Final Report on the Implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy 2019-22

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Introduction

On December 9, 2014, Egypt set its first foot on the anti-corruption strategic path with the launch of the first phase of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy (2014-2018) that has moved along a significant trajectory of change in coordinating anti-corruption policies in Egypt. Before 2014, the anti-corruption law enforcement agencies adopted different plans without the strategic coordination that has existed since the launch of the first phase. As a continuation of this path, whilst commemorating the International Anti-Corruption Day, December 9, 2018, the President of Egypt launched the second phase of the Strategy: The National Anti-Corruption Strategy 2019-2022. Today, we are marking the end of the second phase during which we have notched up many successes, overcome challenges and learned a large number of lessons as we were attempting to address the various challenges encountered during the implementation.

The implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy is a fundamental national obligation. Article 218 of the Egyptian Constitution provides that the State is committed to fighting corruption, and that the competent oversight bodies and organizations shall coordinate with one another in combating corruption and developing and following up on the National Anti-Corruption Strategy, in collaboration with the other control bodies and organizations.

Furthermore, Egypt's implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy fulfills the provision of Article 5 of the United Nations Convention against Corruption where the States parties to the Convention are encouraged to develop and implement coordinated anti-corruption policies that promote the participation of society and reflect the principles of the rule of law, proper management of public affairs and public property, integrity, transparency and accountability.

The first and second phases of the Strategy were co-implemented by many governmental and non-governmental organizations and followed-up by the three powers of the State: the executive, legislative and judicial authorities, with great attention. In addition, the implementation follow-up reports were published for the public opinion to bear witness to the progress of the implementation and act as a watchdog guaranteeing continuity of such progress. Those reports were translated into and published in both English and French to provide access to information on the implemented anti-corruption measures for a larger number of friendly countries and international institutions. Further, during the second phase of the Strategy (2019-22), we developed quantitative performance measurement indicators that enabled us to accurately calculate the implementation percentage of each strategic procedure and,

therefore, to identify the aspects of distinction and shortcomings in implementation and develop more accurate and objective anti-corruption policies.

The National Coordinating Subcommittee for the Prevention and Control of Corruption, led by the head of the Administrative Control Authority (ACA), followed-up the implementation of the Strategy; the Technical Secretariat of the Committee was mandated to coordinate the process with 104 different focal points representing all ministries, governorates, public universities, law enforcement agencies, the civil society, the private sector and religious institutions in order to ensure the optimal implementation of the different sections of the Strategy. During the four years of the Strategy, this participatory approach led to the implementation of 86% of the target, despite the difficulties faced during the second year due to the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic.

Now, eight years after the beginning of the anti-corruption strategic path in Egypt, we have become more experienced and more capable of identifying the issues facing integrity in Egypt, and the society has become more aware of the risks and the importance of fighting corruption. In this connection, the National Coordinating Subcommittee for the Prevention and Control of Corruption has been working on drafting the third phase

of the Strategy (2023-30). This time, the Strategy will last for eight years, concurrently with Egypt Vision 2030.

Executive Summary

Egypt has been committed to preventing and fighting corruption in accordance with the Constitutional requirements, and with conviction that fighting corruption is crucial for fostering the socio-economic development. The implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy 2019-22 faced unprecedented challenges that did not only challenge Egypt but the whole world. The Covid-19 crisis and its serious social and economic repercussions have created a challenge and, nonetheless, an opportunity. They have been a challenge with regards the allocation of resources and keeping pace with the consecutive waves of changes. Nevertheless, they created an opportunity to accelerate the path to digital transformation, of which Egypt has reaped benefits over the four years of implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy 2019-2022. Yet the world is still confronted with the Covid-19-borne negative economic repercussions, as well as political tensions, which burdens the governments worldwide. Despite such challenges, Egypt attained to implement 86% of the target of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy 2019-22, against 14% remained unimplemented.

NATIONAL ANTI-CORRUPTION STRATEGY 2019-22 RATE OF IMPLEMENTATION

14%
86%
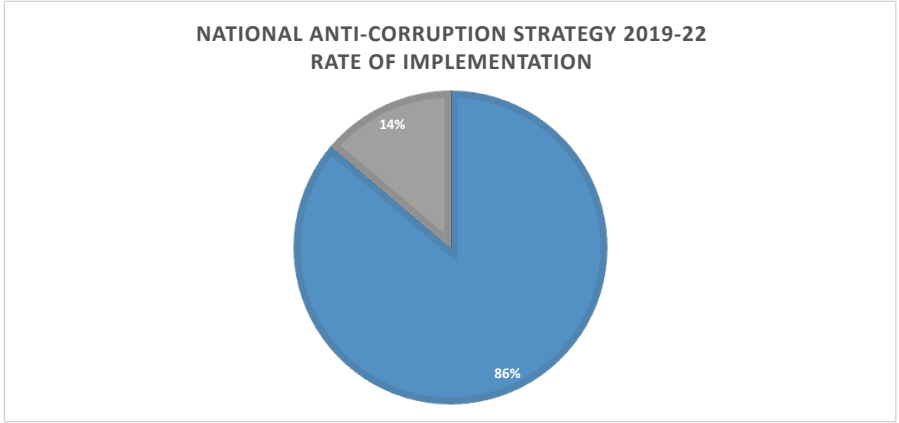
Having considered the implemented proportions of the Strategy against each of the nine strategic goals, we found -as shown in the next chart- that both targets of the seventh and eighth goals on raising the public awareness of the importance of preventing and combating corruption and the international and regional cooperation in preventing and combating corruption have reached 100 per cent. Meanwhile, the fourth goal on developing the legislative structure supporting the fight against corruption recorded the lowest percentage, with 61 per cent, followed by the sixth goal on supporting law enforcement agencies to prevent and combat corruption, with 77 per cent.

Anti-corruption strategy 2019-22 Implementation Rate per objective

Implemented   Backlog
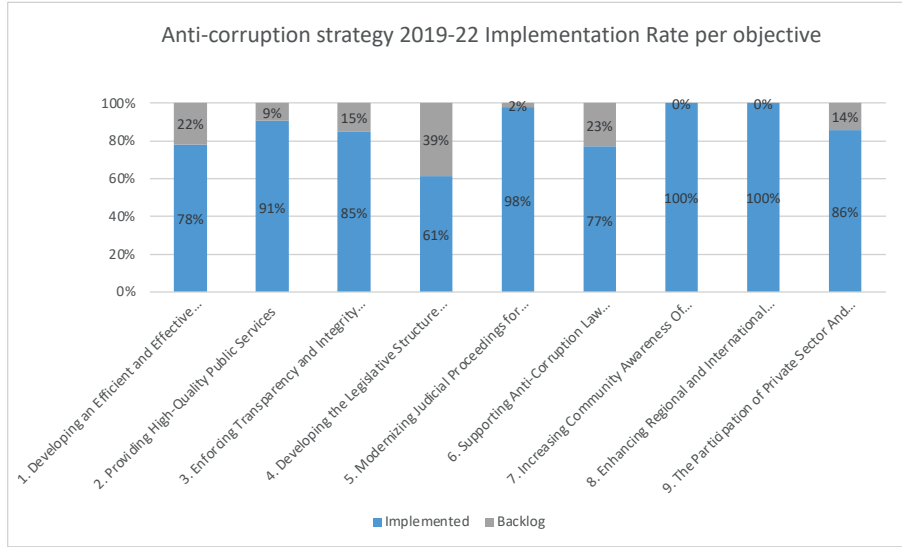
The next table shows that the first goal on developing an efficient and effective administrative apparatus, the goal with the highest relative weight amongst all nine goals, is implemented by 78.1 per cent, while the fifth goal on modernizing judicial proceedings for prompt justice, the goal with the lowest relative weight amongst all nine goals, is successfully implemented by 98 per cent. In general, the targets actually achieved of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy account for around 86 per cent.

Objective	Relative weight of objective	Rate of implementation achieved during the four-year-strategy 2019-2022	Success rate
First	16%	12.504%	78.149%
Second	11%	9.97%	90.636%
Third	13%	11%	84.615%
Fourth	11%	6.75%	61.364%

Objective	Relative weight of objective	Rate of implementation achieved during the four-year-strategy 2019-2022	Success rate
Fifth	6%	5.858%	97.633%
Sixth	11%	8.47%	77%
Seventh	15%	15%	100%
Eighth	10%	10%	100%
Ninth	7%	6%	85.714%
Total	100%	85. 552%	

As for the first goal on developing an efficient and effective administrative apparatus, we observed differences in the implementation rates of its nine (9) operational procedures: some procedures are 100% implemented, such as the procedures on developing a training plan for the staff of the administrative apparatus in accordance with the development requirements, updating the asset and staff databases of the administrative apparatus units and an linking the accounting units automatically, whereas the operational procedure on the satisfaction rate of citizens dealing with the administrative apparatus units showed zero per cent (0%), owing to the lack of the necessary finance for conducting the survey.

The second objective on providing high quality public services includes seven (7) operational procedures and is deemed one of the objectives where the implementation rate is high, almost amounting to 91 per cent:

it reached 100 per cent in the procedures on activating the payment and electronic signature system; activating the exchange of information between government agencies electronically; simplifying administrative procedures and automating and delivering public services through multiple channels; completing the establishment of technological centers throughout the Republic, bringing services for all citizens, and taking all necessary legal, regulatory and administrative measures to activate them and updating and publishing government service manuals. On the contrary, the operational procedure on developing a system for evaluating the performance of government agencies providing public services is calculated at zero per cent (0%) due to a range of technical issues related to the actual function of the "Evaluate Your Service" website.

In relation to the third objective on activating

transparency and integrity mechanisms in government units, the implementation rate reached nearly 85 per cent, despite that 6 out of 8 operational procedures are 100% implemented, namely the procedures on: activating the codes of conduct for employees in all units of the administrative body of the State; publishing the Citizen Plan and the Citizen Budget including expenses and revenues and the most important new trends; establishing and updating the websites for government agencies; activating the hotline system and developing the anti-corruption complaints system; publishing the government procurement plan and publishing reports on progress in the implementation of the objectives of the Strategy. Meanwhile, the implementation proportions of the procedure on making available data and information on the strategies and plans of the State administrative apparatus and the procedure on the availability of oversight bodies' reports in accordance with the Constitution and the laws governing it reached nearly 50 per cent.

With regard to the fourth objective on the development of the legislative structure in support of the fight against corruption, the implementation rate amounted to 61%, with 4 operational procedures fully implemented (100%), which are: modernizing the legislative structure of the State administrative body to ensure the quality of its performance; updating legislations governing the funds

and special accounts, guaranteeing more transparency and accountability; studying the automation of financial disclosure statements and promulgation of their legislation and amending and updating anti-corruption legislation (including the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Code of Civil and Commercial Procedures), with a view to facilitating the procedures and fulfilling the principle of prompt justice. However, two operational procedures recorded (0%), namely enacting laws (on the protection of witnesses, whistle-blowers, victims and experts; international cooperation in criminal matters and access to and freedom of information) and activating the Conflict of Interest Act. It is worth mentioning that although the said laws are not promulgated yet, there are many measures taken in this regard.

Concerning the fifth objective on the modernization of judicial proceedings for the achievement of prompt justice, it includes 4 operational procedures, 3 of which are 100% implemented, and they are: the development of the communications, information technology and automation structure of the judicial work system; usage of smart applications in the provision of judicial services and supporting the capacity of members and personnel of the judiciary. The remaining procedure on developing the infrastructure of the judicial system is implemented by 85.8%.

As regards the sixth objective on support for law enforcement agencies to prevent and combat corruption, the implementation rate reached 77%. We found that 3 out of 7 operational procedures are 100% implemented, and they are: development of regulatory structures, modernization of the information infrastructure of the regulatory agencies and preparing research and studies in areas related to governance and anti-corruption. However, the second procedure on agreements between the regulatory agencies to activate the exchange of information is 50% implemented because of the failure to sign a cooperation protocol between the regulatory agencies and law enforcement agencies. Moreover, the implementation proportion of the procedure on the development of national indicators on governance and anti-corruption amounted to 75% as the 2021 report on the Corruption Perception Index was not issued owing to the covid-9 situation.

The seventh objective on raising community awareness of the importance of preventing and combating corruption, which includes 8 operational procedures, recorded an implementation rate of 100%. The operational procedures of this objective include: development awareness-raising programs on the seriousness of corruption and the role of citizens in combating it; implementing awareness-raising initiatives to combat corruption in schools and universities; inclusion of integrity and transparency values in the curricula of pre-university education; enforcing the moral charter for the university student; preparing a moral charter for the faculty members; providing media professionals and journalists with knowledge about the prevention and control of corruption; activating the role of religious institutions in spreading awareness of seriousness of corruption and its negative effects and urging academic bodies and research centers to conduct specialized studies in the areas of prevention and combating corruption and studying the successful international experiences.

In the eighth objective on activating international and regional cooperation in preventing and combating corruption, the implementation rate reached 100%, including 6 operational procedures: developing regional and international cooperation in the fight against corruption and asset recovery; conducting training sessions and conferences to exchange experiences between law enforcement agencies and their regional and international counterparts; concluding and implementing memoranda of understanding between law enforcement agencies and their regional and international counterparts; participating in regional and international events in the field of preventing and combating corruption; exchanging experiences between law enforcement agencies and their counterparts on the implementation of the objectives of international and regional conventions and considering the accession of law enforcement units to some international and regional groups related to the fight against corruption and money laundering.

The ninth and last objective on the participation of the civil society organizations and the private sector in the prevention of and fight against corruption consists of 4 operational procedures, 3 of which achieved 100% of their target, and they are: activating the codes of conduct for the private sector and civil society organizations; supporting the capacity of the private sector and civil society in the areas of preventing and combating corruption and facilitating access by civil society organizations and the private sector to information that is not in contravention of the law or affects the national security or the public interest. As for the procedure on launching initiatives to prevent and combat corruption in collaboration of the private sector and the civil society, the implementation proportion reached 50%.

Most prominent successful practices and challenges in the implementation of the second phase of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy 2019-2022

I.   Most Prominent Successful Practices:

- Providing 140 services on Egypt's Digital Government Website, including electronic payment and online services.

- Fully equipped 120 mobile technological centers capable of delivering public services to citizens' places of residence.

- The Central Authority for Organization and Administration (CAOA) issued Decree 54 of 2020, governing the work of internal audit units and establishing a new internal control unit in 73 government institutions.

- Full implementation of the Government Financial Management Information System (GFMIS).

- Egypt's Government Excellence Award takes effect.

- Continuous publication of progress reports on the implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy.

- The annual publication of the Citizen's Budget on the Ministry of Planning's website provides simplified information for non-specialists on public spending.

- Enactment of Law 146 of 2019 amending some provisions of Law 120 of 2008 on the Establishment of Economic Courts, Laws 17 of 2020 and 154 of 2022

amending some provisions of the Law on Anti-Money Laundering, Law 15 of 2019 amending some provisions of Law 3 of 2015 on the Protection of Competition and the Prevention of Monopoly, and Law 18 of 2019 regulating the use of electronic payment.

- Digitization of financial disclosure statements submitted by civil servants moving to the New Administrative Capital.

- Signing a Protocol, on 8/8/2021, between the Central Auditing Organization (CAO) and the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (MCIT) to develop the information infrastructure of the CAO, digitize the work cycle, and submit reports to the decision maker.

- Automatic renewal of the cooperation protocol signed between ACA and CAO, which aims to strengthen the exchange of information between the two institutions.

- Implementation of several initiatives, digitizing judicial work such as the projects on electronic criminal litigation (which includes digitizing misdemeanor and felony courts), virtual judicial review of detention renewal, and virtual civil and economic courts' litigation.

- The Public Prosecution drafted a digital transformation strategy which included the implementation of electronic justice in all prosecution offices nationwide, the development of an electronic petition system, the launch of an electronic traffic prosecution services, the development of the front digital Prosecution offices, the establishment of a department for statements of case at the Prosecutor's technical office.

- Launching an academic diploma and a master's degree program in Governance and Anti-Corruption at the Faculty of Economics and Political Science, Cairo University, in coordination with the National Anti-Corruption Academy of ACA.

- In cooperation with ACA and the USAID/ Economic Governance Activity, and with the participation of students from different schools and departments, Cairo University carried out a simulation model of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption.

- As the institution authorized to monitor the implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy, ACA adopted a comprehensive program to raise awareness of the importance of preventing corruption. Embarking on specific measures, ACA, for the first time, participated in the 53rd edition of the Cairo International Book Fair, where it displayed and distributed its anti-corruption publications, research, and awareness materials. ACA also held a series of seminars and sessions related to preventing and combating corruption.

- Egypt organized the First African Anti-Corruption Forum and put into action Egypt's Presidential training grant devoted to training 250 African professionals specialized in anti-corruption at the National Anti-Corruption Academy in Cairo. The grant was renewed and committed to a three-year training program for 180 African nationals during 2020-23.

- The Chairman of ACA was elected President of the 9th session of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption 2021-2023.

- During its fifth annual session, the Africa Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities elected ACA to the chairmanship. The Association's General Assembly reviewed and adopted its new strategy 2022-2025.

- Egyptian Advisor / Zahra Ahmed Kamal Khaled was elected member of the African Union Anti-Corruption Advisory Board for the North African Region 2022-2024.

- Egypt, represented by CAO, was elected to chair the Technical Secretariat of the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI) Working Group to on the Fight against Corruption and Money Laundering.

- Egypt, represented by the Anti-Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing, elected to the membership of the Technical Assistance and Training Working Group of Egmont. This election enables Egypt to gain and refine expertise and communicate with the international anti-corruption active parties.

- Through its chairmanship of both the Arab and African Prosecutors Associations, the Egyptian Public Prosecution connected the Arab and African judicial networks through a memorandum of understanding, thus creating a regional consultation mechanism which helps consider requests of judicial cooperation and overcome money recovery obstacles.

- The Public Prosecution acted on several European and Arab requests for judicial cooperation by opening criminal investigations on money-laundering crimes.

- A civil society services website was

launched where all services provided by non-governmental institutions are listed: www.ngo.eg

- Several national and international initiatives were carried out and aimed at good governance of preventing corruption in the sports sector. For example, the Ministry of Youth and Sports organized an International Conference on Fighting Corruption in Africa. In cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the International Olympic Committee, and FIFA, ACA organized a workshop on the protection of sport from corruption. The Ministry of Planning and Economic Development, in cooperation with the Ministry of Youth and Sports, organized the Sports Governance Forum.

- Helwan University organized 3 virtual meetings to discuss the corruption risk within the higher education institutions with the participation of representatives from the UNODC, the University of Jordan, Martin Luther University in Germany, University of Peshawar in Pakistan, Cavendish University in Uganda, the American University in Cairo, Sanchi University in India, Universum Collage in Kosovo, Kazan Federal University in Russia, University of Islam Malang in Indonesia, National Anti-Corruption Authority in Libya, and the Administrative Control Authority.

- Key Implementation Challenges:

- Delay in passing some laws (the Law on the Protection of Whistleblowers and Witnesses, the Freedom of Information Law, and the Law on International Cooperation in Criminal Affairs) and the non-activation of the Law on Prohibition of Conflicts of Interest. However, specialized technical committees were formed to perfect the drafts of those laws.

- No effective mechanism for citizen evaluation of government services was developed.

- Delay in conducting some public opinion polls which measure both citizens' satisfaction with government services and civil servants' satisfaction with their work environment.

- Proposed amendments of Law 117 of 1958 on the Reorganization of Administrative Prosecution and Disciplinary Courts were not passed.

- Local Corruption Perception Indicator of 2021 was not reported due to the COVID-19 outbreak.

- The number of civil society organizations that incorporated events on fighting and preventing corruption into their core activities remains limited.

Methodology

In the progress report of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy 2019-2022, the relative weight of each of the nine objectives was determined according to its operational procedures. The first objective's operational procedures constitute ten out of the 61 objectives. Therefore, it has the highest relative weight: 16% of the strategy. The sixth objective has the lowest relative weight - 6% of the strategy - given that it has only four operational procedures.

After that, experts determined the relative weight of each operational procedure according to several performance measurement indicators designed to measure implementation quality and impact on achieving the ultimate purpose of the objective. For example, Objective 9 comprises four operational procedures. Two performance measurement indicators were designed for each of the first three. Each of those three was calculated as equal to 2% of the overall strategy. An indicator was designed for operational procedure 4 and was determined to represent 1% of the total strategy.

The plan of action of the strategy's second stage, 2019-2022, included short-term targets to be achieved by the end of 2020 and medium-term targets to be accomplished by the end of 2022. The plan was to get as much as possible done in 2019 and 2020 so that enough time

could be devoted in 2021 and 2022 to both investigating the implementation outputs and drafting the third stage of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy 2023-2030. Therefore, the plan targeted in the first and second years a number of operational procedures whose total relative weights are 39% and 32.06%, respectively. The relative weight of operational procedures for each of the third and fourth years was 16.96% and 11.98%, respectively.

Due to the lack of coordinators to monitor implementation in all Egyptian state entities ,only 84 coordinators were assigned to carry out this task in all ministries, governorates, and universities. in addition to 24 coordinators to monitor implementation in law enforcement agencies, religious institutions, civil society, and the private sector. All coordinators were assigned to submit quarterly progress reports to the professional staff of the National Anti-Corruption Coordinating Sub-committee of ACA. Such reports were drafted according to guidelines developed for standardization purposes and to facilitate drafting the progress report of the entire strategy.

First Objective:
Development of an Efficient and Effective Administrative Body

The implementation of the operational procedures of this goal represents 16% of the strategy. 12.504% of the strategy had been implemented with a success rate of 78.149%.

The following chart explains what was implemented, for this objective, during the years of the strategy.

Percentage of implementation of each procedure

■ Implemented   ■ Backlog
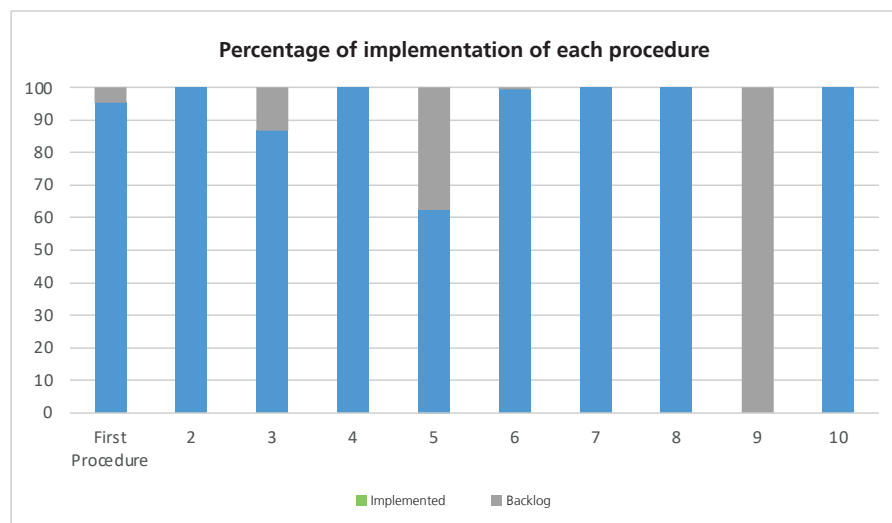
First Operational Procedure: Activating the Principles Governing the Functioning of the State Administrative Body:

1- The goal of part 1 of this procedure was to enforce the principles governing the administrative body by disseminating them among citizens to ensure transparency. The Minister of Planning Decree 122 of 2015, on standards and mechanisms of organizational development of the administrative body, was published on several news and research websites. Seminars on those principles were organized and attended by representatives of administrative agencies. Accordingly, 100% of this procedure was implemented, constituting 0.8% of the strategy.

2- The second part of the procedure aimed at developing the organizational structures of 84 institutions (ministries, governorates, and universities) by the CAOA over the duration of the strategy. Seventy-six had been developed with a success rate of 90.48%, constituting 0.7238% of the strategy.

3- Over the duration of the strategy, 95.238% of this procedure was implemented, constituting 1.52% of the strategy.

Annex (1) Organizational structures developed.

Second Operational Procedure: Developing a Training Plan for Employees of the State Administrative Apparatus in Accordance with the Requirements of Development

It aimed at developing training plans for civil servants in 84 administrative agencies across the Republic over the duration of the strategy. This target was fully implemented. Training plans were finalized, and all the relevant financial provisions were disbursed.

1- The implementation percentage is 100%, constituting 1.6% of the total strategy.

Third Operational Procedure: Implementing an Effective Internal Audit and Control System:

1- It aimed at creating internal audit unit in 84 government agencies. The CAOA issued Resolution 54 of 2020 on guidelines governing the work of such units. A new internal audit unit was created, among its tasks preparing internal control reports of 73 agencies.

2- Thus the implementation rate was 86.905%, constituting 1.39% of the strategy.

Annex 2: Government agencies where internal audit units were created.

Fourth Operational Procedure: Updating the Database of Government Institutions and Agencies for Assets and Employees of the Government Body

1- The first part of the procedure aimed at updating land and real estate assets databases of 84 administrative government agencies (ministries, governorates, and universities) over the duration of the strategy. The implementation rate was 100%, constituting 0.8% of the strategy.

In coordination with the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, ACA embarked, in April 2020, on creating an electronic system for state assets and property management. through two versions. The first version of the system was terminated on 27/4/2020 and launched in all state bodies, and during it all the leased assets data previously collected by ACA had been transferred to the system. Such an endeavor enabled government agencies to complete and verify data on leased assets only. The second version, however, allows government agencies to properly register and manage all state assets (leased, used, and unused). Proper management takes place through several applications (asset management, spatial dimension, contracts, debts, collection, legal affairs, violations and infringements, and asset evaluation and pricing).

2- The aim of the second part of this procedure was to update civil servants' databases in 84 agencies (ministries, governorates, and universities) over the duration of the strategy. The implementation rate was 100%, representing (0.8%) of the strategy. Under the auspices of CAOA, human resources databases are regularly updated in all ministries, governorates, and universities.

3- The implementation rate of the fourth procedure is 100%, constituting 1.6% of the strategy.

Fifth Operational Procedure: Modernization of the Infrastructure of the Units of the State Administrative Body

This procedure was divided into two parts:

1- The first part aimed at developing a plan to revamp the infrastructure of 55 agencies (governorates/ universities). Due to their relocation to the new Administrative Capital, ministries were not included herein. Infrastructure revamping plans were developed for all governorates and universities with a success rate of 100%, constituting 0.8 % of the strategy.

2- The second part aimed at measuring civil servants' satisfaction with their work environment. The target was to conduct four polls over the duration of the strategy in cooperation with the Cabinet's IDSC. One survey only was carried out in 2019. Other planned surveys were not conducted due to Covid-19 and the lack of financial resources at IDSC. Thus, The success rate is 25%, constituting 0.2% of the Strategy.

3- The implementation rate of the fifth operational procedure is 62.5%, constituting 1% of the strategy.

Sixth Operational Procedure: Presenting the Government Performance Excellence Award

This procedure was divided into two parts:

1- The first part aimed at creating and implementing an award system for excellence on government performance by the Ministry of Planning. The Ministry created a special site for the award available on the following link: (http://egea.gov.eg/). The awards were widely advertised at participating government agencies and on social media. The Ministry of Planning's National Institute of Administration organized workshops to to raise awareness about the steps and procedures to apply for the award. The implementation rate was 100%, constituting 0.8% of the strategy.

2- The second part aimed at monitoring participation rates of and in units of the administrative body. The annual target was 336 individuals from 84 entities (ministries, governorates, and universities) over the duration of the strategy. Out of the targeted agencies, 82 of them participated; the Ministry of Foreign Affairs excused itself from participation due to the frequent movements of its personnel. The success rate reached 98.81% constituting 0.79% of the strategy.

3- The implementation rate of the sixth procedure was 99.375% over the duration of the strategy, representing 1.59% of the strategy.

Seventh Operational Procedure: Developing Wage Structures and Linking them to a Sophisticated Performance Evaluation System:

1- This procedure is in line with the Prime Minister's Decree 1234 of 2018. On creating a committee chaired by the Head of CAOA to develop a general framework for supplemental remuneration systems in all units subject to the provisions of the Law on Civil Service. Such a framework takes into consideration each unit's work nature, types of jobs, Specialization, and performance rates of civil servants. On June 20, 2019, the Head of CAOA issued Decree 65 on civil servants' ranking and promotion. Promoted civil servants become entitled to the prescribed remuneration of their new position as of July 1, 2019. Decree 1627 specified the minimum wage for civil servants and laborers in both government agencies and public economic institutions. The success rate is 100%, representing 1.6%

of the strategy.

2- The implementation rate of the seventh procedure was 100%, representing 1.6% of the strategy.

Eighth Operational Procedure: Providing Mechanisms Ensuring Absence of no Conflict of Interest in Government Agencies

1- The number of agencies with units to execute the laws: the plan's aim was to create 84 legislative support units. This plan was intended to end assigning judges to different ministries. It was envisioned that those units would monitor cases of conflict of interest. However, in consultation with CAOA and Departments entitled to create those units, it was clear that there was no need for them. Thereupon, the task of monitoring conflicts of interest was assigned to the Departments of Legal Affairs in different institutions. Therefore, the goal's success rate was 100%, representing 1.6% of the strategy.

2- The implementation rate of the eighth procedure was 100%, representing 1.6% of the strategy.

Ninth Operational Procedure: Developing a Unified System to Measure Customer Satisfaction with the Units of the Administrative Body

Citizen's satisfaction rate: the goal was to measure citizens' satisfaction with public services. In coordination with IDSC, a survey was designed but not conducted due to the lack of financial resources.

(1) The implementation rate of the ninth procedure is 0%, representing 0% of the Operational strategy.

Tenth Procedure: Automating All State Bodies as well as the Linkage of Accounting Units

1- Activating the electronic linking system includes linking accounting units to the Government Financial Information Management System (GFMIS.) The Ministry of Finance completed this task on March 31, 2019, a bonus as it was not scheduled to be completed during the development of the report.

The success rate is therefore 100 % representing 1.6% of the strategy.

Second Objective:
Providing High-Quality Public Services.

Implementing the targeted operational procedures of this objective constitutes 11% of the strategy. Here, 9.9% of the strategy was implemented, with a success rate of 90.636%. The following chart explains what was accomplished over the duration of the strategy.

Percentage of implementation of each procedure

■ Implemented ■ Backlog
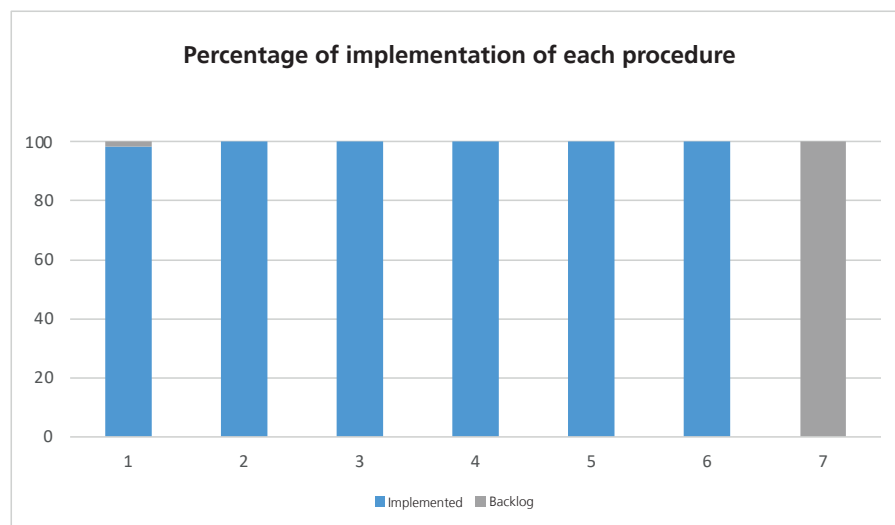
First Operational Procedure:
Updating of the National Integrated Database to Connect all Units of the State Admistrative Body Electronically

The aim was to create an integrated national database by linking 67 databases over the duration of the strategy. Sixty-six databases were connected.

1- The implementation rate of the first procedure was 98.507%, representing 1.97% of the strategy.

Annex 3: databases in the Egyptian National Information Infrastructure.

Second Operational Procedure:
Activating the Payment and Electronic Signature System to Simplify Procedures for Citizens and Reduce Informal Payments

It was divided into two parts:

1- The aim of the first part was to create an electronic payment system for 70 services. The implementation rate was 100%, constituting 1% of the strategy. Electronic payment for 140 services had taken effect under the "Digital Egypt Project".

Annex 4 Egypt Digital Services

2- To simplify procedures for citizens and reduce informal payments, the aim of this part was to activate the electronic payments system. Except for some hospital fees and economic institutions' payments, all tax, customs, and government revenue systems for amounts exceeding EGP 500 had been completed, in accordance with the Minister of Finance Decree 305 of 2019. The success rate is 100%, constituting 1% of the strategy.

3- The implementation rate of the second procedure is 100%, constituting 2% of the strategy.

Third Operational Procedure:
Activating the Exchange of Information between Government Agencies Electronically

The first part of this procedure aimed at creating a government-to-government electronic information system by linking 30 agencies over the duration of the strategy. The implementation rate was 100%, constituting 1% of the strategy; 13 ministries, eight governorates, and other governmental agencies were electronically connected, with a total number of 48 institutions.

Annex 5 Institutions connected through the Government-to-Government system G2G

1- The second part aimed at creating email accounts for senior managers in 84 agencies representing all ministries, governorates, and universities over the duration of the strategy. The implementation rate was 100%, constituting 1% of the strategy.

2- The implementation rate of the third procedure was 100%, constituting 2% of the strategy.

Fourth Operational Procedure:
Simplify Administrative Procedures and Automate and Deliver Public Services Through Multiple Channels:

1- The first part of the procedure aimed at simplifying administrative procedures, digitize 600 public services, and provide them through multiple channels. Six hundred and two services were digitized with a success rate of 100%, representing 1% of the strategy.

Annex 6: Digitized Services.

2- Rate of citizens' satisfaction: Three surveys were planned to measure citizens' satisfaction with the electronically provided services. The plan was fully implemented, by IDSC, with a success rate of 100%, representing 1% of the strategy.

3- The implementation rate of the fourth procedure was 100%, constituting 2% of the strategy.

Fifth Operational Procedure: To Complete the Establishment of Technological Centers Throughout the Republic, to Bring Services for all Citizens, and to Take all Necessary Legal, Regulatory and Administrative Measures to Activate them

1- the aim of this procedure was to develop 225 technological centers. Two hundred eighty-six technological centers were developed, constituting a success rate of 100%, constituting 1% of the strategy. Eighty-eight national services and 143 neighborhood, district, and city) services provided.

Annex 7 Technological Centers

2- The implementation rate of the fifth procedure is 100%, constituting 1% of the strategy.

Sixth Operational Procedure: Updating and Publishing Government Service Manuals

1- The first part of this procedure aimed at completing and publish guides of public services provided by all 84 government institutions representing ministries, governorates, and universities over the duration of the strategy. To facilitate service provision for citizens, the Ministry of Planning developed a guide for 500 public services, which include information about service provision locations, fees, and time taken). Services were classified in a simplified manner and posted on the e-government portal. The implementation success rate was 100%, representing 0.5% of the strategy.

2- The second part of the procedure aimed at measuring the rate of citizens' awareness of the availability of public service guides on the government website (https://psm.gov.eg/). This part was implemented, in cooperation with the IDSC, with a success rate of 100%, representing 0.5% of the strategy. The survey showed a highly limited awareness. (Only 19.1% of the sample were aware of its existence). Efforts to raise citizens' awareness of the services were recommended.

3- The implementation rate of the sixth procedure is 100%, constituting 1% of the strategy.

Seventh Operational Procedure: Development of a System for Evaluating the Performance of Government Agencies Providing Public Services

1- The aim of this procedure was a performance evaluation system of six government agencies dealing with citizens on a daily basis (public clinics, neighborhood technological centers, ration supply offices, traffic units, civil status offices, and educational departments). The Ministry of Planning launched a pilot website, "Evaluate your Service", so citizens can easily evaluate service-providing-government units. The website identifies five criteria for evaluating the service: environment and facilities, communicating with citizens, workflow, information and data, and conduct of service providers. This procedure was implemented, but due to some technical problems, it was not as functional as it should have been. Coordination is now underway with the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology to improve evaluation mechanisms.

2- The implementation rate of the seventh procedure is 0%, constituting 0% of the strategy.

Third Objective:
Activating Transparency and Integrity Mechanisms in Government Units:

Implementing the operational procedures of the third objective constitutes 13% of the strategy. Eleven percent of the strategy was implemented with a success rate of 84.615%. The following chart shows what was implemented over the duration of the strategy.

Percentage of implementation of each procedure

Legend: ■ Implemented ■ Backlog
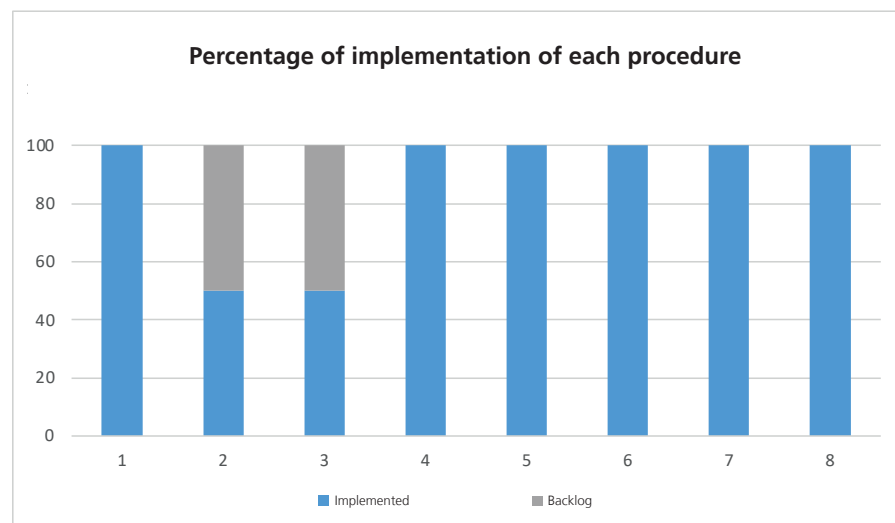
First Operational Procedure:
Activating the Codes of Conduct of Employees' Blogs in all Units of the Administrative Body of the State

This procedure aimed to disseminating the codes of conduct in all 84 government units over the duration of the strategy. Implementation was carried out in all ministries, governorates, and public universities.

1- The implementation rate of the first procedure is 100%, constituting 1% of the strategy.

Second Operational Procedure:
Making Available Data and Information on the Strategies and Plans of the State Administrative Apparatus, while not Harming National Security and the Confidentiality of Personal Data of Citizens

1- The first part of this procedure aimed at making available data and information on government strategies and plans in cases that do not jeopardize national security. The target was to publish the strategies of 84 government entities on their own websites, annually and throughout the duration of the strategy. The implementation rate was 100%, constituting 1% of the strategy.

Annex 8: websites of ministries, governorates, and universities

2- The second part of the procedure aimed at passing a freedom of information law. However, the law was not passed because deliberations on the best mechanisms for execution by the relevant institutions are still underway.

3- The implementation rate of the second procedure was 50%, constituting 1% of the strategy.

Third Operational Procedure:
Availability of Oversight Bodies Reports in Accordance with the Constitution and the Laws Governing it

1- Number of reports by Monitoring and Control agencies: The strategy's aim was to publish reports by ACA and CAO. ACA's reports were published on its official page on Facebook. (https://ar-ar. facebook.com/ACAEgypt/).

2- The implementation rate of the third procedure was 50%, representing 1% of the strategy.

Fourth Operational Procedure:
Publish Citizens Plan and Budget at the Central and Local Levels

1- Citizen Budget publication rate: This procedure aimed at publishing the Citizen Budget over the duration of the strategy. The implementation rate was 100 %, constituting 1% of the strategy.

2- Citizen Budget publication rate: the aim was to publish the Citizen Budget (the final accounts are simplified and incorporated into the Citizen Budget). The budget was posted on the Ministry of Finance website. The implementation rate was 100 %, representing 1% of the strategy.

3- http://www.mof.gov.eg/Arabic/Pages/Mizania%20mowten.aspx

4- The implementation rate of the fourth procedure was 100 %, constituting 2% of the strategy.

Fifth Operational Procedure:
Establishment and Updating of Websites for Government Agencies:

1- It includes creating and updating websites of 84 government institutions over the duration of the strategy. Implementation was carried out in all ministries, governorates, and public universities.

2- The implementation rate of the fifth procedure was 100 %, constituting 2% of the strategy.

Sixth Operational procedure: Activating the Hotline System and Developing the Anti-Corruption Complaints System

1- The first part of this procedure aimed at activating the hotline system and update the anti-corruption complaint system of 3 institutions, namely ACA, the Administrative Prosecution, and the IDSC unified system of government complaints over the duration of the strategy. Implementation was carried out with a success rate of 100%, constituting 1% of the strategy.

2- The second part focused on calculating the rate of responsiveness to complaints by all the three agencies mentioned above. The implementation rate was 100%, constituting 1% of the strategy. The unified government complaint system received the following:

• During the fiscal year 2019-20, a total of

1.08 million complaints were filed. The overall responsiveness rate reached 87% this year.

• During the 2020-21 fiscal year, a total of 1.22 million complaints were filed. The overall responsiveness rate reached 98% this year.

• During the 2021-22 fiscal year, a total of 1.19 million complaints were filed. The overall responsiveness rate reached 95% this year.

3- The implementation rate of the sixth procedure was 100 %, constituting 2% of the strategy.

Seventh Operational Procedure: Publication of the Government Procurement Plan:

1- This procedure's aim was to make available to the public an annual report on government procurement. The public tender website has achieved this purpose. The implementation rate is thus 100 %, constituting 1% of the strategy.

https://etenders.gov.eg/

2- The implementation rate of the seventh procedure was 100 %, constituting 1% of the strategy.

Eighth Operational Procedure: Publication of Reports on Progress in the Implementation of the Objectives of the Strategy

1- Publication rate of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy's progress reports: the aim was to publish three progress reports. A brief report was posted on ACA's Facebook page in 2019. A detailed report was posted on ACA's website and translated into English and French in 2020. This target will be achieved when the final report and its English and French translations are published.

2- The implementation rate of the eighth procedure was 100 %, constituting 1% of the strategy.

Final Report on the Implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy

Fourth Objective:
Development of the Legislative Structure in Support of the Fight against Corruption:

The operational procedures of this objective constitute 11% of the strategy and 6.75% of the strategy had been implemented with a success rate of 61.364%. The following chart explains what was accomplished over the duration of the strategy.

Percentage of implementation of each procedure
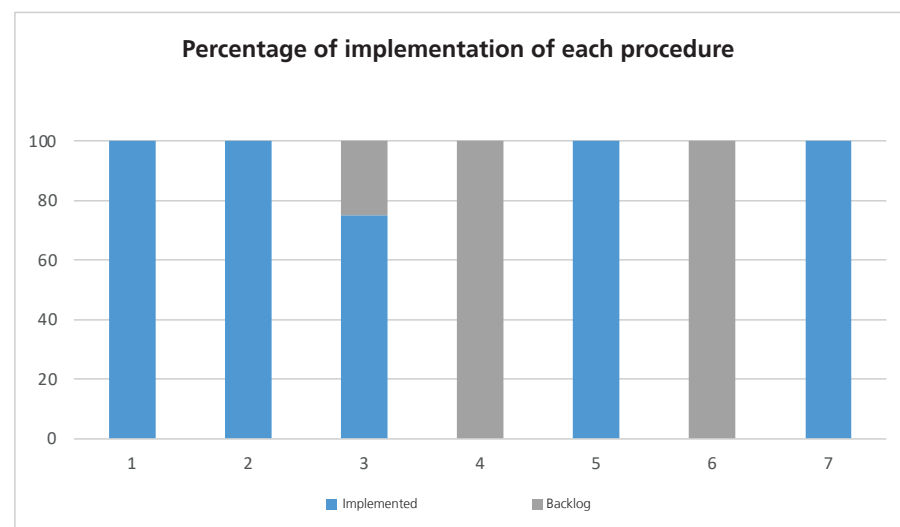
First Operational Procedure: Modernizing the Legislative Structure of the State Administrative Body to Ensure Quality:

1- The aim of this procedure was to update the legislative structure of the administrative body by introducing and amending laws to serve the fight against corruption. The plan included passing two laws over the duration of the strategy. Law 15 of 2019, which amends some provisions of Decree 95 of 1945 on Ration Supplies, was passed. The law also amends some provisions of Law 3 of 2015 on the Protection of Competition and Prevention of Monopolistic Practices. Law 18 of 2019 on Regulating Electronic Payment Methods was also passed.

2- The implementation rate of the first procedure was 100 %, constituting 1% of the total strategy.

Second Operational Procedure: Update the Legislation and Regulations Governing the Funds and Special Accounts

1- The first part of this procedure aimed at doing research on updating laws governing private accounts and special funds to ensure transparency and accountability. The implementation rate was 100%, constituting 1% of the strategy. Research showed the need to implement article 32 of Law 127 of 1981 on Government Accounting. Most private accounts and special funds do not abide by this article, which stipulates that such accounts and funds update their financial statutes and obtain authorization from the Ministry of Finance's Committee overseeing such statutes.

2- The second part of the procedure aimed at updating and approve 84 financial regulations of private accounts and special funds. The implementation rate was 100%, constituting 1% of the strategy.

3- The implementation rate of the second procedure was 100%, constituting 1% of the strategy.

Third Operational Procedure: Updating Legislations Governing the Work of Anti-Corruption Agencies

1- The aim was to update four laws governing anti-corruption agencies. Laws passed were Law 17 of 2020, amending some provisions of Law 80 of 2002 on Anti-Money Laundering, Law 194 of 2020 on the Central Bank and the Banking System, and Law 154 of 2022, amending some provisions of the Anti-Money Laundering Law. Studies on updating the Law on the Central Auditing Organization (CAO) are underway. The Legislative Department of the Ministry of Justice drafted a bill that includes the proposed amendments to Law 117 of 1958 on the Reorganization of the Administrative Prosecution and Disciplinary Courts and its statute.

2- The implementation rate of the third procedure was 75%, constituting 0.75 % of the strategy.

Fourth Operational Procedure: Enacting laws (Protection of Witnesses, Whistle-blowers, Victims, and Experts, Law on International Cooperation in Criminal Matters, Law on Access and Freedom of Information)

The aim of this procedure was to pass laws on the Protection of Witnesses, Whistleblowers, Victims, and Experts, International Cooperation in Criminal Matters, and Freedom of Information. The goal has been one of the challenges faced in stage 1 of the implementation of the strategy.

- Law on the Protection of Witnesses, Whistleblowers, Victims and Experts: a professional committee was formed at the Ministry of Finance's legislative department to study the issue and discuss with relevant authorities how best to draft the bill.

- Law on Freedom of Information: a technical committee was formed at the Ministry of Finance's legislative department to study the issue and discuss with relevant authorities how best to draft the bill.

- Law on International Cooperation in Criminal Matters: the bill was drafted and sent to all ministries soliciting their feedbacks, upon which the bill will be sent to the cabinet.

1- Implementation rate of the fourth procedure was 0%, constituting 0 % of the strategy.

Fifth Operational Procedure: Study of the Automation of Financial Disclosure Statements and Promulgation of their Legislation

1- The aim of this procedure was to pass the law and its executive regulations. This plan aimed at amending Law 62 of 1975 on Illicit Gains. However, legal opinion made clear that the current law allows digitization and online submission of financial disclosure statements. Digitizing financial disclosure statements of civil servants moving to the New Administrative Capital was launched by the Ministry of Justice on January 1, 2022, and has been fully implemented. Four thousand one hundred civil servants were obliged that year to submit their statements online. A secure online network connecting the headquarters of the Illicit Gains Department of the Ministry of Justice, Cabinet, and New Capital headquarters of all ministries was established to allow the financial disclosure statements to be safely transferred online. Previously, those statements had been submitted as hard copies, which were physically transferred to the Department of Illicit Gains. As of 31/5/2022, the statements of 2162 civil servants had been added to the new system.

2- The implementation rate of the fifth procedure was 100%, constituting 1% of the strategy.

Sixth Operational Procedure: Activating the Conflict of Interest Act

The aim was to pass the law's Executive Regulations or repeal the law and add its content to another. The Executive Regulations of Law 106 of 2013 on the prohibition of conflicts of interest has not yet been passed. The Advisory Board of the Cabinet held a series of meetings with relevant agencies to identify the best way to execute the law.

3- The implementation rate of the sixth procedure was 0%, constituting 0 % of the strategy.

Seventh Operational Procedure: Amending and Updating Anti-Corruption Legislation (Amendment of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Procedural law)

Number of amended laws: the plan aimed at amending laws on Criminal Procedures and Pleading. Law 177 of 2020, amending some provisions of Law 150 of 1950 on Criminal Procedures, was passed. Law 191 of 2020, amending some provisions of Law 13 of 2020 on civil and commercial pleading, was passed as well. Thirty more laws closely related to the fight against corruption were also passed.

Annex 9 laws related to the fight against corruption passed over the duration of the strategy.

1- Implementation rate of the seventh procedure was 100%, constituting 2% of the strategy.

Fifth Objective:
Modernization of Judicial Proceedings for the Achievement of Prompt Justice.

The operational procedures of this objective constitute 6% of the strategy, 5.858% of which had been implemented with a success rate of 97.633%. The following chart shows what was implemented over the duration of the strategy.

Percentage of implementation of each procedure

■ Implemented   ■ Backlog
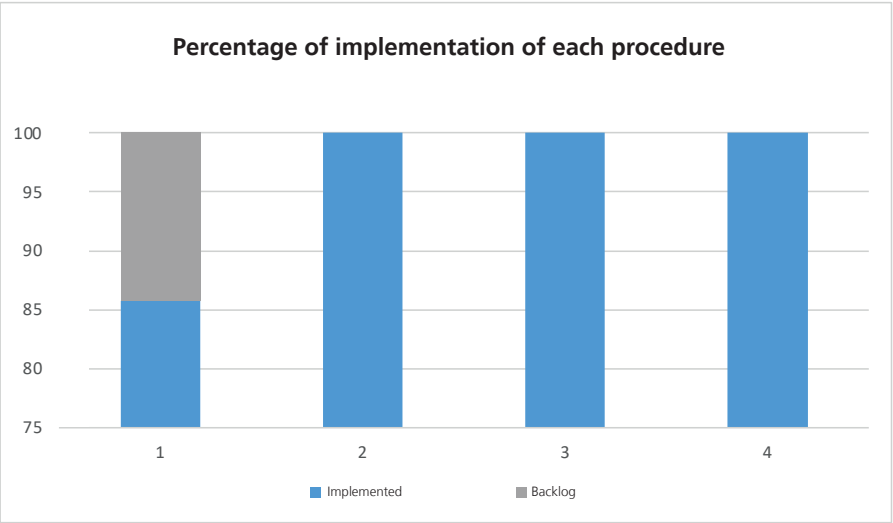
First Operational Procedure: Developing the Infrastructure of the Judicial System

1- The first part of this procedure aimed at constructing and renovating 124 properties of the Ministry of Justice over the duration of the strategy. 100% of this goal was implemented, constituting 0.5% of the strategy. Over the duration of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy 2019-22, several court buildings were established, renovated, and upgraded. The implementation was a three-stage-process as follows:

a- First Stage: January 15, 2020 - March 31, 2020: It included 12 courts of First Instance. The efficiency of a total of 91 district courts was upgraded with a success rate of 100%.

b- Second Stage: March 1, 2020 - September 30, 2020: It included 13 courts of First Instance. The efficiency of a total of 116 district courts was upgraded with a success rate of 100%.

c- Third Stage: October 1, 2020 – March 31, 2022: It included 13 courts of First Instance. The efficiency of a total of 130 district courts was upgraded with a success rate of 100%. This equals a total of 38 courts of first instance and 337 upgraded district courts. Prefabricated buildings were used to establish the North Damanhour court of first instance, which was opened to the public on 21/9/2021. Bani Obaid District Court in Dakahlia was constructed and opened on 2/12/2021.

2- The second part of the procedure aimed at constructing and renovating 279 properties of the Administrative Prosecution over the duration of the strategy. Two hundred buildings were renovated with a success rate of 72%, constituting (0.358%) of the strategy.

3- The implementation rate of the first procedure was 85.8%, constituting 0.858% of the strategy

Second Operational Procedure: Development of Communications, Information Technology and Mechanization Structure of the Judicial Work System

1- The first part aimed at digitizing the Judiciary. Over the strategy's duration, implementation reached 100%, constituting 1% of the strategy. The Ministry of Justice undertook several different measures to achieve digital transformation and create a statistical analysis system to calculate the average duration of judicial proceedings.

Annex 10 judicial system digitization

2- The second part aimed at developing a system to reduce the average time taken to review cases and to report on the rates of reduced time. The implementation rate reached 100%, constituting 1% of the strategy. A "statistical analysis program for court performance" was put in place for statistical research. The Minister of Justice issued Decree 241 of 2021 on Court Statistics Reporting. The system of collecting first instance and economic courts' statistics data aims to issue periodic and annual statistics reports, analyze data output, and draft summaries, charts, and graphs, thus improving court performance and transparency, providing decision-makers with all data and statistics reports, and identifying strengths and weaknesses of judicial work. The decree stipulates that clearly delineated statistics reports, reports on the average duration of case proceedings until reaching verdicts, adjudication rates, duration of cases still under consideration, and other reports

deemed necessary shall be posted on the Ministry of Justice's website, subject to specific controls. Court reports and statistics, including the average duration of cases adjudicated with finalized verdicts and the reduction rate, are now accessible on the following website: https://moj.gov.eg/ar/CourtsStatistics/Pages/NewsListing.aspx

3- The implementation rate of the second procedure was 100%, constituting 2% of the strategy

Third Operational Procedure: Usage of Smart Applications in the Provision of Judicial Services

The first part of the procedure aimed at using smart applications in providing judicial services. The target was to provide 25 judicial services through cell phone applications. The implementation rate was 100% because 39 services were provided through the Digital Egypt Project platform. This rate constitutes 1% of the strategy.

Annex 11 digital judicial services.

1- The second part of the procedure aimed at measuring public satisfaction with smart judicial services. Three opinion polls were conducted to measure satisfaction with digital judicial services, including those provided through Digital Egypt.

2- The implementation rate of the third procedure was 100%, constituting 2% of the strategy.

Fourth Operational Procedure: Support the Capacity of Members and Judicial Personnel

1- The first part of this procedure, which aimed at conducting 200 training workshops, was implemented with a success rate of 100%, constituting 0.5% of the strategy. The National Center for Judicial Studies conducted 436 training workshops, attended by 9359 trainees. ACA organized 34 training workshops attended by 874 men and women members and 212 new assistant members of the Administrative Prosecution Authority. Topics of training covered the principles of judicial investigations, rules governing administrative prosecution, and the rules governing judicial supervision of elections. To overcome practical problems occurring during investigations, the Public Prosecution Institute for Criminal Research and Training conducted several training workshops for Public Prosecutors on crimes of misuse of public funds and money laundering. The Attorney General issued Circular 3 of 2022 on parallel financial investigations related to money-laundering crimes, predicate offenses, and terrorism financing crimes. The circular letter comes, in accordance

with new amendments to the Law on Money Laundering, specifically Article 17 (b)1 states that investigation and law enforcement bodies working on the crimes mentioned above shall carry out parallel investigations themselves or with the support of such other professional authorities as they deem appropriate so that the source of funds or assets, if any, shall be identified. This clause emphasizes the importance of such investigations as one of the main objectives of the fight against corruption. The Public Prosecution had also visited friendly countries and signed, with counterparts, memoranda of understanding to improve direct communication and learn about different legal frameworks in those countries. Most prominent among such memoranda are those signed recently with Armenia, Sudan, and Libya.

2- The second part of the procedure aimed at attending four symposia or conferences for judicial institutions over the duration of the strategy. The implementation rate was 100%, constituting 0.5 % of the total strategy.

3- The implementation rate of the fourth procedure was 100%, constituting 1% of the total strategy.

Sixth Objective:
Support for Law Enforcement Agencies to Prevent and Combat Corruption

The operational procedures of this objective constitute 11% of the strategy, 8.47% of which was implemented with a success rate of 77%. The following chart shows what was implemented over the duration of the strategy.

Percentage of implementation of each procedure

Legend: ■ Implemented ■ Backlog
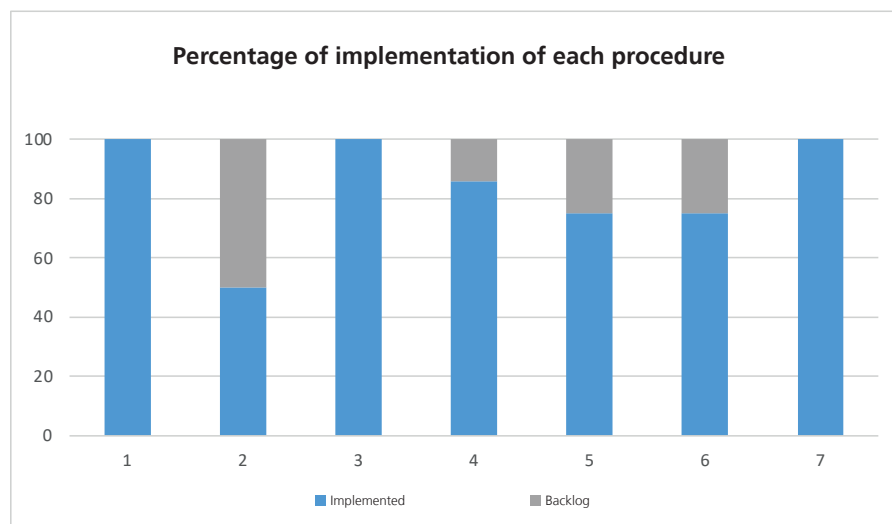
First Operational Procedure: Development of Regulatory Structures

This procedure aimed at completing the development of the organizational structure of ACA and CAO over the duration of the strategy. Both were completed.

1- The implementation rate of the first procedure was 100%, constituting 1% of the strategy.

Second Operational Procedure: Agreements between the Regulatory Agencies to Activate the Exchange of Information

This procedure aimed at signing a cooperation protocol among law enforcement and monitoring agencies to develop further the exchange of information over the duration of the strategy. The Administrative Prosecution Authority drafted and sent the protocol to ACA, the Administrative Prosecution Authority (APA), the Public Prosecution, the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Justice, the Anti-Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Unit, and the CAO). All the institutions mentioned above expressed interest in signing it. Deliberations are now underway.

1- The implementation rate of the second procedure was 50%, constituting 0.5% of the strategy.

Third Operational Procedure: Modernization of the Information Infrastructure of the Regulatory Agencies

Number of institutions which had updated their databases: The plan aimed at updating the databases of ACA and CAO.

1- The implementation rate of the third procedure was 100%, constituting 2% of the strategy.

Fourth Operational Procedure: Developing the Skills and Capabilities of the Employees of the Regulatory Agencies

The first part of this procedure aimed at organizing 432 training workshops for control agencies (ACA and CAO). The National Anti-Corruption Academy organized 223 training workshops for law enforcement officers, cadres, personnel, and servicemen. Two hundred eighty-seven training workshops were organized at CAO. The implementation rate was 100% constituting 1% of the strategy.

1- The second part of the procedure targeted 16,400 trainees at control agencies over the duration of the strategy. The National Anti-Corruption Authority trained 3,264 trainees and 8,543 trainees were trained at CAO. The total number of personnel already trained is 11,807. The implementation rate is 71.994%, constituting 0.72% of the strategy.

2- The implementation rate of the fourth procedure was 86%, constituting 1.72% of the strategy.

Fifth Operational Procedure: Develop Special Corruption Risk Management Plans for all Law Enforcement Agencies

1- Number of risk management plans: the target was four risk management plans for ACA, CAO, the Ministry of Justice, and the Anti-Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Unit. Plans were finalized in ACA, CAO, and the Ministry of Justice.

2- The implementation rate of the fourth procedure was 75%, constituting 0.75% of the strategy.

Sixth Operational Procedure: Development of National Indicators on Governance and Anti-Corruption

1- This procedure aimed at releasing four reports of the Local Corruption Perception index over the duration of the strategy. Reports were released in 2019, 2020, and 2022. There wasn't any report released in 2021 due to the Covid-19 pandemic. In 2020, the indicator was developed and classified into two sub-indicators: the Administrative Corruption Perception index and the perception index of efforts to prevent and combat administrative corruption. This classification overcomes the deficiency of indicators referred to in UN literature because it enables us to identify whether the increase in perception is a good or a negative sign. The national indicator for 2021 reached 62.4 scores, with an increase of 2.9 scores compared to 2019. Experts believe that, in 2021, administrative corruption was less widespread than corruption among citizens and businesses. Among different agencies, traffic offices ranked the highest in terms of public perception of widespread administrative corrupt practices. Public universities ranked the lowest among government agencies in terms of public perception of the existence

and spread of administrative corruption. Qalyubia governorate ranked the highest rate in terms of public perception of administrative corruption, while Beni Suef governorate ranked the lowest. In 2021, citizens perceived cronyism and nepotism as the most widespread forms of corruption.

2- The implementation rate of the sixth procedure was 75%, constituting 1.5% of the strategy.

Seventh Operational Procedure: Preparing Research and Studies in Areas Related to Governance and Anti-Corruption

1- The aim of this procedure was to establish a unit for anti-corruption research and studies in ACA and CAO and that the unit conducts six research papers over the duration of the strategy. The Center for Research and Studies was created at the National Anti-Corruption Academy of ACA. Fifty-seven papers were conducted and published.

Annex 12 papers published by the Center for Research and Studies- National Anti-Corruption Academy of ACA

2- Implementation rate of the seventh procedure was 100 %, constituting 1.% of the strategy.

Seventh Objective:
Raising Community Awareness of the Importance of Preventing and Combatting Corruption

The implementation of the operational procedures of the seventh objective constitutes 15% of the strategy. Fifteen percent of the strategy was implemented with a success rate of 100%. The following chart explains what was accomplished over the duration of the strategy.

Percentage of implementation of each procedure
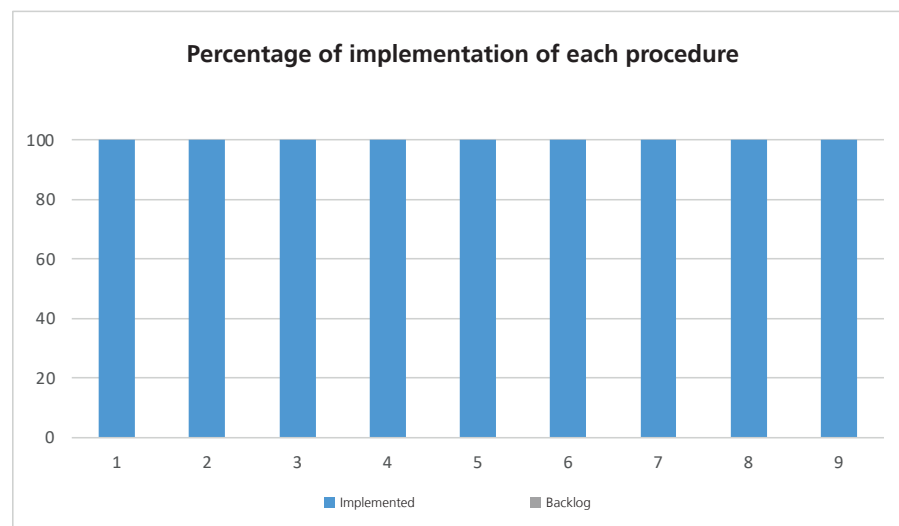
First Operational Procedure: Develop Awareness-Raising Programs on the Seriousness of Corruption and the Role of Citizens in Combating it.

1- The first part of this procedure aimed at reporting the number of training programs and trainees. The target was 60 programs for 900 trainees over the duration of the strategy. The number of training courses far exceeded the targeted number because of the expanded role of the National Anti-Corruption Academy. Over the duration of the strategy, it organized 1,201 training programs to raise community awareness of the risks of corruption in which 49,397 trainees participated. The implementation rate was 100% representing 1% of the strategy.

2- The aim of the second part was that ACA launches four media campaigns to raise awareness of the serious dangers of corruption over the duration of the strategy. The implementation rate was 100%, constituting 1% of the strategy. ACA's Media Center conducted five campaigns as follows:

a- Reproducing the "Mirror" campaign using infographic models.

b- Launching a campaign called "Know your Rights" composed of eleven infographics, two VOs on types of crimes perpetrated by both citizens and civil servants (bribery, profiteering, forgery, foreign currency trafficking, money laundering 1 and 2, and impersonation). The campaign also highlighted the jurisdiction of ACA, methods and channels of filing complaints, and Egypt's Information Structure project.

c- A campaign titled "Who Wins" addressing public conscience (safeguarding subsidized food, paying due taxes, incorporating the informal economy, private financial investment phenomenon -known as tawzeef al amwal) and using online services.

d- A campaign titled "Speak out against Corruption", encouraging citizens to report cases of corruption. (Purpose of reporting, how to file reports, how to write and follow-up on complaints, procedures used to examine reports and complaints, and public opinion polls).

e- A campaign to encourage investors to contact ACA whenever they face problems obtaining licenses or approvals.

f- ACA launched its own accounts on YouTube, containing all videos of previous campaigns, and another account on Instagram. ACA already has a Facebook account.

3- The implementation rate of the first procedure was 100 %, constituting 2% of the strategy.

Second Operational Procedure: Implement Awareness-Raising Initiatives to Combat Corruption in Schools and Universities

The first part of the procedure aimed at carrying out 464 cultural, artistic, and sport events in universities and schools over the duration of the strategy. The implementation rate was 100%, constituting (1%) of the strategy as follows:

a- As part of its competition program, the Ministry of Education's Department of Art and Cultural Activities sponsored students' theatrical performances in

all schools across the Republic to raise students' awareness of the importance of information technology and its role in fighting corruption.

b- School press carried out radio segments on the importance of digitizing all institutions for fighting corruption.

c- The Girl Guides Department created the "Guides Against Corruption" initiative in all governorates. It carried out activities, held symposia and camps, and posted awareness flyers in public places and tourist areas.

d- The National Department of Civic Education incorporated the fight against corruption into the plan for academic year 2021-2022 across the Republic.

e- The Ministry of Education's National Department of Libraries sponsored a research competition entitled "Work Honesty and sincerity" to fight corruption.

f- From 21/9/2021 to 4/8/2022, and to educate and raise awareness, the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research carried out a training program for faculty members, students, general managers, and managers of departments in Egyptian universities.

g- In cooperation with ACA and the USAID/Economic Governance Activity, Cairo University carried out the model Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption. Students in different departments participated. They presented the most prominent successful anti-corruption practices in various countries. Excelling students participated in ACA's training program which included attending the ninth meeting of the Conference of States Parties held in Sharm el-Sheikh, December 13-17, 2021.

h- As part of the university's training and capacity-building plan, Cairo University's Center for Faculty Development conducted a series of training programs on governance and anti-corruption.

i- All public universities organized events in celebration of Anti-Corruption Day.

j- Helwan university organized student art and cultural competitions on the importance and culture of anti-corruption.

1- The second part of the procedure was to identify universities that incorporated the course on human rights and anti-corruption in their curricula. Twenty-eight universities did, over the duration of the strategy. This part of the procedure was implemented with a success rate of 100%, constituting 1% of the strategy.

A decree by the Supreme Council of Universities made it imperative to teach the course in all public universities.

2- The implementation rate of the second procedure was 100 %, constituting 2% of the strategy.

Third Operational Procedure: Inclusion of Integrity and Transparency Values in the Curriculum of Pre-University Education

1- Number of curricula incorporating values of integrity and transparency in pre-university education stages: The plan aimed at identifying all courses which incorporate those values. The professional staff of the National Anti-Corruption Coordinating Committee received a comprehensive report on this subject.

2- Implementation rate of the third procedure was 100 %, constituting 2% of the strategy.

Fourth Operational Procedure: Activating the Moral Charter of the University Student

1- The aim was to report the rate of publication of the code of ethics in the 28 universities over the duration of the strategy. It was published in all public

universities.

2- The implementation rate of the fourth procedure was 100 %, constituting 1% of the strategy.

Fifth Operational Procedure: Preparing a Moral Charter For the Faculty Member

1- The aim of the first part was to draft a code of ethics for faculty and assistants in Egyptian universities. In cooperation with ACA, Cairo University developed a code of ethics which has become the code of ethics for the university community, including both faculty and students. Implementation thus reached 100%, constituting 1% of the strategy.

2- The aim of the second part was to publish the code of ethics of faculty and assistants in the 28 Egyptian universities. Implementation thus reached 100%, constituting 1% of the strategy.

3- The implementation rate of the fifth procedure was 100 %, constituting 2% of the strategy.

Sixth Operational Procedure: Provide Media Professionals and Journalists with Knowledge about the Prevention and Control of Corruption

1- This procedure aimed at providing media persons and journalists with knowledge on preventing and fighting corruption. The plan's target was the participation of journalists in four anti-corruption professional events. They participated in various events as follows:

a- Journalists and media professionals attended the first African Anti-Corruption Forum organized by Egypt in Sharm el-Sheikh, in 2019.

b- Some media professionals, newspaper chief editors, and sport correspondents attended a workshop on combating corruption in sport. The workshop was organized by ACA, in cooperation with UNODC, in 2020. Participants presented proposals to promote integrity in sport.

c- Media professionals and newspaper chief editors participated in ACA's event on Anti-Corruption Day. Both the Prime Minister and Chairman of ACA attended the event and recognized those who excelled in their work as coordinators implementing the National Anti-Corruption Strategy.

d- In October 2022, media professionals and newspaper chief editors attended a workshop to discuss the draft of the third stage of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy 2020-2023. The goal was to incorporate their comments and suggestions into the draft. The third stage will be launched in December 2022 coinciding with International Anti-Corruption Day (9 December).

2- Implementation rate of the sixth procedure was 100 %, constituting 1% of the strategy.

Seventh Operational Procedure: Activating the Role of the National Anti-Corruption Academy to Spread the Values of Integrity and Transparency

1- The first part aimed at broadening the scope of training courses for the public. The plan was to carry out 160 workshops for which citizens and organizations pay fees at a low rate at the National Anti-Corruption Academy. 371 training workshops took place. Some of the workshops were conducted online. The implementation rate was 100%, constituting (1%) of the strategy.

2- The second part aimed at training 6,400 citizens in training courses open to the public over the duration of the strategy. Eventually, 12,920 citizens were trained with fees at a low rate at the National Anti-Corruption Academy. The implementation rate was 100% of the target, constituting (1%) of the strategy.

3- The implementation rate of the seventh procedure was 100 %, constituting 2% of the strategy.

Eighth Operational Procedure: Activating the Role of Religious Institutions in Spreading Awareness of the Seriousness of Corruption and its Negative Effects

The aim was to encourage religious institutions to conduct religious sermons raising awareness of the dangers of corruption. The target was 16 religious sermons over the duration of the strategy. Implementation took place in coordination with the Ministry of Awqaf (Endowments) and the Egyptian Church.

1- The implementation rate of the eighth procedure was 100 %, constituting 2% of the strategy.

Ninth Operational Procedure: Urging Academic Bodies and Research Centers to Conduct Specialized Studies in the Areas of Prevention and Combating Corruption

1- The procedure aimed at the publishing seven professional studies specialized in anti-corruption. Sixty-four masters and Ph.D. dissertations were approved by Egyptian public universities. The Supreme Council of Universities requested that public universities provide it with research projects related to the fight against corruption as a first step toward launching an academic competition.

Annex 13 anti-corruption masters and Ph.D. dissertations approved by Egyptian universities.

2- Implementation rate of the ninth procedure was 100 %, constituting 1% of the strategy.

Eighth objective: Activating International and Regional Cooperation in Preventing and Combating Corruption

The targeted operational procedures of the eighth objective constitute 10% of the strategy. 10% of the strategy was implemented with a success rate of 100%.

The following chart explains what was accomplished over the duration of the strategy.

Percentage of implementation of each procedure
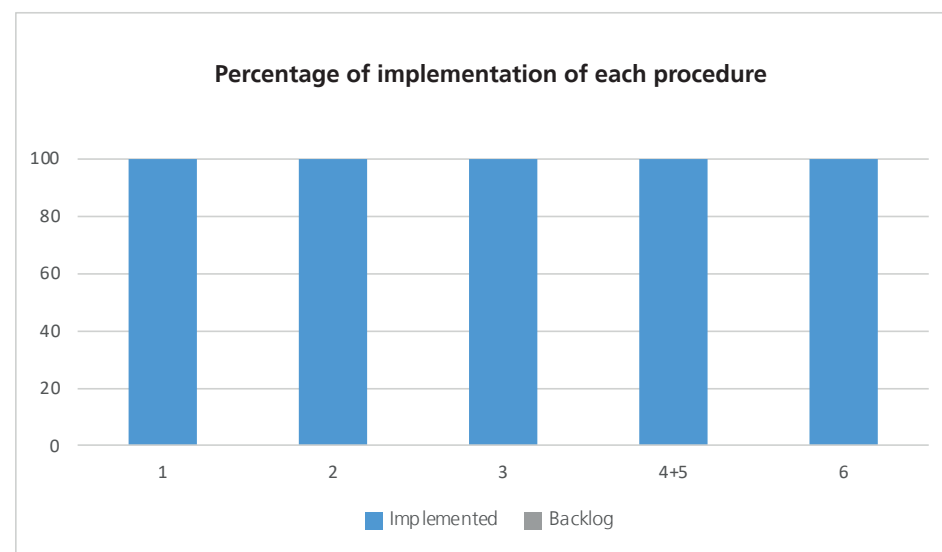
First Procedure: Development of Regional and International Cooperation in the Fight against Corruption and Asset Recovery

1- Number of national, regional, and international initiatives: the strategic plan aimed at carrying out four international initiatives over four years. All four were implemented as follows:

a- ACA organized the first African Anti-Corruption Forum in Sharm el-Sheikh.

b- In cooperation with the UNODC, the anti-money laundering unit conducted a workshop on combating corruption for the Libyan financial investigation unit.

c- In cooperation with the UNODC, ACA conducted a training workshop on fighting corruption in the athletic community. The workshop was attended by participants from the International Olympic Committee, the International Football Federation, and 60 prominent figures in Egypt's athletic community.

d- In cooperation with the French law enforcement agencies, ACA conducted a training workshop on anti-money laundering and the confiscation of the proceeds of crime.

2- The implementation rate of the first procedure was 100 %, constituting 2% of the strategy.

Second Procedure: Conduct training sessions and conferences to exchange experiences between law enforcement agencies and their regional and international counterparts

1- Number of exchange-of-experience workshops and conferences: this procedure aimed at conducting four training events over the duration of the strategy. Law enforcement agencies participated with their counterparts in many training workshops organized by international counterparts or international institutions. Several training workshops for our Arab and African counterparts were conducted as follows:

A- ACA participated in several workshops to acquire knowledge on anti-corruption best practices, namely:

1- A training workshop on "corruption risk assessment" in Tunisia, in coordination with the UN Development Program (UNDP).

2- Three training workshops entitled "Anti-Corruption" at the National School of Administration (ENA) in France.

3- A Training workshop on covert investigations, organized by the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Academy in Malaysia.

4- Public administration diploma program, Kings University- London.

5- A Training course on cybercrime investigations at the Regional Center for Cybercrime Investigations of the US Department of Homeland Security in Cyprus.

6- A regional workshop titled "Good Governance and Anti-Corruption in Public and Private Sectors and Civil Society Organizations" in Jordan, in coordination with the Islamic Development Bank in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

7- The Strategic Anti-Corruption Management Program at the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Academy in Malaysia.

8- "The Government leadership Development Program" in cooperation with the University of Missouri, USA

9- A program on international standards in combating money laundering and terrorist financing in Busan, South Korea.

10- Regional Workshop on International Cooperation in Criminal Matters and Mutual Legal Assistance in Migrant Smuggling and Human Trafficking Crimes in Casablanca, Morocco.

11- Training workshop on corruption prevention titled "Measuring corruption and social work for preventing corruption through innovative tools" in Morocco.

12- The international Anti-Corruption Program in Indonesia.

13- Training workshop on fighting the proliferation of smuggling in Malta.

14- Training program on border and airport security- USA

15- Workshop on post-Covid economic reopening, sponsored by the National Audit Commission of China in Beijing.

16- Regional workshop on the "Risks of Exploiting the Services of Money Transfer Companies in Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Operations" organized by UNODC, UAE.

17- A symbolism titled: "Anti-Corruption is the path to Sustainable Development" organized by the Jordanian Integrity and Anti-Corruption Agency, in conjunction with the International Anti-Corruption Day.

18- During the course of drafting the third phase of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy 2023-2030, and in cooperation with USAID, the board of experts of the National Coordinating Anti-Corruption Committee attended, in the US, a training course which aimed at building the capacities of strategic planning and progress monitoring.

19- A Workshop titled "Improving Public Sector's role in Detecting and Reporting Corruption in the Middle East, North Africa and the Gulf Cooperation Council Countries" at the headquarters of the International Monetary Fund for Economics and Finance in the Middle East (CEF) -Kuwait.

20- A training workshop on methods of drafting national anti-corruption strategies- May 16-27, 2022- US.

B- The CAO attended several meetings, most notably a virtual meeting with the World Bank on "Analysis of Anti-Corruption Data in Public Administration". As a member of the Secretariat of INTOSA, CAO participated in two other virtual meetings with the World Bank on anti-corruption and money laundering.

C- The National Anti-Corruption Academy organized 45 training programs for our Arab and African counterparts. These programs were attended by 1,043 Arab and African professionals specialized in anti-corruption.

D- The Public Prosecution Institute for Criminal Research and Training hosted trainees from the Public Prosecution in sister Arab countries such as Saudi Arabia, Libya, and Oman in training programs on anti-corruption.

1- The implementation rate of the second procedure reached 100% constituting 2% of the strategy.

Third Procedure: Conclusion and Operationalization of Memorandums of Understanding Between Law Enforcement Agencies and Their Regional and International Counterparts

1- Number of signed inter-law-enforcement-

agency memoranda of understanding: The plan aimed to sign four memoranda over the duration of the strategy. The rate of implementation was 100%, representing 1% of the strategy. Several memoranda were signed between national law enforcement bodies and their foreign counterparts as follows:

First, in 2019:

a- ACA signed a memorandum of understanding with the French Anti-Corruption Agency.

b- ACA signed a memorandum of understanding with the Kuwait Anti-Corruption Authority (Nazaha).

c- The CAO renewed the memorandum of understanding signed with its Saudi counterpart.

d- CAO signed a memorandum of understanding with its Kuwaiti counterpart.

Second, 2020:

ACA signed a memorandum of understanding with the Independent Commission against Corruption in Mauritius.

Third, in 2021:

a- ACA signed a memorandum of understanding with the Independent Commission against Corruption in Saudi Arabia.

b- ACA signed a memorandum of understanding with the Integrity and Anti-Corruption Commission in Jordan

Fourth, in 2022:

ACA signed a memorandum of understanding with the Commission for Anti-Corruption and Illegal Assets Confiscation in Bulgaria.

2- Number of enforced memoranda already signed before: the plan aimed to put into action four memoranda of understanding over the duration of the strategy. Several events were held in this regard, as follows:

a- ACA hosted a delegation from the French Anti-Corruption Agency to exchange experiences and successful practices.

b- On the sidelines of the meeting of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, and in implementation of the memorandum of understanding, the Chairs of ACA and Kuwait Anti-Corruption Authority held a joint meeting.

c- Enforcing the memorandum of understanding, the CAO and its Saudi counterpart exchanged visits to both Cairo and Riyadh.

d- ACA organized a virtual joint workshop with its Mauritius counterpart to exchange experiences and successful practices.

e- ACA sent a delegation of trainers to the Oversight and Anti-Corruption Authority in Riyadh to provide a training program.

f- ACA participated in a workshop titled "Toward a more effective financial and interest disclosure", which was held under the auspices of the UNDP and in cooperation with the National Anti-Corruption Commission in Lebanon.

3- Implementation rate of the third procedure reached 100%, constituting 1% of the strategy.

Fourth and the Fifth Procedures: Participating in Regional and International Events in the Field of Preventing and Combating Corruption and exchange of experiences between law enforcement agencies and their counterparts on the implementation of the objectives of international and regional conventions.

The plan combined the fourth and fifth procedures because their measurement indicators are identical.

1- The aim of these procedures was to participate in 36 international anti-corruption conferences over the duration of the strategy. The implementation rate was 100%, constituting 2% of the strategy.

Annex 14 list of the anti-corruption regional and international events attended

2- Implementation rate of the fourth and fifth procedures reached 100%, constituting 2% of the strategy.

Sixth Procedure: Study of the Accession of Law Enforcement Units to Some International and Regional Groups Related to The Fight Against Corruption and Money Laundering

1- The plan's aim was to join four regional and international groups over the duration of the strategy. This procedure is fully implemented, with 100%, constituting 2% of the strategy. The four groups are as follows:

a- ACA joined the Network of Corruption Prevention Authorities. It is an international network which aims at uniting efforts to improve the systematic

collection, management, and exchange of information among anti-corruption authorities, including their respective experiences and good practices, support members to enhance capacities and promote operational independence, recognize international standards for the prevention of corruption, and partner with other international stakeholders for the promotion of integrity.

b- ACA joined the Global Network of Law Enforcement and Anti-Corruption Authorities (GLOBE).

c- The Public Prosecution Office joined GLOBE.

2- The sixth procedure was, therefore, implemented by 100%, constituting 2% of the strategy.

Ninth Objective: Activating International and Regional Cooperation In Preventing and Combating Corruption

The implementation of the operational procedures of the ninth objective constitutes 7% of the strategy. Six percent of the strategy was implemented with a success rate of 85.714%. The following Chart shows what was implemented over the duration of the strategy.

Percentage of implementation of each procedure
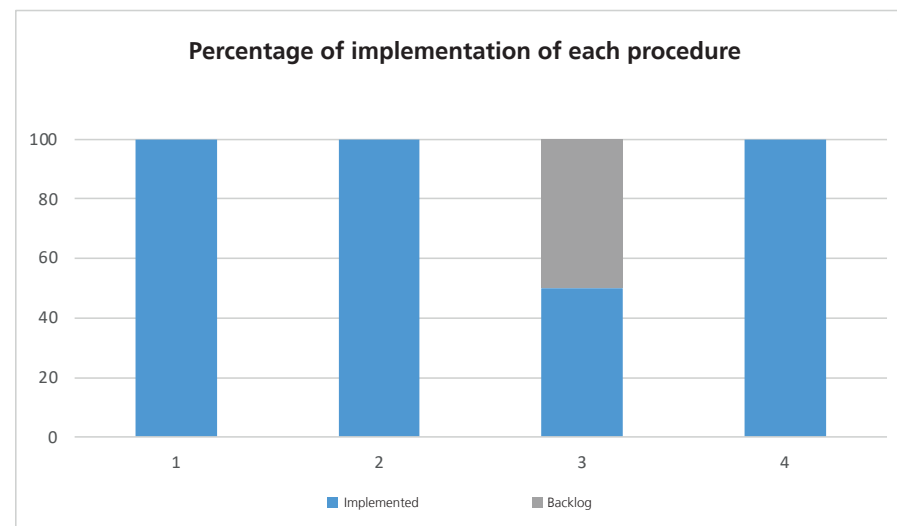
First Procedure: Activating Codes of Conduct for the Private Sector and Civil Society Organizations

1- The first part of the procedure aimed at disseminating the code of conduct by 3,000 civil society organizations, which is implemented by 100%, constituting 1% of the strategy. The code had been sent to the General Federation of NGOs and regional federations. Twenty-seven regional federations and 27 regional anti-corruption committees were trained on the code. On 6 January 2020, a meeting of the Supreme Committee of NGOs was held. It discussed perspectives concerning publications on the code of conduct, a booklet on the anti-corruption law, and posters to raise public awareness.

2- The second part aimed at disseminating the private sector code of professional conduct to 28 chambers of commerce over the duration of the strategy. The success rate was 100%, constituting 1% of the strategy. In 2019, the code of conduct was published by chambers of commerce and federations.

3- The implementation rate of the first procedure was 100%, constituting 2% of the strategy.

Second Procedure: Supporting the Capacity of the Private Sector and Civil Society in the Areas of Preventing and Combating Corruption

1- The first part of the procedure aimed at strengthening the civil society in preventing and fighting corruption through 10 symposia, conferences, and workshops over the duration of the strategy. Twenty-nine events were held with a success rate of 100%, constituting 1% of the strategy.

Annex 15 events enhancing the capacity of the civil society and the private sector in preventing and fighting corruption

2- The second part of the procedure aimed at supporting the private sector in preventing and fighting corruption by holding four symposia, conferences, and workshops over the duration of the strategy which renders this part implemented 100%, constituting 1 % of the strategy.

3- This procedure is 100% implemented, constituting 2% of the strategy.

Third Procedure: Launch Initiatives to Prevent and Combat Corruption in Collaboration with the Private Sector and Civil Society

1- The first part aimed at launching four initiatives to prevent and fight corruption, in collaboration with the civil society and the private sector, over the duration of the strategy. This part is 100% implemented, constituting 1% as follows:

a- In 2019, a private sector initiative called "The Right is Yours" was launched. It aimed at educating citizens and private sector workers about their constitutional and legal rights. The initiative was launched by Sue Ellen Foundation for Legal Development (a private foundation).

b- In 2019, an initiative was launched by the General Federation of NGOs to create the Supreme Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations for Fighting

Corruption was implemented.

c- Several organizations participated in ACA's event in celebration of the International Anti-Corruption Day on December 9, 2020.

d- Several civil society organizations took part in the workshop on combating corruption in sports on December 9-10, 2020

2- The second part of the procedure aimed at incorporating anti-corruption into the activities of 500 civil society organizations over the duration of the strategy. On January 11, 2021, the Prime Minister issued Decree 104 of 2021 on the Executive Regulations of Law 149 of 2019 on Non-Governmental Organizations. NGOs are currently taking training courses on the importance of incorporating anti-corruption into their activities is now underway.

3- The third procedure is implemented by 50%, constituting 1 % of the strategy.

Fourth Procedure: Facilitate Access by Civil Society Organizations and the Private Sector to Information that is not in Contravention of the Law or Affects National Security or the Public Interest

1- Number of agencies providing updated information online: the strategy's aim was to update online information provided by 85 government agencies on their websites. This procedure has been followed in ACA and all ministries, governorates, and public universities.

2- The implementation rate of the fourth procedure was 100 %, constituting 1% of the strategy.

Annexes:

Annex 1 Updated Organizational Structures.

1- Ministry of Communications and Information Technology

2- Ministry of Housing, Utilities and Urban Communities

3- Ministry of Endowments

4- Ministry of Electricity and Renewable Energy

5- Ministry of Environment

6- Ministry of Trade and Industry

7- Ministry of Planning and Economic Development

8- Ministry of Education and Technical Education

9- Ministry of Social Solidarity

10- Ministry of International Cooperation

11- Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research

12- Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade

13- Ministry of Local Development

14- Ministry of Culture

15- Ministry of Parliament Affairs

16- Ministry of State for Military Production

17- Ministry of State for Immigration and Egyptian Expatriates Affairs

18- Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation

19- Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities

20- Ministry of Youth and Sports

21- Ministry of Health and Population

22- Ministry of Civil Aviation

23- Ministry of Manpower

24- Ministry of Electricity and Renewable Energy

25- Ministry of Finance

26- Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation

27- Ministry of Transportation

28- Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs

29- Ministry of Public Business Sector

Governorate Bureaus

1- Bureau of Cairo Governorate

2- Bureau of Alexandria Governorate

3- Bureau of Dakahlia Governorate

4- Bureau of Ismailia Governorate

5- Bureau of Assiut Governorate

6- Bureau of Aswan Governorate

7- Bureau of the Red Sea Governorate

8- Bureau of Beheira Governorate

9- Bureau of Beni Suef Governorate

10- Bureau of Port Said Governorate

11- Bureau of South Sinai Governorate

12- Bureau of North Sinai Governorate

13- Bureau of Damietta Governorate

14- Bureau of Sohag Governorate

15- Bureau of Suez Governorate

16- Bureau of Sharqia Governorate

17- Bureau of Gharbia Governorate

18- Bureau of Menoufia Governorate

19- Bureau of New Valley Governorate

Public Universities

1- Sadat Academy for Administrative sciences

2- Aswan University

3- Assiut University

4- Al Azhar university

5- Alexandria University

6- Luxor University

7- Zagazig University

8- Suez University

9- Arish University

10- Fayoum University

11- Cairo University

12- Mansoura University

13- Menoufia University

14- Minia University

15- New Valley University

16- Banha University

17- Beni Suef University

18- Port Said University

19- South Valley University

20- Helwan University

21- Damanhour University

22- Damietta University

23- Sohag University

24- Ain-Shams University

25- Suez Canal University

26- Kafr El Sheikh University

27- Sadat City University

28- Matrouh University

Annex 2 The Government Agencies That Have Established An Internal Audit Unit.

Administrative Units with New Internal Audit Unit

Ministries

The General Secretariat of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers

1- Ministry of Communications and Information Technology

2- Ministry of Housing, Utilities and Urban Communities

3- Ministry of Endowments

4- Ministry of Electricity and Renewable Energy

5- Ministry of Environment

6- Ministry of Trade and Industry

7- Ministry of Planning and Economic Development

8- Ministry of Education and Technical Education

9- Ministry of Social Solidarity

10- Ministry of International Cooperation

11- Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research

12- Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade

Administrative Units with New Internal Audit Unit

1- Ministry of Local Development

2- Ministry of Culture

3- Ministry of Parliament Affairs

4- Ministry of State for Military Production

5- Ministry of State for Immigration and Egyptian Expatriates Affairs

6- Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation

7- Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities

8- Ministry of Youth and Sports

9- Ministry of Health and Population

10- Ministry of Civil Aviation

11- Ministry of Manpower

12- Ministry of Electricity and Renewable Energy

13- Ministry of Finance

14- Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation

Administrative Units with New Internal Audit Unit

1- Ministry of Transportation

2- Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs

3- Ministry of Public Business Sector

Public Universities

1- Cairo University

2- Banha university

3- Zagazig University

4- Menoufia University

5- Kafr El Sheikh University

6- Damanhour University

7- Alexandria University

8- Mansoura University

9- Damietta University

10- Port Said University

11- Matrouh University

12- Fayoum University

13- Beni Suef University

14- Minia University

15- Assiut University

16- Sohag University

17- Luxor University

18- Aswan University

19- Arish University

20- New Valley University

21- South Valley University in Qena

22- Suez University

23- Suez Canal University

24- Sadat City University

25- Al Azhar University

Governorate Bureaus

1- Bureau of Cairo Governorate

2- Bureau of Alexandria Governorate

3- Bureau of Ismailia Governorate

4- Bureau of Assiut Governorate

5- Bureau of Luxor Governorate

6- Bureau of the Red Sea Governorate

7- Bureau of Beheira Governorate

8- Bureau of Beni Suef Governorate

9- Bureau of Port Said Governorate

10- Bureau of South Sinai Governorate

11- Bureau of North Sinai Governorate

12- Bureau of Damietta Governorate

13- Bureau of Sohag Governorate

14- Bureau of Suez Governorate

15- Bureau of Sharqia Governorate

16- Bureau of Gharbia Governorate

17- Bureau of Qalyubia Governorate

18- Bureau of Menoufia Governorate

19- Bureau of New Valley Governorate

Annex 3 Databases in the Information Infrastructure System of the Egyptian State.

	Database	Entity
1	Civil Status Authority	Ministry of Interior
2	General Department of Traffic	
3	Marriage and Divorce (Personal Case)	Public Prosecution Office
4	Documentation/Authorization	Ministry of Justice
5	Social Fund (Small and Medium Enterprises)	Council of Ministers
6	Supply (Send & Receive)	Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade
7	Catering - Subscribers (Whitelist)	
8	Commercial Register	
9	Alternative Families	Ministry of Social Solidarity
10	Disabilities	
11	Social Insurance - Government	
12	Social Insurance - Public/Private	
13	Breadwinner Woman	
14	Takaful And Karama (Beneficiaries)	
15	Civil Associations	
16	Sakan Karim (Social Housing)	
17	Irregular Employment	
18	Social Security Pension Beneficiaries	
19	Real Estate Financing	Ministry of Housing, Utilities, and Urban Communities
20	New Urban Communities	
21	Control Over Exports and Imports	Ministry of Trade and Industry
22	Industrial Development Authority	

	Database	Entity
23	Education Database (Schools)	Ministry of Education
24	Literacy	
25	EGAS Natural Gas Company (Major Clients)	Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Wealth
26	EGAS Natural Gas Company (Subscribers)	
27	Petrotrade Natural Gas Company (Subscribers - Consumption)	
28	Nat Gas Natural Gas Company (Subscribers - Consumption)	
29	Taqa Natural Gas Company (Subscribers-Consumption)	
30	Overseas Natural Gas Company (Subscribers - Consumption)	
31	Agricultural Holding	Ministry of Agriculture
32	Births and deaths	Ministry of Health and Population
33	Virus C	
34	Health insurance - Medical file	
35	Health Insurance - Beneficiaries (Outbound)	
36	Health Insurance - Beneficiaries (Link)	
37	Alexandria Electricity Distribution Company	Ministry of Electricity and Energy
38	Al Beheira Electricity Distribution Company	
39	Canal Electricity Distribution Company	
40	South Delta Electricity Distribution Company	
41	South Cairo Electricity Distribution Company	
42	North Delta Electricity Distribution Company	
43	North Cairo Electricity Distribution Company	
44	Upper Egypt Electricity Distribution Company	
45	Middle Egypt Electricity Distribution Company	

	Database	Entity
46	General Taxes / Liberal Professions	Ministry of Finance
47	Value Added Tax	
48	Customs Department	
49	Government Payments	
50	Students and Faculty Members of Public Universities	Ministry of Higher Education
51	TE-DATA	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology
52	Telecom Egypt	
53	Investment	General Authority for Investment
54	Treatment at the expense of the state	Specialized Medical Units
55	Waiting Lists	
56	Students and Faculty Members of Al-Azhar Institutes	Al-Azhar
57	Government Salaries	e-Finance
58	Takaful and Karama - Exchange	
59	Consumption (WE)	WE
60	Subscribers (WE)	
61	Consumption (Etisalat)	Etisalat
62	Subscribers (Etisalat)	
63	Consumption (Vodafone)	Vodafone
64	Subscribers (Vodafone)	
65	Consumption (Orange)	Orange
66	Subscribers (Orange)	

Annex 4 Egypt's Digital Services.

	Entity	Service
1	Supply	Activating Ration Card
2		Issuance of a replacement for damaged or lost Ration Card
3		Issuance of new Ration Card
4		Moving from one Governorate to another
5		Separation
6		Including Family Members
7		Enquiring about exchange
8		Addition of unregistered children to Ration Card
9		Addition of credit in the ration card of those buying bread only
10		Addition of unregistered wife to Ration Card
11	Documenta-tion	Inquiring about the validity of an automated editor
12		Editing a general power of attorney for cases (personally)
13		Editing an acknowledgment of cancellation (personally)
14		Editing an acknowledgment that there are no amendments to the cadastral data (personally)
15		Drafting an official declaration (personally)
16		Editing a notarized correction declaration (personally)
17		Editing an official general power of attorney (personally)
18		Editing a comprehensive official authorization (banks (general) (by himself)
19		Issuing an authorization in marital matters (personally)
20		Write your release
21		Book an appointment
22		My automated transactions

	Entity	Service
24	Documenta-tion	General Authorization (as)
25		Official Authorization (as)
26		Issuing a comprehensive official power of attorney (banks - general) (as)
27		Editing a power of attorney in marital matters (as)
28		Acknowledgment of write-off (as)
29		Confirmation of correction of a notarized editor (as)
30		Acknowledgment that there are no modifications to the cadastral data (as)
31		Official acknowledgment (as)
32	Personal Status	An official copy of the marriage certificate
33		An official copy of the marriage certificate (an official certified copy)
34		An official copy of the divorce document (an official certified copy)
35		An official copy of the divorce document
36		An official copy of a non-Muslim marriage certificate
37		An official copy of the legalization document
38		An official copy of a review document
39		An official copy of the review document (an official certified copy)
40		An official photocopy of an attestation document (an official certified copy)
41		An official copy of a non-Muslim marriage certificate (an official certified copy)
42	My Vehicles	My Vehicles
43		Calling for the re-evaluation of recordedviolations of vehicle licenses
44		Payment of Fines
45		Vehicle license renewal

	Entity	Service
46	My Vehicles	Replacement of a lost vehicle license
47		Replacement of a damaged vehicle license
48		Issuing a vehicle sales contract documentation
49		Issuing an authorization for selling a vehicle
50		Issuing an authorization for managing a vehicle
51		Inquiring about vehicle license violations
52		Verifying that vehicle data is correct
53		Paying vehicle fines to another owner
54		Notarization of a motorcycle sale contract
55		Authorizing the selling of a motorbike
56		Authorizing management of a motorbike
57	Land Registry	Extracting a copy of a notarized contract
58		Extracting an image from a periodical book
59		Extracting an image of a financial publication
60		Extract an image from an art publication
61		Issuing of a real estate transaction certificate
62		Notarized contract translation
63	Social Housing	Create a housing unit support request
64		Editing Support Request
65		Inquiring about a financial statement
66		Calculating the support that you receive

	Entity	Service
67	Licenses	My Licenses
68		Inquiry about driving license violations
69		Complaining about driving license violations
70		Payment of driving license fines
71		Replacing damaged driving licenses
72		Replacing lost driving licenses
73		Paying driver's licenses fines to another owner
74	Commercial Register	My companies
75		Requesting an extract of commercial register
76		Inquiring about a commercial register
77		Commercial Registration Renewal Request
78		Request a data certificate
79		Updating data
80		Add a registered facility (not listed within my companies)
81		Request for Infromation
82		Inquiries about offices
83		Book an appointment
84		Request an extract of a commercial register for approval from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
85		My reservations
86	Courts	View all citizen lawsuits
87		Establishing a civil invitation
88		Register a lawyer

	Entity	Service
89	Courts	Update the lawyer's ID Card data
90		Inquire about a lawsuit roll
91		Inquire about suit data
92		Inquire about the occurrence of an appeal
93		Inquire about a claim
94	Real Estate Taxes	My real estate
95		Submit housing unit declaration
96	Civil Status	Replacement of damaged national ID card
97		Replacement of lost national ID card
98		Issuance of a pre-printed mechanized birth certificate
99		Issuance of a pre-printed automated death certificate
100		Issuance of a pre-printed mechanized marriage certificate
101		Issuance of a pre-printed automated divorce document
102		Issuance of a mechanized birth certificate for the first time
103	Social Security	Inquiring about the basic data of the facility
104		Viewing the facility's balance
105		Inquiring about wage receptacles
106		Inquiring about continuous employment
107		Inquiring about a facility account statement
108		Inquiring about finished employment in a facility
109		Inquiring about the contractor's ongoing operations
110		Inquiring about deductions for exchangers

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	Entity	Service
111	Social Security	Reviewing the pensions payable to the beneficiary
112		Inquiring about vehicle data
113		Reviewing Car statement
114		Inquiring about the balance of workers abroad
115		Inquiring about payments for workers abroad
116		Inquiring facility cars
117		Inquiring about the insurance number
118		Inquiring about the last insurance period
119		Inquiring about the periods of participation in social insurance and the wages for each period
120		Inquiring about deductions for the insured
121		Inquiring about the basic data of the pension file
122		Inquiring about the disbursed pension
123		Inquiring about the establishment
124	Dar al-Ifta for Islamic advisory	Requesting for an advisory opinion from Dar al-Ifta
125	Unified Health Insurance	Registering of a new family for insurance
126	Agriculture	Obtaining technical approval for a livestock project
127		Requesting a permit for vegetable seedlings
128		Issuing licenses to operate poultry farms and hatcheries
129		Request to obtain operating licenses for animal production farms
130		Issuing a license to operate a production company
131		Replacement Approval Request Poultry Project

	Entity	Service
132	Agriculture	Requesting licenses for apiaries
133		Requesting a license to produce vegetable seedlings in a greenhouse
134		Requesting a license to produce strawberry seedlings in a greenhouse
135		Obtaining Fruit for personal consumption
136	Proactive Services	Obtaining Fruit for personal consumption
137		Recording traffic violations on a vehicle license
138		Record traffic violations on a driver's license
139		Driving traffic license expiration date
140		Expiry of the citizen's commercial registry license
		Vehicle license expiry date

Annex 5 Entities that have become tied to the 2G system.

1- Central Bank of Egypt

2- Nasser Social Bank

3- G2G Egypt Services Application

4- Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics

5- Central Agency for Organization and Administration

6- General Day in Ismailia Governorate

7- General Office of Aswan Governorate

8- General Office of Beheira Governorate

9- Cairo Governorate General Office

10- General Office of Minya Governorate

11- New Valley Governorate General Office

12- General Office of Port Said Governorate

13- Matrouh Governorate General Office

14- Government Insurance Fund

15- Public and Private Insurance Funds

16- National Council for Childhood and Motherhood

17- Cabinet Decision Support Center

18- Mashyakhet Al-Azhar Al-Sharif

19- Public Prosecution (Family Prosecution)

20- Public Prosecution (Traffic Prosecution)

21- General Authority for Adult Education

22- Ministry of Communications (General Post Authority)

23- Ministry of Investment (Investment Authority)

24- Ministry of Environment (EEAA)

25- Ministry of Commerce and Industry (General Authority for Industrial Development)

26- Ministry of Trade and Industry (Export Control Authority)

27- The Ministry of Education

28- Ministry of Education (Educational Building Authority)

29- Ministry of Social Solidarity (Solidarity and Dignity)

30- Ministry of Social Solidarity (Social Security Pension)

31- Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade (Commercial Registry)

32- Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade (Supply Database)

33- Ministry of Local Development (Localities Automation)

34- Ministry of Interior (General Administration of Information Technology)

35- Ministry of Agriculture (General Authority for Veterinary Services)

36- Ministry of Health (Specialized Medical Councils)

37- Ministry of Health (General Authority for Health Insurance)

38- Ministry of Health (Hepatitis C System)

39- Ministry of Health (System for Surveying and Treating Stunting, Obesity and Anemia)

40- Ministry of Health (Baby milk dispensing system)

41- Ministry of Health (Health office automation system)

42- Ministry of Finance (Government Electronic Certification Authority)

43- Ministry of Finance (General Tax Authority)

44- Ministry of Transport - General Office

45- Ministry of Transport (Maritime Transport Sector)

46- Ministry of Transport (Red Sea Ports Authority)

47- Ministry of Transport (Alexandria Port Authority)

48- Ministry of Transport (Damietta Port Authority)

Annex 6 Services that have been automated.

The number of mechanized services	Entity
Digital Egypt Project	140
sweeteners (General Court services + neighborhood services / centers / cities)	211
Forensic Medicine	1
General Department of Criminal Evidence Investigation	2
General Administration of Work Permits	4
Ministry of Health Portal Services	30
Health offices (registration of births and deaths)	2
Health Units (Central Vaccination System)	1
Nursing departments and nurseries	137
Patient entry and exit	2
Housing	10
The portal of the Ministry of Education and Technical Education	11
The portal of the Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade	9
Ministry of Transport portal	4
Ministry of Civil Aviation portal	7
The portal of the Ministry of Immigration and Egyptians Abroad	19
The portal of the Ministry of Electricity and Renewable Energy	12
Total	923

Annex 7 Technology Centers.

	Governorate		Developed Technology Center
1	Cairo	1	Maadi
		2	Heliopolis
		3	Misr El Adeema
		4	Al-Zaitoun
		5	West Nasr City
		6	Sayeda Zainab
		7	Al Khalifa
		8	Maasara
		9	Basatin
		10	Al Sahel
		11	Rod El Farag
		12	Sharabiya
		13	Shobra
		14	Wasat
		15	Gharb
		16	Bab El Shaariya
		17	Al Salam El Awal
		18	Zawiya Hamraa
		19	Matareya
		20	Nozha
		21	Helwan
		22	Azbakeya

	Governorate		Developed Technology Center
1	Cairo	23	Mansheyet Nasser
		24	Al Salam El Tany
		25	Nasr City St.
		26	Mokattam
		27	Almarg
		28	Ain Shams
		29	Abdeen
		30	Hadayek El Obaa
		31	Al Amireya
Total			31
2	Giza	32	Dokki
		33	Atfeeh
		34	Badrashin
		35	Al Saf
		36	Omraneya
		37	Al Wahat Al Bahareya
		38	Haram
		39	Warraq
		40	Bulaq Dakror
		41	Hay Shamal
		42	Abu Nomros
		43	Agouza

	Governorate		Developed Technology Center
2	Giza	44	Talbiya
		45	South Giza
		46	Kerdasa
		47	Ousim
		48	MansheyetQanater
Total			17
3	Qalubiya	49	Shubra El-Kheima
		50	Banha
		51	Toukh
		52	Shubra El-Kheima St.
		53	Kafr Shukr
		54	Qaha
		55	Al Khanka
		56	Al Qanater Al Khayriyah
		57	Qalyub
		58	Al Khosoos
Total			10
4	Alexandria	59	Wasat
		60	Al Montazah Al Awal
		61	Sharq
		62	Al Montazah Al Thani

	Governorate		Developed Technology Center
4	Alexandria	63	Burj Al Arab
		64	Al Gomrok
		65	Al Agami
Total			7
5	Suez	66	Faisal
		67	Suez
		68	Al Arbein
		69	Al-Janain
		70	Ataqa
Total			5
6	Al Ismailia	71	Ismailia 1
		72	Ismailia 2
		73	Ismailia 3
		74	East Qantara
		75	West Qantara
		76	El Tal El Kebir
		77	El Qasaseen
		78	Abu Sweir
		79	Fayar
Total			9
7	Al Minya	80	Malawy
		81	Minya
		82	Maghagha

	Governorate		Developed Technology Center
7	Al Minya	83	Bani Mazar
		84	Samalout
		85	Deir Mawas
		86	El Adwa
		87	Matai
		88	Abu Qurqas
Total			9
8	Red Sea	89	Safaga
		90	Al Qusair
		91	Hurghada
		92	Ras Gharib
		93	Shamal
		94	Shalateen
		95	Marsa Alam
		96	Ganoub
Total			8
9	Port Said	97	Sharq
		98	El Zohour
		99	Dawahy
		100	El Manakhy
		101	Hay Ganoub
		102	Port Fouad
		103	El Arab
Total			7

	Governorate		Developed Technology Center
10	Luxor	104	El Todd
		105	El Bayadiya
		106	El Qarna
		107	El Zinnia
		108	Armant
		109	Asna
		110	Madinet Luxor
Total			7
11	South Sinai	111	Nuweiba
		112	Dahab
		113	Saint Catherine
		114	Abordis
		115	Abu Zenima
		116	Sharm El-Sheikh
		117	Taba
		118	Ras Sidr
		119	El Torr
Total			9
12	Qena	120	Deshna
		121	Faqat
		122	Abu Tesht
		123	Farshout

	Governorate		Developed Technology Center
12	Qena	124	Qena
		125	El Waf
		126	Nag Hammadi
		127	Qos
		128	Naqada
Total			9
13	Assiut	129	Sahel Seihy
		130	El Ghanyem
		131	Dayrut
		132	Qusiyah
		133	Satfa
		134	El Fateh
		135	Sharq
		136	Gharb
		137	Madinet Assiut
		138	Ebonob
		139	Badari
		140	Manfalout
		141	Abu Tig
Total			13
14	Fayoum	142	Ista
		143	Sonores

	Governorate		Developed Technology Center
14	Fayoum	144	Tamiya
		145	Yusuf El Sadeeq
		146	Fayoum
Total			5
15	Sohag	147	East Sohag
		148	Tama
		149	El Balelina
		150	West Sohag
		151	El Maragha
		152	Saqatala
		153	Dar El Salam
		154	El Kawthar
		155	Juhayna
		156	Sohag
		157	Tahta
		158	Akhmim
		159	El Monshaa
		160	Jerja
Total			14
16	New Valley	161	Kharga
		162	Dakhla
		163	Farafra

	Governorate		Developed Technology Center
16	New Valley	164	Baris
		165	Balat
Total			5
17	Beheira	166	Wadi Natrun
		167	Kafr Al-Dawwar
		168	El Delengat
		169	Shubra Kheit
		170	Abu Hummus
		171	Damanhour
		172	Itai El Baroud
		173	Edko
		174	Rahmaniyah
		175	Rashid
		176	Hosh Issa
		177	Abu al-Matamir
		178	Mahmoudiyah
		179	Kom Hamada
Total			14
18	Aswan	180	Aswan
		181	Nasr El Nuba
		182	Kom Ombo
		183	Edfu

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	Governorate		Developed Technology Center
18	Aswan	184	Daraw
		185	El Radesia
		186	Kalabsha
		187	El Boslia
		188	Abu Simbel
		189	El Sabaaiya
Total			10
19	Beni Suef	190	Nasser
		191	Biya
		192	Samsta
		193	El Fashn
		194	El Wasati
		195	Madinet Bani Suef
		196	Ahnasiya
Total			7
20	Monufia	197	Ashmoun
		198	Talla
		199	Gharb Shebin El-Kom
		200	Sharq Shebin El-Koum
		201	Mm Shebin El-Koum
		202	Quesna
		203	El Shohada

	Governorate		Developed Technology Center
20	Monufia	204	El Bagour
		205	Menouf
		206	Sers Layan
		207	Berket El Sabea
Total			11
21	North Sinai	208	Arish
Total			1
22	Gharbiya	209	Kafr El Zayat
		210	Qatoor
		211	Samanoud
		212	El Santa
		213	Basyoun
		214	Mahalla 2
		215	Tanta 1
		216	Tanta 2
		217	Zefti
		218	Mahalla 1
Total			10
23	Matrouh	219	Marsa Matrouh
		220	Salloum
		221	El Negeela

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	Governorate		Developed Technology Center
23	Matrouh	222	El Dabaa
		223	El Alamein
		224	Sidi Barany
		225	Siwa
		226	El Hamam
Total			8
24	Dakahliya	227	Gharb El Mansoura
		228	Talkha
		229	Mit Ghamr
		230	Belqas
		231	El Manzeleya
		232	Sharq El Mansoura
		233	Aga
		234	Dikrens
		235	El Kordi
		236	Beni Ebeid
		237	Mahalla Dimna
		238	Nabrouh
		239	Sherbein
		240	El Matariya
		241	Meet Salsil

	Governorate		Developed Technology Center
24	Dakahliya	242	Moniyat Al-Nasr
		243	Sinbillawain
		244	El Gamaleya
		245	Mansoura
		246	Gamasa
		247	Tammy Al-Ameed
Total			21
25	Sharqiya	248	Zagazig
		249	El Qanayat
		250	El Qareen
		251	Derib Negm
		252	Faqous
		253	El Ibrahimya
		254	AwladSaqr
		255	El Husseiniya
		256	San El Haggar
		257	Kafr Saqr
		258	Abu Kabir
		259	Monyat El Qamh
		260	Abu Hammad
		261	Hehya

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	Governorate		Developed Technology Center
25	Sharqiya	262	Mansheya Abu Omar
		263	Zagazig 2
		264	Belbeis
		265	Zagazig 1
		266	Mashtoul El Souq
Total			19
26	Damietta	267	Farscore
		268	El Zarqaa
		269	Kafr El Bateekh
		270	Ras El Bar
		271	Meet Ob Ghalib
		272	Kafr Saad
		273	El Rawda
Total			7
27	Kafr El Sheikh	274	Biyala
		275	El Hamoul
		276	Desouq
		277	Baltim
		278	Riyadh
		279	Qaleen
		280	Fouh

	Governorate		Developed Technology Center
		281	Sidi Salem
		282	Kafr El-Sheikh
		283	Burullus Tower
		284	Sidi Ghazi
		285	Mutubas
		286	Masyaf Baltim
Total			13

Annex 8 Websites of Ministries, Governorates, and Universities.

Ministries		
	Entity	Website
1	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology	https://mcit.gov.eg/ar
2	Ministry of Housing, Utilities and Urban Communities	http://www.mhuc.gov.eg/
3	Ministry of Military Production	https://www.momp.gov.eg/
4	Ministry of Endowments	http://ar.awkafonline.com/
5	Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Wealth	https://www.petroleum.gov.eg/ar-eg/Pages/HomePage.aspx
6	The Ministry of Environment	http://www.eeaa.gov.eg/
7	Ministry of Trade and Industry	http://www.mti.gov.eg/Arabic/Pages/default.aspx
8	The Ministry of Planning	https://mped.gov.eg/
9	The Ministry of Education	http://moe.gov.eg/Pages/moe-homepage.aspx
10	The Ministry of Social Solidarity	https://www.moss.gov.eg/ar-eg/Pages/default.aspx
11	Ministry of International Cooperation	https://www.moic.gov.eg/
12	Ministry of Higher Education	http://www.moe.gov.eg/Pages/moe-homepage.aspx
13	Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade	http://www.msit.gov.eg/
14	Ministry of Local Development	https://www.mld.gov.eg/
15	Ministry of Culture	http://www.moc.gov.eg/ar/home/
16	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	http://www.mfa.gov.eg/
17	Ministry of Interior Affairs	https://moi.gov.eg/home/contact
18	Ministry of State for Immigration and Egyptians Abroad	http://www.emigration.gov.eg/DefaultAr/Pages/default.aspx
19	Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities	http://www.antiquities.gov.eg/DefaultAr/Pages/default.aspx
20	Ministry of Youth and Sports	https://www.emys.gov.eg/intro/

Ministries		
	Entity	Website
21	Ministry of Health and Population	http://www.mohp.gov.eg/
22	Ministry of Civil Aviation	http://www.civilaviation.gov.eg/
23	Ministry of Justice	http://www.jp.gov.eg/
24	Ministry of Manpower	http://www.manpower.gov.eg/
25	Ministry of Electricity and Renewable Energy	http://www.moee.gov.eg/test_new/home.aspx
26	Ministry of Finance	http://www.mof.gov.eg/Arabic/Pages/Home.aspx
27	Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation	/https://www.mwri.gov.eg
28	Ministry of Public Business Sector	http://www.mpbs.gov.eg/Arabic/Pages/default.aspx
Governorates		
1	Alexandria	http://www.alexandria.gov.eg/mainhome.aspx
2	Ismailia	http://www.ismailia.gov.eg/Pages/default.aspx
3	Aswan	http://aswan.gov.eg/default.aspx
4	Assiut	http://assiut.gov.eg/
5	Luxor	http://luxor.gov.eg/default.aspx
6	The Red Sea	http://www.redsea.gov.eg/Default.aspx
7	Beheira	http://www.behera.gov.eg
8	Beni Sweif	http://www.benisuef.gov.eg/Default.aspx
9	Port Said	http://www.portsaid.gov.eg/default.aspx
10	South Sinai	http://www.southsinai.gov.eg/default.aspx
11	Giza	http://www.giza.gov.eg/Default.aspx
12	Dakahlia	http://www.dakahliya.gov.eg/SitePages/CitizensHomePage.aspx

Governorates		
13	Damietta	http://www.domyat.gov.eg/
14	Sohag	http://www.sohag.gov.eg/default.aspx
15	Suez	http://www.suez.gov.eg/Pages/default.aspx
16	Sharqia	http://www.sharkia.gov.eg/default.aspx
17	North Sinai	http://www.northsinai.gov.eg/home.aspx
18	Gharbia	http://gharbeia.gov.eg/Pages/default.aspx
19	Fayoum	http://www.fayoum.gov.eg/default.aspx
20	Cairo	http://www.cairo.gov.eg/ar/pages/default.aspx
21	Qalyubia	http://www.qaliobia.gov.eg/SitePages/CitizensHomePage.aspx
22	Qena	http://www.qena.gov.eg/Default.aspx
23	Kafr El-Sheikh	http://www.kafrelsheikh.gov.eg/SitePages/default.aspx
24	Matrouh	http://www.matrouh.gov.eg/
25	Menoufia	http://www.monofeya.gov.eg/default.aspx
26	Minya	http://www.minia.gov.eg/default.aspx#gsc.tab=.
27	New Valley	http://newvalley.gov.eg/Pages/default.aspx
Universities		
1	Sadat Academy for Administrative Sciences	http://sams.edu.eg/
2	Aswan University	https://aswu.edu.eg/
3	Assiut University	http://www.aun.edu.eg/arabic/
4	Al Azhar university	http://www.azhar.edu.eg/
5	Alexandria University	https://alexu.edu.eg/index.php/ar/

Universities		
6	Luxor University	http://www.luxor.edu.eg/
7	Zagazig University	http://www.zu.edu.eg/
٨	Suez University	http://suezuni.edu.eg/su/index.php/ar/
٩	Fayoum University	http://www.fayoum.edu.eg/
١٠	Cairo University	https://cu.edu.eg/ar/Home
١١	Mansoura University	https://www.mans.edu.eg/
12	al-manoufia University	https://www.menofia.edu.eg/Home/ar
13	Minia University	https://www.minia.edu.eg/Minia/
14	New Valley University	http://www.nv.aun.edu.eg/
15	Banha university	https://bu.edu.eg/
16	Beni Suef University	https://www.bsu.edu.eg/
17	Port Said University	http://psu.edu.eg/
18	Helwan University	http://www.helwan.edu.eg/
19	Damanhour University	http://www.damanhour.edu.eg/pages/default.aspx
20	Damietta University	http://www.du.edu.eg/
٢١	Sohag University	https://www.sohag-univ.edu.eg/
22	Tanta University	https://www.tanta.edu.eg/
23	Ain-Shams University	http://www.asu.edu.eg/ar
24	Suez Canal University	http://suez.edu.eg/ar/

Universities		
27	Kafr El Sheikh University	http://www.kfs.edu.eg/
28	Sadat City University	http://www.usc.edu.eg/
29	Matrouh University	http://www.mau.edu.eg/#/

Annex 9 Anti-Corruption Laws Issued During the Strategy Years.

1- Law No. 146 of 2019 amending some provisions of the law establishing economic courts promulgated by Law No. 120 of 2008.

2- Law No. 1 of 2020 amending some provisions of Law No. 17 of 2019 regarding reconciliation of some building violations and legalizing their conditions.

3- Law No. 3 of 2020 amending some provisions of Law No. 144 of 2006 regulating the demolition of buildings and structures that are not in danger of collapse and the preservation of architectural heritage.

4- Law No. 4 of 2020 amending some provisions of a law regarding the public agencies and corporations, promulgated by Law No. 97 of 1983.

5- Law No. 16 of 2020 renewing Law No. 79 of 2016 regarding ending tax disputes and amending some provisions of the Income Tax Law promulgated by Law No. 91 of 2005.

6- Law No. 17 of 2020 amending some provisions of the Anti-Money Laundering Law promulgated by Law No. 80 of 2002 (replacement of Article 1 / Clause A), and Articles 14, 16 bis expanding the definition of funds to conform to international standards, and Law No. 154 of 2022 amending some Provisions of the Anti-Money Laundering Law.

7- Law No. 20 of 2020 amending some provisions of the Antiquities Protection Law promulgated by Law No. 117 of 1983 (Determining additional protection for antiquities and toughening penalties).

8- Law No. 143 of 2020 amending some provisions of the Central Depository and Registry of Securities Law and Law No. 93 of 2000.

9- Law No. 149 of 2020 promulgating the Law Regulating Missions, Grants and Leaves.

10- Law No. 151 of 2020 issuing the Personal Data Protection Law.

11- Law No. 152 of 2020 issuing the Small, Medium and Micro Enterprise Development Law.

12- Law No. 171 of 2020 amending some provisions of Law No. 1 of 2019 establishing the Fund for Innovators and Geniuses.

13- Law No. 177 of 2020 amending some provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure promulgated by Law No. 150 of 1950 (adding Article 113 bis, which includes the prohibition of disclosing the data of the victim in honor crimes).

14- Law No. 185 of 2020 amending some provisions of the Public Business Sector Companies Law promulgated by Law No. 203 of 1991.

15- Law No. 186 of 2020 amending some provisions of Law No. 114 of 1946 regulating the Real Estate Registration Office (adding Article 35 bis to make use of the binding force of the final provisions and to regulate their effect in the Registration and Authentication Office).

16- Law No. 187 of 2020 amending some provisions of Law No. 10 of 1990 regarding the expropriation of real estate for the public benefit .

17- Law No. 188 of 2020 amending some provisions of the Law Regulating Contracts Concluded by Public Entities promulgated by Law No. 182 of 2018.

18- Law No. 191 of 2020 amending some provisions of the Civil and Commercial Procedures Law promulgated by Law No. 13 of 1968 (replacing the text of the second paragraph of Article 42, and some phrases wherever they appear in some articles by raising the quorum for the jurisdiction of the courts.

19- Law No. 194 of 2020 promulgating the Central Bank and Banking System Law.

20- Law No. 197 of 2020 amending some provisions of Law No. 177 of 2017 establishing the Sovereign Fund of Egypt for Investment and Development.

21- Law No. 205 of 2020 regarding combating exam breaches .

22- Law No. 206 of 2020 issuing the Unified Tax Procedures Law .

23- Law No. 207 of 2020 issuing the Customs Law .

24- Law No. 209 of 2020 promulgating the law reorganizing the Egyptian Endowments Authority .

25- Law No. 24 of 2022 amending some provisions of Law No. 232 of 1989 regarding ship safety .

26- Law No. 197 of 2020 amending some provisions of Law No.177 of 2018 establishing the Sovereign Fund of Egypt.

27- Law No. 139 of 2021 establishing the Medical Emergency Response Fund.

28- Law No. 145 of 2021 establishing the Endowment Charity Fund.

29- Law No. 5 of 2022 regulating and developing the use of financial technology in non-banking financial activities.

30- Law No. 6 of 2022 promulgating the Unified Public Finance Law, which obligated all public authorities to fully implement the program and performance budget within 4 years of the law becoming effective.

31- Law No. 19 of 2022 promulgating the law establishing the Tourism and Antiquities Support Fund.

32- Law No. 22 of 2022 amending some provisions of the Law on Combating Illegal Immigration and Smuggling of Migrants promulgated by Law No. 82 of 2016.

Annex 10 Automation of Judicial Work Systems.

1- Law Enforcement (Electronic Criminal Litigation):

The purpose of this application is to govern criminal litigation procedures with speedy completion of cases and execution of judgments.

• Law Enforcement in Misdemeanors Courts:

• This system was first applied in June 2020 in the governorate of Port Said and is now applied in the seven governorates covered in the first and second phases, namely (Cairo (New Cairo Court) - Giza (North Giza Court) - Alexandria (East and West Alexandria Courts) - Marsa Matrouh - Ismailia - Suez - Port Said).

This includes number of (8) trial courts (100) chambers for district misdemeanor and appeals, they hold 209 hearings per week.

• Hundred sixty-seven (167) judges, 194 data entry clerks, and 24 court system administrators were trained in these governorates.

The number of cases handled by the system reached 709,282.

Work will be carried out in the rest of the governorates as soon as the information infrastructure work is completed with the knowledge of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, according to the state's plan.

• Since the beginning of the operation, 25 major versions of the application have been launched, including additions and improvements, to raise the efficiency of the system.

• The electronic signature has been activated in this system, and, currently, there are 26 departments using electronic signature in three trial courts (Suez, East Alexandria and Matrouh Elementary).

• Three front offices were operated to serve the parties of the criminal prosecution in Port Said, Ismailia and Suez Courts of First Instance.

- Law enforcement in criminal courts:

- A program was prepared for the automation of criminal courts, and was examined through a pilot run on 01/11/2021 in one chamber in the Ismailia Court of Appeal.

- It was published in the Ismailia Court of Appeal (in chambers 4, 3, 2, Ismailia felonies, 2.1 Port Said felonies, and 4.3 Suez felonies) and in the Cairo Court of Appeal (in circuit 11 South Shorouk felonies, and 10 Giza felonies) and in the Court of Appeals Alexandria Appeal (in districts 34 Alexandria felonies, and 2.1 Marsa Matrouh felonies).

- Forty-eight (48) criminal court judges and 44 employees were trained on the program.

The number of cases handled by the system reached 820.

- The work of the company executing the law enforcement project in the criminal courts was discussed, reviewed, and followed up (making some amendments after the trial run, registration of requests and grievances, cases returned to felonies, returned from the Court of Cassation cases combined and copies - registration of decisions and judgments - amendment of the judgment filing screen).

2- Considering the renewal of remote detention:

The Ministry of Justice launched a project for accused persons held in pre-trial detention in public and central prisons to appear remotely before the court to consider the renewal of pre-trial detention, in cooperation with the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, and it began with the Appeal Courts of Misdemeanors and Misdemeanors held in the chamber, as of 10/18/2020.

- The project is implemented through closed and secured television networks between courts and prisons, so that the courtrooms in which the procedures for renewing the detention of pretrial detainees are considered are connected to rooms designated for public and central prisons and the places where the accused are held in pretrial detention.

The project achieves several objectives:

1 - Judicial objective: regular work in the hearings for the renewal of detention, without delay due to the non-attendance of the imprisoned on the specified dates.

2- A security objective: to reduce the risk of transferring detainees from their places of detention to the competent courts.

3- An economic objective: It represented extensive saving in the expenses of transporting the accused from their places of detention to the court. since, the pre-trial detainees were moved daily from 236 general and central prisons and places of detention to the headquarters of the competent courts throughout the Republic, to review the procedures for renewing their detention, an average of about 1,000 movements per day.

4- A health and preventive objective: In light of the second wave of the Covid-19 pandemic, and to reduce the contact of detainees in pre-trial detention with others during their transfer to court and return to places of detention.

- The operation of the service has been completed in all courts of first instance in all governorates of the Republic and in six courts of appeal.

- The number of cases heard through the system before the courts of misdemeanors and appeals reached 179,658.

- The number of defendants who were brought through the system before thecourts of misdemeanors and appeals reached 209,415.

The system was used in criminal courts in Cairo, Alexandria, Tanta, Mansoura, Ismailia, Beni Suef, Assiut, and Qena.

** Organizing and managing hearings for reviewing procedures of remote detention renewal

To complement the Ministry of Justice's plan to rely on artificial intelligence in the management of the justice system, and its quest to integrate the technical solutions that it has adopted in developing work mechanisms within the courts, the Ministry of Justice has started the pilot phase of the project to organize and manage hearings for remote detention renewal. Implemented in cooperation with the Ministry of Communications and Information

Technology, the project to conduct the hearings for detention renewal remotely was launched in the North Cairo Courts of First Instance, South Cairo First Instance, Helwan Elementary, and New Cairo Court of First Instance. The project through which artificial intelligence is used to manage the dates for the conduct of hearings on renewal of detention, achieves electronic inclusion of all elements of the system for reviewing the procedures for the renewal of detention remotely in a manner that prevents overlapping the dates of these hearings.

3- Electronic civil litigation:

• The first stage: lawsuit remote filing:

- It started on 5/8/2020 and is currently applied in 19 trial courts and chambers and 25 district courts.

It is expected that the service will be applied in the rest of the automated trial and appeal courts by the end of 2022, in the event that civil works and networks for non-automated courts are completed.

• The second stage: an integrated system for automating the service of process for remote hearings:

- The first pilot program has been completely prepared.

- The pilot version of the first edition of the automated service of process for remote hearings has been disseminated to 38 trial courts can be linked to the Judicial Information Center,.

- The officials of the automated system were trained in the courts the automated summary courts.

• The third stage: automating all stages of the proceedings before the court:

- A new program for the digitization of civil courts was developed according to the protocol signed with the Ministry of Communications.

The first and second parts of the first version of the program and their modifications have been completed and went through a pilot run at the Judicial Information Center.

- A trial version of the first and second parts of the first version of the program was run at the South Cairo Court of First Instance, and new cases (full and partial) continued to be registered on the program.

- The trial version of the third part of the first issue (Case Circulation) was downloaded at the Judicial Information Center, and judges, secretaries and employees were trained on it in preparation for its operation at the South Cairo Court.

- A document describing the fourth part of the first edition (issuance of judgments - images and certificates) has been prepared.

- Four modified versions of the first and second parts of the first version of the program have been released.

4- Remote litigation in economic courts:

Through its vision for the digital transformation of litigation procedures, the Ministry of Justice worked to apply the legislative amendments related to the proceedings before the economic courts. This is a complete system that includes all litigation procedures from the filing of the lawsuit until the issuance of judgments:

- The remote litigation system (from the filing until the issuance of the judgment, as well as its appeal) was launched on 2/10/2021.

The number of courts launched by the system: Eight economic courts representing all courts at the level of the Republic.

- Number of rooms that have been equipped with means of visual communication: 26.

- The number of judges who use the system and have electronic signatures provided to them: 272 judges.

- Number of employees: 787.

The system operates through 1,050 computers, and 300 personal computers, in addition to the servers necessary to operate the system.

5- Automation of the administrative work of civil lawsuit files:

This application is managed through front offices equipped with a system through which the role, sessions and court departments can be determined in an automated way, and through which case data is recorded and documents are scanned.

This system (the unified system) has been in operation since 2015 (along with the previous systems). The currently enabled system has been applied in 226 courts (including 187 courts operating the unified system and 39 courts operating previous systems) out of a total of 402 courts of appeal and the courts of first instance (and the commissions and divisions affiliated to them). It provides information services, and access obtaining copies of judgments and testimonies from cases.

The non-automated courts were inspected to establish front offices in March 2020, and the Courts Buildings Fund and Courts of First Instance were addressed to start implementation. A front office (civil works) was implemented in 89 sites (147 courts), 39 of which were sites where the information network was installed. Work is underway to establish a front office in 12 locations, under the supervision of the Courts Buildings Fund.

6- Electronic archive:

This system achieves several advantages, the most important of which are retrieval of required statements quickly and easily, speedy implementation of court decisions and information requests, while maintaining the integrity of papers and the permanent preservation of information.

Case files in all civil courts have been archived as follows:

- The economic courts have completed their archiving (approximately five million papers).

Completing 100% archiving of the South Cairo Court of First Instance and its subsidiary courts.

- Starting to archive North Cairo Court of First Instance cases, as 184,366 cases (18.7 million papers) were archived, and 8,000 partial cases (466,937 papers).

- Total cases of Helwan Court of First Instance were fully archived, and 1,328 partial cases (65,361 papers) were archived.

Completing the archiving of North Sinai Court of First Instance cases.

The goal of archiving all civil cases adjudicated at the level of all courts of the Republic, and their number exceeds 2 billion papers.

- As for the project of archiving the files of the sectors of the Ministry: the scanning process was carried out for 50.5 million papers out of an expected total of 52 million papers (97%).

7- System for data collection from trial and economic courts:

The Ministry of Justice implemented this project to determine the average time taken to perform judicial procedures in order to reduce the time spent in hearing cases This was done in an effort to develop judicial and administrative work in primary and economic courts and to provide their services in the shortest time and with the lowest cost according to modern performance measurement systems that depend on the presence of detailed and accurate data. Data is collected in a unified manner from all courts to follow up on the performance, which allows decision-makers to determine the quality of work performance in the courts and to make a comparison between the performance of the different courts. The Minister of Justice issued Order No. 241 of 2021 regarding data collection and the issuance of statistical reports from the courts. The decision is to establish an "electronic statistics analysis program for the performance of courts" that relies on modern technologies through which data can be collected and periodic reports issued, including reports on reducing the time taken to adjudicate cases. These reports are published on the website of the Ministry of Justice in application of disclosure, advertising and transparency standards.

The program has been run in a number of courts of first instance, and its operation has resulted in the issuance of statistical reports, and it is being circulated to all courts of the Republic in a phased manner to achieve its objectives, including reducing the time taken to resolve cases.

It is worth noting that the program was used in the economic courts as well, until the litigation system was completed after the digital transformation of the economic courts, so it used another system and program for the economic courts.

8- Digitizing the financial disclosure statements for those moving to the administrative capital

- The project was fully implemented as the Ministry of Justice launched, on January 1, 2022, a system for submitting financial disclosure statements remotely for the staff moving to the new administrative capital. The number of employees committed to submitting statements this year reached about 4,100 employees. The headquarters of the project's profit management was linked to the Ministry of Justice and to the headquarters of the Council of Ministers, as well as the headquarters of all ministries moving to the administrative capital. This was done through secure networks that allow the transfer of data on financial disclosure statements for employees remotely without the need to transfer these statements, which was in paper form, from their workplaces to the Income Department. Financial disclosure data has been entered into the new system for a number of 2,162 employees, until 31/5/2022.

9- Other projects carried out in cooperation with the National Company for Advanced Industrial and Integrated Strategic Printing Solution

As part of the digital transformation process of the Ministry of Justice, its affiliates and the courts, and to enhance confidence in the papers issued by it and its affiliates by protecting them from attempts of forgery and facilitating their access to them, the Ministry of Justice implemented a number of projects in cooperation with the National Company for Advanced Industrial and Integrated Strategic Printing Solution that directly contribute to efforts to combat corruption, including: -

• The first project: the project of securing and digitizing documents (court documents, real estate registry documents)

- The project aims to modernize the documents issued by the Ministry of Justice and convert them into secure and smart documents. Each document contains 10 security features that prevents it from being copied or replicated. All the documents of the real estate registration office and the first and partial courts have been issued in all governorates of the Republic.

- In the context of securing the documentary system of the work cycle in the Illicit Gains Authority, ensuring that it is free from manipulation or any illegal interference through change, modification or fabrication, a cooperation protocol has been concluded with the Center for Secured Documents. for the Center to provide the Illicit Gains Authority with documents secured with watermarks, security features, serial numbers, and barcodes. These documents are used in the issuance of certificates and statements issued by the Illicit Gains Authority, as well as reconciliation records, whether in crimes of illicit gain or crimes of aggression against public money, in addition to financial disclosure statements that have already begun to be printed on the secured documents and their circulation.

• The second project: remote issuance of certificates

- The project provides the possibility to obtain certificates issued by all trial and economic courts through technological units (machines) that are applied in courts, ministries, professional syndicates, sports clubs, and other gathering places). The time for obtaining a certificate is shortened from 45 minutes to 5 minutes.

- The number of types of certificates issued by the units: 67 types of certificates from eight economic courts, and one type form 15 trial courts (North Cairo Court of First Instance, South Cairo Court of First Instance, North Giza Court of First Instance, South Giza Court of First Instance, New Cairo Court of First Instance, Ismailia Court of First Instance, Port Said Court of First Instance, Suez Court of First Instance, East Alexandria Court of First Instance, West Alexandria Court of First Instance, West Tanta Court of First Instance, Beni Suef Court of First Instance, Shebin El-Koum Court of First Instance, North Sinai Court of First Instance, North Zagazig Court of First Instance.

- Twenty-three (23) machines for remote issuance of certificates were disseminated to (23) headquarters (19) in court headquarters, and three units in Banque Misr branches in Cairo, Luxor and Hurghada, and a unit in City Stars Mall.

- As of 12/19/2021, all units work 24 hours a day, eliminating the human role in the unit's work, and relying on artificial intelligence to search for, retrieve and transfer data, except in cases of issuing bankruptcy certificates.

Internal networks were installed in three courts, and it was agreed with the complex to

operate their certification units at the end of June, which are the courts (North of Mansoura, Zagazig, Heyha), which are the courts postponed from March due to the recent halt in the import process, as decided by Messrs. Complex officials

• The third project: audio-to-text conversion:

- On 4/9/2021, the Ministry of Justice started the pilot phase of the project to automate hearing minutes and convert audio into written text, a project that is being implemented in cooperation with the National Company for Advanced Industrial and Integrated Strategic Solutions (NASPS) Complex.The pilot phase was launched in the remote hearings for the renewal of detention at the new Cairo Court, in preparation for circulating it to all courts.

- The project is based on the use of artificial intelligence in the litigation system, through programs that transform all the dialogue that takes place in the hearing room, such as lawyers' oral pleadings, their requests and judges' decisions, to a written document that is printed at the end of the hearing to be signed by the judge and the session secretary in accordance with the law.

- His Excellency the Minister of Justice issued Decision No. (8901) dated 20/12/2021, regarding regulating the use of this system, as of 1/1/2022.

- The system has been applied in the rooms for considerations on remote detention renewal, in New Cairo Court, South Cairo Court, Tora Police Trustees Institute Court, and Cairo Economic Court (one room) that hear economic and criminal cases.

10- Developing the work of the Administrative Prosecution Authority:

The cooperation protocol between the Administrative Prosecution Authority and the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology was renewed on April 15, 2020, with the aim of regulating the judicial work of the Administrative Prosecution for the receipt of reports and complaints through the electronic registration and investigation of cases until the verdict is issued by the Disciplinary Court.

- The system was applied in all rooms for remote hearings, in 23 rooms linked to 14 trial and district courts, where 17,695 electronic records were edited through the new system until

31/5/2022.

11- Launching the Public Prosecution's strategy for digital transformation, "a journey of giving and advancement for the sake of prompt justice."

The Public Prosecution has prepared a strategy for digital transformation, in which it has specified five areas. The areas for achieving the main strategic objective, namely: leadership and management; awareness; ability and capabilities; innovation and creativity; technology.

The Public Prosecution also defined policies and mechanisms for action in the five areas and set a timetable for the implementation of this strategy for a maximum of three years, determining the policies, plans and executive programs over three time periods, all starting from the launch of the strategy. and ending, on the short term, in September 2022; on the medium term, in September 2023 and, on the long term, in September 2024.

Perhaps the most prominent results of the digital transformation are the following:

• The Electronic Criminal Justice Program: On Wednesday, March 11, 2020, the Attorney General approved the application of the electronic criminal justice program in all the prosecution offices of the Republic. This program includes all investigations conducted by the Public Prosecution and the decisions related to them and the way to deal with them, and allow the Attorney General and the leaders of the Public Prosecution to follow up the progress of those investigations simultaneously, as well as providing official copies of them to those concerned.

The Public Prosecutor also ordered that felony cases be sent to the courts of appeal - according to their respective jurisdiction - and attached to each felony is a CD containing all its documents, the order for its referral, a list of the statements of witnesses and the evidence. This enables the concerned parties to obtain electronic copies instead of spending a lot on copying them on paper.The Public Prosecutor - as part of its activation of the digital transformation policy for law enforcement - is on the way to adopting a number of electronic programs, applications and systems that provide easy and accessible electronic services to citizens in a secure and efficient manner. The Public Prosecutor succeeded in digitizing the judicial work within the prosecutions by dealing with police records and investigations by the prosecution through the electronic criminal justice system.

• Electronic Petitions System: These services allow the concerned parties or their agents to submit petitions electronically to the Technical Office of the Attorney General inside or outside the Arab Republic of Egypt, knowing that payment for this service is made by bank credit cards or government advantage cards. The petitioner is prohibited to send text messages via his phone or via his e-mail of the outcome of the petition without the need to go to the headquarters of the Public Prosecution. They can, through the service of following up on electronic petitions through the official website of the Public Prosecution, inquire about the status of the petition at any time.

Electronic Traffic Prosecutions Services: On Wednesday, March 25, 2020, the Prosecutor approved the launch of electronic traffic services at traffic prosecution offices at the level of the governorates of the Republic through the official website of the Public Prosecution www.ppo.gov.eg; These services are provided electronically. These electronic services came as follows:

First: An electronic inquiry service about the values of traffic violations due on upgraded driving licenses or vehicles, which allows you to inquire about it at any time throughout the day.

Second: The service of complaint against the values of traffic violations, which allows complaining against these values remotely without the need to go to the headquarters of the total traffic prosecution offices and then notify the complainant of the result upon completion of the examination.

Third, the service of following-up complaints against the values of violations.

Fourth: Cash on Delivery Service, which allows requesting the issuance of certificates of violations remotelyby requesting their delivery by the Egyptian Post to the places of residence; and to pay the value in cash upon receipt.

Fifth: The electronic payment service using bank credit cards or the government "Meeza" card, which allows the possibility of extracting certificates of violations and paying the values remotely with these cards, and requesting their delivery with the knowledge of the National Postal Authority or Egypt Post to the places of residence.

• The front digital offices of the Public Prosecution Office: In the context of activating the "Public Prosecution" policy of digitally transforming its business, especially to facilitate its services provided to the public, since the beginning of the judicial year 2019, Counselor Hamada Al-Sawy has ordered the Attorney General to establish digital offices to provide prosecution services in general, including services for family prosecutions, electronically at the level of the Republic to facilitate the affairs of women and the family in society. The number of digital offices has reached 164.

The aim of these offices is to speed up the delivery of services in a decentralized manner, facilitate procedures for citizens, combat corruption in its various forms, and support human rights.

These digital offices also provide services related to family prosecutions such as: "guardianship over oneself" and "guardianship over money"; services represented in registering divorce cases, expenses, imprisonment, inheritance, and others; extracting personal status documents of all five types (marriage, divorce, review, ratification, milli); extracting official copies of judgments and their executive forms and inheritance notifications, as well as extracting all direct disbursement decisions issued by the Public Prosecution and exchange court decisions for persons lacking the legal capacity, partially or completely; and all decisions and judgments issued to appoint guardians and legal representatives for the the persons lacking the legal capacity, and other services related to family affairs. These services are provided in a decentralized manner, so that the citizen can obtain them from any digital office without being restricted to specific offices.

The Public Prosecution has also recently equipped cars to provide electronic services for the Public Prosecution, in coordination with the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development, to reach remote places and facilitate procedures for citizens.

• Department for Statements of cases of the Prosecutor's Technical Office:

The Department was established in order to communicate with various social media platforms to identify citizens and problems, as well as issuing various press releases on issues of public opinion.

- Establishment of money laundering prosecutions in the regional prosecution offices: they are specialized in investigating money laundering incidents related to predicate crimes and tracking their proceeds.

- Changing the name of the from the Prosecutor's Office for Financial and Commercial Affairs to the Prosecutor's Office for Economic and Money-Laundering Affairs: in order to keep pace with legislative developments that enhance the fight against corruption.

Annex 11 Electronic Judicial Services.

	Entity	Service
1	Documentation	Inquiring about the validity of an automated editor
2		General power of attorney for cases (in person)
3		An acknowledgment of cancellation (in person)
4		An acknowledgment that there are no amendments to the cadastral data (in person)
5		Drafting an official declaration (in person)
6		Notarized correction declaration (in person)
7		An official general power of attorney (in person)
8		Comprehensive official authorization (banks (general) (by himself)
9		Issuing a an authorization in marital matters (in person)
10		Write your release
11		Book an appointment
12		My automated transactions
13		Inquiries about the density of mechanized office branches
14		General Authorization (as)
15		Official Authorization (as)
16		Issuing a comprehensive official power of attorney (banks - general) (as)
17		A power of attorney in marital matters (as)
18		Acknowledgment of write-off (as)
19		Confirmation of correction of a notarized editor (as)
20		Acknowledgment that there are no modifications to the cadastral data (as)
21		Official acknowledgment (as)

	Entity	Service
22	Land Registry	Extracting a copy of a notarized contract
23		Extract an copy from a periodical book
24		Extracting an copy of a financial publication
25		Extract an copy from an art publication
26		Issuance of a real estate transaction certificate
27		Translation of a notarized contract
28	My Licenses	Inquiry about driving license violations
29		Complain about driving license violations
30		Payment of driving license fines
31		Paying another owner's driver's licenses fines
32	Courts	View all citizen lawsuits
33		Establishing a civil invitation
34		Register a lawyer
35		Update the lawyer's ID Card data
36		Inquiry about a suit roll
37		Inquiry about claim data
38		Inquiry about the occurrence of an appeal
39		Claims Inquiry

- In addition to the judicial services provided, which are now being provided electronically via the Digital Egypt platform remotely, the Ministry of Justice provides, through its website, services to citizens related to inquiring about the rolls of hearings, the status of cases, and inquiring about whether an appeal has taken place or not in different courts. The ministry provides services to judges and ministry workers through its website and smart phone applications to issue transfers, remote medical examinations, analyses and x-rays, and provide ,remote judicial inspection services (issuance of experience certificates, job progression, and leave balances)).by the same means, in order to govern procedures and, strive towards electronic communication, complete the transactions between the service requesting members and the concerned sectors in the Ministry, and provide a channel of communication between the Legal Departments Sector at the Ministry of Justice and the bodies subject to its jurisdiction through the same website.

- A number of measures have also been taken that facilitate the process of obtaining judicial and documentation services, other than mobile phone applications, as follows:
- Launching a one-stop shop in 29 notarization branches.
- A notarization branch was opened in the Technology Center in South Giza District.
- Establishing distinct notarization branches, including an office in City Stars Mall, Nasr City.
- The launch of a mobile notarization vehicle, the transactions which can be carried out by calling the phone number 01555559875 to book an appointment.
- Launching the "I want to make a power of attorney" application service via smart phones in 24 governorates.
- Providing some real estate registration and translation services through the website of the Real Estate Registration Authority www.rern.gov.eg

Annex 12: Studies Issued by the Research and Studies Center of the National Anti-Corruption Academy.

#	Research/Study Title
1	The effect of law enforcement on achieving the principle of deterrence for public officials
2	The possibility of achieving balance in the contractual relationship for the units leased from their owners to public legal persons
3	Crime of Bribery of Foreign Public Officials and Employees of International Institutions (Between Criminalization and Enforcement)
4	The best method for evaluating employees in organizations through human resource management
5	Integration mechanisms between the formal economy and the informal economy
6	The economic repercussions of the Russian-Ukrainian war globally and locally
7	The transformation of green tourism is an important gateway to achieving sustainable tourism

#	Research/Study Title
8	Benefiting from artificial intelligence technology in preventing and combating corruption in the Egyptian state
9	The positive impact of community integration programs on improving the quality of life for addiction recovery
10	Motivations and incentives and their impact on the satisfaction of the public employee in the administrative apparatus of the state (a case study of the Egyptian Ministry of Awqaf)
11	Analytical study on performance development at the Central Administration for Engineering Affairs in the Sheikhdom of Al-Azhar
12	Obstacles facing research centers at Al-Azhar University in the role assigned to them
13	The use of artificial intelligence applications in developing the work of the Administrative Control Authority between reality and hope
14	The role of green finance in financing sustainable and equitable development
15	The impact of the geological hazards of the Renaissance Dam on the downstream countries and the proposed vision for preserving Egyptian interests in the Nile Basin region.
16	Judicial competence of cyber law: a comparative study
17	Research on cyber security
18	The role of state agencies in the development of entrepreneurship
19	Configuration and use of information resources and a proposal for their development
20	Program for offering shares of state-owned or participating companies in the stock market
21	The role of the state in the field of government services and the study of the optimal method between providing services and being satisfied with control and governance
22	Digital and cryptocurrencies and their impact on the economy
23	The role of e-marketing in increasing the revenues of commercial banks
24	The impact of the success of digital transformation on maximizing financial resources and preventing corruption for the Egyptian state
25	A proposal to develop the preparation and implementation of the general budget using the Government Financial Information Management (GFMIS) in order to achieve the efficiency of public financial management
26	Adjusting the relationship between the citizen and real estate development companies
27	Cyber threats and securing critical information and infrastructure
28	Urban planning and strategic plans and their impact on Hayah Karima Initiative
29	Administrative control and its role in the comprehensive control of construction projects at the Ministry of Culture

#	Research/Study Title
30	The impact of the application of integrated logistics systems, multimodal transport, dry ports on the development and governance of the work cycle in Egyptian seaports
31	Build - Operate - Transfer " BOT " system for financing, managing and modernizing infrastructure projects
32	Activating comprehensive control over construction projects at the Ministry of Culture.
33	The role of internal audit units in managing corruption risks in the Egyptian state
34	A vision on the most prominent features of the Social Insurance and Pensions Law 148 of 2019
35	Corruption and information technology, separation or link"
36	Aspects of corruption in the customs system and its effects on the Egyptian economy
37	Educating students about the dangers of corruption in educational curricula as an essential step to prevent corruption and spread the values of integrity in Egypt
38	The role of digital transformation in the fight against corruption
39	The role of strategic management in improving the performance of the newly established internal control units in the state's administrative apparatus
40	The challenges of the Covid-19 virus and the most appropriate ways to confront them from a medical and societal perspective
41	Developing a system for issuing building permits to reduce the phenomenon of corruption in localities
42	Vertical real estate expansion and its impact on sustainable development
43	Responsibilities and duties of the person in charge of the public office from the perspective of Islamic law
44	The obligations of the taxpayer on value added tax, methods of appealing against it, and the consequences of the taxpayer's breach of his obligations
45	Money laundering crimes and their impact on the Egyptian economy
46	The importance of the role of mechanization in combating corruption in the local administration
47	Studying the differences between the Social Security and Pensions Law No. 148 of 2019 and previous insurance laws
48	The role of sovereign wealth funds in sustainable development and application to the Egyptian case
49	Complaints work system between the goals it achieves and the methods for developing them in the Administrative Control Authority
50	Challenges facing Egyptian customs in light of the economic stagnation and the increase in the volume of exemptions
51	The concept of governance and its role in reducing corruption in government agencies

#	Research/Study Title
52	The role of strategic management in improving the performance of the newly established internal control units in the state's administrative apparatus
53	Corruption aspects arising from the relationship of contracting companies affiliated to the public business sector with subcontractors and the proposed solutions
54	Foreign direct investment and developing countries: a case study on the Arab Republic of Egypt
55	The general framework for combating corruption and its impact on the Egyptian economy
56	Analyzing the relationship between internal marketing practices and job satisfaction and their implications for human resources performance "field research"
57	The role of leadership selection in reducing corruption in public organizations

Annex 13 Master's and Doctoral Theses Related to Combating Corruption Approved During the Strategy Years.

#	Research/Study Title
1	Thesis (PhD) - Cairo University. Faculty of Law. Department of Public Law, entitled Recovery of Assets Smuggled Abroad in the Light of the Provisions of Public International Law.
2	Thesis (PhD) - Port Said University - Faculty of Commerce - Department of Political Science and Public Administration, entitled Mechanisms to combat administrative and political corruption in Egypt - a case study of the Capital Market and Financial Supervision Authority during the period (1979-2012).
3	Thesis (PhD) - Alexandria University. Faculty of Law. Department of Criminal Law, entitled Criminal Protection of Witnesses, Whistleblowers and Experts: In Egyptian Law and International Conventions.
4	Thesis (PhD) - Ain Shams University. Faculty of Law. Criminal Law Department, Criminal Confrontation for Crimes of Assault on Public Funds: A Comparative Study.
5	Thesis (PhD) - Alexandria University. Faculty of Literature. Sociology Department, entitled Social Dimensions of Governance and Anti-Corruption: A prospective exploratory study for localities in Alexandria.
6	Thesis (PhD) - Assiut University. Faculty of Law. Department of Public Law, entitled Corruption in Business Contracting Contracts.
7	Master's thesis, Sadat University - Faculty of Commerce - entitled A proposed framework for the role of the auditor in the field of combating administrative corruption.
8	Thesis (Master's) - Benha University. Faculty of Commerce. Department of Business Administration, entitled "The availability of the elements of ethical leadership and its impact on reducing administrative corruption: An applied study on the Ministry of Higher Education in Iraq."

#	Research/Study Title
9	Thesis (Master's) - Helwan University. Faculty of Literature. Media Department, Frameworks for Dealing with Corruption Issues in Iraqi Newspapers and Public Attitudes towards them: A field and analytical study.
10	Thesis (PhD) - Alexandria University, Faculty of Agriculture, Rural Development Department, entitled Evaluation of the Government of Public Services in an Egyptian Village.
11	Thesis (Master's) - Minia University. College of Science House. Islamic Sharia Section, entitled Jurisprudence Provisions for Anti-Financial Corruption Procedures.
12	Thesis (PhD) - Tanta University. Faculty of Commerce. Economics department. Entitled: Analyzing the impact of corruption on social and economic development in developing countries: a comparative study.
13	Thesis (PhD) - Assiut University. Faculty of Law. Department of Public Finance and Economics, entitled Economic Corruption and its Impact on the State's General Budget: A Study in Positive Economics and Islamic Economy.
14	Thesis (PhD) - Benha University, Faculty of Law, Department of Commercial and Maritime Law, entitled The Role of the Principle of Transparency and Disclosure in Combating Financial Corruption in the Stock Market.
15	Thesis (PhD) - Cairo University - Faculty of Mass Communication - Department of Radio and Television, entitled TV coverage of the Egyptian state's anti-corruption policies and its relationship to responsible citizenship
16	Thesis (Master's) - Menoufia University. Faculty of Law. Department of Public International Law, entitled A study on anti-corruption mechanisms in light of the United Nations Convention against Corruption: an analytical and applied study
17	Thesis (Master's) - Benha University, Faculty of Education, Department of Fundamentals of Education, entitled The Role of Educational Institutions in Confronting the Phenomenon of Corruption and its Contributions to Achieving Social Reform.
18	Thesis (PhD) - Menoufia University. Faculty of Law. Department of Criminal Law, entitled Crimes of Financial Corruption in Islamic Jurisprudence and Positive Law: A Comparative Study.
19	Thesis (PhD) - Beni Suef University. Faculty of Physical Education. Department of Sports Administration and Recreation, entitled Suggested mechanisms to combat corruption in Egyptian sports institutions in light of the principles of governance.
20	Thesis (PhD) - Ain Shams University. Faculty of Law. Criminal Law Department, entitled Criminal Confrontation with Conflict of Interest: Objective Provisions and Procedural Aspects - A Comparative Study.
21	Thesis (Master's degree) - Alexandria University. Faculty of Law. Department of Criminal Law, entitled Money Laundering Crimes in Iraqi Law: A Comparative Study.
22	Thesis (PhD) - Assiut University. Faculty of Law. Public Law Department, entitled The Right to Information: A Comparative Study.
23	Thesis (Master's) - Port Said University. Faculty of Commerce. Department of Political Science and Public Administration, entitled Accounting Mechanisms in the Framework of the Anti-Corruption Strategy for the Development of Local Administration in Egypt (2011 AD to 2016 AD).

#	Research/Study Title
24	Thesis (Master's) - Mansoura University. Faculty of Commerce. Accounting Department, entitled A framework to increase the effectiveness of internal control to combat corruption in the government sector in the light of INTOSAI standards: a field study on Mansoura University.
25	(Master's thesis) - University of Alexandria, Faculty of Law, Department of Constitutional Law, entitled The Role of Parliament in Combating Corruption: A Comparative Study
26	Thesis (PhD) - Alexandria University. college of Literature. Sociology Department, entitled Mechanisms of Combating the Hidden Economy in Egyptian Society: A Sociological Analysis for the Period 2000-2015: Human Trafficking as a Model.
27	Thesis (PhD) - Ain Shams University. Faculty of Law. Department of Criminal Law, entitled The crime of profiteering, substantive and procedural provisions: a comparative study.
28	Thesis (PhD) - Cairo University. Faculty of Economics and Political Science. Department of Political Science, entitled The Impact of Political Factors on the Success of Anti-Corruption Policy: The Egyptian Case Study (2004-2011).
29	Thesis (PhD) - Ain Shams University. Faculty of Law. Department of Criminal Law, entitled Criminal Policy in the Face of Corruption: A Comparative Study.
30	Thesis (PhD) - Assiut University. Faculty of Literature. Department of Sociology, entitled Manifestations of Corruption and its Reflections on Economic Development: A Sociological Field Research.
31	Thesis (Master's) - Cairo University. Faculty of Media. Radio and Television Department, entitled "The relationship between the use of digital media and the attitude of Iraqi youth towards the role of the Iraqi government in combating economic corruption: a field study."
32	Thesis (PhD) - Ain Shams University. Faculty of Law. Criminal Law Section, titled "Criminal Procedures for the Recovery of Looted Funds Abroad."
33	Thesis (PhD) - Benha University. Faculty of Law. Department of Commercial Law, entitled The Role of Corporate Governance in Combating Corruption.
34	Thesis (PhD) - Menoufia University - Faculty of Law - Department of Criminal Law, titled Procedural aspects of combating corruption: (in light of the United Nations Convention against Corruption).
35	Thesis (PhD) - Menoufia University. Faculty of Law. Criminal Law Section, entitled Criminal Confrontation for Combating Money Laundering in the Light of the United Nations Convention against Corruption: A Comparative Study.
36	Thesis (PhD) - Ain Shams University. Faculty of Law. Department of Public Law, entitled Ways of Combating Administrative Corruption in Egyptian and Kuwaiti Law: A Comparative Study.
37	Thesis (Master's) - University of Alexandria, Faculty of Law, Department of Administrative Law, entitled The Role of Regulatory Bodies in Protecting the State's Public Funds: A Comparative Study.
38	Thesis (Master's) - University of Alexandria, Faculty of Law, Department of Economics and Public Finance, entitled Implications of bribery on economic development and its economic effects in the State of Kuwait.
39	Thesis (PhD) - University of Alexandria, Faculty of Law, Department of Criminal Law, entitled The Procedural System for Public Official Crimes: In the Light of Contemporary Criminal Policy Developments.

#	Research/Study Title
40	Thesis (PhD) - Menoufia University - Faculty of Education - Department of Foundations of Education, entitled Strengthening Academic Integrity in Egyptian Universities in the Light of the Experiences of New Zealand and Denmark.
41	Thesis (PhD) - Damietta University. Faculty of Education. Department of Fundamentals of Education, entitled Planning to Combat Corruption in Egyptian Universities: In light of the international standard ISO 37001.
42	Thesis (Master's) - Ain Shams University. College of Graduate Studies and Environmental Research. Department of Economic, Legal and Environmental Administrative Sciences, entitled The Role of Creativity in Combating Administrative Corruption to Achieve the Dimensions of Sustainable Development in Governmental Organizations: A Field Study on the Workers of the General Court of Cairo Governorate.
43	Thesis (Master's) - Benha University. Faculty of Commerce, Accounting Department, entitled A proposed accounting framework to support the mechanisms of Kuwaiti corporate governance in the face of fraud and corruption: a field study.
44	Thesis (PhD) - Tanta University. college of Law. Department of Economics and Public Finance, entitled The Effects of Corruption on the Economic Performance of the State: A Comparative Analytical Study
45	Thesis (PhD), Assiut University, Faculty of Social Work, Department of Community Organization, titled Techniques of Community Organization Method in Activating Anti-Corruption Committees in the Governmental Sector in Egypt.
46	Thesis (Master's) - Ain Shams University. Girls College of Arts, Sciences and Education. Department of Fundamentals of Education, entitled "Good Governance: An Introduction to Confronting Academic Corruption in Some Egyptian Universities."
47	Thesis (Master's) - University of Alexandria, Faculty of Law, Department of Constitutional Law, entitled Electoral Corruption and its Impact on the State's Public Policy: A Comparative Study.
48	Thesis (PhD) - Cairo University - Faculty of Economics and Political Science - Department of Political Science entitled "The impact of corruption on the human security of societies in transitional stages: a case study of Iraq since 2003."
49	Thesis (PhD) - Benha University, Faculty of Law, Department of Economics and Public Finance, entitled "The relationship between the problem of corruption and economic growth: an applied study on the Egyptian economy."
50	Thesis (PhD) - Benha University, Faculty of Law, Department of Economics and Public Finance. The relationship between the problem of corruption and economic growth: An applied study on the Egyptian economy.
51	Thesis (PhD) - Helwan University. Faculty of Literature. Information Science Section entitled Freedom of Information Circulation in Government Information Centers.
52	Thesis (Master's) - Assiut University. Faculty of Arts, Department of Media, entitled "Frameworks for Investigative Journalism to Address Corruption Issues in Egyptian Society" An Applied Study.
53	Thesis (Master's) - Mansoura University. Faculty of Literature. The media department entitled "The role of investigative journalism in shaping the Jordanian public's attitudes towards issues of economic corruption."
54	Thesis (Master's) - Mansoura University. Faculty of Law. Department of Public Law, entitled The Role of Control Bodies in Combating Corruption: A Comparative Study.

#	Research/Study Title
55	Thesis (Masters) - Benha University, Faculty of Commerce, Accounting Department, entitled Analytical study of the most important trends in the development of the government accounting system in the light of the principles of governance using the GFMIS program
56	Thesis (Master's) - Benha University, Faculty of Commerce, Accounting Department entitled Developing internal control systems to confront financial corruption in government agencies: an applied study.
57	Thesis (Master's) - Benha University, Faculty of Commerce, Accounting Department, entitled Use of Governance Control Mechanisms in Developing the Electronic Governmental Accounting System in Iraq: A Field Study.
58	Thesis (Master's) - Benha University, Faculty of Commerce, Accounting Department. Entitled Activating Financial Control over the Public Budget Resources by Applying to Foreign Direct Investment Returns in Iraq: A Field Study.
59	Thesis (Master's) - Benha University, Faculty of Commerce, Accounting Department entitled An analytical approach to developing the internal control system to reduce financial corruption practices in Iraqi government units: a field study.
60	Thesis (Master's) - Beni Suef University. Faculty of Literature. Department of the meeting entitled Organizational Culture and Administrative Corruption: A Comparative Study in Beni Suef Governorate.
61	Thesis (Master's) - Helwan University. Military College of Management Sciences for Armed Forces Officers. Department of Accounting. A proposed framework for applying internal auditing in government units to reduce financial and administrative corruption.
62	Thesis (Master's) - Ain Shams University. Faculty of Graduate Studies for Childhood, Department of Media and Children's Culture. Entitled: Egyptian cinematographic films' treatment of images of powerful people's exploitation of executive power and its relationship to the mental image formed by adolescents.
63	Thesis (Master's) - Assiut University - Faculty of Social Work. Entitled: Good Governance as an Entrance to the Development of Social Welfare Services in NGOs.
64	Thesis (PhD) – Ain Shams University – Faculty of Law. Entitled: The Implementation of Anti-Corruption International Obligations in the Egyptian Legal System.

Annex 14 Participation in Regional and International Anti-Corruption Events.

	Conference
1	The tenth session of the review group for the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption in Vienna, 27-29/5/2019.
2	The Fourth General Assembly of the Federation of African Anti-Corruption Bodies, Sharm El-Sheikh, from 12-13/6/2019.
3	The first resumed tenth session of the team to review the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption in Vienna on 2-4/9/2019.
4	The Seventh Executive Committee meeting of the Federation of African Anti-Corruption Bodies, Madagascar during the period from 19-20/11/2011.

	Conference
5	The second resumed tenth session of the review team for the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, in Abu Dhabi on December 17-18, 2019.
6	The tenth session of the Anti-Corruption Group of the United Nations Convention against Corruption in Vienna during the period from 4-6/9/2019.
7	The thirteenth session of the Asset Recovery Team of the United Nations Convention against Corruption in Vienna during the period from 29-30/5/2019.
8	The eighth session of the International Cooperation Group of the United Nations Convention against Corruption in Vienna on May 31, 2019.
9	The third meeting of the Conference of the States Parties to the Arab Convention against Corruption - the State of Morocco during the period from 7-8/1/2020.
10	The fourth meeting of the Open-ended Committee of Governmental Experts and Representatives of Independent Bodies in the States Parties to the Arab Anti-Corruption Convention Virtually on 21/12/2020
11	The eleventh session of the group to review the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption virtually during the period from 16-18/8/2020.
12	Participation in the work of the third conference of the Global Network of Law Enforcement Officials in Corruption Crimes at the headquarters of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in Paris.
13	Participation in the annual conference of the Business Integrity Network in the Middle East and North Africa and the Global Forum against Corruption and Integrity at the OECD headquarters in Paris.
14	Participation in the first meeting of the Anti-Corruption Working Group ACWG of the G20 in Japan.
15	Participation in the "Clean Silk Road" conference in the Chinese capital, Beijing.
16	Participation in the regional forum organized by the Tunisian Supreme Authority for Administrative and Financial Control in cooperation with the Arab Network for Promoting Integrity and Combating Corruption in Tunisia.
17	Participation in the "African Days of Governance Conference" under the slogan "Supporting joint African cooperation to prevent corruption at the headquarters of the Tunisian Anti-Corruption Authority in Tunisia.
18	Participation in the work of a national conference under the slogan "Anti-corruption is a participatory approach to achieving justice and ensuring development" in the State of Tunisia, organized by the Tunisian National Anti-Corruption Authority.
19	Participation in the activities of the Kuwait International Conference under the title "Integrity for Development" in the State of Kuwait.
20	Participation in the activities of the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI) and anti-corruption bodies held in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates.
21	Eleventh - resumed first session of the review group on the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption by default during the period from August 31 to September 2, 2020.
22	Eleventh - Second Resumed Session of the Review Group on the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption by default on June 29, 2020.

	Conference
23	The eleventh session of the Open-ended Governmental Group Meeting on Preventing Corruption Virtually, from August 31 to September 2, 2020.
24	The fourteenth session of the meeting of the open-ended government group on asset recovery by default during the period from 16-18/8/2020
25	The Ninth Session of the Expert Group Meeting on International Cooperation Virtually from 16-18/8/2020
26	Participation in the first ministerial meeting of the Group of Twenty countries in the field of anti-corruption under the presidency of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia via video conference.
27	The Extraordinary Session of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption by default on 5/7/2021.
28	The Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly on Corruption, by default, during the period from 2-4/6/2021.
29	The Eighth Executive Committee meeting of the Federation of African Anti-Corruption Bodies, Madagascar, from 15/7/2021.
30	The Ninth Session of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption in Sharm El-Sheikh on December 13-17, 2021.
31	The twelfth session of the United Nations Convention against Corruption Prevention Team, hypothetically, during the period from 14-18/6/2021.
32	The twelfth session of the review team for the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption by default 14-18/6/2021.
33	The fifteenth session of the Asset Recovery Team of the United Nations Convention against Corruption by default during the period from 6-10/9/2021.
34	The twelfth session of the review team for the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption by default on 14-18/6/2021.
35	The resumed twelfth session of the review group for the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption by default on 6-10/9/2021.
36	The tenth session of the Expert Group Meeting on International Cooperation Virtually from 6-10/9/2021
37	The participation of the Central Auditing Organization in the 75th meeting of the INTO-SAI Executive Board, hypothetically on 23/11/2021
38	Participation in the meeting of the NCPA Network of Corruption Prevention Agencies with video communication technology.
39	Participation in the work of an international conference in the field of managing complex fraud cases, which is organized by the Romanian National Anti-Corruption Department, DNA, with video communication technology.

	Conference
40	Participation in the work of the Third International Conference "Measures to Prevent Corruption in the Public Sector in the State of Palestine" via video communication technology.
41	The Ninth Executive Committee meeting of the Federation of African Anti-Corruption Bodies, Bujumbura, during the period from 21/2/2022.
42	The fourth meeting of the Conference of the States Parties to the Arab Anti-Corruption Convention - Saudi Arabia, from 22-23/3/2022.
43	The thirteenth session of the team to review the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption in Vienna on 13-17/6/2022.
44	The thirteenth session of the Anti-Corruption Group of the United Nations Convention against Corruption in Vienna during the period from 15-17/6/2022.
45	The Fifth General Assembly of the Federation of African Anti-Corruption Bodies, Bujumbura, from 20-24/6/2022.
46	The participation of the Administrative Control Authority in its capacity as the President of the Union of African Anti-Corruption Bodies in the Eighth General Assembly meeting of the African Parliamentarians Network against Corruption, Benin during the period from 26-29/7/2022
47	The tenth meeting of the Executive Committee of the Federation of African Anti-Corruption Bodies, by default, on 3/8/2022.
48	The eleventh meeting of the Executive Committee of the Federation of African Anti-Corruption Bodies, by default, on 08/24/2022.
49	The meeting of the Committee of the Union of African Anti-Corruption Bodies with the African Development Bank, hypothetically on 25/8/2022.
50	Follow-up meeting of the implementation of the political declaration and the first resumed thirteenth session of the review team for the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption in Vienna on 9/5/2022.
51	Participation in a meeting organized by the Financial Action Task Force for the Middle East and North Africa and the secretariat of the Egmont Group for Financial Clusters entitled "Supervision and Investigation of Virtual Assets", which was held virtually during the period from 6-7 September 2022.
52	The Fifth Meeting of the Open-ended Committee of Governmental Experts and Representatives of Independent Bodies in the States Parties to the Arab Anti-Corruption Convention, Cairo, during the period from 18-19/9/2022
53	Participation in the activities of the regional anti-money laundering conference organized by the US Department of Justice in the Kingdom of Bahrain.
54	Participation in the second meeting of the Global Network of Law Enforcement Authorities for Anti-Corruption Bodies Globe, which was held in Vienna.
55	Participation in the meeting of the first session of the review team for the implementation of the Arab Anti-Corruption Convention, which was held in Cairo during the period from 18-19/9/2022
56	The participation of the Administrative Control Authority in its capacity as the President of the Union of African Anti-Corruption Authorities in the meeting of the Union with the African Development Bank and the signing of a cooperation protocol between the two sides during the period from 17-18/9/2022

Annex 15: Activities to Support the Capacities of Civil Society and the Private Sector in Preventing and Combating Corruption.

	Activity
1	On 26/2/2019, the third conference on activating the role of civil work organizations in combating corruption was held at Triumph Hotel, Heliopolis.
2	On 12/3/2019, the Anti-Corruption and Strategy Conference 2019/2022 was held in Suez Governorate
3	On 16/3/2019, a conference was held on the role of civil work organizations in combating corruption and the strategy 2019/2022 in Alexandria Governorate.
4	On 18/3/2019, an anti-corruption conference was held at the headquarters of the Kafr El-Zayat Youth Center, Gharbia Governorate
5	A workshop on the role of civil work organizations in addressing the phenomenon of corruption was held on Wednesday and Thursday 17-18/7/2019.
6	A workshop was held in Alexandria Governorate on Saturday 7/9/2019 until Monday 9/9/2019. The strategic directions of the Supreme Committee for Combating Corruption and addressing it were presented.
7	A conference was held under the title "Launching a Society Without Corruption Initiative" in the Conference Hall at the Higher Institute for Cooperative and Administrative Studies - Kasr Al-Ainy St. - Cairo on Tuesday, 8/10/2019.
8	A conference was held under the title "The Role of Civil Work Organizations in Addressing the Phenomenon of Corruption" in the Conference Hall of Menoufia University - Shebin El-Kom - Menoufia Governorate on Tuesday 22/10/2019.
9	A conference entitled "The Role of Civil Work Organizations in Addressing the Corruption Phenomenon" was held at the headquarters of the Egypt Public Library in Zagazig, Sharkia Governorate, on Wednesday 23/10/2019.
10	A conference was held under the title "The Role of Civil Work Organizations in Addressing the Phenomenon of Corruption" in the Conference Hall at the Bride of the Nile Hotel, Aswan Governorate, on Monday 28/10/2019.
11	A conference was held under the title "The Role of Civil Work Organizations in Addressing the Phenomenon of Corruption" in the Conference Hall in the New Valley Governorate General Diwan on Sunday 17/11/2019
12	A conference was held under the title "The Role of Civil Work Organizations in Addressing the Phenomenon of Corruption" in the Conference Hall in the General Diwan of Gharbia Governorate on Wednesday 20/11/2019
13	The conference of the General Union of NGOs and Institutions was held in cooperation with the Regional Federation of NGOs and Institutions in Qalyubia, in cooperation with the Directorate of Social Solidarity The role of civil society in combating corruption in the Muslim Youth Association in Benha on Tuesday 10/12/2019
14	The Conference of the General Federation of NGOs and Institutions was held in cooperation with the Egyptian Family Planning Association The role of civil society in combating corruption at the Teachers Syndicate on Tuesday 24/12/2019

	Activity
15	On 13/1/2020, a civil society anti-corruption conference was held in Beheira Governorate, with the attendance of 546 participants.
16	On 28/1/2020, a civil society conference was held in Al-Saada Club, Talkha, Dakahlia Governorate, in the presence of the Governor of Dakahlia and the number of 250 participants.
17	On 5/8/2020, a symposium was held on "The Role of Civil Work Organizations in Addressing the Corruption Phenomenon" for the governorates of Beheira and Alexandria.
18	On 8/8/2020, a conference on "The Role of Civil Work Organizations in Combating Corruption" was held in the Gharbia Governorate at the Kafr El-Zayat Youth Center.
19	On 10/20/2020, an "Anti-Corruption Symposium" was held in Gharbia at the headquarters of the General Federation of Associations for NGOs and Institutions in the governorate.
20	On 16/12/2020, the conference "The Role of Civil Work Organizations in Combating Corruption in Al Gharbia Governorate" was held under the auspices of the Governor of Al Gharbia in the Great Conference Hall in Arafa Hotel.
21	Holding an anti-corruption workshop held at the headquarters of the Training and Research Institute for Reproductive Health in Alexandria from 11/2/2021 to 12/2/2021
22	On 17/8/2021, a conference was held on "Activating the Role of Civil Society Organizations in Combating Corruption and the Population Issue" in Gharbia
23	On 26/8/2021, a meeting was held on "Activating the Role of Civil Society Organizations in Combating Corruption and the Population Issue" in Alexandria
24	On 9/15/2021, a conference was held on "Activating the Role of Civil Society Organizations in Combating Corruption and the Population Issue" in Dakahlia
25	On 09/18-2021, a meeting was held on "Activating the Role of Civil Society Organizations in Combating Corruption and the Population Issue" in Alexandria
26	On 9/11/2021, the Conference on the Role of Civil Work Organizations to Combat Corruption and the Population Issue was held in the Great Hall of Semiramis Hotel.
27	On 6/12/2021, a conference on "Activating the Role of Civil Society Organizations in Combating Corruption" was held in the Great Hall of Semiramis Hotel
28	On 12/14/2021, Dr. Talaat Abdel Qawy, Chairman of the Higher Committee for Civil Action Organizations to Combat Corruption and a member of the House of Representatives, attended to participate in presenting the Egyptian experience in combating corruption during the session devoted to the Administrative Control Authority in Sharm El Sheikh
29	In March 2022 at the Sonesta Hotel, participation in the workshop organized by the Administrative Control Authority with the Economic Governance Authority to discuss the vision for completing the national anti-corruption strategy 2023-2030. In the meeting, the experiences of a number of countries that dealt with the issue of corruption and the strategies developed by those countries, as well as the Egyptian experience in combatting corruption were presented.

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