



**Faculty of social work
Department Development and Planning**

***The Effectiveness of Private Associations in light of
Organizational Legislation of Voluntary Work in Egypt
A Study of Private Associations***

Within the requirements to obtain a master's degree in social work

Industry Development and Planning

by

Marwa Magdy Hosny Korany

Demonstrator in the Department of Development and Planning

Supervisor

Prof. Dr.

Salah Ahmed Hashim

Professor in planning and
development department

Faculty of Social Work

Fayoum University

Dr.

Ahmed Emad Saad

Lecture in Planning and
Development department

Faculty of Social Work

Fayoum University

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First :The study Problem

The development topic receives great attention from experts, specialists, officials and researchers in peoples, governments, institutions and various organizations because of the great importance of this topic for the entity of society from social, economic and political perspectives. Whether by individuals or specialized government and civil society bodies, the development of society and the achievement of welfare in it have become a common goal among all contemporary national societies, thus the concept of development has become a common concept, the most popular and frequently used concepts, whether by individuals or specialized government and civil society members. While development has become the tool and means through which developing countries can confront the factors of underdevelopment.

The role of Community associations has greatly expanded in the last decade, not only in Egypt, but in most countries of the world, not only in the number of people, but also in the activity and nature of their goals. The role of civil society has grown, especially at the beginning of the 21st century, in participating with the government in fulfilling many goals in society, and in adopting responsibility with the state in meeting needs and facing problems in making decisions. Many Governments have realized the importance of the role of civil society, having at times fought with it, peer with it, or obstructed in third situations, encouraging, supporting it and even costing it at times to implement certain government projects and programs on the State's agenda. This therefore requires the formulation of a national policy on

the social and civil work carried out by associations in Egypt, in which consideration must be given to maximizing their role, addressing the difficulties and problems that they face, whether within the Assembly or the legislature, and creating a favorable climate for the desired start.

Since the profession of social work is essentially human and also linked to development, its client is the “weak person”, whose purpose is to protect his health, social and material well-being, defend his health, economic and social rights, his right to education to the fullest extent of his abilities, and his right to health care appropriate to his human dignity in the light of internationally agreed standards. The social service cannot therefore exercise its professional roles without being an essential partner in the development of social legislation relating to its clients and having a supervisory role in the implementation of such legislation; For the true social protection of its clients.

Second :the Study Concepts

This study was based on three basic concepts:

- 1- The concept of social legislation.
- 2- The concept of NGOs.
- 3- The concept of effectiveness

Third :Study Aims

The main objective of the present study is to "determine the effectiveness of the NGOs Act"

From the overall objective, a set of sub-objectives follows:

- 1- Determine the effectiveness of the implementation of the Nongovernmental Associations Act on funding.
- 2- Determine the effectiveness of the implementation of the Nongovernmental Associations Act on partnerships and Alliances.
- 3- To determine the effectiveness of the implementation of the Civil Societies Law on oversight and freedom of action
- 4- To determine the effectiveness of the work by maintaining private associations towards the conditions for the dissolution of associations.
- 5- To determine the effectiveness of the work by the law of civil societies towards the rules of publicity and incorporation .

Fourth: Study questions

The present study seeks to answer a key question: “How effective is the law on civil society?”

From it comes a number of sub-questions:

- 1- How effective is the introduction of the Non-Governmental Associations Law on financing?
- 2- How effective is the application of the Civil Associations Act in forming partnerships and The alliances?
- 3- How effective is the implementation of the Civil Societies Act on oversight and freedom of action?
- 4- How effective is the work by maintaining private associations towards the conditions for the dissolution of associations?
- 5- How effective is the law of civil societies applied towards the rules of publicity and incorporation.

Fifth: Study Procedures

1- Study Type

This study is an evaluation study pattern

2- Used Method

The comprehensive social survey of members of the board of directors of non-governmental associations in place of study.

3- Study tools

In collecting data, the study relied on a key tool: "measure of the effectiveness" of NGOs under the legislation governing volunteerism in Egypt.

4- Areas of study

A) Spatial space:

The study was applied to twenty civil societies in the city of Fayoum, the Society for Community Development and Youth Training - Salah al-Din Al-Yuba Association - Abu Bakr Association - Siddiq - Scientific Society for the Care of Oncology Centre - Shari 'a Society for Book and Year Workers - The Heart of Khair Association - The Charitable Communications Association - The Association of Makers of Makers - The Shariah Association for Book and Year Workers Amr Al-Khattab Branch - Risala Charitable Works Association, Shafi 'i Fayoum Association - Aqsa Society for Community Development - Holy Quran Science and Hadith Al-Sharif - Minars of Adequate Society for the Development of Society in Fayoum - Association Al-Fattah Al-Aleem - Coptic Orthodox Charitable Association - Saint Maryam Belfawah Society - Red Crescent Society (Egyptian - Misr Al-Kher Foundation - Orman Association.

b) Human Space

For members of the Board of Directors, the whole study community, for members of the Board of Directors, has 104 individual members of the Board of Directors of the 20 NGOs under consideration.

C) The theoretical and field study period, which is two years and seven months from the time when the study registered its master's degree to the formation of the discussion and governance committee.

Sixth: The general outcome of the study: the results of the study resulted in the following:

The results of the response to the first sub-question: How effective is the introduction of the NGO Law on funding?

- 1- The vast majority of the study sample agreed that, yes, the Society has the right to deal with approved funders of the administration, but under the terms of the administration.
- 2- Researchers agree that associations must approve the association's budget within the legal deadline set annually.
- 3- Non-governmental associations are required to submit financial reports on time by the Department, in the form of the Social Solidarity School.
- 4- Administrations have the right to know the budget of projects financed by foreign entities and must notify the administration before working with any foreign entity or receiving any information, and money from them.

- 5- The researchers agree that associations must not receive funds from outside parties without the approval of the administrative entity , otherwise the association will be held the responsibility.
- 6- Commit to submit a copy of the funding proposal to the management entity before contracting. With a man like you.
- 7- It turns out that associations are forbidden to dispose of the finch's money before the security approves it.
- 8- Funding contracts must guarantee the management's signature as a third party, but others say on condition that the funding is substantial.
- 9- It also shows that associations are exempt from current or future fees.
- 10- Some have agreed that the NGO accepts conditions set by funders
- 11- The researchers largely rejected that the association received any funds from various sources, but accepted funding on specific terms.
- 12- The researchers agree that the foundation subsidy is a right for all associations immediately.
- 13- According to the study, there is a difference in the opinion of the researchers as to whether the annual benefit is in the order of five months
- 14- The authors disagreed on the possibility of mutual funding between non-governmental organizations in various geographical areas.

Special Answer to the second Question: How effective is the application of the Law on Non-Governmental Associations in forming partnerships and alliances? The results of the study were as follows:

- 1- According to the study, all associations adhere to standards of transparency and disclosure of its funding sources on time.
- 2- The study showed that each association must attribute expenditures with consistent documentation supporting transparency and certification.
- 3- The group is convinced that NGOs are under direct supervision from the administrative entity .
- 4- According to the current study, NGOs are inspected periodically by the Ministry of Social Solidarity.
- 5- No one can see the bank accounts except through the association.
- 6- Foreign funded projects shall be subject to review by the Central Agency
- 7- Accounting throughout the project.
- 8- The association shall be audited periodically by an external auditor.
- 9- The auditor gets the original documents from the NGO headquarters and that legal capacity.
- 10- The study showed that each association had a professional observer. To monitor the work of the association and the documents before the administration.
- 11- The study explained that the records of the association may only be reviewed after the approval of the final account.
- 12- The current study found that review of the central organ should be limited to. Managerial Assigned Projects.

- 13- According to the study, NGOs of all kinds are not exempt from inspection and administrative oversight.
- 14- The current study has shown that there is to some extent a lack of awareness among the founders of associations about partnerships and alliances.

Special answer to the third question , how effective is the implementation of the Civil Societies Act on oversight and freedom of action?

- 1- The study showed that the associations is characterized by transparency standards and the disclosure of sources of funding in time.
- 2- The study showed that every association must present the expenses in fixed, supportive and that for credibility and transparency.
- 3- The researchers agree that NGOs are subject to direct oversight by the administrative body.
- 4- According to the current study, non-governmental organizations are inspected periodically by the Ministry of Social Solidarity.
- 5- Bank accounts can be accessed by anyone except through the security department
- 6- NGOs of all kinds are subject to the accountability of the Central Agency. Projects funded from abroad are subject to the review of the Central Agency to account for all the project's stages .
- 7- The association accounts are audited periodically by an external auditor.
- 8- The supervisor obtains the originals of the documents from the headquarters of NGOs for his legal status.

- 9- The study showed that each group had a professional internal observer. In order to monitor the association's work and documents before the administration.
- 10- The study explained that a review of association records could not be made until after approval of the final account.
- 11- According to the present study, only projects assigned by the administrative authority should be reviewed by the central agency
- 12- The study found that NGOs of all kinds were not exempt from inspection of the administrative oversight body.

Special results to the answer to the fourth question: How effective is the introduction of the NGO Law towards the conditions for dissolving associations? The results of the study were as follows:

- 1- According to the study, any monitoring association for which serious administrative offences are committed is issued the decision to dissolve it.
- 2- According to the study, NGOs were disbanded after investigating offences
- 3- Proving it legit.
- 4- The study found that an NGO would be dissolved if it engaged in activities prohibited by the Alanon, such as political practices.
- 5- According to the study, NGOs can only be dissolved by a court order.
- 6- The study showed that NGOs were dissolved for activities that the law banded .
- 7- According to the study, the parties have the right to appeal the decision or to dissolve it.

- 8- According to the study, the dissolved association is prohibited from continuing its activities, but all its activities are suspended immediately after the adoption of resolution.
- 9- According to the study, the administrative entity has the right to transfer quantities to the prosecutor's office so as to investigate the irregularities that have been reported.
- 10- After liquidating an association, the liquidator shall distribute the remaining funds in accordance with the Primacy regulations .
- 11- According to the study, the association is dissolved by decision of the administrative body approved by the General Assembly or by a court decision against it.
- 12- The study found that the liquidator should preferably be appointed by the administrative authority overseeing the liquidating volume.
- 13- The study showed that the administrative authority would pay the liquidator in the event of non-payment, in case of the availability of resources in the dissolved association
- 14- According to the study, a dissolved association is transferred to the Benefits Fund.

The results related to the answer of the fifth question: How effective is the application of the law on civil associations with regard to the rules of publicity and incorporation ? The results of the study:

- 1- The study showed that a non-governmental organization should have its center of management within the Republic Arab Egypt.
- 2- The study stated that the association must have a specific location that is not to be changed without the recognition of the administrative entity.

- 3- According to the study, associations with a political and religious purpose were prohibited from registering.
- 4- It was clear to the researchers that the Society should have a written and signed statute. From the founder of the association and must abide by it.
- 5- According to the study, a founder against whom a final court ruling has been issued may not participate.
- 6- A study showed that NGOs should not be allowed to engage in activities without the approval of the administrative entity.
- 7- The study found that it was not possible for the civil society to adopt the name leads to confusion between it and other associations.
- 8- According to researchers, the need for women in the founders and board of directors is not in all associations.
- 9- The study showed that management had the right to object to the establishment of the association.
- 10- The current study shows that no foreigners may be found in the founders' list and that all must have Egyptian nationality.
- 11- According to researchers, the priority in association services is not only for its members and the surrounding groups , but also for those with the highest patronage.