

Law # 6 of 2022 of issuing the Unified Public Finance Law

In the name of the people, the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt has decreed the following law and we have issued it:

Article one

The provisions of the attached law shall apply to public finance matters, and without prejudice to the provisions and guarantees established by the Constitution and the laws regulating the budgets of some agencies, independent bodies, oversight bodies, national councils, and the House of Representatives and Senate, the provisions of the accompanying law apply to the entities included in the state budget, the units of the state's administrative body, the local administration units, the public service bodies, and the units of a special nature that are affiliated to these entities. This is in addition to special funds and special accounts and the projects funded from special accounts.

Its provisions also apply to Public Economic Entities.

The provisions of this law shall not apply to:

- Funds and Accounts whose financing depend on the contributions of its members.
- Accounts for which there is a clear provision of exception within the provisions of international agreements

Article two

The chapters and line item budgeting system shall be applied along with the full execution of the performance based budget (PBB) within four years from the effective date of the provisions of this law. This shall be accompanied by the development of the control/oversight system in a manner appropriate to the application of the PBB as well as achieving the optimal use of state resources efficiently and effectively and ensuring the achievement of the objectives of the general plan for economic and social development and the country's strategic objectives. The executive regulations of this law shall specify the requirements for that and the stages and foundations for applying PBB along with chapters and items budget.

Article three

Law No. 53 of 1973 regarding the state budget, and Law No. 127 of 1981 regarding government accounting, as well as any provision that contravenes with the provisions of the accompanying law, shall be repealed.

Article Four

The Minister of Finance shall issue the executive regulations of the attached law within a year from the date of its enforcement, and until these regulations are issued, the provisions of the executive regulations of Law No. 53 of 1973 regarding the state budget, and the executive regulations of Law No. 127 of 1981 regarding government accounting, shall still be applicable as long as they are not inconsistent with the provisions of the attached law.

Article five

The Minister of Finance may delegate some of the powers granted to him in the attached law.

Article Six

This law shall be published in the Official Gazette and shall come into force from the day following the date of its publication.

This law shall be stamped with the seal of the state, and enforced as one of its laws.

It was issued by the Presidency of the Republic on Rajab 7, 1443 AH

(corresponding to February 8, 2022 AD)

Abdel Fattah El-Sisi

(The Unified Public Finance Law)

Chapter One: Definitions and Principles of Budgeting

Article (1)

In applying the provisions of this law, the following words and phrases shall have the meaning indicated next to each of them:

Public Finance: The science that studies the total financial means used by the state in achieving its various public objectives.

The state budget: the financial program for a coming year to achieve specific goals for the government within the framework of the general plan for economic and social development and the strategic objectives of the state.

Fiscal year: A calendar year starting from the first of July and ending at the end of June of each year.

Performance based budget: a system that aims to raise the efficiency and effectiveness of public spending by linking the allocated appropriations to the results to be achieved.

Programs: A set of activities, operations and projects carried out by the authorities to achieve the objectives of the general plan for economic and social development and the strategic objectives of the state.

Medium-term budgetary framework: A statement that contains an estimate of resources and uses for a period of three fiscal years following the budget year, and the estimates are for each year separately.

Final account: a report on the outcomes of the actual execution of the budgets of the administrative bodies included in the state budget and attached thereto at the end of the fiscal year.

The Ministry/MOF: The Ministry concerned with fiscal affairs (the Ministry of Finance).

The Minister: Minister of Finance

The Competent Authority: The Minister, the Governor, or the Authority's Chairman, as the case may be.

Administrative entities/authorities: entities included in the state budget, State's Economic Entities and Public Economic Entities.

The independent body: the entities, authorities, and bodies that the constitution stipulates that they are independent.

Economic units: companies owned by the state by more than 50%.

Central Accounting Unit: The accounting unit in the Ministry through which all payments and receipts of administrative authorities are executed.

Government Spending: All that is spent from the budgets of the administrative authorities included in the general budget of the state and from Public Economic Entities and state-owned companies according to the percentage of ownership.

Deficit/Surplus: The difference between revenues and expenses.

Deficit/surplus (total): The cash deficit or surplus plus the net holdings of financial assets.

Deficit/Surplus (Primary): The total deficit or surplus, excluding interest payments.

Net holdings of financial assets: the difference between the acquisition of domestic and foreign financial assets and the proceeds from lending and sales of financial assets.

Functional classification: Division of uses according to the functions carried out by the administrative authorities within the framework of their approved programs.

Economic classification: Classification of uses and resources into chapters, groups, items, and types in accordance with the general government financial statistics.

Administrative classification: dividing the administrative entities included in the state budget into an administrative body, a local administration, and public service bodies.

Cash basis: an accounting system in which resources are recorded when they are collected, and uses are recorded when they are paid.

Accrual basis: An accounting system in which resources and uses are recorded when they become due, without regard to the time of their collection or payment.

Consolidated Treasury Account: A collective account with the Central Bank of Egypt that includes all accounts of the Ministry of Finance, Public Economic Entities and other accounts of other entities and miscellaneous accounts opened or opened in the future with the Central Bank of Egypt.

Special Account / Special Fund: Accounts / funds established for specific purposes in which their resources are allocated to meet their use.

Treasury Tables: Tables that include the total resources of the public treasury and their use, and include all types of deficit/surplus and funding sources.

Zero accounts: Accounts opened for some administrative entities outside the Central Bank with the approval of the Minister, and their balances are transferred daily to parallel accounts opened for each of them in the unified treasury account opened in the Central Bank's unified treasury account.

Transparency: Disclosing the material events and data of public finance clearly accurately and periodically, in a timely and reliable manner to assess the extent of efficiency and effectiveness in the proper use of state resources.

Disclosure: Providing basic financial and non-financial information in an official manner, while providing information that can be relied upon for comparison purposes to draw a picture of the current and future public finances of the state.

Accountability: Holding the administrative authorities accountable for fulfilling the functions and responsibilities entrusted to them, and the extent of efficiency and effectiveness in managing and using resources to achieve the strategic objectives, the objectives of the general plan for economic and social development, and the strategic objectives of the state.

Internal Control: a set of procedures and policies established to achieve specific strategic objectives, and to ensure the accuracy and efficiency of the implementation of the administrative authorities' work. This is in addition to ensuring the extent of adherence to the administrative policies regulating the work in a manner that ensures the soundness of preparing financial reports and preserving the assets of the administrative authority and its rights with others, ensuring the completion of accounting records and preparing sound financial data in a timely manner.

Article (2)

The state budget is issued for a upcoming fiscal year.

Article (3)

The state budget includes the financial allocations for the programs carried out by the state's administrative body, local administration units, public service bodies, and the units of special nature affiliated to these entities, special funds and special accounts, and projects funded by special accounts. The state budget does not include the financial allocations for the programs as the following:

1. Public Economic Entities and financing funds of an economic nature that are specified by a decree of the Prime Minister, whose budgets are prepared and submitted by the minister to the Cabinet for referral to the House of Representatives for approval. The relationship between the budgets of these entities and funds and the general budget of the state is limited to the surplus that goes to the public treasury and the loans and contributions decided for these budgets.
2. Economic units, and the relationship between the state budget and the budgets of these units is limited to what goes to the public treasury as a share in profit distributions and loans and contributions that may be decided for these units.

Article (4)

The administrative authorities shall apply the principle of transparency during the stages of preparing and implementing the budget, publishing reports and data related to their performance on a regular basis in order to achieve community participation.

Article (5)

Without prejudice to the legally established rules of confidentiality of data and information, the administrative authorities shall disclose the financial and non-financial information, the financial statements and the final account.

Article (6)

Resources are estimated without deducting any expenses, and it is not permissible to allocate a specific resource to meet a specific use, except according to a law.

Article (7)

After the implementation of this law, it is not permissible to establish special funds and accounts except by law.

Without prejudice to what is mentioned in a special provision, it is permissible by law to allocate certain resources for specific programs and limited uses for special funds and special accounts. The special funds and special accounts at the level of the entity included in the state budget are considered a single unit, and their appropriations and balances may be transferred between each other with the approval of the competent authority after seeking the opinion of the Ministry.

This fund or special account shall prepare its own budget in accordance with the rules and provisions stipulated in this law, and its programs and uses shall be financed through its resources. It shall be taken into account that the final account of the entity includes the revenues the correspond to what is spent during the fiscal year.

Chapter Two: The principles and phases of budget preparation

Article (8)

The state budget is prepared and implemented on the basis of the program based budget in light of the objectives of the general plan for economic and social developments and the strategic objectives of the state. It is classified according to each of the economic classification, functional classification and administrative classification. The executive regulations of this law determine the divisions of each of these classifications in the light of the international standards applicable in this regard.

The budgets of the economic public entities are prepared and implemented on the basis of the program based budget in accordance with the unified accounting system and in the light of the objectives of the general plan for economic and social development and the strategic objectives of the state. It is classified according to each of the programs and the functional and typical division of the budgets of the economic public entities.

Article (9)

The MoF is to coordinate with the ministry concerned with planning affairs by allocating percentages of government spending for health, education, university education, and scientific research from the gross national product according to the constitutional mandates.

Article (10)

The state budget is prepared and executed according to the cash basis, and the budgets of Public Economic Entities are prepared and implemented according to the entitlement basis.

Article (11)

A medium-term budgetary framework is developed for the state budget, the budgets of Public Economic Entities and for the National Authority for Military Production for a period of three fiscal years following the budget year and in light of the objectives of the general plan for economic and social development and the strategic objectives of the state.

Article (12)

The uses of the state budget are divided into the following:

First: Expenses:

Chapter One: Wages and Workers' Remuneration.

Chapter Two: Purchase of Goods and Services.

Chapter Three: Interest.

Chapter Four: Subsidy, Grants, and Social Benefits.

Chapter Five: Other Expenses.

Chapter Six: Acquisition of Non-Financial Assets (investments).

Second: Acquisition of Financial Assets:

Chapter Seven: Acquisition of local and foreign financial assets.

Third: Repayment of Loans:

Chapter Eight: Payment of domestic and foreign loans.

The state budget resources are divided into the following:

First: Revenues:

Chapter One: taxes.

Chapter Two: Grants.

Chapter Three: Other Revenues.

Second: Funding Sources:

Chapter Four: Proceeds from lending and sale of financial and other assets.

Chapter Five: Borrowing.

Article (13)

Governmental accounts are classified into programs, uses and resources accounts, assets and liabilities accounts, and regular accounts. These accounts are categorized and classified according to the divisions of the state budget and the government's financial statistics manual. The executive regulations shall specify the types of these accounts at both the overall and detailed levels.

Article (14)

Without prejudice to the provisions of the law regulating local administration, the programs and appropriations of local councils will be included in the budget of the governorate's headquarters' office.

Article (15)

The ministry concerned with planning prepares the general plan for economic and social development and the strategic objectives of the state in all its sectors for the budgetary year and the medium-term budgetary framework, in coordination with the Ministry, the CBE, the ministries and independent authorities, as the case may be. The Priorities for implementing those goals shall be developed and presented to the cabinet for approval

Article (16)

The Ministry shall propose the state's public fiscal policy, while providing the elements for its application and follow-up of its implementation in light of the State's strategic objectives and the general plan for economic and social development once approved by the Cabinet. The executive regulations shall specify the constituents of application and follow-up.

Article (17)

The Minister shall annually issue a general circular containing the rules and procedures that the administrative authorities shall follow when preparing their draft budgets. The MoF shall notify each ministry or independent entity of the financial ceiling of its budgets as set by the Cabinet in accordance with the objectives of the state's public fiscal policy.

The Ministry concerned with planning affairs shall also be notified of the financial ceiling in relation to investments.

Article (18)

Each administrative entity shall prepare its draft budget in accordance with the objective of the general plan for economic and social development and the strategic objectives of each ministry or independent body, provided that the draft budget is submitted to the Ministry on the date specified by the minister, with a maximum period of six months before the start of the fiscal year.

Article (19)

Each ministry or independent entity prepares a draft medium-term budgetary framework, and submits it with its draft annual budget. The framework must be prepared in accordance with the rules and procedures followed in preparing the annual budget draft and in light of the objectives of the general plan for economic and social development and the strategic objectives of the state.

Article (20)

The MoF prepares the state budget draft and the budget drafts of the public economic entities and the National Authority for Military Production after reviewing the draft budgets received from the administrative entities, and after seeking the opinion of the Central Bank of Egypt regarding coordination between each of the financial, monetary and credit policies in order to achieve the objectives of the general plan for economic and social development and the annual strategic objectives.

Such entities shall provide all the data, information and clarifications required by the MoF in connection with the preparation of the draft state budget. The representatives of the MoF shall have the right to access the studies, researches and information necessary for the preparation of the draft state budget.

The MoF undertakes the preparation of the medium-term budgetary framework draft for the State's general budget, the economic public entities, and the National Authority for Military Production, specifying a ceiling for the total public spending of the state distributed among the ministries and independent entities in accordance with the criteria specified in the preparation of the draft state budget.

The executive regulations shall define the basis for developing the budgetary framework for the ministries and independent entities after coordination with the ministry concerned with planning affairs with regard to investments.

Article (21)

It is permissible for special considerations as required by the public interest to include within the programs or chapters of uses in the state budget total appropriations for some entities or general reserves without being restricted to the economic classification of these chapters. This is done in order to fulfill national or emergency obligations, or expenditures or commitments that could not be taken into account when preparing the draft budget or other necessary obligations.

It should be taken into account that what is listed as total appropriations for a single entity shall not exceed (5%) of the total appropriations listed for the uses of this entity in the state budget, with the exception of the budgets of the armed forces and the Supreme Constitutional Court.

It should also be taken into account that what is listed as general reserves does not exceed (5%) of the total programs or uses of the state budget, and these reserves are to be distributed during the fiscal year to the chapters and divisions of different uses, including interests within the framework of the criteria presented by the Minister to the Cabinet. The final account and the financial statements that are submitted to the House of Representatives shall include what has been used of these reserves.

Article (22)

The MoF prepares the public treasury tables attached to the law relating to the state budget, showing the cash deficit or surplus, the total deficit or surplus, and the primary deficit or surplus, and it shall also clarify the funding sources.

Article (23)

The Minister shall present the draft law of the state's general budget, draft laws of the budgets of the public economic entities and the National Authority for Military Production to the Cabinet. The draft laws of the state's general budget, the budgets of the economic public entities and the National Authority for Military Production shall be presented to the Parliament at least ninety days before the start of the fiscal year, and shall only be effective upon its approval.

The draft budget shall be accompanied by a consolidated statement of the uses and resources of the state's general budget and the economic public entities, showing the total uses and resources and any other data as determined by the executive regulations.

Article (24)

The Minister shall present the draft medium-term budgetary framework to the Cabinet for discussion, approval, and the issuance of a relevant decree by the Cabinet. The approved total framework at the level of each ministry or each independent entity shall be considered the financial ceiling for each of them when preparing its draft budget for the years of the framework unless any change occurred thereon.

Article (25)

The state's general budget is to be issued by a law, which may include an amendment to an existing law to the extent necessary to achieve a balance between total resources and uses.

The budgets of the economic public authorities and the National Authority for Military Production shall also be issued by laws.

Chapter Three:

Budget Execution Rules and Provisions for Disbursement and Collection.

Article (26)

The issuance of the budget law is considered a license for each entity included in the budget, within the limits of its competence, to use the appropriations assigned thereto in the programs allocated for it. Such uses can start from the beginning of the fiscal year, and each entity is responsible for taking the necessary measures to execute its budget and achieve the strategic goals specified for it.

The issuance of laws on the budgets of economic public entities and the National Authority for Military Production is considered a license for each of them to make expenditures within the limits of their resources.

Article (27)

The General Regulations attached to the law relating to the state budget shall have the force of law and shall be an integral part thereof.

Article (28)

If the budget laws are not issued before the beginning of the fiscal year, the disbursement shall be made within the limits of the appropriations of the budgets of the previous fiscal year until their issuance, provided that the Minister issues a decree to that effect.

Article (29)

The existence of an appropriation on the laws on budgets does not mean an exemption from compliance with the provisions of the applicable laws and regulations, whether with regard to the organization of financial authorities and the accounting system, or the procedures required to execute the budgets of administrative authorities.

Article (30)

The point of view of the MoF should be sought on the draft laws that would place additional financial burdens on the state budget.

The administrative authorities shall also obtain the approval of the MoF on draft decisions that would impose additional financial burdens on the general budget of the state before issuing them from the competent authority.

In the event that the MoF does not approve the draft decision, it must notify the entity within thirty days from the date of receiving the draft in writing, with the reasons for the lack of approval, provided that the draft decision is presented to the Council of Ministers to decide what it deems appropriate.

Article (31)

It is not permissible for any of the administrative authorities to make contracts for loans, obtain financing, or commit to programs that are not included in the state budget or the budgets of Public Economic Entities or the National Authority for Military Production that entail spending amounts of money from their budget. It is not also permissible for them to arrange financial burdens on them for a future period, except after the approval of the House of Representatives.

Article (32)

The Ministry is committed to implementing the fatwas issued by the General Assembly of the Fatwa and Legislation Departments of the State Council and other binding decisions issued by the legally competent authorities to consider and settle disputes arising between administrative bodies and each other. As for decisions and fatwas issued by other bodies that entail financial burdens, they are implemented after the approval of the Ministry of Finance.

Article (33)

The Central Accounting Unit shall have accounts opened for each of the entities included in the state budget, Public Economic Entities, the National Authority for Military Production and other public legal persons not included in the state budget, special funds and special accounts.

Article (34)

It is not permissible for the administrative authorities to open accounts in its name or in the name of special funds and special accounts affiliated thereto outside the Central Bank except with the approval of the Minister, and provided that these accounts are zero-sum. An exception to that shall be made and with the approval of the Minister for opening of special accounts at the banks registered at the Central Bank for the donations, aids, gifts, grants and the like received from outside the state budget. Each shall have a separate account and the disbursement shall be made for the purpose the account has been established for. Provided that the head of the authority or whomever he delegates shall be authorized to sign the first signature, and the managers and agents of accounts in the administrative authorities shall be assigned the second signature on these accounts.

These accounts are subject to the necessary control provisions as required to control them in a manner that does not conflict with the terms and decisions issued for accepting these funds, and in accordance with the procedures stipulated by the executive regulations of this law for control on these accounts in terms of resource and use.

The provisions of this article do not apply to the Ministry of Defense, the National Security Authority and all the affiliated bodies, the General Authority for Health Insurance, the Universal Health Insurance Authority, the pension and insurance funds affiliated to the National Authority for Social Insurance, and the National Post Authority with regard to investing depositors' funds, social and health welfare funds, and insurance funds for employees of administrative bodies.

Article (35)

Before getting committed to any expenses or concluding any contracts or financial agreements, the administrative authorities must obtain approval from those responsible for the commitments system in the budget department in the entity. This approval is to allow for relevant item that can be legally deducted for the value of the commitment and within the limits of the appropriations included in the budget. The MoF representatives in the accounting units are not allowed to disburse any amounts before ascertaining the existence of a link, and that the relevant item allows disbursement. The executive regulations of this law regulates the system of links and the records necessary to monitor them as well as the system of links for supplies and recurring expenditures that extend for more than one fiscal year.

Article (36)

It is not permissible to exceed the appropriations of any chapter of the various uses chapters, or transfer any amount from one chapter to another chapter of the budget, or approve a use that is not included therein or in excess of its estimate except after referring to the MoF and obtaining the approval of the House of Representatives and the issuance of a relevant law.

It is permissible to transfer within the appropriations of one program or from one program to another in the same chapter in the same entity or among the budget entities, in the light of what the Minister decides in the cases specified by the executive regulations of this law and the regulations attached to the budget law. This could be effected for considerations related to reorganization or to conduct financial adjustments and the implementation of necessary procedures, provided that the total transfers, other than what is transferred from general reserves, do not exceed 10% of the original appropriations for each chapter or 1% of the total uses at the state budget approved by the House of Representatives without interest, whichever is less.

Article (37)

In the event of unused financial appropriations during the previous fiscal year, the budgets of the administrative authorities may be strengthened in light of the actually executed activities and the value of the activities carried forward from one fiscal year to another after the approval of the Ministry and the Ministry concerned with planning affairs with regard to investments. Provided that these amounts shall not exceed these appropriations, and the executive regulations shall specify the relevant governing controls.

Article (38)

It is prohibited to disburse or settle any amounts except after the approval of the disbursement or settlement order by the head of the authority or his representative and after completing the necessary documents. The executive regulations of this law shall specify the documents that must be available to support the disbursement and settlement operations and the job levels that have the right to sign on behalf of the head of the entity.

Article (39)

Representatives of the MoF and the financial officials in the administrative authorities, for reasons they explain in writing, shall refrain from executing any order or decision or disbursing any amount that is contrary to the provisions of the Constitution, laws, presidential decrees, Cabinet decrees, the Prime Minister or the minister, or the financial rules as specified in the executive regulations.

In cases where there is a difference of opinion between the representatives of the MoF and the administrative entity, the matter may be referred to the head of the administrative entity, and he alone and in this case, can approve the disbursement on his responsibility.

In all cases, if the disbursement takes place in violation to the rules, the representatives of the MoF and the financial officials in these entities must notify the MoF and the Central Auditing Organization of what happened within a month from the date of its occurrence.

Article (40)

The disbursement shall be made from the accounts of the administrative authorities, according to electronic payment orders signed electronically as a second signature from the account managers or agents only. The head of the administrative body or whomever he authorizes shall sign electronically the first signature on these orders, in accordance with the accounting system followed in each entity. In case where there is no special provision or rule, the first and second electronic signatures shall be according to electronic keys to be issued by the government electronic certification/endorsement unit in the MoF.

The disbursement from the accounts of public legal persons in the Central Accounting Unit shall be through electronic payment orders with the first and second signatures electronically signed by the competent officials of the public legal person whose signatures are electronically reported to the Central Accounting Unit.

The Central Accounting Unit shall deal with its accounts opened at the Central Bank through electronic transfer orders bearing two approved signatures.

In the cases specified by the executive regulations of this law, disbursement and transactions may take place on the accounts of the entities included in the state budget, or the accounts of the General Economic Authorities, the National Authority for Military Production and the accounts of public legal persons, through paper payment orders or disbursement vouchers bearing the same signatures.

Article (41)

Upon the request of the beneficiaries, the administrative entity shall inform them of the amounts of money that have been transferred to their accounts monthly by any of the government's electronic payment methods along with the reasons for transferring these amounts. This notification may be done via the e-mail provided by them or by any other possible means, provided that the beneficiary bears the cost of this service as a deduction from his dues, with the exception of notification by e-mail. The executive regulations shall specify the rules regulating these procedures.

Article (42)

Resources are to be collected in accordance with the provisions of the law regulating the use of non-cash means of payment promulgated by Law No. 18 of 2019, and the ministry's representatives in the accounting units must ensure that the collected amounts are supplied, and the executive regulations shall specify the dates and procedures for supply of these amounts.

Article (43)

It is not permissible for any administrative entity or any of its officials or employees to accept any donations, aids or gifts for the benefit of the entity except after obtaining the necessary approvals according to the applicable laws and regulations.

Article (44)

The administrative entity shall collect a delay fee on the amounts received after the specified date and on the remainder of the temporary advance whose settlement is delayed beyond the prescribed dates. In assessing that delay fee, it should be taken into account that it is calculated on the basis of the current lending and discount rate announced by the Central Bank on the date specified for the supply or settlement of the advance, whichever is higher, unless other laws require imposing a higher fee.

The persons in charge of collections or the advance holders who were the reason for the delay in supplying the collected amounts or settling the advance, shall be accountable for such violation in accordance with the Civil Service Law, or the law or decision regulating the affairs of the entity.

The Minister may reduce the fee referred to or decide a relevant exemption, if it is proven that the delay was due to compelling reasons, and the executive regulations shall clarify the rules and procedures regulating such case.

Article (45)

The Minister may make debits on the accounts of the administrative entity for the value of any financial dues in favor of the state's public treasury as available in its balances, and the administrative entity must be notified accordingly.

Article (46)

The revenues of the administrative body shall include the salaries, bonuses and allowances of its employees, that have not been claimed within five years from the date of the accrual of these dues.

Article (47)

The Public Treasury shall finance the budget deficits of the entities included in the state budget, and the surpluses of those entities shall revert thereto it, unless the laws establishing these entities stipulate otherwise.

Consultation shall take place between the minister and the competent minister to determine what is to be transferred to the public treasury of the surpluses of the entities that carry forward its surplus, and the executive regulations shall specify the relevant controls and procedures.

Article (48)

The minister shall be responsible for following up the implementation of the performance of the state budget and presenting the relevant reports to the Cabinet and the House of Representatives. The Minister shall also be responsible for any other tasks necessary to implement the provisions of this law, except for what is indicated in a special provision in this law.

Article (49)

Non-financial assets (investments) shall be recorded at the actual cost of all supplies and works in separate regular accounts, and the Executive Regulations shall establish the rules and procedures for recording the aforementioned transactions and their accounting treatment.

Each administrative entity shall prepare a statement on the purchase of non-financial assets (investments) that it owns, indicating what has been executed and what has been spent until the end of the fiscal year for each type of assets that make up each project separately. This shall be done in accordance with the adopted accounting system.

The executive regulations of the law shall clarify the necessary principles, rules, and procedures.

Article (50)

The administrative entity maintains a set of paper and electronic documents, records, and accounting forms, and it is not permissible to make any amendments or cancel any of these mandatory paper or electronic documents, books, records, or accounting forms, except with a written permit from the MoF as specified by the executive regulations.

The administrative entity may add supplementary records, books, or forms, if the nature of the activity so requires or in order to achieve internal control objectives.

Chapter Four: Financial Control and Internal Control:

Article (51)

The Minister, in agreement with the CBE governor shall issue the rules regulating the control of the accounts of the administrative entities, and he shall have the right to review their accounts and balances at the Central Accounting Unit, the Central Bank and all banks, whether they are current accounts, deposit accounts, or other accounts in local currency or foreign currencies.

These accounts and their balances deposited in the unified treasury account shall be owned by those entities, and the Minister may decide upon returns for them to be paid by the public treasury.

The Minister shall have the right to make withdrawals on the account of any bank registered at the Central Bank, if this bank did not transfer the amounts deposited in the zero accounts therewith to the parallel accounts opened in the unified treasury account on the same day of deposit. The amounts to be withdrawn shall be within the limits of the deposited amount in addition to the borrowing and lending rate multiplied by the amounts in arrears. Such calculations can be done on an annual basis. The executive regulations shall set the rules regulating such accounts.

The provisions of this article do not apply to the Ministry of Defense, the National Security Authority and all its agencies, the General Authority for Health Insurance, the Universal Health Insurance Authority, the pension and insurance funds affiliated to the National Authority for Social Insurance, and the National Post Authority with regard to investing depositors' funds, social and health care funds, and private insurance funds. administrative staff.

Article (52)

The MoF is responsible for financial control before disbursement on the execution of the budgets of the administrative authorities, and this control is to be carried out by its representatives. For this purpose, they shall have the right to see all the documents as required by the nature of their work. The administrative entities shall carry out internal control without prejudice to the competences of the MoF. The representatives of the MoF shall supervise the accounting tasks done at administrative entities, and the executive regulation shall clarify the powers and competencies of the MoF representatives in monitoring the execution of this law.

Article (53)

The representatives of the MoF shall undertake technical supervision on the employees of the accounting units in the administrative authorities, and the executive regulations shall specify the relevant rules.

Article (54)

Each administrative entity shall establish an internal control system in accordance with the accounting standards, rules, procedures and standards that focus on raising the efficiency of business performance and achieving the strategic objectives of the entity. This is in addition to ensuring compliance with the administrative policies regulating work within the entity in a manner that ensures the implementation of the programs according to what is planned, guaranteeing the accuracy of preparing financial reports, and the protection of the entity's assets and rights with third parties. The entity shall notify the MoF of this system, and the executive regulations of this law shall specify the procedures to be followed in this regard.

Article (55)

Each of the administrative entities shall maintain a record of both fixed assets and warehouse assets, which shall be periodically updated for the purposes of follow-up and control. The cost of each of them shall be shown at the end of the fiscal year. A statement of these assets shall be attached to the financial statements and the final account, with a statement of the changes that occurred to them during the fiscal year. This will be done in accordance with the principles and rules set forth in the executive regulations.

Article (56)

The head of the administrative entity shall form a committee of its employees to make an inventory for the vaults, and the executive regulations shall set the regulations to be followed in this regard.

Article (57)

The MoF representatives at the administrative bodies shall examine and review the approve the monthly and quarterly financial reports, the financial statements and the final account prepared by the accounting unit under their supervision. This will take place in light of the instructions and rules issued by the MoF, before being approved by the head of the administrative entity. Their remarks or reservations shall be expressed in writing, and the accounting unit shall make the amendment in accordance with the remarks and reservations of the MoF representatives.

In the event of disagreement, financial statements and the final account shall disclose the observations and reservations made by the MoF representatives if these are not modified by the entity. The MoF and the Central Auditing Organization shall be notified of those observations and reservations while making a separation between them, and then they will be considered an integral part of financial statements and the final account.

Article (58)

The financial inspection agencies at the MoF are responsible for making inspection on the accounting units of the administrative authorities. The inspectors have the right to view all documents and records as required by the nature of their work, and to extract a photocopy of what is needed in case of necessity. They also have the right to inspect stores, vaults and collection units, without prejudice to the functions of the Central Auditing Organization in oversight as per its law.

The executive regulations of the law shall specify the mandates of the financial inspection agencies in the MoF.

Article (59)

The MoF, upon the request of the Public Prosecution or the Administrative Prosecution Authority, as the case may be, nominates a member of the MoF financial inspection to seek his technical opinion on issues related to the tasks and mandates of the investigation authorities. In this case, the inspection member shall be considered a neutral technical examiner in the matter under investigation.

Article (60)

Without prejudice to the competencies of the Administrative Prosecution Authority and the disciplinary courts, the MoF shall be responsible for holding its representatives accountable in the administrative authorities for errors or violations of the provisions of this law, its executive regulations and other financial rules and regulations. The competent ministry and the Central Auditing Organization shall be notified with the results of the investigations and the relevant decisions within fifteen days from the date of its issuance, and questioning the others who are working in the financial and accounting affairs shall be the responsibility of the competent authorities and whomever they delegate. Such rules will be followed without prejudice to the mandates of the Central Auditing Organization and in accordance with its law.

Article (61)

The administrative authorities shall notify the MoF, the Central Auditing Organization and the relevant regulatory authorities of the incidents of embezzlement, theft, fire, waste, damage, neglect and trespassing on their property and the like the day they are discovered. The executive regulations shall specify the procedures to be followed in these cases.

Chapter Five: Financial Statements and Final Account

Article (62)

The Minister shall annually issue the ministerial decrees necessary to set the dates in which:

- a) The administrative authorities and economic units shall submit their financial statements and final accounts to the MoF and the Central Auditing Organization.
- b) The administrative authorities submit the financial statements and final accounts that contain all the accounting settlements to the MoF and the Central Auditing Organization.
- c) The MoF makes adjustments and additional amendments to the financial statements and final accounts to the administrative authorities and to notify the Central Auditing Organization thereof.

Article (63)

Each administrative entity shall prepare the financial statements and final accounts, including all the necessary financial statements and any other reports and documents requested by the MoF.

Article (64)

The administrative entities shall prepare a performance report on the extent to which they have achieved the strategic objectives set for them in the fiscal year and an achievement report on the percentages achieved from the strategic objectives in the fiscal year and the medium term budget framework, and submit them to the MoF, the ministry concerned with planning affairs with regard to investments and the Central Auditing Organization, accompanied by a statement of the reasons for the actual deviation from the approved strategic objectives, if any. This will be done in accordance with the terms, conditions and dates specified by the executive regulations of this law.

Article (65)

The Central Auditing Organization shall submit a report on the results of the audit of the financial statements and final accounts of the administrative authorities and economic units to each of the MoF and the ministry concerned with planning with regard to investments and the competent ministry or independent authority within a month from the date of its receipt of each of the financial statements and final accounts. The executive regulations shall specify the period during which the Central Auditing Organization reviews and submits a report on the performance of each ministry or independent entity in light of the objectives of the general plan for economic and social development and the strategic objectives specified thereto.

Article (66)

The MoF prepares a draft final account of the state for the ending fiscal year in accordance with the budget classifications mentioned in this law, and it includes the financial statements of the administrative authorities and economic units at the end of the fiscal year. The ministry concerned with planning prepares a performance report on the extent to which the objectives of the general plan for economic and social development and the State strategic objectives have been achieved.

The MoF shall provide the Ministry concerned with planning affairs with follow-up data.

The executive regulations of the law shall determine the dates and procedures by which the MoF and the Ministry concerned with planning affairs shall submit their reports.

Article (67)

Draft laws relating to the final accounts of the state budget, the budgets of Public Economic Entities and the National Authority for Military Production, and their detailed data, shall be submitted to the House of Representatives and to the Central Auditing Organization, after making all necessary adjustments, within a maximum period of four months from the end of the fiscal year.

Article (68)

The Central Auditing Organization submits to the House of Representatives an annual report on the review of the financial statements, the final accounts and performance evaluation in light of the objectives of the general plan for economic and social development and the strategic objectives of the administrative bodies no later than six

months from the end of the fiscal year. A copy shall be sent to the MoF and the ministry concerned with planning affairs with regard to investments and the concerned ministries or independent entities.

Chapter Six: General Provisions

Article (69)

Each minister or head of an independent entity shall be responsible, within the scope of his ministry and the affiliated agencies or the independent body, in relation to the budget, for the following:

- Presenting the draft budgets and the draft medium-term budgetary framework to the MoF on the specified dates, in light of the objectives of the general plan for economic and social development and the strategic objectives to be achieved.
- Follow up the actual implementation of the budget performance technically and financially in light of the objectives of the general plan for economic and social development, the strategic objectives and the approved financial allocations.
- Control of state assets and liabilities

Article (70)

The administrative authorities shall provide the material and human resources necessary for the accounting units affiliated to them, all in accordance with what is determined by the executive regulations.

In order to occupy or continue to occupy the positions of officials in charge of preparation, execution and control of the budget in the MoF, and employees of the accounting units in the administrative entities, the employees shall have the appropriate academic qualification and pass of the necessary training.

Article (71)

The representatives of the MoF are not allowed to receive any financial or in-kind benefits without the approval of the administrative entities.

All the benefits and rewards decided for them by the administrative authorities are transferred to the Ministry for rewarding them, provided that the Minister determines the rules for disbursing them.

Article (72)

The MoF shall be responsible for establishing, merging or canceling accounting units in light of the criteria and controls specified by the Executive Regulations.

Article (73)

Correspondence and financial instructions sent via government e-mail, and to the MoF's system through the institutional codes of the accounting units in the administrative authorities, and the financial approvals sent through the automated systems associated

with the approved electronic ratification are considered formal correspondences and approvals, and they are considered approved original documents. The executive regulations shall specify the controls and procedures applicable in this regard.

Article (74)

Without prejudice to what is included in a special provision, the administrative authority may not issue or amend special regulations that have financial implications on the state's public treasury except after obtaining a written approval from the MoF. The public treasury shall not be obligated to arrange for any financial burdens related to special regulations that are not approved by the MoF now or in the future.

Article (75)

The Minister shall issue the Financial Regulations for the Budget and Accounts, which shall be taken as a manual for the procedures regulating the work of the MoF representatives and the financial officials in the administrative authorities.

Article (76)

The MoF shall, by a decision of the Minister, form a permanent technical committee for public finance to be concerned with proposing and testing the rules required for the application of the provisions of this law and ensuring their appropriateness to the government accounts manual and accounting information systems. Accordingly, this will ensure the preparation of data and analytical results necessary for developing fiscal policies and raising the efficiency of services performed by administrative authorities. The committee shall also be responsible for the development of accounting systems, in accordance with advanced technical methods, as well as proposing, developing and amending government accounting standards and accounting policies as regulated by the Executive Regulations.

Article (77)

The administrative authorities shall use smart systems and applications in preparing and executing its budget as decided by the MoF and as specified by the Executive Regulations.

Article (78)

Taking into account the provisions of the Central Auditing Organization Law promulgated by Law No. 144 of 1988, and the Civil Service Law promulgated by Law No. 81 of 2016, the following are considered financial violations:

1. The administrative entity does not submit the budget, final accounts, financial statements, performance evaluation report, or its detailed data, or submitting incomplete after the scheduled deadlines.
2. Failure to maintain accounting books and making entries regularly in accordance with the financial regulations relevant to the budget and accounts.
3. Failure to enable the representatives of the MoF and members of the Central Auditing Organization to carry out their duties or exercise their powers of supervision and inspection and request or review documents.
4. The administrative body's failure to provide the documents, records and data to the Ministry's representatives or members of Central Auditing Organizations as required for the examination work, or the delay in providing the same.
5. Exceeding the appropriations included in the budget, or transferring any amount from one budget chapter to another, or approving an expenditure not included therein or in excess of its estimates. without obtaining the necessary approval and financial permit.
6. Giving the electronic authentication keys of the first and second signatories to third parties, without prejudice to the consequences of crimes regulated by other laws.
7. Violation of any of the provisions of this law and the regulations and decisions issued for its implementation.