

Translation of Law No. 151 of 2020

Issuance of the
Personal Data
Protection Law

ترجمة القانون رقم
١٥١ لسنة ٢٠٢٠

3 June 2025

Law No. 151 of 2020, Concerning the Issuance of the Personal Data Protection Law

In the name of the people President of the republic

The House of Representatives has enacted the following law, which we hereby promulgate:

Issuance Articles

Article (1):

The provisions of this Law and the accompanying law shall apply with respect to the protection of personal data that is processed electronically, whether in whole or in part, by any data holder, controller, or processor, and this shall apply to natural persons only.

Article (2):

The provisions of this Law and the accompanying law shall apply to any person who commits any of the crimes stipulated in the accompanying law, where the offender is:

- An Egyptian national, whether the act is committed inside or outside the Arab Republic of Egypt.
- A non-Egyptian residing within the Arab Republic of Egypt.
- A non-Egyptian outside the Arab Republic of Egypt, provided the act is criminalized under the laws of the country where it was committed under any legal description, and the data subject to the crime pertains to Egyptians or foreigners residing within the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Article (3):

The provisions of the accompanying law shall not apply to the following:

- Personal data retained by natural persons for others, which is processed for personal use only.
- Personal data processed for the purpose of obtaining official statistical data or pursuant to a legal provision.



- Personal data processed exclusively for journalistic or media purposes, provided that the data is accurate and correct and is not used for any other purposes, without prejudice to the laws regulating press and media.
 - Personal data related to judicial seizure reports, investigations, and court proceedings.
 - Personal data held by national security authorities and data excluded for other considerations as determined by such authorities.
 - The Center shall, upon request by national security authorities, notify the controller or processor to amend, erase, withhold, restrict access to, or suspend circulation of personal data within a specified time period, in accordance with national security considerations. The controller or processor shall comply with the instructions set forth in such notification within the specified period.
 - Personal data held by the Central Bank of Egypt and entities subject to its oversight and supervision, with the exception of money transfer companies and currency exchange companies, provided that the Central Bank's regulations on the handling of personal data apply to those exceptions.
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Article (4):

The Minister concerned with communications and information technology shall issue the Executive Regulations of the accompanying law within six (6) months from the date this Law comes into force.

Article (5):

The Economic Courts shall have jurisdiction over the crimes committed in violation of the provisions of the accompanying law.

Article (6):

Entities subject to the provisions of this Law shall be required to regularize their status in accordance with the provisions of the accompanying law and its Executive Regulations within one (1) year from the date of issuance of such Regulations.



Article (7):

This Law shall be published in the Official Gazette and shall come into force three (3) months after the day following its publication date.

This Law shall be sealed with the State's Seal and shall be enforced as one of its laws.

Personal Data Protection Law

Chapter One: Definitions

Article (1):

For the purposes of implementing this Law, the following terms and expressions shall have the meanings assigned to each:

- **Personal Data:** Any data relating to an identified or identifiable natural person, whether directly or indirectly, through linking such data with other information such as name, voice, image, identification number, online identifier, or any data that reveals psychological, health, economic, cultural, or social identity.
- **Processing:** Any electronic or technical operation involving the writing, collecting, recording, retaining, storing, merging, displaying, sending, receiving, circulating, publishing, erasing, altering, modifying, retrieving, or analyzing of personal data, whether partially or wholly, and through any electronic or technological medium or device.
- **Sensitive Personal Data:** Data that reveals mental, psychological, physical, or genetic health, biometric data, financial data, religious beliefs, political opinions, or security status. In all cases, children's data shall be deemed sensitive personal data.
- **Data Subject:** Any natural person to whom electronically processed personal data relates, and who can be identified legally or factually and distinguished from others.
- **Data Holder:** Any natural or legal person who legally or factually possesses and retains personal data in any form or on any storage medium, whether such person is the originator of the data or has acquired possession thereof by any means.
- **Controller:** Any natural or legal person who, by virtue or nature of their work, has the right to access personal data and determine the method, manner, and criteria for its retention or processing, in accordance with a defined purpose or activity.



- **Processor:** Any natural or legal person who, by virtue of their role, processes personal data for their own benefit or on behalf of the controller in accordance with the controller's instructions and under a formal agreement.
- **Personal Data Availability:** Any method by which personal data is made known to others, including through access, circulation, publication, transfer, use, display, transmission, reception, or disclosure.
- **Data Security:** Technical and organizational procedures and measures designed to protect the confidentiality, privacy, integrity, and completeness of personal data.
- **Personal Data Breach or Violation:** Any unauthorized access to or unlawful acquisition of personal data, or any unlawful operation of copying, transmitting, distributing, exchanging, transferring, or circulating that aims at revealing, disclosing, damaging, or modifying personal data during its storage, transfer, or processing.
- **Cross-border Personal Data Flow:** The transfer, availability, registration, storage, circulation, publication, use, display, transmission, reception, retrieval, or processing of personal data from within the geographical boundaries of the Arab Republic of Egypt to outside it or vice versa.
- **Electronic Marketing:** Sending any message, statement, or promotional or marketing content by any technological means, in any form, directed at specific individuals to directly or indirectly promote goods or services, or solicit commercial, political, social, or charitable requests.
- **National Security Authorities:** The Presidency of the Republic, the Ministry of Defense, the Ministry of Interior, the General Intelligence Service, and the Administrative Control Authority.
- **The Center:** The Personal Data Protection Center.
- **License:** An official document issued by the Center to a legal entity authorizing it to engage in activities related to the collection, storage, transfer, or processing of personal electronic data or in electronic marketing, or all of the foregoing, specifying the licensee's obligations in accordance with the technical standards, procedures, and requirements set out in the Executive Regulations of this Law. The license is valid for three years and may be renewed.
- **Permit:** An official document issued by the Center to a natural or legal person authorizing them to perform specific tasks or engage temporarily (not exceeding one year, renewable) in the collection, storage, transfer, or processing of personal electronic data or electronic marketing, or all of the foregoing, subject to the technical standards, procedures, and requirements set out in the Executive Regulations.



- **Accreditation:** A certificate issued by the Center confirming that a natural or legal person has met all technical, legal, and organizational requirements set out in the Executive Regulations of this Law and is qualified to provide consultancy in the field of personal data protection.
 - **Competent Minister:** The Minister responsible for communications and information technology affairs.
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Chapter Two: Rights of the Data Subject and Conditions for Data Collection and Processing

Article (2):

It is prohibited to collect, process, disclose, or reveal personal data by any means without the explicit consent of the data subject, unless otherwise authorized by law.

The data subject shall have the following rights:

- To be informed of, access, or obtain their personal data held by any holder, controller, or processor.
- To withdraw prior consent for the retention or processing of their personal data.
- To request correction, modification, deletion, addition, or updating of personal data.
- To restrict processing to a specific scope.
- To be notified of any breach or violation of their personal data.
- To object to the processing of their personal data or the outcomes thereof if such processing conflicts with their fundamental rights and freedoms.

Except for right (5) above, the data subject shall bear the cost of the service provided by the controller or processor in the exercise of these rights. The Center shall issue decisions on the applicable fees, provided they do not exceed EGP 20,000.



Article (3):

The collection, processing, and retention of personal data shall be subject to the following conditions:

- The data must be collected for legitimate, specific, and declared purposes known to the data subject.
- The data must be accurate, sound, and secure.
- The processing must be lawful and appropriate to the purposes for which the data was collected.
- The data shall not be retained for longer than necessary to fulfill the specified purpose.

The Executive Regulations shall set out the policies, procedures, controls, and technical standards for the collection, processing, retention, and protection of personal data.

Chapter Three: Obligations of the Controller and Processor

Part One: Obligations of the Controller

Article (4):

Without prejudice to Article (12) of this Law, the controller shall comply with the following obligations:

- To obtain or receive personal data from the holder or relevant authorities, as the case may be, after obtaining the data subject's consent or in legally permitted cases.
- To verify the accuracy, sufficiency, and relevance of personal data for the specified purpose of its collection.
- To determine the method, manner, and criteria for processing, unless processing is delegated to a processor by written contract.
- To ensure that the purpose of data collection is consistent with the intended processing objectives.
- To refrain from any act or omission that would result in making personal data available except as permitted by law.



- To implement all necessary technical and organizational measures and adopt standard practices to protect and secure personal data, preserving its confidentiality and preventing breaches, damage, alteration, or tampering before any unauthorized processing.
- To erase personal data upon the expiration of the defined purpose, unless there is a legitimate reason to retain it, in which case the data must no longer be identifiable to the data subject.
- To promptly correct any inaccuracies in personal data upon notification or discovery.
- To maintain a dedicated data record/log that includes: categories of personal data; entities to whom the data is disclosed or made available, including legal grounds, timeframes, limitations, and scope; mechanisms for data erasure or modification; and any cross-border data transfer details, along with descriptions of technical and organizational security measures.
- To obtain a license or permit from the Center to process personal data.
- To appoint a representative in Egypt if the controller is located outside the country, as specified by the Executive Regulations.
- To provide the necessary means to demonstrate compliance with the provisions of this Law and to enable the Center to conduct inspections and audits.

Where multiple controllers are involved, each shall be individually responsible for full compliance with the Law, and the data subject may exercise their rights against any controller independently.

The Executive Regulations shall define the policies, procedures, controls, and technical standards for these obligations.



Chapter Three: Obligations of the Controller and Processor

Second, Obligations of the Processor

Article (5):

Without prejudice to the provisions of Article (12) of this Law, the personal data processor shall be bound by the following obligations:

- To carry out and execute data processing in accordance with the rules set forth under this Law and its Executive Regulations, based on lawful and legitimate grounds, and pursuant to written instructions received from the Center, the Controller, or any person so authorized, as the case may be—particularly in relation to the scope, subject matter, nature, and type of the personal data processed, and the appropriateness and sufficiency of such data for the specified purpose.
- To ensure that the purposes of processing and its execution are lawful and do not violate public order or morals.
- Not to exceed the scope or duration of the specified processing purpose, and to notify the Controller, the data subject, or any authorized party, as applicable, of the duration necessary for the processing.
- To delete the personal data upon the expiration of the processing duration or to deliver it to the Controller.
- To refrain from performing or abstaining from any act that would result in the disclosure of personal data or processing outcomes, except in cases permitted by law.
- Not to conduct any processing of personal data that contradicts the purpose or activity of the Controller, unless such processing is for statistical or educational purposes, is non-profit, and does not infringe upon the privacy of the data subject.
- To protect and secure the processing operations, including the media and electronic devices used, and the personal data stored thereon.
- Not to cause any direct or indirect harm to the data subject.
- To maintain a dedicated record of processing activities, which shall include the categories of processing conducted on behalf of any Controller, contact details of the Processor and its Data Protection Officer, timeframes and limitations of processing, scope of processing, mechanisms for deletion or amendment of personal data, and a description of technical and organizational security measures.



- To provide the necessary means to demonstrate compliance with the provisions of this Law when requested by the Controller and to enable the Center to inspect and verify such compliance.
- To obtain a license or permit from the Center to process personal data.
- A Processor located outside the Arab Republic of Egypt must appoint a representative within Egypt in accordance with the Executive Regulations.

In the case of multiple Processors, each shall be jointly bound by all obligations stipulated in this Law unless a contract clearly defines the respective responsibilities of each party.

The Executive Regulations shall specify the policies, procedures, standards, conditions, guidelines, and criteria governing these obligations.

Third, Conditions for Lawful Processing

Article (6):

Electronic processing shall be deemed lawful and legitimate if any of the following conditions are met:

- The data subject has given explicit consent for the processing of their personal data for one or more specific purposes.
- The processing is necessary for the performance of a contractual obligation, a legal act, or to conclude a contract in favor of the data subject, or to initiate legal proceedings or defend legal claims.
- The processing is carried out to fulfill a legal obligation or pursuant to an order from competent investigative authorities or a judicial ruling.
- The processing is necessary to enable the Controller or an authorized party to exercise legitimate rights, provided it does not conflict with the fundamental rights and freedoms of the data subject.



Fourth, Obligation to Notify and Report

Article (7):

Each of the Controller and Processor, as applicable, must notify the Center within seventy-two (72) hours upon becoming aware of any breach or violation of personal data in their possession. In the event the breach relates to national security, notification must be immediate. The Center must in all cases notify national security authorities of the incident without delay.

The Controller or Processor must also, within seventy-two (72) hours from becoming aware of the incident, provide the Center with the following:

- A description of the nature, form, causes, and estimated volume of the breach or violation, and affected personal data records.
- Contact details of the Data Protection Officer.
- Potential consequences of the breach or violation.
- A description of the measures taken or proposed to address the breach or violation and mitigate its adverse effects.
- Documentation of the breach or violation and the corrective actions taken.
- Any documents, information, or data requested by the Center.

In all cases, the Controller and Processor must notify the data subject within three (3) working days from the date of the notification and inform them of the actions taken.

The Executive Regulations shall set forth the procedures for notification and reporting.

Chapter Four: Data Protection Officer (DPO)

First, Appointment of a Data Protection Officer

Article (8):

A register shall be established at the Center for the registration of Data Protection Officers. The Executive Regulations shall define the conditions, procedures, and mechanisms for such registration.



The legal representative of any legal entity acting as a Controller or Processor shall appoint a qualified employee within its legal structure to act as the Data Protection Officer and shall register them in the aforementioned register and publicly disclose the appointment.

Where the Controller or Processor is a natural person, they shall be personally responsible for compliance with the provisions of this Law.

Second, Responsibilities of the Data Protection Officer

Article (9):

The Data Protection Officer shall be responsible for the implementation of this Law, its Executive Regulations, and decisions issued by the Center. The Officer shall supervise and monitor compliance procedures within the organization and receive requests concerning personal data in accordance with this Law.

In particular, the Data Protection Officer shall:

- Conduct periodic assessments and audits of personal data protection systems and prevent breaches, document assessment results, and issue recommendations to enhance protection.
- Act as a direct point of contact with the Center and implement its decisions related to the enforcement of this Law.
- Enable data subjects to exercise their rights as stipulated in this Law.
- Notify the Center in the event of any breach or violation of personal data.
- Respond to requests from data subjects or authorized parties and reply to the Center regarding any complaints submitted in accordance with this Law.
- Oversee the registration and updating of the Controller's data register or the Processor's processing activity log to ensure data accuracy.
- Remove any violations concerning personal data within the organization and take corrective measures.
- Organize appropriate training programs for employees to ensure compliance with the requirements of this Law.



The Executive Regulations shall further detail the additional obligations, procedures, and responsibilities assigned to the Data Protection Officer.

Chapter Five: Procedures for Accessing Personal Data

Article (10):

When requested to grant access to personal data, the Controller, Processor, or data holder must comply with the following procedures:

- The request must be submitted in writing by an authorized party or pursuant to a legal instrument.
 - The validity of the supporting documents must be verified and retained.
 - The request must be decided upon within six (6) working days from the date of submission. If rejected, the refusal must be reasoned. Failure to respond within the prescribed period shall be deemed a refusal.
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Article (11):

Digital evidence derived from personal data, in accordance with this Law, shall have the same probative value as written evidence, provided it meets the technical standards and conditions specified in the Executive Regulations.

Chapter Six: Sensitive Personal Data

Article (12):

It is prohibited for a Controller or Processor, whether a natural or legal person, to collect, transfer, store, retain, process, or make available sensitive personal data without a license from the Center.

Except in cases expressly permitted by law, written and explicit consent must be obtained from the data subject.

If any such operation involves the personal data of children, the consent of the parent or legal guardian must be obtained.



Participation by a child in a game, competition, or any other activity shall not be made conditional on the provision of personal data beyond what is necessary for participation.

All such activities must adhere to the standards and requirements set out in the Executive Regulations of this Law.

Article (13):

In addition to the obligations provided for in Article (9) of this Law, the Data Protection Officer and relevant personnel under the Controller or Processor must implement and comply with security policies and procedures to prevent breaches or violations of sensitive personal data.

Chapter Seven: Cross-Border Personal Data Transfers

Article (14):

It is prohibited to transfer personal data collected or prepared for processing to a foreign country, or to store or share it abroad, unless the destination provides a level of protection not less than that stipulated under this Law, and subject to licensing or authorization by the Center.

The Executive Regulations shall determine the policies, standards, controls, and rules necessary for cross-border transfer, storage, sharing, processing, or availability of personal data, as well as for its protection.

Article (15):

By way of exception to Article (14), the transfer, sharing, dissemination, or processing of personal data to a country that does not offer an adequate level of protection may be permitted where the data subject or their legal representative has given explicit consent, and in the following cases:

- To preserve the life of the data subject and provide them with medical care or treatment, or manage their healthcare services.
- For the performance of obligations to establish, exercise, or defend legal rights.



- To enter into or perform a contract already concluded or to be concluded between the data controller and a third party, in favor of the data subject.
 - For purposes of international judicial cooperation.
 - Where required by law or necessary to protect the public interest.
 - To carry out financial transfers to another country in accordance with its applicable legislation.
 - Where the transfer or processing is executed under a bilateral or multilateral international agreement to which the Arab Republic of Egypt is a party.
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Article (16):

The Controller or Processor may, as applicable, make personal data available to another Controller or Processor located outside the Arab Republic of Egypt, subject to licensing by the Center, provided that the following conditions are met:

- The nature of activities or the purpose for which the personal data is obtained is consistent between both parties.
- There is a legitimate interest on the part of either or both Controllers or Processors, or the data subject.
- The level of legal and technical protection of personal data available to the foreign Controller or Processor is not less than that provided under Egyptian law.

The Executive Regulations shall specify the necessary conditions, procedures, safeguards, standards, and rules applicable to such transfers.



Chapter Eight: Direct Electronic Marketing

Article (17):

It is prohibited to make any electronic communication for the purpose of direct marketing to the data subject unless the following conditions are met:

- Prior consent has been obtained from the data subject.
 - The communication clearly identifies its originator and sender.
 - The sender has a valid and accessible address.
 - The communication explicitly indicates that it is for direct marketing purposes.
 - Clear and easily accessible mechanisms are provided to enable the data subject to opt out of or withdraw their consent to receive such communications.
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Article (18):

Any sender of electronic communications for direct marketing purposes must comply with the following obligations:

- The marketing purpose must be specified and clear.
- The sender must not disclose the contact details of the data subject.
- The sender must retain electronic records documenting the data subject's consent or non-objection to receiving such communications, along with any modifications, for a period of three (3) years from the date of the last message sent.

The Executive Regulations shall establish the rules, conditions, and controls governing direct electronic marketing.



Chapter Nine, The Personal Data Protection Center

Article (19):

A public economic authority shall be established under the name “Personal Data Protection Center”, affiliated with the competent Minister and possessing legal personality. Its principal office shall be located in Cairo Governorate or in a neighboring governorate. The Center shall aim to protect personal data and regulate its processing and availability. In pursuit of its objectives, the Center shall exercise all powers stipulated under this Law, and in particular shall:

- Develop and implement policies, strategic plans, and programs necessary for the protection of personal data.
- Unify policies and plans related to personal data protection and processing within the Arab Republic of Egypt.
- Issue and implement decisions, controls, procedures, and standards relating to personal data protection.
- Establish guiding frameworks for codes of conduct concerning personal data protection, and approve such codes for various entities.
- Coordinate and cooperate with all governmental and non-governmental bodies to ensure personal data protection procedures and engage with all relevant initiatives.
- Support the development of human resource capabilities across public and private sectors involved in data protection.
- Issue licenses, permits, approvals, and take all necessary measures relating to personal data protection and the enforcement of this Law.
- Accredite entities and individuals and grant them the necessary authorizations to provide advisory services related to personal data protection.
- Receive complaints and notifications related to this Law and issue appropriate decisions thereon.
- Provide opinions on draft laws and international agreements that regulate or relate directly or indirectly to personal data.
- Supervise and inspect entities subject to this Law and take necessary legal measures.
- Verify conditions for cross-border data transfers and issue corresponding regulatory decisions.



- Organize conferences, workshops, training, and awareness programs and publish materials to raise public and institutional awareness of data protection rights.
 - Provide all forms of expertise and advisory services related to personal data protection, especially to investigative and judicial authorities.
 - Conclude agreements, memoranda of understanding, and coordinate and cooperate with international entities relevant to the Center's work in accordance with applicable procedures.
 - Issue periodic bulletins updating protection measures to align with sector-specific activities and the Center's recommendations.
 - Prepare and issue an annual report on the state of personal data protection in the Arab Republic of Egypt.
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Article (20):

The Center shall have a Board of Directors chaired by the competent Minister, and composed of the following members:

- A representative from the Ministry of Defense, nominated by the Minister of Defense.
- A representative from the Ministry of Interior, nominated by the Minister of Interior.
- A representative from the General Intelligence Service, nominated by its Head.
- A representative from the Administrative Control Authority, nominated by its Head.
- A representative from the Information Technology Industry Development Agency (ITIDA), nominated by its Board Chair.
- A representative from the National Telecommunications Regulatory Authority (NTRA), nominated by its Board Chair.
- The Executive Director of the Center.
- Three experts appointed by the competent Minister.



The term of the Board shall be three years, renewable. The composition of the Board and the financial remuneration of its members shall be determined by a decision of the Prime Minister.

The Board may form one or more subcommittees from among its members and assign them temporary tasks. The Board may also delegate its chairperson or the Executive Director to carry out some of its responsibilities.

Article (21):

The Board of Directors is the supreme authority responsible for managing the affairs of the Center and exercising its powers. It shall issue decisions necessary to achieve the objectives of the Center and this Law and its executive regulations, including the following:

- Approving policies, strategic plans, and programs related to personal data protection.
- Approving regulations, controls, procedures, and standards for personal data protection.
- Approving plans for international cooperation and exchange of expertise with relevant organizations.
- Approving the organizational structure, financial and administrative regulations, human resources policies, and the annual budget of the Center.
- Approving the establishment of branch offices of the Center within the Republic.
- Accepting grants, donations, and endowments necessary for the Center's purposes, subject to applicable legal approvals.

Article (22):

The Board shall meet at the invitation of its Chair at least once per month or whenever necessary. Meetings shall be valid only with a quorum of the majority of its members present. Decisions shall be adopted by a two-thirds majority of those present. The Chair may invite any person to attend without voting rights.



Article (23):

The Center shall have an Executive Director, appointed by decision of the Prime Minister based on the recommendation of the competent Minister, for a term of four years, renewable once. The Executive Director shall be responsible to the Board of Directors for the technical, administrative, and financial operation of the Center and shall represent it in dealings with third parties and before courts.

The Executive Director shall in particular:

- Oversee implementation of Board decisions.
- Manage and supervise the Center's daily operations and administration.
- Submit periodic reports to the Board on the Center's activities, progress toward goals, and any operational challenges or proposed solutions.
- Exercise additional powers as defined by the Center's internal regulations.
- Take all necessary actions to implement the Center's functions and responsibilities set forth in Article 21 of this Law.

The Executive Director shall be assisted by a sufficient number of experts, technical, and administrative staff in accordance with the Center's organizational structure.

Article (24):

Members of the Board of Directors and employees of the Center are prohibited from disclosing any documents, records, or data relating to the cases monitored, examined, or processed by the Center, including those submitted during assessments or related to issued decisions. This confidentiality obligation continues after the termination of their relationship with the Center.

Disclosure of such information may only be made to investigative authorities or judicial entities.



Article (25):

In coordination with the competent authorities, the Center may cooperate with its foreign counterparts under ratified bilateral, regional, or international agreements or under the principle of reciprocity, to ensure personal data protection and verify compliance by controllers and processors operating outside the Republic. The Center shall also facilitate the exchange of information to ensure data protection, support investigations of violations or crimes, and track perpetrators.

Chapter Ten: Licenses, Permits, and Accreditations

Section One: Types of Licenses, Permits, and Accreditations

Article (26):

The Center shall issue licenses, permits, and accreditations as follows:

- Classify and define the types of licenses, permits, and accreditations and establish the conditions for each, in accordance with the Law's executive regulations.
- Issue licenses or permits to controllers and processors for data retention, processing, and handling in accordance with this Law.
- Issue licenses or permits for direct electronic marketing activities.
- Issue licenses or permits to associations, unions, or clubs processing personal data of their members within their scope of activities.
- Issue licenses or permits for visual surveillance systems in public spaces.
- Issue licenses or permits for the processing of sensitive personal data.
- Issue permits and accreditations to individuals or entities authorized to provide consultancy on data protection procedures and compliance.
- Issue licenses and permits for cross-border transfer of personal data.

The executive regulations shall define the types, categories, levels, procedures, conditions, forms, and renewal rules of such licenses, permits, and accreditations, along with applicable fees, provided that the license fee does not exceed EGP 2,000,000 and the fee for permits or accreditations does not exceed EGP 500,000.



Section Two: Licensing Procedures

Article (27):

Applications for licenses, permits, and accreditations shall be submitted on forms prepared by the Center, accompanied by the required documents and information, including proof of financial capability and technical competence. The Center shall decide on the application within ninety (90) days of completing all requirements; otherwise, the request shall be deemed rejected.

The Center may request additional documents or guarantees to ensure adequate protection of personal data, where applicable.

Controllers or processors may apply for multiple licenses or permits depending on the types of personal data involved.

Section Three: Modification of License or Permit Conditions

Article (28):

The Center may, in the public interest, amend the conditions of a license or permit in the following cases:

- To comply with international or regional agreements or relevant domestic legislation.
- At the request of the licensee.
- In case of merger involving the controller or processor inside or outside Egypt.
- If such amendment is necessary to achieve the objectives of this Law.

Section Four: Revocation of Licenses, Permits, or Accreditations

Article (29):

The Center may revoke a license, permit, or accreditation if:

- The licensee violates its terms or conditions.
- Renewal fees are not paid.
- There is repeated non-compliance with decisions of the Center.



- The license, permit, or accreditation is assigned to a third party without the Center's approval.
 - A final judgment is issued declaring the controller or processor bankrupt.
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Section Five: Administrative Penalties

Article (30):

Without prejudice to civil or criminal liability, the Executive Director shall issue a warning to any party in breach of this Law, requiring cessation of the violation and remedy of its causes or consequences within a specified timeframe. If the warning is not complied with, the Board may issue a reasoned decision to:

- Issue a warning of partial or full suspension of the license, permit, or accreditation for a specified period.
 - Suspend the license, permit, or accreditation, partially or fully.
 - Withdraw or cancel the license, permit, or accreditation, partially or fully.
 - Publish a statement of the confirmed violations in one or more widely circulated media outlets at the violator's expense.
 - Subject the controller or processor to technical supervision by the Center to ensure data protection, at their expense.
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Chapter Eleven: Budget and Financial Resources of the Center

Article (31):

The Center shall have an independent budget prepared in the format applicable to economic authorities, in accordance with the rules specified in its internal regulations and following the unified accounting system, without being subject to general governmental financial systems. The fiscal year of the Center shall coincide with the State's fiscal year.

The Center shall maintain a special account at the Central Bank of Egypt, into which all its revenues shall be deposited. It may, with the approval of the Minister of Finance, open an account at a commercial bank. Any budget surplus may be carried forward to subsequent fiscal years.



The Center's expenditures shall be made in accordance with its financial regulations and for purposes defined by its Board. The Center's financial resources shall include:

- Allocations from the Information Technology Industry Development Agency.
- Allocations from the public treasury, not less than one-third of the total fines collected under this Law.
- Revenues from services provided by the Center.
- License, permit, and accreditation fees, and reconciliation amounts accepted by the Center.
- Investment returns on the Center's funds.
- Grants, donations, and endowments accepted by the Board of Directors.

Chapter Twelve: Requests and Complaints

Section One: Requests

Article (32):

The data subject or any party with a legal capacity may submit a request to any data holder, controller, or processor regarding the exercise of their rights as stipulated in this Law. The recipient of the request must respond within six (6) working days from the date of submission.

Section Two: Complaints

Article (33):

Without prejudice to the right to judicial recourse, the data subject or any person with legal capacity and a direct interest may submit a complaint in the following cases:

- A violation or breach of personal data protection rights.
- Failure to enable the data subject to exercise their rights.
- Decisions issued by the data protection officer at the controller or processor in response to submitted requests.



Complaints shall be submitted to the Center, which shall undertake the necessary investigative procedures and issue a decision within thirty (30) working days from the date of submission. The complainant and the party complained against must be notified of the decision.

The party complained against must implement the Center's decision within seven (7) working days of notification and provide the Center with evidence of compliance.

Chapter Thirteen: Judicial Enforcement Powers

Article (34):

Designated employees of the Center, identified by a decree of the Minister of Justice upon the proposal of the competent minister, shall have judicial enforcement authority to document violations of the provisions of this Law.

Chapter Fourteen: Offences and Penalties

General Provisions

Article (35):

Without prejudice to any more severe penalty under another law and without prejudice to the right of the aggrieved party to claim compensation, the crimes stipulated in the following articles shall be subject to the penalties specified therein.

Article (36):

Any data holder, controller, or processor who collects, processes, discloses, makes available, or transfers electronically processed personal data by any means without legal authorization or the consent of the data subject shall be punished with a fine not less than EGP 100,000 and not exceeding EGP 1,000,000.

If the act is committed for material or moral gain, or with the intent of exposing the data subject to risk or harm, the penalty shall be imprisonment for no less than six months and a fine between EGP 200,000 and EGP 2,000,000, or one of these penalties.



Article (37):

A fine not less than EGP 100,000 and not exceeding EGP 1,000,000 shall be imposed on any data holder, controller, or processor who unlawfully refuses to enable the data subject to exercise their rights under Article 2 of this Law.

A fine not less than EGP 200,000 and not exceeding EGP 2,000,000 shall be imposed on any person who collects personal data without fulfilling the conditions stipulated in Article 3 of this Law.

Article (38):

A fine not less than EGP 300,000 and not exceeding EGP 3,000,000 shall be imposed on any controller or processor who fails to comply with their obligations under Articles 4, 5, and 7 of this Law.

Article (39):

A fine not less than EGP 200,000 and not exceeding EGP 2,000,000 shall be imposed on any legal representative of a legal person who fails to comply with their obligations under Article 8 of this Law.

Article (40):

A fine not less than EGP 200,000 and not exceeding EGP 2,000,000 shall be imposed on any data protection officer who fails to fulfill their duties under Article 9 of this Law. If the violation results from negligence, the fine shall be not less than EGP 50,000 and not exceeding EGP 500,000.

Article (41):

Any data holder, controller, or processor who collects, discloses, transfers, processes, stores, or otherwise deals with sensitive personal data without the consent of the data subject or outside the legally authorized cases shall be punished with imprisonment for no less than three months and a fine between EGP 500,000 and EGP 5,000,000, or one of these penalties.



Article (42):

Any person who violates the cross-border personal data transfer provisions under Articles 14, 15, and 16 of this Law shall be punished with imprisonment for no less than three months and a fine between EGP 500,000 and EGP 5,000,000, or one of these penalties.

Article (43):

A fine not less than EGP 200,000 and not exceeding EGP 2,000,000 shall be imposed on any person who violates the electronic marketing provisions under Articles 17 and 18 of this Law.

Article (44):

A fine not less than EGP 300,000 and not exceeding EGP 3,000,000 shall be imposed on any member of the Board of Directors or employee of the Center who breaches the confidentiality obligations stipulated in Article 24 of this Law.

Article (45):

A fine not less than EGP 500,000 and not exceeding EGP 5,000,000 shall be imposed on any person who violates the provisions related to licenses, permits, or accreditations as stipulated in this Law.

Article (46):

Any person who prevents a Center employee with judicial enforcement authority from performing their duties shall be punished with imprisonment for no less than six months and a fine between EGP 200,000 and EGP 2,000,000, or one of these penalties.

Article (47):

The person responsible for the actual management of the violating legal entity shall be punished with the same penalties prescribed for the offenses committed in violation of this Law, provided that it is proven that they were aware of the violation, and that their breach of managerial duties contributed to the commission of the offense.



The legal entity shall be jointly liable to satisfy any compensation awarded if the violation was committed by one of its employees, acting in the name of and for the benefit of the legal entity.

Article (48):

In all cases, in addition to the penalties stipulated in this Law, the court shall order the publication of the conviction judgment in two widely circulated newspapers and on open electronic information networks at the expense of the convicted party.

In cases of recidivism, the penalties provided in this chapter shall be doubled, both minimum and maximum limits.

Attempting to commit any of the offenses stipulated in this Law shall be punishable by half of the penalty prescribed for the completed offense.

Chapter Fourteen: Offences and Penalties — Settlement and Conciliation

Article (49):

The accused may, at any stage of the criminal case and before the judgment becomes final, reach a settlement with the victim, their authorized agent, or legal successor, subject to the approval of the Center, before the Public Prosecution or competent court, as applicable, for the misdemeanors stipulated in Articles 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, and 43 of this Law.

Settlement with the Center is permitted for the misdemeanors stipulated in Articles 42, 44, and 45 of this Law at any stage of the criminal case.

In all cases, the accused wishing to settle must pay an amount equal to half of the minimum fine prescribed for the offense before the criminal case is filed.

If the accused wishes to settle after the case is filed but before the judgment becomes final, they must pay half of the maximum fine prescribed for the offense, or the amount of the imposed fine, whichever is greater.

Payments shall be made to the treasury of the competent court, Public Prosecution, or Center, as appropriate.

Settlement results in the termination of the criminal case without prejudice to the rights of the aggrieved party.

