ministry of Interior upon temporary release of the yacht.

For those interested in (Nile) tourism, a letter of guarantee or an undertaking from the Tourism Promotion Authority shall be required regarding taxes and customs duties due on the yacht in the event that it does not leave the territorial waters within the period of temporary release.

- (B) The customs committee shall inspect, estimate the taxes and fees due, record them on the customs form prepared for this purpose and shall set the period of temporary release.
- (C) The original form and attachments indicating the approval for temporary release shall be submitted, and a copy of approval along with the attachments shall be kept in the customs release office. The customs form shall be considered a valid temporary customs release to be used in the other Egyptian ports that the yacht visits during the temporary release period.
- (D) In the event that the yacht official wants to renew the temporary release period, he shall submit a request demonstrating the period required, the route and attached to a payment voucher for suspension tax payment. The customs committee shall note the renewal in the place designated for that in the customs form, and the yacht official could renew the temporary release period from any port having a customs committee, provided that the customs committee that carried out the renewal shall notify the customs committee that completed the temporary release procedures for the first time.

- (E) The yacht official could terminate the temporary release from the customs of any Egyptian port other than the port in which the procedures were carried out, provided that it has a customs committee, by withdrawing the customs form for the temporary release, and provided that the customs committee that completed the temporary release procedures for the first time shall be notified to settle its entries/data.
- (F) The customs form shall be the only permit to visit the Egyptian ports shown in the route during the validity of the temporary release period.
- (G) Temporarily released yachts shall be monitored by the temporary release department (Suspension Department), provided the yacht departure entries shall be done during the temporary release period.

Article (192)

In all cases, the car or yacht shall be deposited on the day following the end of the temporary release period, at the latest, within the designated customs office or marina for yachts. Temporary re-release shall not be permitted except after the expiration of a period similar to the period spent in the country, with a maximum of four months regarding yachts. Storage period inside a designated customs office or a marina shall be considered as re-export.

Article 193

Customs procedures on exports under the temporary release system shall be carried out according to the following:

- (A) Export customs office shall recall the import declaration previously released under this system to proceed with the matching process before the completion of re-export of the consignments previously released under the temporary release fee, by sending the original export declaration if the export was made from the release customs office or a true copy of export declaration if the export was made from a customs point other than the release customs office, to the temporary release follow-up unit (Suspension Department) in the relevant sector and the completed export shall be recorded on the import declaration and sealed with the import customs seal.
- (B) Suspension department shall compare the released items against those exported items. After confirming the matching operations and absence of any remarks, a memo of settlement shall be made and the import and export declaration shall be marked with completion of the review and matching, and then procedures for refund of guarantee could be continued.
- (C) Customs data shall be sent for review, then to the data filing department and its entries in the customs data record shall be settled.

- (D) Suspension Department shall keep the settlement memo until the concerned person submits the request for refund of guarantees, where procedures for refunding the guarantee are carried out. In the event that the guarantees are pledges from specific parties and the concerned persons failed to submit the settlement within a month of the export, and there were no comments made, settlement of data could be made with a valid voucher and the concerned parties shall be notified therewith.
- (E) In the event that there are comments or differences between the incoming and outgoing, a memo of the differences and due taxes and fees shall be issued. The concerned person shall be notified, and the guarantee shall not be refunded except after paying the taxes and fees due as a result of this difference and the imported rules are fulfilled or submitting customs acceptable justifications.
- (F) In the event of partial exportation, the suspension department shall notify accounts or guarantees departments according to the type of guarantee, with the amount of taxes and fees for the exported parts to take measures for deducting the fees of the exported part from the guarantee.
- (G) Submitting the approval of the General Investment Authority when exporting to free zones, indicating the quantities exported thereto.

Section (9)

Tax refund

Article (188)

Customs duties, other taxes and fees previously collected for imported foreign materials, items and supplies, which were used in manufacturing local products exported abroad, or which have been transferred to a free zone or economic zone of a special nature, or has been sold to parties enjoying total or partial exemption shall be refunded, within a year and a half from the date of release. The Minister or his delegate could extend this period for one more year before starting the procedures for exporting, transferring or selling to a party enjoying total or partial exemption according to the following conditions:

- A- The concerned person or his representative shall submit the documents of the customs declaration and request for release with tax refund system. The concerned person shall also acknowledge maintaining regular records and books approved by the Customs Authority, and notifying the the competent authority indicated by the Minister of Trade

and Industry and obtain a decision on manufacturing ratios, scrap and industrial waste ratios before re-export.

- B- The same customs procedures used for goods imported under final import system shall be taken along with complying with the provisions of paragraphs a, b and 3 of Article (159) of this regulation.

Article (189)

The same customs procedures applied to the final export shall be taken, while following the same procedures set forth in Article (159) of this regulation.

Article (190)

After completing the export of the exported goods, the customs declaration shall be settled and the same procedures contained in Article (162) of this regulation shall be implemented.

Article (191)

In the event that the aforementioned goods are transferred to customs warehouses, customs duties, other taxes and fees shall not be refunded except after they are fully exported. If the industrial operations that have been applied to referred to materials, items and supplies have changed their features to make it difficult to identify their samples, it is sufficient that the exported products are those in which the same imported items usually used in their manufacturing, according to the decision issued by the competent authority indicated by the Minister of Trade and industry , which determines ratios of manufacturing, scrap and industry waste.

Article (192)

Customs duties, other taxes and fees shall be refunded when foreign goods, released under final import fee, having no similar of local products or can be distinguished from similar products, are re-exported, under the following conditions:

- a- The concerned person shall submit to the director of customs office a request demonstrating the import customs declaration number and the number payment voucher, including his wish to re-export and refund previously paid tax, providing that the exporter shall be the same as the importer
- b- Export customs office shall inspect the goods thoroughly and match them to the previously imported goods in order to prove their reality, provided that the exporter shall be the same as the importer.
- c- The export shall take place within one year from the date of tax payment.

- d- The goods shall not have been used within the country, with the exception of machines, devices and equipment used during the experiment against a certificate from the competent authority at the Ministry of Trade and Industry.
- e- As for devices, machinery and equipment, the serial number and code shall be clarified at the customs declaration upon importing, provided that they are matched upon export.

Article (193)

To get a refund for the customs duties, other taxes and fees previously collected upon re-exporting equipment or supplies previously released under final import fee and finally rejected for any reason whatsoever, the document of reject of the competent supervisory authority shall be submitted and the objects shall be verified. They shall be exported within one year from the date of tax payment.

Article (194)

Customs tax previously collected for local goods and materials exported abroad, or transferred to a free zone or an economic zone of a special nature shall be refunded if re-imported in their same condition under the following requirements:

- a- The concerned person or his representative shall submit a request to the competent customs office indicating the export certificate number and the payment voucher number, including his wish to release the previously exported goods and recover customs tax previously paid. A letter from the competent authority stating that the re-imported goods are local manufactured could be attached.
- b- The competent customs office shall inspect the goods thoroughly and match them with the previously exported goods through the export certificate to prove their reality, provided that the importer shall be the same as the exporter.
- c- Imported goods shall be in the same condition in which they were exported.
- d- Re-importation shall be within one year from the date of payment of customs duties, other taxes and fees.
- e- The concerned person shall provide evidence of refunding the previously collected tax or exports support...etc.

Article(195)

In all cases of refunding the customs tax and other taxes and fees stipulated in this chapter, the period prescribed for refunding the tax may not exceed fifteen days from the date of completing the necessary procedures for this by the concerned person or his agent.

Section (9)

Tax refund

Article (193)

Customs duties, other taxes and fees previously collected for imported foreign materials, items and supplies, which were used in manufacturing local products exported abroad, or which have been transferred to a free zone or economic zone of a special nature, or has been sold to parties enjoying total or partial exemption shall be refunded, within a year and a half from the date of release. The Customs Authority Chairman could extend this period for one more year before starting the procedures for exporting, transferring or selling to a party enjoying total or partial exemption according to the following conditions:

- A- The concerned person or his representative shall submit the documents of the customs declaration and request for release with tax refund system. The concerned person shall also acknowledge maintaining regular records and books approved by the Customs Authority, and notifying the Industrial Control Authority and obtain a decision on manufacturing ratios, scrap and industrial waste ratios before re-export.
- B- The same customs procedures used for goods imported under final import system shall be taken along with complying with the provisions of paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of Article (163) of section VII of this regulation.

Article (194)

The same customs procedures applied to the final export shall be taken, while following the same procedures set forth in Article (163) of Section VII of this regulation.

Article (195)

After completing the export of the exported goods, the customs declaration shall be settled and the same procedures contained in Article (166) of Section VII of this regulation shall be implemented.

Article (196)

In the event that the aforementioned goods are transferred to customs warehouses, customs duties, other taxes and fees shall not be refunded except after they are fully exported. If the industrial operations that have been applied to referred to materials, items and supplies have changed their features to make it difficult to identify their samples, it is sufficient that the exported products are those in which the same imported items usually used in their manufacturing, according to the decision of the Industrial Control Authority, which determines ratios of manufacturing, scrap and industry waste.

Article (197)

Customs duties, other taxes and fees shall be refunded when foreign goods, released under final import fee, having no similar of local products or can be distinguished from similar products, are re-exported, under the following conditions:

- 1- The concerned person shall submit to the director of export customs office a request demonstrating the import customs declaration number and the number payment voucher, including his wish to re-export and refund previously paid tax.
- 2- Export customs office shall inspect the goods thoroughly and match them to the previously imported goods in order to prove their reality, provided that the exporter shall be the same as the importer.
- 3- The export shall take place within one year from the date of tax payment.
- 4- The goods shall not have been used within the country, with the exception of machines, devices and equipment used during the experiment against a certificate from the competent authority at the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
- 5- As for devices, machinery and equipment, the serial number and code shall be clarified at the customs declaration upon importing, provided that they are matched upon export.

Article (198)

In addition to the previous conditions, to refund the tax on cinematic tapes imported for development and then for re-export, the following documents shall be submitted:

- A- Postal receipt of the consignment or any other proving documents.
- B- A copy of the Ministry of Culture's film control portfolio.

Article (199)

To get a refund for the customs duties, other taxes and fees previously collected upon re-exporting equipment or supplies previously released under final import fee and finally rejected for any reason whatsoever, the document of reject of the competent supervisory authority shall be submitted and the objects shall be verified. They shall be exported within one year from the date of tax payment.

Article (200)

Customs tax previously collected for local goods and materials exported abroad, or transferred to a free zone or an economic zone of a special nature shall be refunded if re-imported in their same condition under the following requirements:

- 1- The concerned person or his representative shall submit a request to the competent customs office indicating the export certificate number and the payment voucher number, including his wish to release the previously exported goods and recover customs tax previously paid. A letter from the competent authority stating that the re-imported goods are local manufactured could be attached.

- 2- The competent customs office shall inspect the goods thoroughly and match them with the previously exported goods through the export certificate to prove their reality, provided that the importer shall be the same as the exporter.
- 3- Imported goods shall be in the same condition in which they were exported.
- 4- Re-importation shall be within one year from the date of payment of customs duties, other taxes and fees.
- 5- The concerned person shall provide evidence of refunding the previously collected tax or exports support...etc.

Chapter Six
Customs Procedures
Customs provisions

(Advance Cargo Information System)

Article (196)

Without prejudice to the agreements signed between Egypt and other countries, the importer or goods owner, or his customs clearance agent shall provide the following:

- 1- The set data and digital documents of the goods, described in the paragraphs(a) and (b) of Article (198) of these regulations, shall be submitted to the Authority through the (NAFEZA) platform before shipping them to the country, so that the Authority can mark them with the Initial Customs Registration Number (ACID).
- b- The Initial Customs Registration Number (ACID), referred to in the previous clause shall be notified to the freight agent to register it in all the shipping documents of the goods.
- c- Using the electronic signature in the registration of data and the electronic submission of documents, including the invoice, when registering the customs data for the Advance Cargo Information System (ACI) through the (NAFEZA) platform.

Article (197)

The carrier, the ship master, the aircraft captain and other means of transport, or their freight agents or representatives shall abide by the following:

- 1- Providing information, documents and manifests for goods shipped to the ports within the country, electronically to the Customs Authority through the (NAFEZA) platform.
- 2- Ensure that the Initial Customs Registration Number (ACID), referred to in Article (196) of this Regulation, is included in the shipping documents for the goods imported into the country, as well as the identification numbers of the parties of the bill of lading.

Article (198)

Controls and procedures of Advance Cargo Information System (ACI) shall be defined as follows:

- a- Advance Cargo Information System (ACI) shall depend on the availability of consignment data before shipment from the country of export. This shall require the importer, the owner of the goods, or his customs clearance agent to create an account on the (NAFEZA) system portal. It shall also have the right of an electronic signature.

- b- The importer, the concerned person, or his customs clearance agent shall record the data of the foreigner exporter "in the country of export" through the (NAFEZA) platform, provided that the data shall include (The country in which the exporter is registered - the exporter's registration number - the exporter's trade name, exporter type "producer, branch of the company, etc..." - detailed address – exporter's e-mail and other data of the exporter).
- c- The importer, owner of the goods or his customs clearance agent shall register the basic primary data of the shipment to be imported electronically, provided that this data shall include (foreigner exporter registration number- export country code - export port code - commodity data- Customs tariff HS code - invoice data and other data of the shipment).
- d- After the importer, the owner of the goods or his customs clearance agent carries out the procedures stipulated in the previous two clauses, the system shall evaluate the initial risks for the items of the shipment, then fulfill the import and control registrations required according to the appendices of the integrated customs tariff in order to verify the validity of importing the item. The Authority shall respond, whether by acceptance and issuing the Initial Customs Registration Number (ACID) or by rejection, along with an explanation of the reason for rejection with a maximum of forty-eight hours. As soon as this number is issued, then its data for the shipment shall be made available to all the competent regulatory authorities (according to the item and class) to take the necessary action towards them.
- e- The importer, the owner of the goods, or his customs clearance agent could file a grievance within three working days from the issuance of the Authority's decision to reject it, supporting his grievance with supporting documents. The authority studies the grievance within two working days and decides either by accepting the grievance and issuing the initial customs registration number for the shipment (ACID) or by rejecting it with an explanation of the reason for the refusal.
- f- The Initial Customs Registration Number (ACID) of the shipment shall be sent to each of the importer, the owner of the goods or his customs clearance agent, as the case could be, and the foreign exporter by e-mail.
- g- It is required for the customs registration of incoming shipments to the country with Advance Cargo Information System (ACI), the importer, the owner of the goods or his customs clearance agent shall submit the invoice of goods in electronic form, including the electronic signature. This invoice shall include the importer's tax registration number and the foreigner exporter's registration number "the supplier", the Initial Customs

Registration Number (ACID), the item of the customs tariff "HS CODE" and the standard code for the item (s).

- h- Amendment of the shipment data after issuing Initial Customs Registration Number (ACID) shall be permitted except for the data of the two parties to the commercial transaction (the importer or the owner of the goods - the foreigner exporter) before shipping, taking into account the re-evaluation of the entire file data according to criteria of initial risks systems of the shipment items, and the listed control and import restrictions stipulated in appendices to the integrated tariff in effect.
- i- The validity of the ACID identification number extends for a period of six months from the date of registration, provided that the foreigner exporter is obligated to notify the carrier in order to include it on the shipping documents (Manifest - bill of lading) of the goods. It is permissible for justified reasons to extend the validity of the aforementioned identification number for a similar period with the approval of the Minister or his delegate.
- j- The foreigner exporter or the producer shall send the shipment data and documents electorally (commercial invoice- Packing List- bill of lading...etc) attached with the shipment identification number (ACID) to the platform (NAFEZA) through (BLOCKCHAIN) platform which secured and accredited from the authorities concerned.
- k- The carrier or his representative shall send a list of all shipments that intended to export to the Arab Republic of Egypt electronically in a period of time not exceeds 24 hours from the time the ship left the export port, which have to include the data of each shipment (Bill number of lading, shipment identification number (ACID), identification number of the importer)
- l- The electronic list which includes all shipments intended to be exported to Egypt will be received on the platform (NAFEZA) in order to verify the integrity of all its data and send the verification whether positive or negative to the carrier or his representative electronically.
- m- The importer or his customs clearance agent are notified automatically through (NAFEZA) to receive the data and the documents of shipment through platform (BLOCKCHAIN) aforementioned in clause No. (10) of this Article.
- n- The importer or his customs clearance agent shall enter the (NAFEZA) platform and view the shipment file by the identification number (ACID) and approve the shipment documents using electronic signature.
- p- It is obligatory to send the commercial invoice data in an electronic format, indicating the shipment in term of item data, the global code for each item (Global Standard System GS1 or any other international numbering system), if there is no Global Standard Code Number

(GS1) for any item, the Part Number is specified according to the kind of the incoming goods.

The importer or his customs clearance agent could proceed with customs procedures with the (pre-clearance) system through the platform (NAFEZA).

The rest of the releasing procedures of the shipment will be completed through the (NAFEZA) platform, in accordance with the provisions of the law and this regulation.

Section II

Advance Clearance

Article (199)

Advance clearance procedures could be taken if the importer or his agent expressed interest and paid customs taxes, other taxes and fees estimated by a Minister decree before the arrival of the goods to the territory of the country. The final settlement of the taxes shall be made after the goods have arrived, inspected and matched. The established control and import rules shall also be fulfilled according to the customs tariff in effect at the time of the release .

Without prejudice to the advantages given to the AEO, the ACI gives priority in finishing the customs procedures of final release.

Article (200)

The importer or his agent shall electronically register the customs declaration according to the advance clearance procedures at any customs office, other than customs release office, and customs procedures shall be made at arrival customs office taking into account the following:

- a- Goods must be new, with the exception of goods allowed to be imported, used in accordance with the list of rules implementing the provisions of the import and export law, clearly described and listed in the submitted digital documents (not vague)
- b- Goods shall have actually been shipped.
- c- Copies of the documents related to the consignment shall be submitted in case the original documents are not available, provided that the original documents and the shipping delivery permit shall be submitted at arrival customs office.
- d- The original or copy of the bill of lading shall be submitted.

Article (201)

The following customs procedures shall be followed in case of advance clearance:

- a- After shipping and before the arrival of goods:
 - 1- The importer or its agent shall apply to register the customs declaration in accordance with the advance clearance procedures along with the evidence which proves that the goods have been shipped from abroad, via submitting the original or a copy of the bill of lading after making sure of the availability of Initial Customs Registration Number (ACID), which is registered in the shipping documents before shipping.

2-After the customs declaration is registered, the documentary and procedures will be reviewed, and the release path shall be hidden until linking the bill of lading to the arrival customs office. The importer or his agent, after paying all due taxes and fees, shall receive the release permit, a copy hereof to be submitted to the review parties and a true copy of the invoices and the packing list.

b- After arrival of goods:

- 1- In the event that the Initial Customs Registration Number (ACID) and the goods documents are confirmed, the procedures shall continue to be made, and in the absence of this number in the shipping documents, these goods will be reshipped to abroad at the expense of the carrier or his representative.
- 2- The importer or his agent shall submit the release documents in addition to the shipping delivery order, a copy thereof and the originals of the documents to the arrival customs office in case they were not submitted upon completion of the initial procedures.
- 3- The arrival customs office shall match the Initial Customs Registration Number (ACID) on each of the documents and on the shipping documents of the goods (manifest and bills of lading), through the Central Manifest Department to which such office is affiliated.
- 4- The customs declaration at the workstation terminal shall be recalled and the manifest shall be linked to the customs declaration (registering a number in (Book 46 KM), and the release path shall be determined according to risk management criteria.

5- In case of release through the Green Path:

The importer or his agent shall receive, after review of the concerned departments, the original release permit attached with true copies of the original invoices, packing list and the delivery permit, so as to release the shipment. A copy of the release permit and its attachments shall be sent to the release/departure gate and the original and copy of the release permit shall be stamped with "No objection to release". At this point, the payment becomes final.

6- In case of release through the Red Path:

The importer or his agent shall deliver the release documents to the inspection committee, to complete the customs control and security procedures at the same time. In case of conformity and approval of these authorities, the concerned person or his representative shall receive the original release permit along with its attachments so as to release the shipment after stamping it with "No objection to release". At this point the payment

becomes final and the release gate shall be notified with a copy of the release permit with (No objection to release) stamp.

- 7 - In case of a discrepancy in quantities or items, the original release permit shall be withdrawn and the consignment items shall be counted in full, taxes and fees shall be recalculated according to the actual incoming items. Legal procedures shall also be taken.
- 8 - In the event that the supervisory or security authorities refuse to release the consignment, the original release permit shall be withdrawn, attached with the copy of the review departments, and an explanation of the reasons for rejection. The applied procedures shall be taken whether through re-export or destruction. These procedures shall be sent to the customs at which the customs declaration was registered, in order to take action regarding refunding the taxes and fees.
- 9- The release customs office shall send the original documents and copies of the release permit to the customs where the customs declaration is registered in order to conduct the review and payment of fines and clearance,

It shall be taken into account, once the electronic system (NAFEZA) is completed to include all customs site, the following procedures shall be implemented:

- a- Customs procedures are carried out using the (Advance Clearance) system based on a request submitted by the importer through (NAFEZA) platform.
- b-When the importer requests to start the customs procedures, the registration number 46 Km is issued for the customs declaration, and then the data is made available to all concerned authorities to carry out their affairs.
- c-The importer or his agent shall be given a copy of the release permit appended with the phrase (customs procedures, import aspects and the review parties are completed upon arrival of the goods).
- d-The carrier at the port of export shall electronically send a list of all shipments to be exported to the Arab Republic of Egypt within a period not exceeding (24 hours) from the time of the ship's departure from the port of export, provided that the data of each shipment include (the Bill of Lading Number – the Identification Number of Shipment (ACID) - Exporter Identification Number - Importer Identification Number).
- e-The electronic list that includes all shipments to be exported to the Arab Republic of Egypt is received on the (NAFEZA) platform in order to verify the integrity of all its data, and send the result of verification, positive or negative, automatically or electronically to the carrier.

- f-In the event that it is confirmed that the shipment identification number is present on all shipment documents, the procedures will be proceeded, and in the absence of this number in the goods documents, the goods will be re-shipped abroad at the expense of the carrier or his representative.
- g-The arrival customs shall match the shipment identification number (ACID) on all documents related to the goods and on the shipping documents.
- h-The delivery order data is received electronically on the (NAFEZA) platform.
- i-The customs declaration will recall to be connected to the bill of lading to determine the release path according to the risk management criteria.
- j-In the case of a green path release, the regulatory authorities and import restrictions, if any, are fulfilled, and the release is appended (No objection to Release), the payment becomes final and the person concerned is directed to release his consignment.
- k-In the event of a red path release, the verification, inspection, regulatory bodies, and import restrictions, if any, are completed, and the release is appended (No objection to Release) and the payment becomes final and the person concerned is directed to release his consignment.

The following procedures shall be followed in case that the concerned person desires to wait until the arrival of the goods:

- a-As soon as the goods arrive at the port, it is first ensured that the shipment identification number is mentioned on all the shipping documents, and in the event that the identification number is present, the procedures will be proceeded, and in the absence of this number in the shipping documents, the goods are re-shipped abroad at the expense of the carrier or his representative.
- b-The first arrival customs shall match the shipment identification number (ACID) on all documents related to the goods and on the shipping documents.
- c-The delivery permit data is received electronically on the (NAFEZA) platform.
- d-The employee in charge of the Customs Authority, upon the request of the concerned person or his agent, reviews the electronic documents attached to the profile of the shipment and issues the number 46 k.m for the customs declaration, and then NAFEZA sends the complete shipment file to the relevant authorities according to the appendices of the integrated tariff clauses.
- e-In the event of a green path release, the regulatory authorities and import restrictions are electronically fulfilled on NAFEZA Platform, if any, and the release is appended (No objection to Release) and the person concerned is directed to release his shipment.
- f-In the event of a red path release, the verification, inspection, regulatory bodies, and import restrictions are fulfilled electronically on NAFEZA Platform, if any, and the release is appended (No Objection to Release) and the person concerned is directed to release his consignment.

Section (3)

Cargoes Transport

Article (202)

Ships whose capacity is less than two hundred tons must not transport prohibited goods to or from the Arab Republic of Egypt, without advanced permission from the Customs Authority, or transporting goods subject to exorbitant taxes, such as tobacco and its products, including cigarettes, cigars, liquids and alcoholic beverages of all kinds, except within the limits of their crew members use.

The ships referred to in the first paragraph of this Article may not roam or deviate from their course within the maritime customs control except in circumstances arising from force majeure or maritime emergencies estimated by the customs authority in coordination with the relevant concerned authorities. In these cases, the captains must submit a report to the nearest customs department or point within twelve hours within twelve hours of the ship entering the port

Article (203)

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The following procedures shall be followed regarding the unloading and transportation in the sea and river ports:

- a- The freight agent shall notify the competent customs office in which premises the ship, tanker, boat or other means of maritime or river transport anchors, with the time of discharging the shipped goods. It shall also provide the name of the means of transport and the destination of anchorage.
- b- The goods shall be unloaded or uploaded at the customs observation, and the competent customs office shall have the right to inspect the books of registration of the unloaded or uploaded items.
- c- After unloading the goods, the freight agent shall submit the data of the unloaded goods in terms of number and type, marks, numbers and the source from which they were shipped, accompanied by copies of the internal transport cards signed by the storekeeper or the yard keeper. Settlement shall be made once the unloading is completed by comparing the incoming with the manifesto and the actual unloaded goods of the competent customs department electronically.

Article (204)

Goods shall be unloaded, uploaded and transported from ships, tankers, boats or other means of sea and river transport to the stores and yards dedicated to it.

Article (205)

The following procedures shall be followed regarding the unloading, uploading and transportation from aircrafts:

- a- Airlines or air freight agents shall notify the competent customs office in which premises the aircrafts land, with the time of unloading or uploading the cargo goods on board.
- b- Goods shall be unloaded or uploaded under customs observation.
- c- After the goods are unloaded or uploaded the airlines or air cargo agents shall submit the data of the goods unloaded at the customs warehouse. Settlement shall be made as soon as the unloading is completed by comparing the incoming with the manifest and the actual unloaded or uploaded items.

Article (206)

The following procedures shall be followed regarding unloading, uploading and transporting goods by road or railway transport:

- a- Owners of goods shipped by land or railway means of transport shall notify the nearest Customs office or point to the borders with a special manifest for each land transport unit. As for the goods transported by railways, the list shall be signed by the railway officer in charge of shipping station and his representative at the train.
- b- The same procedures mentioned in Article (203) shall be followed if the goods are unloaded or uploaded inside the customs office.

Article (207)

Upon the request of the concerned person or his agent, the imported goods could be unloaded directly on the means of transport after payment of Customs taxes and other taxes and fees prescribed in the following cases and conditions:

- A - Maritime chartering consignments.
- B - Goods by their nature of the following types:
 - 1- Perishable goods, such as meat, poultry, and frozen items.
 - 2- Goods that contaminate wharfs and warehouses, or contaminate other items such as feed powder.
 - 3- Goods that become loose when handled upon unloading or transport, such as crushed plastic.
 - 4- Dangerous goods such as chemicals and explosives.
- C - Bulk goods.
- D - Unpackaged goods imported without packaging.
- E - Consignments of a large number of items, which are contained in packages that can be inspected with naked eye, provided that:
 - 1- Packages are similar.
 - 2- The shipment items are homogeneous and subject to one customs clause.
- F- Owner-delivered goods that come in sacks or barrels in large numbers.

Article (208)

Direct unloading system to the means of transport (Meaning: The goods exit directly from the port to without normal customs procedures, note by the translator) shall not be allowed for incoming consignments of second grade items and below or the remaining of brands and models.

This system could not be applied to items imported at multiple prices, unless the importer or its agent acknowledges and accepts the calculation of taxes, customs fees and other taxes and fees on the highest price.

Article (209)

To implement the direct unloading system (direct exit of the goods from the ship to outside the port), the following customs procedures shall be followed:

- A- The importer or his agent shall present a request, and indicate in his request, the justifications for withdrawing the consignment according to this system, in accordance with the customs declaration, and indicates the same in the release permit.
- B - The importer or his agent shall undertake, in writing on the customs declaration, to pay the taxes and fees in full, and shall not demand refund of fees for any deficit that appears at the release (the principle of acceptance of deficit).
- C - The competent customs director shall agree to withdraw the consignments according to the aforementioned system.
- D - The documents necessary to evaluate the consignment shall be submitted, and the initial procedures shall be completed along with issuance of the release permit.
- E - Obtaining the approvals of the competent qualitative control authorities prior to release, if necessary.

Goods decided to be released under this system shall be subject to inspection, verification and weighing procedures in light of the nature of the items and packages, according to the rules governing these procedures.

These goods shall be inspected by a committee formed for this purpose by the tariff officer and the head of the tariff department, provided that the inspection result shall be registered in the customs declaration, and the opinion of the committee shall be approved by the competent customs director.

Article (210)

In order to complete the customs procedures and release the imported or exported consignments, they shall be registered in the register of entities dealing with Customs Authority, except for items imported for personal use.

The director general of client service could, when necessary, permit a temporary registration of the client until the documents for his registration in the entities' register is completed, provided that it shall submit the tax card and the value-added tax registration certificate or a form for determining its status regarding VAT registration (Form No. 8)

Article (211)

To be registered in the entities dealing with Customs Authority register, the documents shown against each case of the following cases shall be submitted:

A- Import activity for the purpose of trading

- 1- Tax card.
- 2- Registration card in the importers record.
- 3- Certificate of VAT registration or Form No. (8)
- 4- Commercial register.

B - Import for the purpose of production

- 1- Tax card.
- 2- A document issued by an official authority proving the industrial or service production activity or the requirements card issued by the General Organization for Export and Import Control (GOEIC).
- 2- Certificate of VAT registration or Form No. (8)
- 4- Commercial register.

C - Import for private use

- 1- Tax card.
- 2- Certificate of VAT registration or Form No. (8)
- 3- The commercial register or a document issued by an official authority proving the activity.

D – Export

- 1- Tax card.
- 2- Registration in the exporters' register, except for those excluded by a special provision
- 3- Certificate of VAT registration or Form No. (8)
- 4- Commercial register.

- E- Shipping agencies
- 1- Tax card.
 - 2- License issued by the Ministry of Transport or its agencies
 - 3- Certificate of VAT registration or Form No. (8)
 - 4- Cash deposit payment (ten thousand Egyptian Pounds) at the central manifesto.
 - 5- Commercial register.
- F- Commercial agents and intermediaries
- 1- Registration card in the register of commercial agents and intermediaries
 - 2- Tax card
 - 3- Certificate of VAT registration or Form No. (8)
 - 4- Commercial register.
- G - Scientific services offices
- 1- Registration card in the register of scientific offices and services
 - 2- Tax card.
 - 3- Certificate of VAT registration or Form No. (8)
 - 4- Commercial register.
- H- Entities work inside the port domain
(Supply providers - ship waste traders - marine supplies contractors - Ship's repair services
- other entities are working within the port)
- 1- Tax card.
 - 2- A VAT registration certificate or form No. (8)
 - 3- License to practice the profession or activity from the competent entity.
 - 4- Commercial register.
- I- Combined waybills
- 1- Tax card.
 - 2- Certificate of VAT registration or form No. (8)
 - 3- The brochure of practicing according to the combined waybills system issued by the Central Department of Customs Policies and Procedures
 - 4- Commercial register.
- J - Import with the quota system for the Free zone of Port Said
- 1- Tax card.
 - 2- A document issued by the executive agency of the Free City of Port Said with the specified import quota.

3- Commercial register.

Article (212)

Every entity shall notify the Customs Authority in writing of any changes to the data and documents listed in the register of those dealing with the Customs Authority within a month of the occurrence of these changes.

Article (213)

Registration in the register of those dealing with the Customs Authority shall be suspended in the following two cases:

- a- If any of the conditions of registration in the clients' register is not fulfilled for a specified period at the request of customs departments or any competent official authority.
- b- The client who is dealing with the Customs did not notify the Authority of the changes that occurred to his data and documents listed in the register within the period stipulated in Article (212) of these Regulations.

Article (214)

The registration of the entities in the registry of those dealing with the Customs Authority shall be canceled in the following cases:

- a- If any of the conditions for registration in the clients' register is permanently lost based on a decision issued by a competent official authority.
- b- If the entity dealing with the Customs Authority requests to cancel the registration.

Article (215)

The authority issuing the suspension or cancellation decision shall inform the entity dealing with the Customs Authority with the reasons for suspending or canceling the registration in the clients' register by Email or by sending a registered letter with acknowledgment of receipt to the address shown in the clients' register.

Article (216)

A grievance against the decisions issued to suspend or cancel the registration in the clients' register could be appealed to the General Director of the competent Customs in charge of the suspension or cancellation or his direct manager within sixty days from the date of notifying the client.

The authority shall study these grievances and notify the complainant of the outcome of a decision on his grievance, no later than sixty days after the customer completes the documents necessary for examining the grievance.

Section (4)

Manifests

Article (217)

The manifests shall be clear and signed by the captain of the means of transport or his freight agent, and clearly including the name of the means of transport, its nationality, flight number, date, and types of goods in their real names, even if they are prohibited, their quantities, the number of parcels and its numbers, container numbers and signs, the content of each container, the number of parcels and the numbers of stamped seals thereon, the name of the shipper, the beneficiary and the consignee, the ports of shipment, the clients' register number and the initial customs registration number (ACID) and hazardous materials code.

Article (218)

Annexes to the manifest could be accepted manually for bills of lading included in the shipment of the means of transport but not included in the manifest, without considering it an omission according to the following two conditions:

- A- The annex shall be submitted within 24 hours of the arrival of the means of transport and before unloading the goods from the vessel, attached with a justification from the ship master regarding the reasons for not including those bills of lading in the manifest.
- b- The original bills of lading shall be issued on the date of shipment or a date preceding the date of the annex.

The annex may be electronically presented and signed by the electronic signature by the official in freight agency, provided that the annex fulfills the above two conditions.

In the event of accepting the manifest annex, After making sure that the identification number ACID is present, the same rules applicable to the manifest shall be applied to the annex.

Article (219)

The Customs Authority shall keep the manifests and documents stipulated in the two Articles (217), (218) of these regulations for a period of five years. Filing of these documents could be made electronically.

Article (220)

It is permissible to submit the incoming manifest electronically before the means of transport leaves the country of departure, and that is only for Egyptian and foreign ships operating between Egyptian ports and the coastal ports close to them, for which the trip takes one or two days. This also is applicable for aircrafts and land transport.

The Customs Authority could also approve the exit of ships, aircraft and various means of transport from the ports of the Arab Republic of Egypt, loaded or empty without presenting the outgoing manifest on the condition that the agent of the shipping company undertakes to present that list electronically within forty-eight hours of the departure of the means of transport. Provided that the provision of item (6) of Article (71) of the law shall be applied in case of exceeding the stated period without submitting the manifest.

Manifest departments shall receive and review the notices of manifests' data, attached documents and annexes, and determine any violations in the procedures and fines resulting thereof, and refer them to the competent legal affairs department to take the necessary action.

Article (221)

The carrier or its agent shall re-ship the prohibited goods in the event that the data provided in the manifests are incorrect and the concerned person did not complete the customs procedures within the period specified in Article (231) of these Regulations. If the carrier or his agent did not re-ship the goods, the Customs Authority shall have the right to sell the goods, provided that they shall be re-exported or disposed after approval by the competent authority at the carrier's expense.

Article (222)

The Manifest manager shall be responsible for making any amendment to the errors in the manifests before being registered in the book No. 46 K.M. If the amendment request was submitted after being registered in this book, the customs office manager shall have the right in making the amendment in coordination with the manifesto if necessary.

Article (223)

Physical errors occurring in the name of the importer in the manifests could be corrected upon request submitted by the shipping agency, provided that documents supporting the correct name are submitted, such as invoices or documentary credit...etc.

The name could be amended in the manifest without this being considered as omission in the data that shall be included, in the following two cases:

- A- If the beneficiary's name is a bank, shipping agency, shipping agent approved by Customs Authority, or an aviation company or other means of transport, provided that the ownership documents of the goods imported from abroad are in the amended name.
- B- If the bill of lading is (To Order), provided that the documents of ownership of the goods received from abroad is in the name of endorsee.

If the amendment of the importer's name in the manifests includes a waiver of ownership, the prescribed percentage shall be charged legally, as tax credit, to both the assignor and the assignee, unless one or both of them are exempted from this tax.

Article (224)

The number or weight listed in the manifests could be amended according to the following conditions:

- A- An amendment request from the freight agency, airlines and freight agents, approved by customs authority and other transport companies is submitted and accompanied by a fax or any other approved electronic means from the shipper abroad justifying the error in the number or the weight before the final settlement of the shipment of the means of transport or before registration in the Book No. 46 KM, whichever is earlier.
- B- The aforementioned application shall be accompanied by the bill of lading and all documents supporting the correct number or weight such as invoices, packing statement or any other proving documents.

The amendment decision shall be issued by the manifest manager, taking into account the provisions of unjustified deficit and increase mentioned in these regulations.

Article (225)

Shipping agencies' requests to amend the destination specified in the manifests to the final destination stage could be accepted without this being considered as omission in a data that shall be included, in the following two cases:

- A - If the destination of the incoming goods under the final import duty is amended to the free zones or zones with special economic nature with the approval of the Investment Authority or the Economic Zones Authority.
An exception is made for the consignments for which the customs declaration has not been registered. Based on the request of their owners, they could be transferred to the final

import duty or one of the other customs systems, if its conditions are available, or re-shipped abroad through customs office directly.

- B - If the destination of the goods incoming in the duty of free zones or zones with special economic nature is amended to final incoming duty with the approval of the Investment Authority or zones with special economic nature, as appropriate.
- C - If the destination of the incoming consignments under transit duty is amended to final incoming consignments and vice versa before registration in the Department records.

In all cases, if the amendment is made after being registered in the customs authority records, the previous declaration shall be canceled.

Article (226)

Masters of ships, pilots, and captains of other means of transport, shipping agents, or their representatives, shall unload the goods according to their quantities specified in the manifests. For bulk goods, a deficit or increase could be permitted, provided that it shall not exceed 10%. This percentage shall not be subject to any fines, and the increase could not be released except after paying the taxes due thereon.

Article (227)

Responsibility for a partial deficit of packed goods shall be null if it arises from weak packages, spill of their contents or due to shipping, transport or unloading works, and it shall be calculated within the limits of 5% of each parcel separately.

Article (228)

Responsibility for masters of ships, pilots and captains of other means of transport, or freight agents, who represent them, shall be null in the following cases:

- a- If the missing goods or parcels were not primarily shipped from the port of shipment.
- b- If the goods or parcels were shipped but not unloaded in the country or unloaded outside it.
- c- If the parcels were delivered in an apparently sound condition, but a deficit is likely have occurred before shipment.
- d- If the containers were delivered with proper seals and numbers identical to those mentioned in the bill of lading.

- e- If the space below deck of the ship carrying bulk goods is sealed with clear seals and numbers were identical to those mentioned in a bill of lading.

In all cases, responsibility for the deficiency is excluded if it is caused by natural factors or force majeure.

The deficit in the two cases stipulated in Clauses (a) & (b) of Paragraph two of this Article shall be justified with documents accepted by the Customs Authority within a period not exceeding one month from the date the deficit is detected.

Article (229)

Without prejudice to the article (228) of these regulations, masters of ships, pilots and captains of other means of transport, shipping agents, or their representatives, shall be civilly responsible for compensating the value of the customs tax for an unjustified deficit in accordance with the provisions of the article(228) of these regulations. Taking any legal procedures regarding such matter could not be permitted until the stipulated period has expired.

Section (5)

Customs Declaration

Article (230)

Customs Single Administrative Document (SAD) shall be submitted electronically for any goods before starting the procedures, even if these goods were exempt from customs taxes, provided that it shall include all data and elements that enable the application of customs regulations and collection of taxes, if due.

Article (231)

A customs declaration shall be submitted electronically for each incoming goods within one week of their arrival. The validity period of customs release data shall be three months from the date of registration in the Customs Book No. 46 customs, unless these data are subject of customs dispute before the grievance or arbitration committees or courts, or they are subject to study. In this case, these data shall expire after one month from the date of the end of the arbitration, study or settlement of dispute or it was the subject of a dispute with one of the parties related to the customs declaration.

Article (232)

Taking into account not to repeat what has been done electronically, the following documents shall be attached to the customs declaration, submitted for the imported goods:

- a- Delivery order and bill of lading, excluding advance clearance, where they are delivered electronically.
- b- Detailed commercial invoice, which replaces the package examination if it includes detailed package data of the incoming goods.
- c- Proof of origin in the event of requesting application of customs exemption or preference and any other cases, in accordance with the regulation of the rules implementing the provisions of the Import and Export Law.

Article (233)

Taking into account not to repeat what has been done electronically, the following documents shall be attached to the customs declaration submitted for exported goods:

- a- Detailed commercial invoice, which replaces package examination if it includes detailed package data of the exported goods
- b- Approval of the competent supervisory authority, as appropriate.
- 3- Shipping permits, if available, and shall be delivered electronically or manually.

Article (234)

The customs declaration shall be registered electronically at the Customs Authority with a serial number after verifying that it is submitted by the owner of the goods or its agent, and fulfilling the prescribed data. The following shall be made:

- A- Book No. 46 KM shall be dedicated to each customs system, whether incoming or outgoing.
- B - Each competent customs office shall keep an emergency book to be used in the event of a computer breakdown, where data with an emergency serial number for each custom shall be included therein, and procedures shall be carried out manually after registration in the customs incident book and issuance of the related customs director instructions.

After computer system resumption, data of the emergency book shall be entered into the system and the emergency book shall be closed under the original serial number of Book No. 46 KM.

It shall take into account that once the electronic system (NAFEZA) is completed to include all customs sites, the following procedures shall be implemented:

The customs declaration is automatically registered on NAFEZA platform using the electronic signature of the owner of the goods or his agent, after verifying that he has fulfilled the prescribed data, and the following follows:

- A- A 46 KM book is allocated to each of the customs systems, whether incoming or outgoing.
- B - The appropriate emergency system shall be implemented in case of breakdowns.

Article (235)

Upon receiving the customs declaration file, the competent employee shall make sure of the electronic or manual signature of the owner of the goods or his customs clearance agent under an official power of attorney on the approved value, the value declaration and the customs declaration.

Article (236)

The person who signs the customs declaration electronically or manually shall be responsible for the validity of the data contained therein, without prejudice to the responsibility of the owner of the goods, this is within the limits of the responsibility.

Article (237)

The Authority could release the goods subject to incomplete customs declarations if the documents submitted for release included sufficient details accepted by the competent customs director, provided that the owner of the goods or his agent shall submit a guarantee, and provided that all the required documents are completed within a maximum period of six months from the date of release.

The submitted guarantee shall be a cash deposit or a letter of bank guarantee that is unconditional and irrevocable, equivalent to the following:

a- Such as the value of the released goods according to the valuation of the Department for the account of the Ministry of Trade and Industry with regard to incomplete documents in accordance with the provisions of the Import and Export Law No. 118 of 1975 and the decisions implementing it.

b-The value of customs duties and other taxes according to the assessment of the authority with respect to incomplete documents for goods for which an agreement or customs exemption is required to be applied.

The customs declaration shall be placed in the case of temporary storage, and the settlement, payment of the declaration and the return of the guarantee shall not take place until after these documents are completed, or the necessary action is taken regarding the liquidation of the guarantee upon the expiry of the period specified in the first paragraph of this article.

Article (238)

The customs declaration shall be registered in the Book No. 46 KM of the customs office in which premises the consignment is stored according to the received manifests, with the exception of the advance clearance system or any other customs regulations specified by the Authority.

Automated procedures shall be carried out by the person submitting the customs declaration according to the following:

A- The concerned person or his representative shall enter the customs declaration data in the computer system through one of the electronic linking methods, in particular: the workstation terminal at the importer's office, his representative, the shipper, or the customs clearance companies linked with the automated system of the Authority. Entering the customs declaration data in full as well as price data, in accordance with the World Trade Organization agreement for each item based on detailed invoices in foreign currency, shall be taken into account.

In all cases, the registration of data is the responsibility of the importer or his agent, and in case of submitting the declaration by the representative of the importer, he shall be one of the clearance agents authorized by the Customs Authority.

B - Identifying the supervisory and security review authorities in the event that the review is mandatory.

- C - Preparing the customs declaration file electronically or manually by the importer or his agent, after printing the automated declaration, through attaching this declaration with the required documents, and two copies of each document.
- D - Submitting the declaration file electronically or manually (the automated declaration - the required documents) to the customs reception counter in the release customs office, against a receipt.

It shall take into account that once the electronic system (NAFEZA) is completed to include all customs sites, the following procedures shall be implemented:

- A. Registering the customs declaration data directly on NAFEZA platform with the knowledge of the concerned person or his agent using the electronic signature provided that he has an account that meets the conditions on NAFEZA platform.
- B. Regulatory and security supply bodies are determined in accordance with the integrated customs tariff appendices.

Article (239)

With the exception of the customs sites where the electronic system (NAFEZA) has been applied, the registration number in the Book No. 46 KM, customs office and the date shall be recorded electronically or manually in its place on the cover of the file and at all the submitted documents of the consignment, especially the invoices and packing lists, which are delivered to the owner of the goods or his agent.

Customs shall stamp all documents attached to the declaration, and it shall be taken into account not to hand over the customs declaration file to the owner of the goods or his customs broker in any case.

Article (240)

Clarifications included in the customs declaration could be amended to enable the application of the customs system in which the declaration is registered, as well as collecting taxes, when necessary, after submitting it to the customs office and registering it electronically or manually in Book No. 46 KM, if the owner of the goods or his agent submitted an acceptable excuse before determining the parcels for inspection. Material and accounting errors included in this declaration could also be amended at any stage, even after release.

Clarifications contained in customs declarations for export consignments, which are opened in large quantities and phased entry, or goods shipped within several containers could be amended. Amendment shall be required at the last shipping before entry, before determining the parcels for inspection at the last shipping (actual exporter).

As for the projects operating in the free zones, the clarifications contained in the customs data for the export consignments could be amended before shipment is completed.

In all cases, no amendment to the customs declaration shall be made except upon a written or electronic approval by the competent customs Manager.

It is also permitted for justified reasons accepted by the competent General Manager of customs to amend the clarifications received regarding the following export customs declarations:

A-The name of the means of transport mentioned in the outgoing shipping permit.

b-The destination of the exported consignment, before reaching the final destination, according to a request submitted by the freight agency or the airlines and freight agents approved by the Customs Authority and other transport companies at the request of the shipper.

For projects operating in the free zone system, the clarifications contained in the customs data of the export consignments may be modified, according to the conclusion of the inspection of the consignment by the customs committee and the competent free zone administration in the presence of the project representative, and supported by the statement issued in this regard by the General Authority for Investment and Free Zones (actual exporter).) And all of this until before the completion of shipment.

Article (241)

The owner of the goods or his customs broker could request a withdrawal from the customs system in which the customs declaration is registered before the goods are released and transferring it to one of the other customs systems, according to the following conditions:

a-Availability of the conditions required for the customs system to be transferred to.

b- Clearing the customs declaration of all fines, compensations or any other financial dues.

c- Cancelling the previous customs declaration and registering a new customs declaration in the system to which will be transferred. The request to transfer from the final release system to the drawback system for the same importer shall not be considered a withdrawal, provided that the provisions and rules of the drawback system are fulfilled.

Article (242)

Upon submitting customs declarations for the release of goods from customs offices, the following shall be taken into consideration:

- A- In the case of registration in the register of those dealing with the Customs Authority, the documents registered therein shall not be required.
- B - Copies of documents submitted to the Customs Authority and proceeding with the established customs procedures shall be permitted, provided that the goods shall not be released except after submitting the originals of those documents, even by electronic means.
- C- The packing list could not be submitted except in the case of advance clearance and release from the advanced customs centers, if the consignment contents were loose goods (bulk) or if the invoice includes the details of the packing list, or include similar items inside identical packages.
- D - Items whose price in the invoices is per unit and not by weight shall not be weighed except in cases where weighing is considered a guiding weight for the purposes of determining the customs value, provided that the weighing is made during the Customs procedures and before release, taking into account the elements that affect the determination of the value of customs purposes such as the origin of the goods and the commercial level.
- E - No handwriting is permitted except in case of necessity and in the place designated for such handwriting.
- F - No repetition of procedures made electronically is permitted through manual methods.
- G- For the concerned customs officials responsible for completing the procedures of the customs declaration, the name shall be written in full (tripart ally) next to the signature.
- H - No release according to two different customs systems is permitted in a single customs declaration.
- I- If the concerned person requested release of the contents of a single bill of lading through two different customs systems, then, before entering the data in the computer system and giving a number it in the Book No. 46 K.M., a request shall be sent to the Central manifest asking for splitting the bill of lading. The content of each system could be released by a

separate customs declaration. Discounts, established for the assembly industries, could be applicable upon release with a tax refund system.

- J. Before registration in the customs book (46 K.M), the concerned person or his representative could request the inclusion of more than one bill of lading if it was coming on the same means of transport and stored in one customs area. The numbers of these bills of lading must be clarified in the incoming statement submitted to the competent customs.
- K. The Customs Authority could include more than one bill of lading for a single entity, or for more than one entity in the event that a relationship is proven to exist between them, if it becomes evident to it that the items received or released within a maximum of six months have the essential features of a complete item, according to the rule (2/a) Of the general rules for interpreting the harmonized system. For the purposes of the application of the provisions of this paragraph, persons/entities are considered related to each other in any of the following cases:
1. If one of them works for the other or they work for another person.
 2. If they are legally recognized as business partners.
 3. If one of them owns directly or indirectly a percentage of the shares that give him the right to vote with the other.
 4. If one of them is a responsible manager, member, or chairman of the board of directors of an institution affiliated with the other.
 5. If one of them is manufacturing for the other or for his own account.
 6. If one of them is importing for the account of the other.
 7. If the consignments received by more than one person inside the customs office contain a complete disassembled product or an incomplete product that can be considered a complete product pertaining to one trademark of the type or brand.
 8. If the incoming consignments are for more than one person inside the customs office according to commercial invoices from the same overseas supplier and bear serial numbers and constitute a complete product or an incomplete product that can be considered a complete product.

Section (6)
Customs Clearance Agent
Article (243)

Practicing the profession of customs clearance of goods belonging to third parties shall not be permitted except after obtaining a license from the Customs Authority. The license period shall be two years, renewable, according to the rules set forth in these regulations.

The license will expire if it is not renewed before the end of its term. Based on his request, the Customs clearer could be re-registered provided that the conditions for the license to practice the profession stipulated in these regulations are fulfilled.

Each customs clearance office shall deposit a cash insurance deposit of fifty thousand Egyptian Pounds at the Authority. For legal persons licensed to practice the profession of customs clearance, cash insurance shall be one hundred thousand Egyptian Pounds. The Customs Authority could deduct any amounts to fulfill any legal fines and compensations charged for the violations committed by the office or the legal person or their customs clearers from such insurance, provided that the insurance shall be supplemented with the value of the deducted fines or compensations within two weeks from the date of notifying the concerned person or office by a letter with acknowledgment of receipt.

The cash insurance amount could be paid in installments upon the request of the customs clearer over five years in equal installments to be paid annually.

Article (244)

To renew the license to practice the profession of customs clearance of goods, the following shall be met:

- 1- Submitting a criminal record sheet.
- 2 Not to disqualify for any of the conditions for granting the license mentioned in the article (52) of the Law.

The license shall expire if it is not renewed before the end of its term, and it may be re-registered at the request of the broker, provided that the conditions for the license to practice the profession stipulated in these regulations are met.

Article (245)

The customs clearer is committed to the following: -

- A - Keeping a special serial record stamped with the Customs Authority's seal, in which the consignments, subject to be clearance, shall be recorded with serial numbers along with the customs declaration number, the number and date of the special customs voucher, and shall submit such record to the Customs Authority upon request for review.
- B - Providing his client with a detailed statement of the expenses and the clearance paid taxes and fees, signed and stamped by the office seal.
- C - Maintaining the record mentioned in paragraph (a) of this article and documents for a period of five years.

D- Notifying the Customs Authority with any changes to the data or documents submitted for obtaining the license, especially the address of the headquarters of the clearance activity.

The customs departments concerned with the affairs of the customs clearance agent are committed to follow up the customs clearance offices and companies to verify the above, including the conditions for granting the license mentioned in Article (52) of the Law.

In the event of a violation of the provisions and requirements set forth in this Article, it shall be referred to the disciplinary committees in whose jurisdiction the violation is located, without prejudice to the criminal responsibility of the customs clearance agent.

Article (246)

Ministries, government authorities, public agencies, local administration units and other public legal persons, as well as public sector companies, business sector companies and other companies, embassies, agencies and consulates could carry out customs clearance procedures for their goods via their employees based on a written authorization from them after passing the training courses determined by the Customs Authority according to the following terms and conditions:

- a-Customs clearance activity shall not be among the activities of any of the aforementioned entities.
- b-The employees of these entities shall receive training courses developed by the Customs Authority.
- c-The representative shall not represent more than one of the aforementioned entities mentioned in this article, and the same shall be proven according to an approved letter issued by the entity along with a certificate issued by the Social Insurance Organization.

Article (247)

Requests for issuance of cards for representatives of the entities stipulated in the previous Article shall be submitted the following documents:

- a-He shall have at least a medium-level qualification of education.
- b-An authorization approved by the entity or the company to which he is affiliated.
- c-Evidence of his registration in the social insurance by the entity or company to which he is affiliated. This excludes embassies and foreign bodies
- d-Certificate of performing military service or exemption from it or evidence for the status of military service.
- e-Criminal record sheet.
- f-Certificate of passing the training course prepared by the Authority.

Article (248)

The license to perform customs clearance activities shall be revoked by force of law in the following cases:

- A- Issuance of a final judgment in a felony or misdemeanor that violates honor or trust.
- B- Disqualifying one of the conditions for licensing to practice the profession.
- C - Death of the clearance agent.
- D- Misusing the license through renting it.

Article (249)

Permits could be issued for the assistants of the customs clearance agent of the following categories in accordance with the provisions indicated against each of them:

- a- The clearance agent affiliated to the office:
The conditions for obtaining the general clearance agent license shall apply to him except for the two conditions for establishing an office and paying cash insurance. The customs clearance broker affiliated to the general clearance office shall work through the office and his work shall be limited to clients of office only.
- b- Assistant customs clearance agent:
Applications for obtaining permits for the customs clearance agent assistants shall be submitted for the first time to the general department of clearance agents' affairs with the appropriate number for the size of work, and shall be issued according to the following conditions:
 - 1- He shall have at least an intermediate Education degree.
 - 2- Evidence of his registration in the social insurance by the customs clearance office to which he is affiliated.
 - 3- Submitted a Criminal record.
 - 4- Approved authorization from the owner of the customs clearance office.
 - 5- Certificate of performing military service or exemption from it.
 - 6- True copies of the documents of the customs clearance office to which he is affiliated (commercial register - automated Tax card - certificate of VAT registration- office customs clearance license) shall be submitted.

The work of the assistants is limited to the auxiliary work of the office, but not entitled to be present during the examination and appraisal stages.

Article (250)

Issuance of customs summary licenses shall be in accordance with the relevant forms contained in Annex No. 6 attached to this regulation.

Section (7)
Cargoes Inspection and withdrawal

Article (251)

The Customs Authority shall have the right to inspect all or some of the goods or not to inspect them. It shall also have the right to re-inspect them as long as the goods were under its control and were not finally released, for justified and accepted reasons by the competent customs office director.

Article (252)

Consignments incoming to the country could not be inspected and examined by any of the authorities operating in the various ports, before commencing the customs procedures. Attendance of the competent Customs Authority employees and their signature of the results of such inspection and examination is required.

In the event that any security agency has news or information, they shall submit them to the Customs Authority, provided they shall be verified within forty-eight hours at the most during the completion of the inspection and inspection procedures at the competent customs office, and the agency providing such news or information could attend during the completion of procedures.

Article (253)

Selection and inspection criteria are determined automatically, provided that The General Department of Risks at the Customs Authority shall be responsible for determining the selection and inspection criteria and applying them along with applying the necessary updated whenever needed or upon instructions.

Article (254)

The documents shall be examined automatically and determined the paths of release according to the criteria of the databases in the automated system. The competent tariff director shall manually specify the paths in case of automatic system failure.

Article (255)

Upon the request of the concerned parties or their agents, an inspection of imported goods with a special nature could be conducted for special and justified reasons outside the customs office according to the following procedures:

A- Approval of the competent general director or his representative of this procedure.

- B- Forming a customs committee after paying the established service fees.
- C- Issuing a customs declaration for the goods and estimating the taxes and fees due according to the documents. Such taxes and fees shall be paid in trust.
- D- Containers whose contents are to be inspected shall be transported, after placing customs seals in case of removing the navigational seal inside the customs office according to minutes of opening seals and closing, signed by the competent committee under the supervision of the competent customs office, to the headquarters of the agency or factory until commencing the inspection procedures.
- E- The customs committee at the arrival destination shall open the customs seals, inspect and match the consignment with the documents and settle the trust into lump sum and collect difference, if any.

Article (256)

In cases other than release through the green path, the following shall be observed regarding methods of examination and inspection of customs goods:

- A- The minimum percentage of examination for any consignment, including auto parts, shall be 10% of the number of parcels of the consignment out of the contents of each container, provided that the approved invoices and packing lists are presented, and that they shall include numbers, quantities, brands, trademarks, item numbers and other numbers, marks and the letters that define the item.

The concerned competent of tariff could reduce this percentage in the case of large or fragile consignments if their packages are homogeneous. If packing lists that meet the mentioned conditions are not submitted, the consignment shall be completely inspected, where marks, brands and codes that define the items are proven. This procedure could be carried out in the event that the contents of the parcels differ from the packing lists that meet the conditions, based on a proposal from the customs committee.

- B- The percentage of examination for goods imported to government agencies and the like shall be (1%) of the consignment, provided that the packing lists are submitted.
- C- Opening all parcels of the consignment and counting them in detail shall be mandatory in the following cases:
 - 1- Availability of serious information about a violation in the consignment.
 - 2- In case of receipt of parcels without brands and trademarks printed on them in the consignment or if these signs are made in handwriting.

- 3- If the content of any parcel selected for opening was different from the data contained in the provided documents.
 - 4- If the loose parcels were not previously counted in detail upon receipt in warehouses.
 - 5- Consignments containing used goods stock, returned items and personal belongings.
- E- It is sufficient to examine the Unpackaged goods bulk and those whose value is determined by weight) if the content is visible by the naked eye.

Article (257)

In case of releasing the incoming goods and items imported under re-export fees under any of the special customs systems, it is necessary, when examining and inspecting these imported goods, to make a Due Diligence and detailed description.

Article (258)

Excluding the suspected cases, the following consignments shall be subject to x-ray devices:

- A- Transit consignments incoming under duties of public free zones, economic zones of a special nature.
- B- Consignments containing one item and their parcels are identical.

Article (259)

In the event that an analysis of some incoming or outgoing goods is performed to verify their type, specifications or conformity with the supervisory systems after submitting the customs declaration, the following shall be taken into account:

- A- The analysis of the goods shall be carried out in the officially approved specialized laboratories by a decision of the Minister and at the expense of their owners or their agents.
- B- A triple sample of the items to be analyzed shall be taken, sealed with red wax and stamped with the State official seal and emblem dedicated to the customs office.
- C- The first sample shall be sent to the laboratory in the sector, to which the customs office of release is affiliated, with serial numbers and in the custody of a customs representative.

The second sample shall be received by the owner of the goods or his agent, and customs office shall keep the third sample for reference when necessary.

- D- Taxes and customs duties shall be collected in lump sum at the minimum customs item category and the difference between the customs minimum and maximum category shall be collected as a cash trust or in the form of an unconditional and irrevocable letter of guarantee.
 - E- The type of the analysis to be performed shall be specified.
 - F- The competent customs office shall notify the owners of the goods or their agents with the result of the analysis if it is different from the one mentioned in the customs declaration, as soon as the result is received, by registered letter with acknowledgment of receipt or by e-mail.
 - G- In the event that the owners of the goods or their agents object to the result of the analysis, they shall submit a request to the competent customs office explaining the reasons for the objection within a week from the date of their knowledge with the results of the analysis. The analysis shall be repeated at their expense in the officially approved laboratories referred to in the clause(a) of this article, unless the goods are among the items whose analysis results are affected by the lapse of time. In this case the result of the analysis shall be final.
 - H- In the event that it is not possible to send samples of the item for analysis by governmental laboratories because of its weight or size, or if they were received in the form of kits or the like, the original product catalogs or certificates of analysis of foreign laboratories received from the producer shall be considered, provided that these certificates are approved by the competent authorities in the country of production.
 - I- Kept legal samples shall not be disposed until completion of the purpose of keeping them. The owners of the goods or their agents shall be notified to receive these samples, and in the event that they did not come to receive them within a month from the date of their notification, an abandoned items report shall be made and sent to the left-out department to dispose them according to the rules set forth, or destroy them in case they were unfit or of no value.
- In all cases, the results of the analysis shall be applied for a year for all importers and exporters, provided that the item is imported from the same producer and from the same country of origin of the previously analyzed consignment, and bears the same code number

(ARTICLE) and the same specifications, without prejudice to the customs' right to request the analysis when doubting that the content is different from the one marked and defined at the package or in the documents.

Article (260)

Prohibited goods are items that the implemented laws or decisions prohibit their import, export or passage for any of the purposes as well as those rejected by the competent supervisory authorities.

Prohibited goods arriving to the country could not be disposed except after referring to the competent security or supervisory authorities.

Items permitted by the implemented laws and decisions to be imported or exported under special conditions or against the approval of the competent authority shall not be considered as prohibited goods. Releasing or exporting such items shall be done after fulfilling these conditions or the approval of the competent authority.

The competent supervisory authorities shall undertake the destruction of rejected goods within the customs zone or outside it in the presence of a representative of the Customs Authority and the owner of the goods or his agent. If the owner of the goods or his representative failed to attend, a report shall be made with that effect. In all cases, the destruction shall be at the expense of the owner of the goods.

Without prejudice to the procedures regulated by the list of rules implementing the provisions of the Import and Export Law, the following customs procedures shall be followed in case of notification with the rejection of the consignment:

- A- If the consignment is stored inside the customs zone, the competent customs office shall be notified to take the necessary action towards re-exporting it or supervising the destruction of rejected items in accordance with the provisions set forth in this regard.
- B- If the consignment is stored outside the customs zone and a decision was issued by the competent supervisory authority to re-export it, it shall be transferred to the export outlet in the custody of the representative of the rejecting regulatory authorities, and the conformity procedures with the consignment shall be made in accordance with the release documents prior to export. If the rejecting authority decided to destroy it, destruction shall be carried out with the knowledge of the regulatory authorities and in the presence of the customs representative.

The Central Directorate for Combating Customs Evasion at the Commercial Compliance Sector shall be notified in order to notify through its general administration in each customs area, according to the storage location to follow up the final results of the examination of these consignments, which are released under custody, follow up the payment of dues and follow up the settlement of trusts within a period not exceeding one month.

A register shall be maintained in the logistical areas to follow up the consignments released under custody, in coordination with the branch of the General Organization for Export and Import Control in the customs area.

As for commodities transported, under custody of the supervisory authorities until the final results of the examination are issued, taxes and fees due on them shall be paid in lump sum, and final release is prohibited except after issuing the final results of the conformity examination and notifying the competent customs department therewith. The Authority shall coordinate with the Egyptian Tax Authority - as the case could be - in the event that these goods are rejected, in order to refund the amounts previously collected on its behalf, along with requiring the owner of the goods to re-export or destroy them in accordance with the procedures prescribed in this regulation.

The owner of the goods shall be responsible for storing them under the supervision of the competent supervisory authority.

In the event that the final results are issued with non-conformity, re-export measures shall be taken within a period not exceeding one month according to the decision of the competent supervisory or security authority, provided that the transfer to the customs zone shall be accompanied by the representative of the rejecting supervisory authority. Conformity of the consignment shall be carried out according to the release documents before export (unless the rejecting authority decided to destroy it).

Customs declarations for goods released under custody shall not be destroyed until after the expiry of the specified legal period and making sure of marking the final position of the content at the customs declaration.

Article (261)

Temporarily exported goods are inspected and described in a way that can verify their kind when re-imported, with reservation of legal samples, catalogs, or any detailed data on the exported goods, or placing distinctive marks when necessary, whether the import is from the port of export or from any other port.

Section 8

Customs procedures on the imported and exported goods

Article (262)

Customs procedures of final imports shall be carried in:

I. Customs procedures in logistical areas:

a- Customs committees in logistical areas shall receive customs data via different electronic methods like XML or EDI formats and also via direct or online listing from external offices of concerned persons, their agents or customs clearance agents. Customs data shall be entered by the concerned parties or their representatives with an initial number only.

b- Customs declaration files shall be submitted after printing the declaration and providing the required documents to Customs Window No. (1), where the Customs Authority's employees shall undertake the following:

- 1- The reception person shall receive the required documents, reviews them on a paper basis, and then registers them in the Book No. 46 KM through the initial number, and prints a receipt for the documents received after obtaining the signature of the person who submitted the declaration on the customs declaration.
- 2- Determining the release path electronically according to the risk management program.
- 3- Stamping the documents attached to the declaration file with 46 K M number (serial number of the declaration).
- 4- It is necessity to instruct those employees who are scanning the documents to place each document in its correct place (designated field).
- 5- Sending copies of the automated declaration plus invoices and packing list if any, plus certificate of origin electronically to the customs department at the information center.
- 6- Informing inspection areas with the customs declarations released in the red path or required to be submitted to the supervisory or security authorities electronically (in the case of centers that are not connected electronically to the inspection areas, true copies of the packing list, invoice and customs declaration shall be delivered to the concerned person or his representative) to submit them to the examination and inspection areas.
- 7- Upon presentation to the supervisory authorities, a special customs form shall be printed, where the wording (For presentation to the regulatory authorities) shall be written thereon.
- 8- Sending the customs declaration file to customs window (2).

II. Customs procedures at the Electronic Department (DATA CENTER)

A- Reviewing the item according to the Harmonized System (H.S) and the value in accordance with the General Agreement of the World Trade Organization, and then reviewing the value declaration attached to the invoices.

- B- Ensuring that all items and quantities shown in the invoices and packing lists are entered in the computer system and reflected in the automated declaration.
- C- Determining the supervisory authorities to which imported goods will be presented.
- D- Adding any taxes or fees that were not added when submitting the declaration and determining the final tax calculation of taxes and duties, and then notifying customs window (2) and banks with the due taxes and fees, and also notifying display screens in the logistical areas with the data of the customs declarations on which the procedures were carried out.
- E- The customs committee in the information center, after reviewing the documents of the declaration and ensuring the final calculation of taxes and fees, shall notify each of:
 - 1- The Concerned persons through screens or any electronic method.
 - 2- Banks, with due taxes and fees.
 - 3- Customs window (2).

III. Customs procedures in examination and inspection areas

Concerned persons or their representatives approved by the Customs Authority (customs clearance agents) shall apply to areas of examination and inspection with the following declarations:

- 1-Customs declarations released through the red path.
- 2-Customs declarations that require presentation to the regulatory authorities.
- b-The customs employee in the inspection areas shall complete the inspection and matching procedures, notify the customs committee in the logistical areas with the results of inspection and conformity, and send inventory forms in the event that the consignment is examined to the logistical area at which the customs declaration file is kept.
- Results of the supervisory examination shall also be reported to the customs committee in the logistical areas.
- c-The competent customs employee shall classify the files, and then send them to the Archive document department.
- d-The concerned person, upon its request, could withdraw samples for analysis by itself (not binding to customs office) before or during the procedures under customs supervision and pay the due taxes and fees.
- e-In the event of the green path release, the supervisory and security procedures shall be made under the customs supervision.
- f-Emphasizing that the notifications taking place between the inspection area and the information center without mediation of the concerned persons are made in an automated method.

IV. Logistical areas (window no. 2): The following shall be observed:

- a-Not to scan any document after the phase of “approved and under payment” except after getting the approval of the competent customs manager.
- b-After the completion of the valuation process and conversion of the declaration into approved and under payment, a new stage shall be added to the director of logistic payment “to be paid”. The payment director could convert from “approved and under payment “to “to be paid" after the final review of the customs declaration.
- c-Receiving the notification of the customs committees in the examination and inspection areas for conformity as well as inventory forms.
- d-Receiving evidence of payment of taxes and customs fees.
- e-Receiving the regulatory authorities’ approval.
- f-The name of the payment director shall be added automatically to the customs declarations without being linked to a specialized committee.
- g-Printing the release permit shall be made only after "approved and under payment" stage.
- h-Ensure that the import aspects are met and that any required documents that were not submitted are completed.
- i- Signing the two copies of the release permit and handing over the original to the concerned person along with its attachments.
- j-Notifying the electronic department with payment of taxes and fees and approving the release.
- k-Informing the departure gates with the data of the customs released consignments.
- l-Sending files to the archive Department.

V. Procedures for releasing the consignment

- a-After paying the taxes and customs fees, the concerned person shall receive the original release permit, attached to a true copy of the invoices, packing lists and shipping delivery permit.
- b-A copy of the release permit and a duplicate thereof shall be sent to the departure gate, electronically or by the appropriate customs representative.
- c-In case of automation of departure gates, it is sufficient to recall the release permit data at the workstation terminal of the release gate instead of sending a paper copy of the release permit, or sending an electronic signal for the departure of consignment.
- d-The gate officer shall review and match the original release permit with the paper or electronic copy sent to him to verify that the original and copy of the release permit are stamped, and register the release permit data in the gate incidents book, on paper or electronically.
- e-In case of conformity, the gate officer shall authorize the departure of the shipment immediately, and the gate's assistant shall review the number of parcels, brands, container

numbers, seal numbers and their intactness (if any, in case of release through one of the special customs systems).

f-The responsibility of the release gate shall be limited to reviewing the brand and number of parcels and in the case of release of containers, the container numbers and customs seal numbers (if any) shall be reviewed.

g-In the event of a difference, the matter shall be presented to the competent complex, if the departure was during official working hours and if the departure will take place after the official working hours, it shall be presented to the on-call chief officer or on-call superintendent to take the necessary action.

h-At the end of each shift, the assistant of the departure gate shall collect copies of the release permits, attached with release cards and deliver to the competent customs office where they shall be attached to the customs declarations.

i-In the case of partial departure, if the concerned person or his representative did not show up for release, for more than one week, the release permit shall be returned to the relevant logistical area.

j-Departure from the customs outlets shall only be made after the arrival of copies of the release permit from the competent customs office or after receiving an electronic signal.

k-In case of using electronic gates, the gate officer shall follow up the departure through Terminal workstations in the designated places.

Once the electronic system (NAFEZA) is completed to include all customs sites, the following procedures shall be implemented:

- (1) Documents are submitted through the front window staff.
- (2) Documents are received.
- (3) Shipment data is inserted.
- (4) All documents are scanned.
- (5) The customs file, after being converted from a paper document to a digital document, is sent to the competent customs through a sending form via NAFEZA Platform system.
- (6) The employees of the authority receive the dispatch form sent through NAFEZA Platform System.
- (7) The customs declaration data is reviewed by the employees of the authority / regulatory authorities, if any.
- (8) The customs file is received by the authority's employees and given 46 k. M and determine the percentage of detection and inspection.
- (9) The person concerned or his representative is directed to conduct the inspection and inspection process.
- (10) The customs declaration is sent automatically after the detection and inspection phase to the appraiser / tariff manager located in the logistic center.

- (11) The valuation process is carried out by the customs appraiser (reviewing the inspection and inspection process / completing all the required documents according to the import purpose).
- (12) The customs declaration is reviewed by the tariff manager.
- (13) Fees and taxes are approved.
- (14) The person concerned or his representative shall be directed to pay the fees and taxes.
- (15) The person concerned or his representative shall be directed to receive the customs release (SAD) signed by the financial controller (the employee of the authority).
- (16) The concerned person shall be directed to the competent port to disburse the shipment.

Article (263)

The concerned person or his representative could present a request to split the departure of each bill of lading separately, taking into account that no exemption or reduction of taxes, customs fees and other taxes shall result from such splitting nor splitting of a single shipment.

Article (264)

Customs procedures on imports shall be carried out in the event of splitting the bill of lading as follows:

- A - A customs declaration shall be made for the full content, in which the bill of lading information is fully entered in the computer system at the Book No. 46 km, in the name of the importer whose name is indicated in the manifest. Inspection, matching and notations of agreements and approval of regulatory and security authorities, if any, shall be carried out.
- B - The concerned person or his representative shall submit a request for partial withdrawal of the shipment contents, including parcel numbers statement to be withdrawn along with their numbers in original and two copies. In case of approval, a customs declaration shall be made by partial content, provided that the splitting shall not exceed three divisions. The competent head of the central directorate could make exceptions for justified reasons.
- C - The customs committee shall determine the taxes and fees due on the quantities to be withdrawn. This shall be according to the exchange rate announced on the date of registration in the Book No. 46 KM on the customs declaration and the customs clause applicable upon release.
- D - A copy of the request shall be sent to the Movement Department to review the parcels and their numbers, while the second copy shall be sent to the Balances Department to deduct them from the bill of lading balance.

- E - The original and the copy of the release permit shall be drawn up in the quantities to be released and deducted from the customs declaration, and the release permit shall be numbered with partial numbers of the number in the Book No. 46 km.
- F - After payment of taxes and fees and deduction of the quantities released from the content of the original customs declaration, the concerned person shall receive the partial release permit with its attachments and a true copy of the withdrawal request explaining the number of parcels and their numbers. These documents shall be kept in the procedures section and the payment voucher number shall be registered along with its date at the original declaration and a copy of the release permit, given that the last part shall be released on the original declaration, and all original documents shall be attached thereto.

Article (265)

In the event that the concerned person requested to complete the export procedures outside the ports, the following procedures shall be taken:

- A - The concerned person or his representative shall submit a request to the export customs director in the geographical area of the place of goods to be inspected at the site before the export date, and in case of approval, an export customs declaration shall be drawn up and registered in the Book No. 46 km.
- B - The export customs director shall form a committee of (movement officer and tariff officer) under the supervision of the head of movement department to move to the site after collecting the due transport fees.
- C - The customs committee shall count the number and verify the quantities and match them by reviewing the items against invoices and packing list, verify the weight in case of items exported by weight, sign at the original and copy of the release permit, place the customs seal at the exported goods and register the number of the customs seal at the original and copy of the release permit, then the original export release permit shall be handed to the concerned person or his representative and the copy of the export release permit shall be returned to the movement department.
- D - The consignment shall be moved in the company of the customs representative, the concerned person, or his representative to the final export customs office along with the original destination voucher and the (export) release permit. Upon arrival of the consignment, the port officer shall review the seal numbers and authorize its entry to the shipping yard, and a Random sample could be opened at the minimum limit to ensure the integrity of the goods. The rest of the previous procedures for exportation shall be followed

and the movement officer shall sign the destination voucher with complete entry and integrity of goods.

- E - After the shipping is completed, the export release permit shall be stamped indicating the completion of shipping and shall be sent to the dispatch customs office for payment of duties and taking the necessary procedures to refund taxes and fees if so requested.

In all cases, the competent export customs director, before permitting the shipping process to be completed, shall make sure of delivery of the statistical form to the branch of the General Organization for Export and Import Control, and the Organization shall be notified with the actual freight from the shipping permit signed by the captain of the means of transport in case it is different from the statement included in the statistical form.

Article (266)

Subject to the provisions of the Article (265), goods previously imported could be re-exported, provided that they are matched with the import documents and their samples are verified in the event of a refund of taxes, fees or guarantees is requested.

Article (267)

Customs procedures for the release of petroleum shall be carried out as follows:

- A - The concerned person or his representative shall apply to Petroleum Customs office for preparing storage requests, whether the import was crude oil, its products or derivatives.
- B - The Petroleum Movement Department shall prepare lists of these imports according to the actual measurement reports prepared by the measurement committees, in which the petroleum customs office is represented, and send them periodically to such customs office.
- C - The Balance Department in the Petroleum Customs office shall record the imports data in the computer systems or the books maintained for this purpose, provided that the data shall include the type, quantity, and name of the company or agency receiving such imports.
- D - The concerned person or his representative, if desirous to release petroleum imports and its products, shall register the data of the customs declaration in the computer system and submit the declaration file to Petroleum Customs office to take the established customs procedures specified in this regulation prior to the withdrawal, whether the release is made by the final import system or by a special customs system.

- E - A monthly reconciliation of the balances shall be carried out by the Balance Department and Movement Statements sent by companies, and in case there is a violation, legal actions shall be taken.

Article (268)

Customs procedures for the release of tobacco shall be as follows:

- A - Storage shall be carried out either in warehouses inside customs zones in ports or in outside warehouses in accordance with the usual customs procedures for warehousing, taking into account that parcels shall have annual serial numbers.
- B - When applying for release, the initial deduction of the parcels to be released shall be made by the balance department.
- C - The usual customs procedures shall be followed in the final import for the final release of the parcels intended to be released.
- D - Customs duties and other taxes and fees prescribed for imported tobacco shall be assessed according to the actual weights made by the customs authority upon release, if the containers are properly sealed and their numbers are identical to the data shown in the bill of lading, or the parcels were received in an apparently sound condition. If they did not remain in such state until release, the tax shall be calculated based on their weight upon storage. In the event that containers or parcels were received in a non-intact condition and there is a deficit in weight, taxes imposed on them shall be calculated according to the data included in the bill of lading, unless the deficit is justified by documents accepted by the Authority in accordance with the provisions stipulated in Article (-) of the aforementioned Law.
- E - A statement of customs declarations for which taxes and duties have been paid shall be made and sent to the Balance Department for final deduction, with the voucher number indicated against parcels.

Release of tobacco could be divided according to the procedures set forth in these regulations, by portions not exceeding 75% of the content of declaration, provided that customs duties and other taxes shall be settled and collected for the remaining part of the declaration balance in one time.

Article (269)

The following procedures are used for tobacco particles:

- A - They shall be weighed at once, while their packing shall be supervised. They shall be registered in the book maintained for that purpose in the Movement Department. The matter shall be raised to the customs director at the appropriate time so that the stores do not get crowded with these particles.
- B - The customs director shall form a committee from the tariff and movement department to inspect the particles and verify the type.
- C- Supervisory authorities shall be notified for examination and determining the parts that are suitable for human use.
- D - If the competent supervisory authority decided that they are suitable for human use, they shall be weighed and measures shall be taken to sell them in accordance with the procedures set forth in this regulation for the account of the Customs Authority. If it is determined that they are not suitable, partials shall be destroyed by a committee formed for this purpose with the knowledge of the Director of Customs, in accordance with the established rules, provided that the storing agencies shall bear the costs of destruction.

Article (270)

Customs procedures for the final export shall be carried out as follows:

- A- Data shall be entered by the concerned person or his representative, in the computer system through one of the electronic linking methods of the Customs Authority's automated system. The automated declaration shall be printed and attached to the required documents and submitted through the reception window to carry out the following procedures:
 - 1- Obtaining the signature of the declaration owner at the automatic declaration.
 - 2- Reviewing the file documents and making sure that the documents are attached and recorded in the place designated at the cover of the customs declaration file as well as the approval of the regulatory authorities, if any.
 - 3- Determining the export path (green - yellow - red) automatically or manually according to the decision of the risk management.
 - 4- Procedures officer at the reception counter shall punch all the documents attached to the Book No. 46Km, numbering them with the export number issued by the automatic punch and stamping the file with the date and time of its submission.
 - 5- The tariff director shall review and sign the two copies of the export release permit and fee notices, if any, and then the file shall be referred/sent for procedures.
- B - Procedures Section shall carry out the following:

- 1- Reviewing the registration of the shipping permit data at the original and copy of the export release permit.
 - 2- Sending the original export release permit attached with a true copy of the invoices, the packing list, the shipping permit and payment notices, if any, to the reception window.
 - 3- Payment the duties and fees, if any.
 - 4- Sending a copy of the export release permit, accompanied by a true copy of the invoices and the packing list to the export movement department.
 - 5- The concerned person or his representative shall receive the original export release permit with its attachments (true copies of invoices and packing list) and the shipping permit.
- C - The concerned person or his representative, upon the arrival of the exported goods at the gate of the customs office, shall submit to the export movement department the original export release permit with its attachments and the shipping permit.
- D- When the consignment arrives at the export customs, the port superintendent shall carry out the following:
- 1- In the event that the export is from a land warehouse or production site, seal numbers, trucks and shipping permits shall be reviewed, and registering all data in the incident book as well as the time of arrival, then entry to the freight yard shall be permitted.
 - 2- In the event of final export from the port, the port official shall register the truck numbers, numbers of parcels, shipping permit and arrival time in the incident book. The shipment shall be inspected and admission to the inspection yard shall be permitted.
- E - The procedures shall be carried out according to the instructions of the risk management. In the case of exporting via the green path, containers or parcels shall be moved to the shipping yard to complete the shipping process. In the case of export via the red path, inspection and matching shall be carried out by a committee formed of the movement officer and the tariff officer under the supervision of the head of the movement department. In the event that there is a detailed packing list identical to the exported goods, in terms of quality and quantity, the committee shall sign the original and copy of the release permit with complete inspection and conformity, and in case of non-conformity, deficit or increase, whether in quantities, numbers, or weights, by 10% of the actual exports could be permitted. The increase in percentage shall be subject to the provisions of Chapter IX of the law, and the consignment shall be moved to the shipping yard.

Abstaining from the export after that or withdrawing the consignment from the yard shall not be permitted without the approval of the customs director and recalling the customs declaration from the saved data in order to cancel it, pay its dues, attaching the previous original export permit and the previous copies obtained by the exporter and ensuring that no taxes or fees were refunded.

Once the electronic system (NAFEZA) is completed to include all customs sites, the following procedures shall be implemented:

A- The shipment data is inserted with the knowledge of the concerned person or his agent in one of the electronic linking methods with the authority. The automated declaration is printed and the required documents are attached to it and submitted through the reception counter to take the following:

- 1- Complete the signature of the declaration submitter on the customs declaration.
- 2 - Reviewing the documents of the file and making sure that the documents are attached and recorded in the designated place in the cover of the customs declaration file, as well as the approval of the regulatory authorities, if any.
- 3- Scanning all documents.
- 4- Sending the customs file after converting it from a paper document to a digital document to the competent customs through a submission form.
- 5-Reviewing the customs declaration data through the employees of the authority / regulatory authorities, if any.
- 6- Receiving the customs declaration file from the authority's employees and giving it No. 46 k. M.
- 7- The person concerned or his agent shall go to conduct the inspection and inspection process.
- 8 - Reviewing the customs declaration through the tariff manager.
- 9 - Approval of fees and taxes.
- 10- Returns, fees and taxes, if any, shall be paid.
- 11- Reviewing the registration of the shipment permit data on the original and copy of the issued release permit.
- 12- Sending a copy of the export release permit electronically or manually, with an attached copy of the invoices and the statement of the package, to the Department of Export Movement.
- 13- The person concerned or his agent shall be given the original release order issued with its attachments (true copies of the invoices and package statement) and the shipping permit.

B- The person concerned or his agent, upon arrival of the exported goods to the gate of the customs zone, shall present the movement of the export with the origin of the release permit issued with its attachments and the shipping permit.

C- When the consignment arrives at the outgoing customs, the port officer shall do the following:
1 - In the event that the export is from a land warehouse or production site, the numbers of seals, trucks and shipping permission are reviewed, and all data is evidenced electronically or manually in the accident book and the hour of entry, and entry to the cargo yard is authorized.

D- The procedures are carried out according to the instructions of the risk management. In the case of exporting in the green path, the containers or parcels are transferred to the shipping yard to complete the shipping process. In the case of exporting in the red path, the inspection and conformity are carried out by a committee of a movement officer and a tariff officer under the supervision of the head of the movement department. In the event that there is a detailed packaging statement corresponding to the exported goods, by type and quantity, the committee shall sign the original and copy of the release permit for inspection and conformity. In the event of non-conformity, the decrease or increase, whether in quantities, numbers or weights, could be exceeded by 10% of the actual source. It is not allowed to withdraw from the export after that, or withdraw the shipment except after the approval of the director of the export customs and recalling the customs declaration from the archiving data to cancel it and pay it accordingly. Attached to it is the original release permission issued before and the photocopies previously obtained by the exporter and making sure that no taxes or fees have been recovered.

Article (271)

After completing the export process and shipping the goods, the following procedures shall be carried out:

- A - The freight/shipping agency shall submit the export manifest accompanied by the shipping permit stamped with the means of transport as evidence that the shipping and export are completed, as well as delivery of the export release permit to the competent customs movement department, which in turn, will send them to the export customs movement office.
- B - The Movement Department shall attach a copy of the release permit and entry cards received from the port of entry with the original release permit and send them to the procedures department at the export customs office.
- C - The export procedures department shall make a final count of the exported quantities by matching the quantities that entered from the port shown in the release permit copy and the shipped quantities shown in the export manifest and the quantities and items registered in the export declaration. A memo shall be issued to the General Manager of Export Customs, in case there is a difference, in order to take necessary actions.

D - Export declarations shall be paid as follows:

- 1- Payment of customs obligations in the Book No. 46 km, with the shipping permit number or the final export customs notation at the release permit of complete export.
 - 2- The manifest shall be paid with the export declaration number.
- E - The paid customs declarations shall be sent daily to the Statistics Department, and then to the Customs Data Filing Department.

Provided that the aforementioned procedures are carried out electronically at the customs sites that operate according to NAFEZA platform.

Article (272)

Inbound and outbound cargoes by mail shall be accepted in accordance with International Postal Agreements.

Article (273)

Goods could be imported in consignments or postal parcels under all customs systems and exemptions, and shall be released according to the following procedures:

- A- The carrier shall deliver the postal parcels to the postal officers to transport them from customs zones to the postal customs under customs supervision.
- B - Post officers shall sort the consignments and parcels daily under customs observation, classification and registration in the computer system or books.
- C - The customs committee, in the presence of the postal representative, immediately after submitting the consignment and parcel data by the Authority, shall register the prima facie status of the parcels, inspecting and evaluating them, taking the following into account:
 - 1- Proofing the inspection result, determining the customs clause, the value, taxes and fees due at the postal form.
 - 2- Making a case record in case there is a deficit, increase or difference in the content of parcels compared to the data indicated in the declaration, at the postal form or documents attached to the parcels.
 - 3- Fulfilling the approvals of the regulatory and security authorities, if any.
 - 4- Filling customs form instead of postal forms in the case of requesting the release of parcels or postal consignments under any of the special systems or exemptions, or if they represent commercial quantities or exceed the value specified in the executive regulation of the Import and Export Law.
 - 5- Approving the postal form by the Head of the Tariff Section, and this shall be considered as customs release of these parcels.

- D - The post shall send a combined form of the consignments or parcels that have been delivered to the concerned parties, to be registered in the computer system or books to be filed at the Data Filing Department.
- E - The customs accounts of postal parcels shall close the entries of postal parcels in the automated listing system or postal parcels registration book with the voucher number.

Article (274)

The postal parcels customs shall determine the customs tax, provided that a postal form is drawn up for each parcel separately. Parcels could not be combined into a single form or a customs declaration for the same customer, and the same shall apply to documents and letters.

Article (275)

In the event that the concerned person filed a grievance against taxes and fees due on parcels and postal consignments and refused to receive them, the director of customs office shall form a committee to review these taxes and fees, after the postal parcel has been transferred to the head office, if it is in the branch post office. If the committee concluded to reduce the due taxes and fees, the post shall be notified with the taxes and fees due after amending them. In the event that the grievance is rejected, the concerned person shall be notified of the rejection decision and the reasons on which it is based. If he refused to receive the parcel, the post shall re-export or deliver the parcel to the customs to move it to the left-out goods section, in the event of assignment or the expiry of the legal period for receiving it.

Article (276)

Egyptian and foreign currencies, and holder negotiable papers shall not be entered or taken out by postal parcels or consignments.

Article (277)

Post offices shall transfer taxes and fees due on parcels to customs Authority according to the agreement concluded between the Authority and the National Post Authority.

Article(278)

Goods could be exported in postal parcels or consignments under all customs systems, according to the following:

- A- The sender shall register the required data on the customs post form regarding postal consignments or parcels, as appropriate.
- B - The National Post Authority shall hand over the postal consignments and parcels to the competent customs office to inspect them and determine the regulatory and security authorities whose approval shall be obtained, and the taxes and fees in case of maturity, and complete export procedures, provided that the maximum limits of value of non-commercial consignments and parcels shall not be exceeded in accordance with the executive regulations of the import and export law.
- C - Drawing up customs forms instead of postal forms in case the postal parcels or consignments represent commercial quantities, and complying with all export and control rules set forth in the executive regulations of the import and export law shall be taken into account.

Upon sender's request, consignments or parcels that the overseas consignee refused to receive, or returned back due to failure to find his address, could be returned after making sure that they were not opened.

The Customs Authority shall have the right to transfer returned parcels that their owners failed to receive within four months from the date of its arrival after making sure of their notification of referring them to the left-out goods department.

Article(279)

The following procedures shall be followed for consignments incoming in shared containers under marine import system:

- (1) The following phrase: PACKAGES COMBINED CARGO SHIPPED IN CONTAINER TO BE DISTRIBUTED TO FINAL RECIVERS BY (Company name) shall be opposite of each combined waybill.
- (2) Companies shall provide copies of the sub-waybills attached to a detailed statement of the incoming consignments, included in the combined waybills, to the Central Manifest Department to be attached to the original bills of loading provided by the competent freight agency.
- (3) A- Companies shall be authorized to issue sub-delivery permits matching the copies of bills of lading, provided that the master delivery permit number is demonstrated in each of them.
B - Companies could request making some customs- accepted modifications on the data of waybills in accordance with the rules and instructions in force in the executive regulations of the law.

- (4) The shared container contents could be unloaded in the warehouses at the port of arrival, or at the customs warehouses authorized to store the combined bills outside the port taking into consideration the goods subject to storage in qualitative stores.
- (5) All companies and freight agencies shall take into account the completion of seals removal report signed by the representatives of the customs authority, the agent and the storing company.
- In all cases, the provisions of the law and this regulation regulating the collection of customs taxes and fees, other taxes, fees and fines, as the case could be, shall be applied. The company shall be held accountable if its liability for permanent total or partial deficit is proven, as well as for the due fines and fulfilling the import rules.
 - And Customs procedures shall be completed by owners of sub-waybills or their legal representatives through submitting a customs declaration for each consignment separately and fulfilling the release provisions stipulated in the executive regulation of the law.
- Provided that the aforementioned procedures are carried out electronically at the customs sites that operate in accordance with NAFEZA Platform.

Article(280)

The following Procedures shall be applied regarding consignments exported in shared containers under the marine export system:

- (a) Issuing a sub-freight permit for each export customs declaration, indicating the master freight permit.
- (b) Submitting an export customs declaration for each consignment separately in the name of the original concerned person.
- (c) The sub-freight permits shall be combined into shared containers within the customs zone office. Provided that the aforementioned procedures are carried out electronically at the customs sites that operate in accordance with NAFEZA Platform.

Article (281)

The following customs procedures shall be applied for consignments received through the airports:

- (1) The following phrase: **PACKAGES COMBINED CARGO SHIPPED IN PLANES TO BE DISTRIBUTED TO FINAL RECIVERS BY (Company name)** shall be opposite of each combined waybill.
- (2) Companies shall submit a detailed statement attached to the freight lists, approved by the company and the Airliner, demonstrating (bill of lading number - name of the freight agency - name of the consignee - his address - number of parcels - parcel type - brands - numbers - weight).
- Companies shall also submit copies of the sub-waybills as the contents of the combined waybill to the Manifest Department at the airport, and in case of breaching this condition, the company will be fined as determined by law.
- (3) A- Companies could be permitted to issue sub-delivery permits matching the copies of bills of lading, attached to the freight lists, provided that the master delivery permit number is demonstrated in each of them.
B- Companies could make some customs- accepted modifications on the data of manifests in accordance with the rules and instructions in force in the executive regulation of the law
- (4) Customs procedures shall be completed by owners of sub-waybills or their legal representatives through submitting a customs declaration for each consignment separately and fulfilling the release provisions stipulated in this regulation.

In all cases, the provisions of the law regulating the collection of customs taxes and fees, other taxes, fees and fines, as the case could be, shall be applied. The company shall be held accountable if its liability for permanent total or partial deficit is proven, as well as for the due fines and fulfillment the import rules.

Provided that the aforementioned procedures are carried out electronically at the customs sites that operate in accordance with NAFEZA Platform

Article(282)

The following customs procedures shall be applied for consignments exported abroad through airports:

- a-Issuing a sub-freight permit for each export customs declaration, indicating the master freight permit.
- b- Export procedures shall be carried out by the concerned person or his representative.
- c- The sub-freight permits shall be combined within the customs zone.

Article (283)

Transport of shared containers from the port of arrival to public or private warehouses could be permitted under the following conditions:

- (A) The master bill of lading shall be submitted, demonstrating the final destination as public or private warehouse.
- (B) All sub-waybills of the master bill of lading shall demonstrate the final destination as the same warehouse.
- (C) Approval of the competent Central Manifest Department.

Article (284)

In order to work with the combined waybills' system (incoming, outgoing, sea and air), the following documents shall be provided:

- (1) A certificate of obtaining a customs clearance course or a customs clearance license, or it is sufficient to obtain the educational course prepared by the National Customs Training Institute for the combined waybills' system.
- (2) The commercial register indicating the international transport activity.
- (3) The original automated tax card and the document extracted from the computer system including international transport activity according to the Circular No. 17 of 2018 issued by the Egyptian Tax Authority.
- (4) Certificate of registration of the value added tax.
- (5) The certificate issued by the International Transport Services Division in Cairo (EIFFLA) or the Egyptian International Transport Services Division in Alexandria (EIFFA), attached to the book of International Transport and Logistics, certified by the seal of the competent Chamber of Commerce regarding the approval of the company's membership in International Transport Services Division.
- (6) Evidence of registration in the register of those dealing with Customs Authority upon renewal after the publication is issued.
- (7) The company incorporation contract or the companies' gazette demonstrating the international transport activity

- (8) Evidence of the company's registration with social insurance, demonstrating insured staff of the company.
- 9 A- Providing a financial guarantee in the amount of 30,000 Egyptian Pounds (only thirty thousand Egyptian Pounds to apply the marine import and export system.
B - Providing a financial guarantee in the amount of 20,000 Egyptian Pounds (only twenty thousand Egyptian Pounds) apply the air import and export system.
C- Providing a financial guarantee in the amount of 50,000 pounds (only fifty thousand Egyptian Pounds) apply the marine and air import and export system pounds.
Provided that the letter of guarantee is issued in favor of the Customs Authority in the name of the General Manager of Northern and Western Customs Area and valid for three years, and renewable to guarantee the application of combined waybills' system and attached with a letter confirming the validity of the issuance of the letter of guarantee from the bank.
- 10 Forms of signatures of the signatories who have the right to sign the documents of combined waybills, and approved company seals (authorized by the bank), provided that the signatories shall be among the insured.
- 11 A declaration from the company that it is not a freight agent of any regular shipping lines within Arab Republic of Egypt.
- 12 An affidavit issued by the company with the terms and other expressions that shall be included in the original manifest of the means of transport according to the form prepared by the General Department of Customs Policies and Procedures (approved by the bank.)
- 13 That the applicant for application or renewal of the publication of the combined waybills of the company shall be one of the founders or a representative of owner of the company, who is one of its staff and insured pursuant to a bank written authorization issued by the company or a notarized power of attorney issued by the concerned person.

Chapter (7)
Grievances and settlement of customs disputes
Article (285)

The concerned person could grievance against the decision of the competent customs office by way of specifying the item related to the category of goods, their origin or value before the

grievance committees established in every Central Directorate and General Departments in the remote areas and by a decision issued by the Chairman of the Authority.

Grievance committees shall be formed under the chairmanship of one of the Authority's employees, with a rank of General Manager at least and membership of two employees, who did not participate in issuing the decision subject of the grievance, the concerned person or its representative, could attend before those committees.

A technical secretariat shall be established in every Central Directorate or General Department in remote areas, by a decision issued of the head of the Central Department. This committee shall be responsible for receiving grievances, completing their records, and preparing adequate and quick technical studies.

The technical secretariat of the grievance committees, after collecting the grievance expenses (five hundred Egyptian Pounds for each customs declaration) shall submit the subject grievance to the head of the Central Directorate or general managers in remote areas, along with attached documents, customs declaration, technical study and legal samples or original catalogs of items subject of the grievance, signed by the customs official in charge of the declaration and the concerned person or its representative, to determine the committee, which will consider the grievance and the time for its meeting.

Article (286)

Grievances referred to the competent grievance committees shall be considered according to the following procedures:

- (A) The technical secretariat of the committee shall notify the members of the committee with the date and place of its meeting and any modifications regarding this date.
- (B) The committee shall meet at the specified date and place and examine the subject matter of the grievance, putting documents submitted, technical study conducted by the committee, and legal samples or catalogs under its disposal.
- (C) Any new documents or points of view that were not previously available, which the competent customs office or the concerned person or its representative figure that it is necessary to be included in the grievance, shall be included after submitting it to the competent technical secretariat in sufficient time prior to the committee meeting.
- (D) The committee shall decide on the grievance by a reasoned decision by the majority of opinions within seven working days from the date of submitting the application.

Article (287)

The Technical Secretariat shall inform the competent customs officer and the concerned person or its representative with the grievances committee's decision. In the event that the concerned person or its representative accepted the committee's decision within seven days of being notified therewith, the technical Secretariat shall develop a report to that effect and the department shall implement it. If the concerned person rejected the committee's decision, he shall sign with non-acceptance and the decision shall be attached to the customs declaration subject of the grievance.

Article (288)

The competent head of the Central Directorate could accept the request to release the goods subject to grievance after collecting customs duties, other taxes and fees. Payment of taxes, fees and amounts stipulated in the preceding paragraph shall be in lump sum in relation to the non-disputed amounts. As for the differences in dispute, they shall be paid in trust, until the grievance is settled.

The remuneration of the members of the grievance committees and technical secretariats shall be determined by a decision of the Head of the Customs Authority.

Article (289)

If the dispute continued between the Authority and the concerned person in the cases stipulated by law and the concerned person or its representative requested, within seven working days from the date of his rejection of the grievance committee's decision, to refer the matter to arbitration and the competent head of the central department or the general manager in remote areas or the head of the Competent sector agreed, then the dispute shall be referred to an arbitration panel after paying the arbitration costs amounting to 2.000 Egyptian Pounds a deposit in trust.

Article (290)

The grievance o the arbitration are only permitted for goods that remain under customs authority control. However, the owner of the goods or its legal representative could request to withdraw the goods from the customs office after taking the necessary legal samples or catalogs and payment of customs duties, other taxes and fees attached thereto, as well as payment of the arbitration expenses stipulated in the Article (289) in addition to all the other legally due amounts.

Payment of taxes, fees and amounts sums stipulated in the first paragraph of this article shall be in lump sum with respect to the amounts not in dispute. As for the differences in dispute, they shall be paid in trust until settlement is determined by way of arbitration.

Article (291)

The technical secretariat of the competent grievance committee shall confirm the request of the owner of the goods or its legal representative on referring the dispute to arbitration with a report made of two copies on the form prepared for this purpose and signed by the applicant, who shall receive a copy of the report.

The documents necessary for consideration of the arbitration shall be attached along with a comprehensive memo prepared by the competent customs office on the incident and other documents, provided that all these documents shall be registered in the report.

The customs director, upon registering the request for arbitration in the aforementioned report and in the presence of the owner of the goods or its legal representative, could take a double sample of the goods subject to arbitration for reference at the time of analysis or examination of the goods. These samples shall be placed in containers sealed with the customs seal and signed by the customs officer and the owner of the goods or its legal representative. All shall be recorded in the aforementioned report.

As for the goods that cannot be sampled and it is not necessary to submit them to the arbitration panel, it shall be sufficient to submit an original catalog and an adequate descriptive note to be attached to the report.

All these documents and samples shall be referred to the technical secretariat of arbitration panel to determine a meeting within two working weeks from the date of submitting the request for arbitration.

Article (292)

The aforementioned disputes shall be considered on an urgent basis by arbitration panels formed in the customs central directorates as follows:

- (A) One or more arbitration panels shall be formed in each central directorate department to consider arbitration requests, headed by members of the agencies judicial authorities with a degree of counselor at least, or one of the professors from the law colleges enrolled in arbitration table at the Ministry of Justice. The appointment of the chairman of the panel shall be according to a decision issued by the Minister of Justice, and membership of an arbitrator from the Authority elected by the minister or his representative and an arbitrator elected by the concerned person. The arbitration technical secretariat shall notify the Authority with the date of its meeting within two working weeks from the date of submitting the request for referral to arbitration. If the concerned person refused to appoint an arbitrator on his behalf, or if his arbitrator does not appear on the date of the meeting,

this shall be considered as a waiver of the arbitration request and the amounts paid in trust shall not be refunded, unless the concerned person submits a renewal of his request within a period not exceeding one week from that date, in order to re-submit the dispute before the panel. The arbitration technical secretariat shall determine the nearest meeting, provided that the applicant for arbitration shall sign it, and in case he failed to attend the second meeting, this shall be considered as a final waiver of arbitration, and in this case, the concerned person could not claim recovery of arbitration costs.

- (B) The arbitration panel shall issue its decision by majority of votes after hearing the defense of the appellants, provided that the decision shall be reasoned and include a statement regarding the party bearing the costs of arbitration. The decision of the arbitration panel shall be final, binding to the parties and not subject to appeal, except in the cases stipulated in the arbitration law regarding arbitration in civil and commercial matters promulgated by Law No. 27 of the year 1994.

Article (293)

The number of arbitration panels referred to in the Article (292), their locations and jurisdiction shall be determined by a decision of the Minister or his representative. A decision by the head of the Authority or his representative shall be issued to form a technical secretariat for each arbitration panel or more from among the authority's employees. This secretariat shall handle administrative arbitration affairs and maintenance of records, studies and research related to the subject matter.

After collecting the fees of arbitration costs, the technical secretariat of the arbitration panels shall submit a copy of the report and attached documents to the head of competent central directorate in order to determine the panel that shall consider the arbitration and its meeting date, provided that this shall be carried out in the headquarters designated for arbitration.

Article (294)

Arbitration panels shall consider disputes referred to them according to the following procedures:

- (A) The Technical Secretariat of the panel shall notify its members with the date and place of its meeting and of any modifications thereof, before one week from the deadline, unless the concerned person requests otherwise, by a registered letter or by a written notification sent by fax or any electronic means, with the signature of each arbitrator indicating acknowledgement.
- (B) The panel shall meet at the specified date and place and examine the subject matter of the dispute. Documents submitted as well as one of the two samples or catalogs shall be placed under its disposal, while the second sample shall remain at the customs office for reference.

- (C) Any new documents or viewpoints that were not expressed in the report or attached thereto, the representative of the party would consider including them in arbitration shall be included after submitting them to the competent technical secretariat well before the meeting of the committee.

Article (295)

The customs Authority and the concerned person or their representatives could express their defense before the arbitration panels.

Article (296)

The technical secretariat shall notify both the head of the central directorate and the owner of the goods or his legal representative of the arbitration decision in writing or by e-mail.

The head of the central directorate shall notify the director of customs office in which the goods in dispute are located, with the decision of the panel for immediate action.

Article (297)

Article (297)

The remuneration of members of arbitration panels shall be determined as follows:

- a- The remuneration of the panel's chairman shall be 400 Egyptian Pounds for each customs declaration.
- b- Customs authority arbitrator's remuneration shall be of 300 Egyptian Pounds for each customs declaration.

The remainder of the arbitration proceeds expenses shall be distributed by a decision issued by the Chairman of the Authority.

Article (298)

Arbitration could be made for goods that are not under Customs Authority control when the concerned person is requested to pay the differences in customs taxes and fees in the following cases and under the following conditions:

- (A) If the goods are in their original condition upon arrival and no change has been made to them.

- (B) If the invoice and the packing list demonstrate the complete description of the goods and a customs matching has been carried out for them.
- (C) If the concerned person has catalogs with numbers corresponded to date stated in the customs declaration and its attachments.

Chapter 8

Procedures for Sale of goods

Article (299)

The goods that became the Authority's property as a result of reconciliation, confiscation, or assignment shall be sold within a month of reconciliation, confiscation or assignment.

As for the goods deposited inside customs warehouses and temporary customs depots, they shall be sold after a month from the expiry of the period of stay in those warehouses and stores after notifying them with a registered letter against receipt or through a sale advertisement by the department, or by E-mail. This provision shall apply to the goods on the docks of ports or the abandoned goods that their owners were unknown.

As for perishable goods or goods that decrease, they could not be kept in customs offices except for the period that their condition permits. If they were not withdrawn during that period, the customs office shall write a report demonstration their condition and sell them it by itself without the need to notify the concerned persons.

Article (300)

The Authority, it self or through contracting with others, shall sell the goods and cars referred to it due to abandonment, confiscation, leaving-out, animals ,perishable and diminishing goods and those sold in connection with a lawsuit or dispute shall be deposited in the trust account until a final judgment or decision is issued regarding these goods and assignment to the authority, according to the Law of Contracts Concluded by Public Authorities and its executive regulation.

Article (301)

The Authority shall notify the General Authority for Government Services with the statement of the goods and vehicles that have been registered as abandoned within fifteen days from the date of registration, according to their value and the customs tariff category determined thereon plus taxes, customs duties, other taxes and fees on the date of sale, taking into account the condition of the goods and their current conditions. The Authority shall take all sales procedures to prevent overcrowding in the ports within a month from the date of the Authority's receipt of this statement.

Article (302)

The General Authority for Government Services shall determine the local market price for goods and cars, as well as the foundations on which this determination of price is based in accordance with the systems and rules in force in the Authority. If the market price is more than the value received from the Authority, this price shall be the basic price for sale, but if the market price is less than the value received from the authority, a joint committee from of the Authority and the General Authority for Government Services shall consider aspects of disagreement in order to agree on the basic price of the sale. If the committee does not reach an agreement, the General Authority for Government Services shall determine the basic price for the sale according to the market value in light of the conditions of sale and the condition of the goods at the time of their sale. As for the rapidly perishable, diminishing or flowing goods, the Authority or the General Authority for Government Services shall complete the sale procedures according to the highest price that could be reached through auctions. All that shall be without being restricted with the value for customs purposes.

Article (303)

The authority shall permanently release the sold goods and cars once a certified copy of the sale contract is submitted, where it is established that the purchase paid the full value of the sale. Delivery shall be made by a joint committee from the Authority and the general Authority for Government Services, within a maximum period of two weeks from the date of approval of the sales contract. If the purchaser failed to withdraw the goods by a deadline of 30 days, the Authority shall resell the goods by auction in accordance with the provisions of the Law of Contracts Concluded by Public Authorities and its executive regulation.

Article (304)

Auction security shall be deposited in the Authority's treasury, provided that the remainder of the price of the sold goods shall be completed at the same treasury within a period not exceeding fifteen days from the date of the auction award. If the rest of the price is not completed within this period, procedures stipulated in the executive regulation of Law of Contracts Concluded by Public Authorities No. 182 of the year 2018 shall be followed.

Article (305)

The General Authority for Government Services shall submit a full statement to the Authority about the auction activities attached with a copy of the tender specifications and sales contracts. This statement shall specify the goods that were sold and the value of each at within fifteen days

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from the date of the end of the sale session. The Authority shall pay the dues of the General Authority for Government Services within a month from the date of delivery.

Article (306)

The Customs Authority shall distribute the proceeds of the sale according to the precedence order mentioned in Article (69) of the law, starting from the sale expenses, then the customs tax and any subsequent taxes, fees and expenses within one month from the date of payment of the full price.

Article (307)

After the public auction has been awarded and the sale contract has been approved by the competent authority, or the sale has been contracted in case of direct sale, it shall not be possible to withdraw the sale to deliver it to its original owner.

Article (308)

If the concerned person requested to receive its goods before the auction is awarded and paid the administrative expenses, the Customs Authority shall notify the General Authority for Government Services with the same to exclude it from the sale and the administrative expenses shall be as indicated in this regulation.

Article(309)

The Customs Authority could dispose the abandoned goods with or without compensation in accordance with the provisions of Article (70) of the law, if the following conditions are met:

- (A) The goods have been previously offered for sale by public auction at least twice within three months and have not been sold.
- (B) Failure of the concerned persons to withdraw their goods within the next three months from the date of the last offer to sell.
- (C) The concerned persons or their representatives have been notified by a registered letter against receipt or by E-mail with the necessity to withdraw their goods from the customs territory and thirty days have passed from the date of notification, with the exception of abandoned goods whose owners are unknown.

Article(310)

The competent head of the Central Directorate or the general manager of the competent general department of Left-out and Sales at the Customs Authority shall offer the goods referred to in the Article (309) of these regulations to government agencies, public legal persons or associations of public benefit to agree on the price of disposal upon expressing their wish to purchase them.

Article (311)

If it is agreed with one of the agencies stipulated in the previous Article to dispose the items, whether for a fee or without charge, this shall be according to the following conditions and procedures:

- 1- Disposal for a fee.
Disposal shall be made in accordance with the provisions of the Law of Contracts Concluded by Public Authorities No. 182 of the year 2018.
- 2- Disposal without charge shall be under the following controls:
 - (A) A request, approved by (the competent Minister or his representative, the Governor, the Chairman of the Authority, the head of the administrative authority supervising associations of public benefit) shall be submitted by the authority
 - (B) The Chairman of the Authority shall accept the aforementioned request, with the exception of cars of all kinds, which shall obtain the approval of the Minister.
 - (C) These goods shall be handed over at the expense of the requesting person after payment of their expenses as well as storage expenses.

Article (312)

The Chairman of the Customs Authority could assign the following types without charge to the agencies indicated next to each of them, with the exception of cars of all kinds, which disposal shall be against the approval of the Minister:

- (A) Ministry of Defense or Ministry of Interior: Weapons, ammunition, wiretapping, espionage and surveillance devices and tools, and aircrafts.
- (B) Ministry of Health - University Hospitals - Ministry of Scientific Research: Medicines and medical devices.
- (C) Ministry of Social Solidarity or the Red Crescent Society: Textiles, their apparel and leather goods.
- (D) Ministry of Culture or Ministries of Education and Higher Education: Books, magazines and visible or audible media.

- (F) Specialized government agencies: Chemicals, pesticides and fertilizers.
- (E) Ministry of Finance and its departments or Ministries of Defense and Interior: Furniture and cars.

Article(313)

Disposal of the goods abandoned by their owners with the intention of transferring their ownership to the state to government agencies, public legal persons, or associations of public benefit, with or without charge shall result in exemption from customs tax, value-added tax, taxes and fees, and the other amounts established for the public treasury, as well as exemption from import fees stipulated in Laws and decisions related to import.

In all cases, the persons for which the disposal is made in their favor shall bear the actual expenses incurred by the Authority to transfer the ownership of disposed items to those authorities.

Article(314)

Supervisory rules shall be considered before disposing of the goods in the manner mentioned in this section.

Chapter 9

Crimes and Penalties

Article (315)

A committee comprising technical, customs, legal and security elements shall be formed by a decision of the Minister to study the requests for reconciliation in the crimes of customs evasion and issue its recommendations in each reconciliation request separately according to a balanced assessment presented to the Minister to consider the adoption of the conclusions of the aforementioned recommendations, after observing the following controls :

A- The degree of seriousness of the sinful act committed in the crime of customs smuggling and its impact on national security.

B- The circumstances of the perpetrators in terms of:

- the perpetrators

Whether or not they have an inherent criminal tendency in their behaviour

Repeated habitual acts of smuggling

C - Achieving general deterrence by retaliating to the state for harm caused to it as a result of customs smuggling in order to achieve justice and special deterrence, the effect of which goes directly to the reform of the offender in order to evaluate his behavior and control his activities in accordance with the frameworks of legality.

D- Determining whether there are consequences that may accrue to the interests of the state as a result of filing a criminal case against the evader, especially if the accusation of smuggling is attributed to the legal representative of one of the legal persons and this has had an impact on the field of economic or investment activity undertaken by the legal person

Article(316)

Procedures for initiating a criminal case in smuggling crimes stipulated by law against shipping agents shall not be pursued except in cases in which their responsibility for those crimes is realized.

Article (317)

Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 67 of the Law, the competent head of Central Directorate could decide to release the goods subject of smuggling crimes and violations, or which are kept in the custody of the Customs Authority due to dispute or seizure after paying the customs duties, other taxes and fees at the discretion of the Customs Authority. Due fines and compensations shall be paid in trust, unless they are subject to confiscation or required as evidence of the crime.

The incoming goods shall not be seized in order to guarantee the payment of the fines amounts subject to the violations committed by (the captains of ships or pilots of aircraft and other means of transport or their representatives - shipping agencies - those licensed in public warehouses - customs clearance agents) as long as these goods are known and their owners are identified, and the perpetrator of the violation is required to with the fine due in accordance with the provisions of Article (76) of the law.

Article (318)

The written report registered in the approved confidential informational record prior to capture, which is defined by specific names, things or detailed facts that lead directly to the discovery of the crime shall be considered as guidance. The following rules shall be governing the confidential information:

a-The notification shall be made by confidential informant,, in writing or by any other means accepted by the Authority, to the competent authority or the agencies in charge of combating smuggling.

- b- information, shall include specific facts, specific people, types and quantities of contraband items and their hiding place.
- c- The report shall be entered in the register prepared for that purpose and stipulated in the following Article before capture. The original report shall be sent for filing after or before the execution to the Central Directorate for combating evasion in a sealed envelope, to be opened only by the Chairman of the Authority. A copy of the report shall be made without the guide's signature or any data indicating his identity and attached to the report.
- d- If the capture is made based on guidance that lacks one of these pillars, the confidential informant, could be granted an amount of the share of guidance proportional to the role of the confidential informant, in capturing.
- e- The confidential information made in general terms couldn not be considered.
- f- Notifications submitted by the authority's employees or those assigned to capture the incident or departments in charge of combating smuggling shall not be considered as confidential information
- g- The confidential information bonus shall not be paid to an intermediary, but shall be paid directly in the name of the guide. Payment procedures shall be made in a confidential manner.
- h- If there are multiple reports about one incident, only the guidance that was first recorded in the record aforementioned in item No. (c) shall be considered.

Article (319)

A confidential record shall be maintained in each customs area of the Authority to register the communications, kept by the concerned head of the sector or head of the central directorate. The book shall be numbered with an automatic numbering stamp and each page shall be signed by the competent General Manager for combating evasion. Other records could be established in remote areas by the decision of the Chairman of the authority, and the Chairman of the authority shall issue instructions organizing registration in the records.

Any information or data registered in this record could not be communicated under any circumstances to any person other than those responsible for implementation and after notifying the competent general manager in person, provided that the name of the guide shall not be among these data or information.

Article (320)

A committee shall be formed to distribute the proceeds of fines and compensation by a decision of the Minister. The committee's decisions shall be approved by the Minister if the amounts distributed exceeded ten thousand Egyptian Pounds in one case.

The draft distribution decision regarding guidance/reporting issues shall be submitted to the Minister for approval if the amounts distributed exceed ten thousand Egyptian Pounds in one case.

The remuneration of the members of the distribution committee shall be decided by a decision of the Minister.

Article (321)

Anyone who discovers the incident or whose suspicion led to the capturing process, as well as the actual finder and the official who makes the capture report shall be considered a capturer under Article (82) of the law.

The seniors or the competent supervisors to whom the incident details are submitted and issued their verbal or written approval for taking the capture procedures, or those who approved the confidential communication shall be considered as capturers.

Article(322)

According to article (82) of the law, everyone assists in arresting or revealing crime at the workplace during the official work distribution sheets, shall be considered as an assistant under Article (82) of the law, provided that his effort and his name is registered in the capture process record.

Whoever performs works directly related to the subject of the crime and his effort and his name are registered in the case file as well as in the distribution committee shall be deemed to have fulfilled the procedures in the provision of the same Article.

Chapter (10) **Final provisions**

Section (1)

Exchange of electronically secured information and data

Article-(323)

Internal work organization guide shall be issued by the Customs authority Chairman that will be respected by the Authority's employees. Any proven violation from the part of any dependent, will be subject to disciplinary measures.

Article (324)

The date of receiving the electronic documents and information shall be the date of acceptance of those documents on its electronic medium, provided that a confirmation letter of receipt shall be received from the server of that entity, and the dates and all legal impacts shall be effective since that date.

Article (325)

Dealing with paper certificates of origin is valid until the system of electronic exchange of certificates of origin completed and be able to verify these certificates.

Article (326)

Exchange of data shall take place through the conclusion of a protocol among the various agencies related to the commercial society and the Authority, under which the data to be exchanged among the different parties (Governmental - non-governmental) shall be agreed upon, provided that the process of automatic connection with the automated system of the authority is from the national digital adapter of the Egyptian government as well as coordination in the electronic networking of the State uniform Data Center in the Administrative Capital. If this is not possible, the networking method specified by the competent department at the Authority shall be made, taking into account that the Chairman of the Authority shall set the adequate period for non-governmental entities to start digital transformation works in order to fully activate the single customs window application system.

Non-governmental agencies shall activate the electronic signature in order to be used in authenticating the data exchanged with the Authority.

Government agencies that have an electronic system shall activate the electronic signature of their employees to authenticate the data exchanged with the Authority according to the agreed electronic mechanisms. In case of absence of an electronic system, the single window system for customs

clearance shall provide electronic devices to provide the Authority with the necessary data, provided that the e-signature of such agency's employee shall be used through that interface.

Article (327)

To acquire the authentic image taken from the electronic mediator referred to in Article (83) of the law, it is required that the system from which this image is taken fulfill the terms and conditions stipulated in the Law Regulating Electronic Signatures promulgated by Law No. 15 of 2004 and Resolution of the Minister of Communications and Information Technology No. 361 of 2020

Section (2)

Risk Management System.

Article (328)

The Risk Systems Department at the Customs Authority shall assess of the electronically recorded shipment risks according to advance cargo information system ACI. It shall also coordinate with the relevant authorities to reach the overall risk system.

Article (329)

The Risk Systems Department shall determine the release paths electronically according to abstract criteria fed into computers to determine the paths of release prior to and after the customs release for all elements of the supply chain (import, export and transit of goods and passengers)

Article (330)

The information and management criteria for risk systems shall be considered as completely confidential, and they shall not be made public except to the extent necessary in coordination with the General Department of Risk Systems.

Article (331)

The executive customs sites shall abide by the previously identified release paths electronically in accordance with the standards of risk systems.

It is not permitted to modify the path “raising” except under serious and justified reasons and after the approval of the general manager of the concerned customs. The reason shall be registered in specific fields, and shall be notified to the Risk management of the Authority to insert them in the feed back data base.

Article (332)

The General Department of Risk Regulations has the right to create release paths or other degrees within the same path in consistence with the future developments envisioned by administration.

Article (333)

The General Department of Risk Systems, in coordination with the Central Department of Information & Communication at the Customs Authority, shall be responsible for activating the electronic networking with:

- a- All customs departments, institutions and external organizations related to customs activities Such as the World Customs Organization, the World Trade Organization, and treaty countries, including the conventions for the Authorized Economic Operator and others ... etc.
- b- All internal authorities, departments and ministries related to customs activities, such as the Ministry of Interior, Tax Authority, Ministry of Trade & Industry, Ministry of Civil Aviation, Illicit Gain Authority...etc
- c- Departments within the Authority, such as the central directorate of the economic operator, the central directorate of combating customs evasion, the directorate of Legal Affairs, the directorate of Statistics, the Central directorate of International Cooperation, the General Department for Post audit... etc.

Article (334)

All concerned departments within the Customs Authority shall abide by electronic networking with risk systems to benefit from the results of its activities whether electronically or manually in case the electronic work is not possible.

They shall also abide by including the transaction number, the national number or the passport number (for clients or individuals) and the customs declaration number as well as the incident number in (for example, but not limited to) the following cases:

- a- The current cases that are still under consideration before the courts.
- b- Cases that have been finally settled.

- c- Results of the intelligence information are negative or positive once verified.
- d- Minutes of customs evasion and reconciliations upon their drawing up or upon issuance of the reconciliation decision.
- e- Post audit reports demonstrating the impact on non-compliance (drawing up a report, contradiction, or another aspect of non-compliance, along with mentioning it).
- f- Temporary or final suspension of clients of the Authorized Economic Operator.
- g- Violations of clients of the Authorized Economic Operator.
- h- Cases of temporary or final suspension of those dealing with customs by the Central Directorate of Business Community Affairs.
- i- Reasons for raising the green path to the red path.
- j- Any other reports related to customs work such as breaching the prohibition of exemptions ... etc.

Article (335)

The established advantages shall be granted to the clients of the Authorized Economic Operator through risk management systems and applications through electronic release paths for clients of the Authorized Economic Operator.

Section (3)

Transporting goods using different means of transport

Article (336)

The provisions and rules of the transit goods system stipulated in the law shall apply to international multi-modal transport of goods. These goods shall not be subject to prevention, restriction and inspection at entry and exit check points, except in the cases the Customs Authority deems necessary, such as cases of suspicion or breach of security and public order or public health. In all cases, these consignments shall pass through examination x-ray devices.

Article (337)

The multimodal transport operator shall submit to the authority the bill of lading of the goods, indicating the complete value of the goods, their main brand, the type of goods in terms of their

risk, which shall be registered in their real names, the number of parcels, weight and the final destination of the goods. The bill of lading shall indicate the name of the transport operator, its place of business and its address, the route of the goods, the name of the consignee, the final destination, the place of delivery and receipt of the goods, the place and date of issuance of the transport document and the signature of the transport operator.

Article (338)

In the event that dangerous goods are transported on the multi-modal transport system, they shall not be permitted to pass within the country except after obtaining the approval of the competent security authorities. These goods shall be transferred in police custody, along with implementing all security requirements at the expense of the transport operator.

In the event that the Arab Republic of Egypt is the destination of the goods, all security requirements shall be implemented under the supervision of the competent authorities in this regard, in order to store them until they are released under any customs system without prejudice to other regulating laws.

Article (339)

In the event that the transport operator does not abide by the route specified for him by the authority, the goods shall be seized by the authority or the competent security staff. The goods shall not be released unless after providing an acceptable excuse.

In all cases, goods transported in the international multimodal transport system shall not be permitted to pass through or enter the country except after undertaking to abide by all implemented laws in this regard.

Chapter 4

Authorized Economic Operator (AEO)

Article (340)

The Authority grants the status of an Authorized Economic Operator (AEO) to any party involved in the international trade supply chain, whether its activity is industrial, commercial, or service activities, based on a request submitted by him, according to the activity registered in the Tax Registration Number for his business in Egypt. The authorization's decision is made by the Commissioner.

Article (341)

The Authorized Economic Operator status is provided according to the following two classifications:

1- Silver list (customs simplifications): Includes all the economic operators who fulfill the criteria established in the present executive regulation and its terms, article 342, from point (a) to (h), and the self- evaluation questioner. According to this list, the Authorized Economic Operator has the right to benefit from the customs privileges.

B- Golden list(Safety and security): Includes all the economic operators who fulfill the criteria established in the present executive regulation and its terms, article 342, from point (a) to (h), and the self- evaluation questioner. The economic Operator should enjoy the benefits of this list. Based on the above- mentioned assessment questioner, a decision of the Commissioner will be released.

Article (342)

To be granted the status of an Authorized Economic Operator, the applicant should fulfill the following criteria:

- a- The applicant should have the form of a company,
- b- Acknowledgment of the legislation, forms and documents related to the Authorized Economic Operator program issued by the Customs Authority
- c- Absence of any serious or repeated violations of customs legislation and tax rules during the three years preceding the date of applying for accreditation
- d-He has not been convicted of a crime of customs smuggling during the five years preceding the date of applying for approval, unless he has been rehabilitated
- e- Having the financial adequacy appropriate for the Economic Operator, according to the nature of the activity, and in a way that achieves fulfillment of commitments.
- f- Abiding by implementing an internal control system to manage commercial, accounting and logistical records in accordance with the customs rules in force, and in a manner that achieves the provisions of customs control over such records.

g- With regard to accreditation in the Silver List referred to in Article 341 of these regulations, practical standards of competence or professionalism directly related to the activity subject of the accreditation shall be provided

h- With regard to the Golden List accreditation referred to in Article 341 of these Regulations, it provides appropriate security and safety standards, which are considered to be met when the applicant demonstrates that it maintains appropriate measures to ensure the security and integrity of the international supply chain including the areas of physical safety, access controls, logistical operations and dealing with Certain types of goods, employees and identification of his business partners

Criteria stipulated in clauses (a) through (h) of this Article should be verified in accordance with the terms and decrees released by the Commissioner, provided that the specific characteristics of Economic Operators should be taken into consideration, particularly the emerging small and medium productive enterprises, upon checking fulfillment of such criteria and conditions, especially with regard to the period of practicing the activity.

Article (343)

Authorized Economic Operator should enjoy the specified privileges and facilities as indicated in the following table, according to the type of the list in which it is included, the type of activity and the basis of risk management systems

S. No.	Privileges	Silver list	Golden list
a	Priority in the automated registration of the customs declaration for all stages of consignments release, based on a special list of the Authorized Economic Operators.	√	√
b	Designating a customs committee in the logistic centers to complete the customs procedures to the AEO in order to accelerate the release procedures.	√	√
c	Enjoying the least percentage of actual examination of the company's consignments (red path) according to the type of the list and based on risk management systems	√	√
d	Enjoying the priority in examination in the event that the consignments are subject to examination.	√	√
e	Priority in conducting the customs inspection at the headquarters of the Authorized Economic Operator in coordination with the release customs office	√	√
f	Assigning a customs coordinator (account manager) to deal with the AEO file in the program, follow up of its transactions and providing him with publications.	√	√
g	Holding courses to educate accredited economic operators to provide them with all developments and changes related to customs work	√	√

h	Assigning an operations coordinator to communicate and follow up of the Authorized Economic Operator's enjoyment of the advantages of the program at customs sites	√	√
i	Completing customs procedures for releasing consignments after official working hours	√	√
j	Benefiting from indirect advantages such as the ability to use the logo (the Authorized Economic Operator) at the authorized operator's documents, which adds credibility and confidence in its transactions with business partners and other government agencies	√	√
k	Reducing inspections and physical examinations as necessary and only documentary review in the case of applying agreements, unless the agreement requires verification of the origin of the goods.	√	√
l	Enjoying preferential treatment with regard to procedures for the other concerned government agencies, based on protocols of cooperation signed with these entities.	X	√
m	Enjoying the benefits resulting from mutual bilateral or multilateral recognition agreements with the Authorized Economic Operator, which are concluded with the customs authorities in the member countries of those agreements and on the basis of the principle of reciprocity	X	√

Only the authorized economic operator has the right to benefit from the benefits granted by the authorized economic operator program applied by the Customs Authority.

The advantages resulting from the status of an authorized economic operator within the framework of mutual recognition agreements are granted to accredited economic operators who have been accredited in countries or regions outside the customs territory of the Arab Republic of Egypt, and who fulfill the conditions and abide by the obligations specified in the relevant legislation of those countries or regions, provided that these conditions are equal to and obligations imposed on their counterparts residing in the customs territory of the Arab Republic of Egypt, provided that the benefits are granted on the basis of the principle of reciprocity.

By a decision of the Minister or his authorized representative, additional benefits may be granted to accredited economic operators, according to the available capabilities
Additional benefits could be granted to the Authorized Economic Operators according to the available capabilities and against the decision of the Chairman of the Authority.

Article (344)

Authorized Economic Operator program's application should be submitted along with the self assessment module and all supporting documents, according to the type of status and activity.

The concerned department in the program should examine the application and the submitted documents, and verify that they fulfill the criteria stipulated in article (342) of this Regulation and the required detailed controls in accordance with the type of status and activity. If the application does not fulfill the required data and documents, the applicant should be notified by a registered letter against receipt or via email to complete the documents in a period of 15 days from the notify receiving date. In the case that the applicant fails to provide the required data or documents after the expiry of that period, he will be given an additional period of another 15 days to complete the requirements. If the deadline expires without his cooperation, the operator is notified of the rejection of the application for lack of seriousness.

The concerned department in the program should prepare a report with the result of examining and studying the submitted applications, then submit it to the Committee stipulated in the article(345) of the present Regulations, subject to the maintenance of the confidentiality of any information obtained regarding the application's verification and approval procedures. Such information could only be used in the purposes for which it was provided.

Article (345)

A committee for authorization should be formed in the Authority to be granted the status of the Authorized Economic Operator , headed by the head of the Central Directorate of Authorized Economic Operator, and membership of:

- a- General Manager of clients in the Central Directorate of the authorized Authorized Economic Operator
- b- General Manager of Compliance in the Central Directorate of the authorized Authorized Economic Operator
- c- General Manager of Operations in the Central Directorate of the authorized Authorized Economic Operator
- d- General Manager of follow-up and evaluation at the Central Directorate of the authorized Authorized Economic Operator

The committee could seek the assistance of whomever it deems necessary to assist it in performing its work, without having the right to vote. The committee should have a rapporteur elected by the committee chairman.

The committee stipulated in the first paragraph of this article should have the authority to consider authorized applications in the program, the temporary suspension recommendations as well as the cancellation recommendations submitted by the department concerned with implementing the authorized economic operator program, and the committee should meet every three months at least, at the invitation of its chairman.

The committee should issue the decision of acceptance of applications for accreditation or rejection thereof within a period of one hundred and twenty days from the date of application, and the committee could extend this period due to justifiable reasons, for a period not exceeding thirty days.

In order to convene; two thirds of the members should be present, provided that the committee chairman should be among them. The committee should issue its decisions by the majority of those present members and in the event of a tie, the side of the chairman should be casting.

The head of the Committee or his representative should grant accreditation certificates according to the type of authorized list after the committee's decision on approving the accreditation is issued.

A minute should be made for each committee meeting, in which the procedures and decisions issued by the committee should be recorded, provided that it is signed by the chairman and the present members. The approval of the economic operator remains valid unless it has been suspended or canceled.

Article (346)

The department concerned with the Authorized Economic Operator program, starting from the date of accreditation, should monitor the extent to which the authorized economic operator abides by all criteria on the basis of which it has been accredited, according to the set forth detailed controls, and ensure that it does not violate any of them, in coordination and information exchange with the relevant departments of the Authority, as well as other government authorities and agencies. This should be made through the automated database and risk management systems. Entities and agencies, with which cooperation protocols should be concluded by the Authority, should notify the program immediately with any information about the presence of violations made by any authorized economic operator to the criteria and controls on the basis of which it has been accredited, or laws, regulations, customs and tax decisions and other legislation relevant to

international trade movement and customs activity, in the frame of the information exchange system.

Article (347)

The concerned department in the program should conduct a periodic re-evaluation for the Authorized Economic Operator every three years or whenever appropriate, based on risk analysis, to verify the availability of accreditation criteria for granting status in the AEO and the levels of compliance with the Authorized Economic Operator. When appropriate, a field visit or more could be paid to the headquarters of the authorized economic operator to verify the fulfillment of all or some of these criteria.

A reasoned report should be prepared with the results of the re-evaluations of the authorized Authorized Economic Operator, provided that its recommendations should end with:

- (a) Renewal of the same list.
- (b) In the event that one or more breaches of accreditation criteria or compliance levels, in this case the General Manager of the concerned department in the program should submit the reasoned recommendations to the committee stipulated in article (345) of this Regulation, according to each violation / s, and its status should be either suspended or cancelled.

Article (348)

The status of the Authorized Economic Operator should be suspended temporarily in the following cases:

- a- Violating one or more of the criteria for accrediting the status the Authorized Economic Operator
- b- Refraining from submitting any data or documents required by the audit committee, the re-evaluation committee or the customs coordinator (account manager) in the competent departments of the Authorized Economic Operator program regarding audits, evaluation and follow-up of activity or its non-response during implementation of these actions.
- c- Submitting a request for suspension of the status due to his inability of the Authorized Economic Operator to fulfill the obligations and criteria for granting the status, provided that the suspension period in this case should not exceed three months.
- d- Issuing a customs seizure report against the Authorized Economic Operator, until reconciliation is reached, if conditions are met, or if a court ruling of acquittal is issued.

- e- Accusing the Authorized Economic Operator of a crime threatening the security and safety of society.
- f- Accusing the chairman of the company's board of directors or the company's customs official of committing a misdemeanor prejudicial to honor and trustworthiness.
- g- Making any change in the legal form or the entity of the Authorized Economic Operator, or changing the person representing it, its board of directors, its leadership, its address, its activity, or any other data included in the accreditation application without notifying the department concerned with implementing the program within fifteen days from the date of making such change.
- The committee stipulated in Article (345) of this regulation should issue a justified decision to suspend the status of the Authorized Economic Operator, including the suspension period, according to risk management regulations. The suspension decision should start from the date of notifying the Authorized Economic Operator with the decision.
- The Authorized Economic Operator should be notified with the decision of temporary suspension of its status by means of a registered letter against receipt or by-E-mail.
- The status of the Authorized Economic Operator should be reactivated after the committee stipulated in Article (375) of this regulation verifies the removal of the causes of the suspension the status without the company addressing those reasons, the company is officially notified by a registered letter with acknowledgment of receipt or an e-mail to cancel the capacity, within a maximum period of fifteen days from the date of the warning notification.

Article (349)

The status of the Authorized Economic Operator will be canceled in the following cases:

- A- Fundamental or gross breach of accreditation criteria of the program.
- B- Issuance of a court conviction in a custom smuggling crime, or a crime threatening safety and security of the society.
- C- Bankruptcy of the authorized economic operator, termination of its activity, liquidation, or merger into another entity.
- D- Expiry of the temporary suspension period without removing the causes of the violation (s) or correcting and reconciling the conditions on the basis of which the status has been suspended.
- E- Expiry of the temporary suspension period at the request of the Authorized Economic Operator, for a maximum of three months, without abiding by to accreditation criteria.

- f- Issuance of a final conviction against the company's chairman or the Company's customs official in a misdemeanor prejudicial to honor and trustworthiness.
- G- Submitting an official request from the authorized economic operator to cancel its accreditation in the program.
- The head of the Program, after the approval of the committee stipulated in Article (345) of this Regulation, should issue reasoned decision with the cancellation of the accreditation.
- The program should notify the Authorized Economic Operator of the cancellation decision by virtue of a registered letter against receipt or by Email.

The authorized economic operator whose status has been cancelled could request re-accreditation in the program after three years from the date of re-accreditation, without prejudice to the provisions of Article (342) of this regulation.

Article (350)

A grievance committee should be formed in the Authority for the Authorized Economic Operator, headed by the Chairman of the Authority and the membership of:

- 1- Head of the Central Directorate for the of the Chairman's Office Affairs.
 - 2- Head of the Central Directorate for Legal Affairs.
 - 3- Head of the Central Directorate for Commercial Community Affairs.
- The committee could seek the assistance of whomever it deems necessary to assist it in performing its tasks, without having the right to vote. The committee should have a rapporteur elected by the committee Chairman.
 - The committee stipulated in the first paragraph of this article should have the authority to consider grievances against decisions of accreditation rejection in the Authorized Economic Operator program, or decisions of accreditation suspension or cancellation. The committee should meet every three months at least upon the invitation of its chairman, provided the grievance should be submitted to the committee within thirty days from the date of notification of the decision. If this period has elapsed without submitting the grievance, the decision should become final.
 - The concerned person should be notified, if it submitted a grievance against any of these decisions during such established period, to appear before the grievance committee stipulated in the first paragraph of this article to hear its statements and enable it to submit the documents it deems appropriate within the appropriate specified time. The committee should seek the opinion of the Central Directorate of the Authorized Economic Operator

in the grievance within ten days from the deadline for submitting documents, as appropriate. The committee should issue its decision on the grievance within a week from the date of expiry of the aforementioned ten days and the grievance committee's decision in this regard should be final.

- In order for the committee to convene, at least three members should be present, provided that one of them is the chairman. The committee should issue its decisions by the majority of the attendees, and in the event of a tie, the side of the chairman should be casting.
- A minutes should be made for each meeting, including the procedures and decisions issued by the committee, and signed by its chairman and attending members.

Article (351)

The Customs Authority should use an electronic system for the Authorized Economic Operator Program (AEO Egypt) and provide it with the necessary human resources, capabilities, technical, material and logistic capabilities necessary for carrying out its jurisdictions, enabling it for storing and exchanging information on requests for obtaining the status of an Authorized Economic Operator, ensuring the privileges granted through the program, commencing the monitoring and evaluation activities and following up thereof, implementing the temporary suspension of the status and the cancellation of accreditation of the program, and any other procedures required by the program.

The competent customs departments should make available all the information necessary for the program, and link them electronically with other relevant authorities and administrative agencies, publish and update news, forms and activities of the program at the Authority's website and by all means of communication through the international information network and others, as well as strengthen the program with regard to supporting the partnership between the Authority and the private sector.

Section 5

Dry Ports

Article (352)

All provisions, rules, and procedures established in sea ports, airports or land ports shall be applied to the dry port in matters not provided for in a special provision of the law and these regulations.

Article (353)

Goods imported to dry ports shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the advance clearance stipulated in these regulations, unless the concerned persons express their desire otherwise.

Goods are transported from the customs zones to the dry ports or vice versa, or between the dry ports and some of them in accordance with the terms, conditions, rules, procedures and guarantees stipulated in this regulation.

(354)

With regard to the transportation of goods from and to the dry ports, the carrier shall assume the responsibility for any loss, shortage or alteration of the goods, their failure to reach their final destination, damage to the seals, electronic customs seals, or tampering with them without prejudice to the responsibility of the owner of the goods.

Article (355)

It is sufficient to display the imported goods to dry ports on x-ray inspection devices, provided that the x-ray inspection devices are safe, the safety of customs seals and customs stamp seals on containers or parcels, provided that the rest of the procedures are carried out in the dry port.

Article (356)

Without prejudice to the provisions of the preceding article (355), the dry port shall be considered the first port of arrival in order to fulfill the import and control rules and the necessary entities for the final release of the goods.

Article (357)

Yards, container terminals and warehouses established in dry ports are subject to the provisions of temporary storage mentioned in Section Three of Chapter Five of these regulations.

The period of keeping the goods in these temporary stores is two months. As for the goods that are perishable or diminished, they could not be kept except for the period that their condition permits.

For reasons of public interest, this period could be reduced or extended by a decision of the Customs Authority Chairman or his authorized representative.

Article (358)

As an exception to the provision of the article(357), the administration of the dry port could establish customs warehouses within the dry port, and the provisions, conditions, rules and

procedures for customs warehouses mentioned in Section Two of Chapter Five of this regulation shall be apply.

The period of stay of goods in these warehouses is determined for a period not exceeding one year, and smoke shall be stored in specialized warehouses for a period not exceeding two years from the date of storage upon arrival.

In the cases required by the public interest, this period could be reduced or extended by a decision of the Minister or his delegate.

Article (359)

For a license to engage in storage activity for goods imported into the dry port, the guarantees must be submitted in accordance with the provisions of these regulations.

Article (360)

The license to establish a customs warehouse in the dry port is determined according to the type of goods to be stored there, and it is not permitted to store goods other than the licensed except after obtaining a license to do that from the Authority.

Article (361)

The entity exploiting the warehouse shall take the necessary precautions to maintain the safety of the warehouse and the goods deposited therein, and to secure it fully, in particular providing the warehouse with the materials, tools and devices necessary to extinguish the fire, as well as early warning devices for fire and theft, with the obligation to provide the warehouse workers with the necessary courses for protection, raising awareness and using these devices.

It shall also prepare the necessary rooms for the employees' offices, provide them with the appropriate furniture and means of communication, and provide the means of transportation, yards and equipment necessary for inspecting the goods.

Article (362)

A license must be obtained from the competent customs before carrying out the following operations in public or private warehouses located inside the dry ports, provided that none this results in a change in the category of the customs tariff upon releasing into the country:

A - Mixing foreign products with foreign or local ones with the intention of re-exporting only. In this case, special labels shall be placed on the packages and a separate place shall be allocated for them.

b- Removing and placing packaging, transporting from one container to another, collecting or dividing parcels, and performing all work intended to maintain products, improve their appearance, or facilitate their disposal.

The administration of the dry port could, after obtaining a license from the authority, allow public warehouses to engage in the activity of repairing and cleaning containers and containers necessary to contain the goods.

The local materials necessary for the operations mentioned in the previous paragraphs are subject to the procedures prescribed for goods destined for export, and foreign machines imported from abroad and necessary for the operations mentioned in the previous paragraphs are subject to the procedures prescribed for the imported goods.

Article (363)

The customs tax and all other taxes and fees due on the goods deposited in the customs warehouses at the dry port shall be paid upon their final release in accordance with the terms, conditions, controls and procedures established by law and these regulations.

The release of goods deposited in warehouses located in dry ports could be split up to a maximum of six times in accordance with the procedures followed in case of splitting the policy, taking into account that it is not permissible to release a single customs declaration for goods deposited in two different warehouses.

Article (364)

Upon the expiry of the deposit period, the Customs Authority could sell the goods deposited in the warehouse located inside the dry port if their owners do not re-export them or pay the taxes and customs duties and all taxes and fees due thereon and release them. The sale shall take place one month after the date of notifying the licensee to exploit the warehouse at the address mentioned in the license by registered letter with acknowledgment of receipt or by e-mail, the proceeds of the sale shall be deposited after deducting all fees, taxes and expenses in a trust account with the authority to be delivered to the concerned parties, and the right to claim it shall be forfeited after five years from the date of sale.

The entity exploiting the warehouse located inside the dry port is obligated to send a detailed statement to the competent customs about the parcels showing signs of corruption or those whose legal period of stay in the warehouse has expired within one week from the date of expiry, provided that it includes (the policy number - storage number - road number - weight - number - Included - the name of the concerned person) attached with a copy of the notifications of the concerned parties and copies of the original policies.

The competent customs shall follow up on the legal left-out periods and the validity of the goods from the date of storage, and the competent customs (incoming customs) shall detect the parcels in the presence of the warehouse representative, and they shall be packed with wire and customs lead.

The Sales Department shall be notified in the absence of spaces. These parcels shall be delivered to the company's warehouse after being set aside in the stores of the warehouses in the place designated for lefts-out under the responsibility of the warehouse custodian until they are disposed of by sale according to the rules in force in this regard.

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Article (365)

The provisions, rules, conditions and procedures for the sale of goods prescribed by law and this regulation shall be applied to goods stored in yards, stores and warehouses established in the dry port.

Section 6

Article (366)

With the exception of customs sites where the electronic system (NAFEZA) has not yet been implemented, it is mandatory to submit documents and deal with them electronically unless there is an objection accepted by the Minister or his delegate.