

Domain of law

Family Court

-Ashraf Al-Baghdadi, a lawyer specializing in family court affairs, said, As for the law's position on custody, its articles indicated that it is the obligation of the incubator to raise the child, to take care of him, and to reform him at a certain age, as its purpose is to take care of the young and take care of his affairs, and the principle is in the interest of the young, if it is discovered If the custodian fails to do that job, custody will be dropped from him.

Q: What are the conditions for the loss of custody from the mother according to the Personal Status Law?

–According to Article 20 of Law No. 20 of 1929 amended by Law No. 100 of 1985, the conditions are:

- 1- That the mother is irrational, free, or apostate.
- 2- She is pregnant with diseases that make her incapable of raising and caring for the young.
- 3- To be married to a foreigner on behalf of the child.

4- To live in the house of someone whom the fostered child hates.

5- It must be proven that she is not trustworthy, such as if she is one of those who frequently go out and leave the child alone, and the inability to raise, maintain and care for the fostered child.

6- If it is proved that she practices professions that violate religion and the law, such as immoral work, she immediately forfeits her right to custody.

7- That she was previously convicted of a crime involving honor.

Q: When does the father have the right to claim custody of the children?

1- If he submits evidence of the mother's addiction to drugs or alcohol.

2- To resort to dropping her care for the young temporarily if she refrained from implementing the vision ruling without an excuse, and transferring it to the next in order.

3- In the event that the father files a lawsuit, there will be more than one decision for the judge, as he may request to warn the incubator to implement the vision ruling, or his ruling is to transfer custody to the one who follows her on a temporary

basis, and he has the right to drop custody from the mother permanently.

4- The father has the right to request the transfer of custody upon the mother's marriage to the children's grandmother on the mother's side, and if there is no such thing, it is transferred to the father's mother, then the mother's sister, then the father's sister.

5- In the event that the custodial mother travels with the children, based on the fact that travel prevents him from his legal right to see his children.

6- The age of custody ends when the male reaches 15 years of age and the female until she gets married, at which point the husband has the right to ask the court to give the children a choice between staying with the mother or moving to the custody of the father.

Q: What are the conditions specified by Article 144 that must be met by the custodian if he is a man?

1- That he has suitable women.

2- To have a close relative of the child under custody, if he is a female

3- To unite with the fostered child by religion.

Aliment case

All alimony cases should check the incubation first if it is with the mother

- Mother will be given money for kid's incubation
- Mother will be given kids aliment to live a suitable life

If one of the children is under 2 years

- Mother will be given money breastfeeding

Then we need to know if the wife will stay in the house of her husband if she will not then

- Mother will be given to rent a house for the children

After that if the husband used to have a servant in the house or he is rich enough to pay a servant

- He will pay a servant to serve his kids

Then we move on to the next main part the aliment if the women who divorced her husband

- She will give up on all her rights and return money before marriage back to her husband (money before marriage مقدم الصداق)

If the husband who divorced her then we need to know if there is a reason why they divorce if she had done any of these things (at least one):

- prevented herself from her husband without a legitimate excuse
- left their home without a legitimate excuse
- prevented her husband from entering their house without a legitimate excuse
- A case was issued restricting her freedom in the rights of her husband
- She broke her commitment to her husband

If so, she will not take any aliment from the husband

If not, then

She will be given 3-month expense of the monthly aliment
(النفقة الشهرية خلال الزواج monthly aliment)

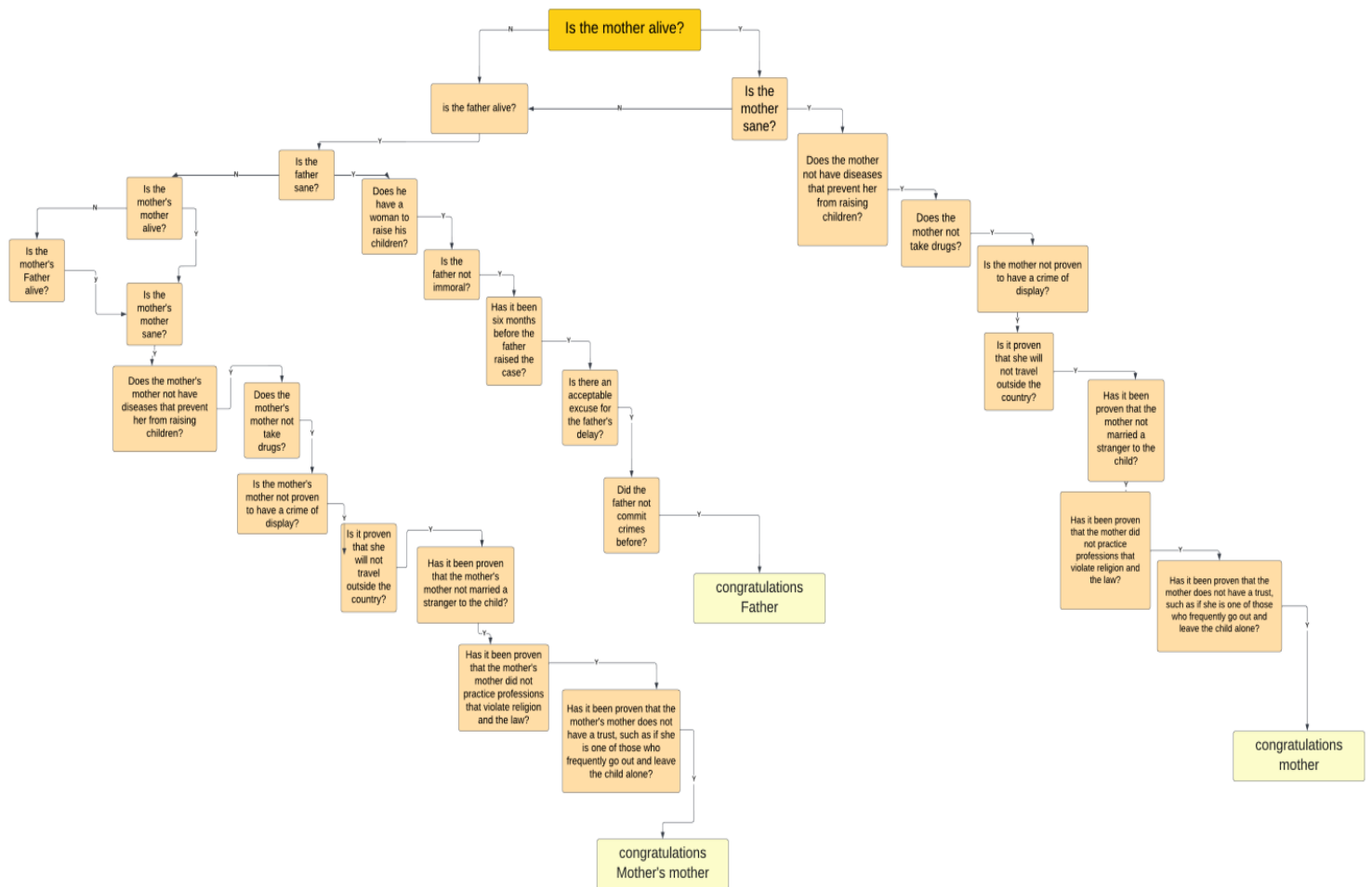
The money after divorce(موخر الصداق)

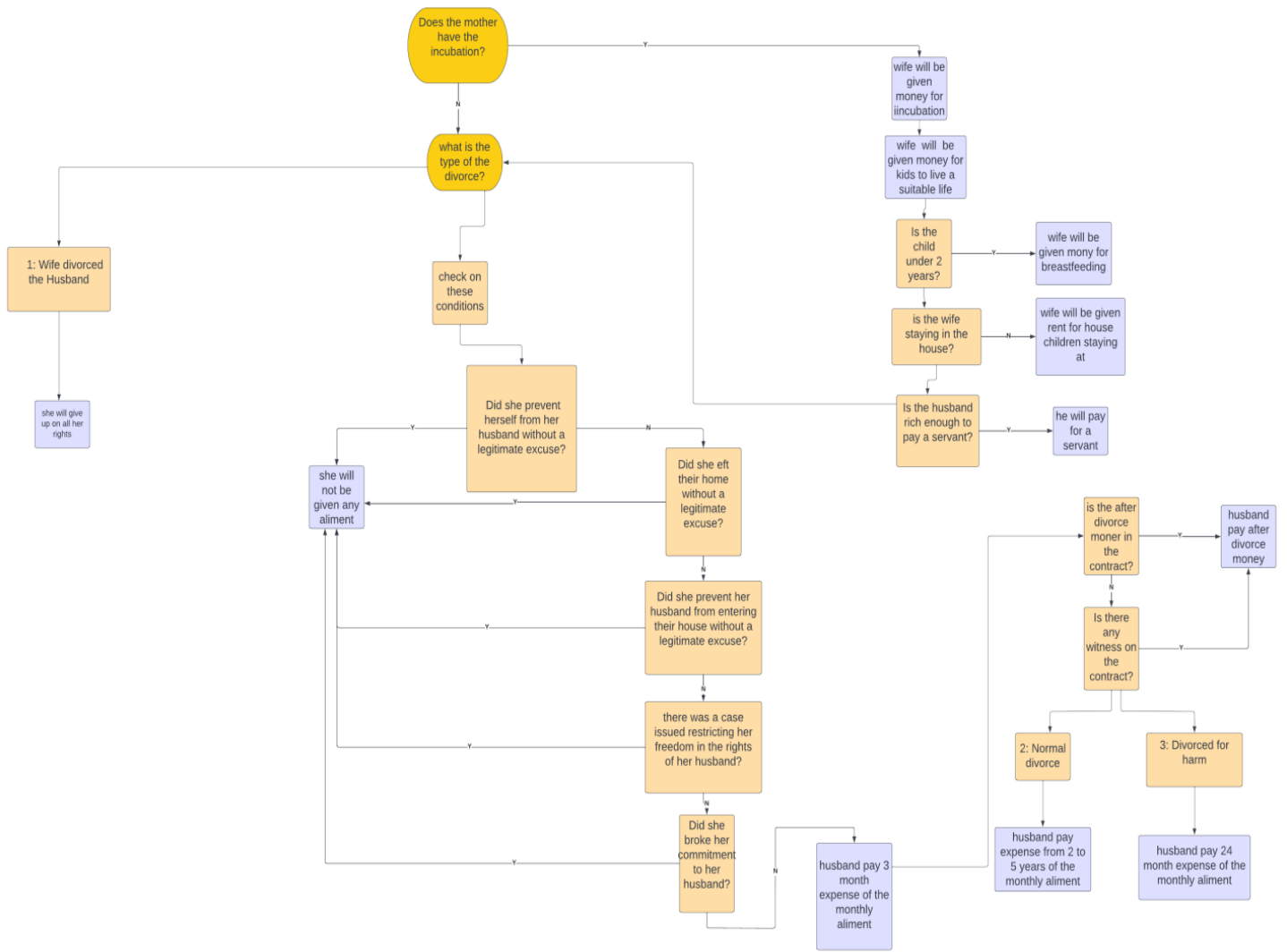
If it is in the contract, then she will take it if not then we need to know if there was any witness on the money after marriage if so, she will take it if not she will not take it

Last thing we need to know if the divorce is normal or divorce for harm

If it was for harm wife will be given from 2 to 5 years of the monthly aliment

If not, wife will be given 24-month expense of the monthly aliment





Name	ID
1-Sama Hussien Abo Elala	20200232
2-Alaa Amer Mohamed	20200090
3-Mohamed Nasser Yosry Mostafa	20200480
4-Omar Salah Eldin Ahmed	20200347
5-Mina Makram Fathy	20210603