

# Penal Code (eg)/Book Three: Felonies and misdemeanors that happen to people

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> Penal Code (eg)

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## Chapter One: Murder, wounding, and beating

Article 230 -:

Whoever premeditated or premeditated this shall be punished with death. Anyone who intentionally kills a person

Article 231 -:

Prior intent is the determined intention before the act to commit a misdemeanor or felony, the purpose of which is to harm a specific person or any unspecified person he found or find.

He came across it, whether that intention was dependent on the occurrence of something or dependent on a condition.

Article 232 -:

Lurking is when a person lies in wait for a person in one or many places for a period of time, whether long or short, in order to kill that person or harm him by beating or the like.

Article 233 -:

He is considered a murderer with poison, regardless of how he uses these jewels, and is punishable by death. Oh yes Whoever intentionally kills someone with jewels, his death will be caused by ivory

Article 234 -:

Whoever kills a person without premeditation or anticipation shall be punished with permanent or temporary hard labor.

The perpetrator of this felony shall be sentenced to death if it precedes, is accompanied by, or is followed by another felony, or if the intent thereof is to prepare for, facilitate, or commit a misdemeanor. And with

In fact, or assisting the perpetrators or their accomplices to escape or evade punishment, he shall be sentenced to death or life imprisonment with hard labor.

"The penalty shall be death if the crime stipulated in Article 234 is committed in implementation of a terrorist purpose."

Article 235 -:

Participants in murder that requires the perpetrator to be sentenced to death shall be punished with death or life imprisonment with hard labor.

Article 236 -:

Whoever wounds or beats someone or gives him harmful substances without intending to fight, but it led to death, shall be punished with hard labor or imprisonment for a period of three to seven years.

If this was preceded by intent or premeditation, the penalty shall be temporary hard labor or imprisonment.

For a terrorist purpose, if it was preceded by premeditation or... "The penalty shall be temporary hard labor or imprisonment if the crime stipulated in Article 236 is committed in implementation of

. "The penalty shall be permanent or temporary hard labor."

Article 237 -:

. Whoever surprises his wife while she is in the act of adultery and kills her on the spot and whoever commits adultery with her shall be punished with imprisonment instead of the penalties stipulated in Articles 234 and 236.

Article 238 -:

Whoever accidentally causes the death of another person, as a result of his negligence, recklessness, lack of caution, or failure to observe the laws, decisions, rules, and regulations, shall be punished.

Imprisonment for a period of no less than six months and a fine not exceeding two hundred pounds, or one of these two penalties.

The penalty shall be imprisonment for a period of not less than one year and not to exceed five years and a fine of not less than one hundred pounds and not exceeding five hundred pounds, or one of these two penalties if the crime occurred.

The crime is the result of the perpetrator's gross violation of what is imposed on him by the principles of his job, profession, or craft, or if he was a user of intoxicants or drugs when he committed the error that resulted.

. The accident enables him to do so, or he is prevented at the time of the accident from helping the person on whom the crime occurred or from requesting assistance for him

The penalty shall be imprisonment for a period not less than one year and not exceeding seven years if the act results in the death of more than three people. If another circumstance stipulated in

The penalty in the previous paragraph was imprisonment for a period of no less than one year and no more than ten years.

## Article 239 -:

- Anyone who hides the body of a dead person or buries it without informing the judicial authorities and before examining it and determining the condition of death and its cause shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year.

## Article 240 -:

Whoever inflicts a wound or a blow on another person, which results in the amputation or separation of a limb that loses its benefit, or results in blindness, or the loss of one eye, or results in any permanent disability, is impossible.

Her acquittal shall be punished by imprisonment from three to five years. However, if the beating or wound was caused by premeditation, ambush, or ambush, he shall be sentenced to hard labor for a period of time.

Three to ten years.

The maximum penalties stipulated in Article 240 shall be doubled if the crime is committed in implementation of a terrorist purpose.

The penalty shall be hard labor for a period of not less than five years if the act stipulated in the first paragraph is committed by a doctor with the intention of transferring an organ or part thereof from a living human being.

etc. The penalty shall be life imprisonment with hard labor if the act results in the death of the victim. In order to impose the penalties stipulated in the previous paragraph, the act referred to therein must be

- committed surreptitiously

## Article 241 -:

Whoever jealously causes a wound or a blow that results in an illness or an inability to do personal work for a period not exceeding twenty days shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years or

A fine of not less than twenty Egyptian pounds and not exceeding three hundred Egyptian pounds.

However, if the beating or injury occurred with premeditation or premeditation, or occurred using any weapons, sticks, machines, or other tools, then the penalty shall be imprisonment.

The penalty shall be imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years for the crimes stipulated in Article 241 if any of them are committed in implementation of a terrorist purpose.

## Article 242 -:

If the beating or wound does not reach the level of seriousness stipulated in the previous two articles, the perpetrator shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year or a fine of not less than ten.

Pounds, not exceeding two hundred Egyptian pounds.

If it was issued with premeditation or premeditation, the penalty shall be imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years or a fine not less than ten pounds and not exceeding three hundred Egyptian pounds.

If the beating or injury occurred using any weapons, sticks, machines or other tools, the penalty shall be imprisonment.

- "The penalty shall be imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years for the crimes stipulated in Article 242 if any of them are committed in implementation of a terrorist purpose."

## Article 243 -:

If the beating or injury mentioned in Articles 241 and 242 occurred by the use of weapons, sticks, or other tools by one or more within a gang or crowd.

It consists of at least five people who agreed to assault and harm, so the penalty will be imprisonment.

The penalty shall be imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years for the crimes stipulated in Article 243 if any of them are committed in implementation of a terrorist purpose.

## Article 243 bis:

The minimum penalties for the crimes stipulated in the previous three articles shall be fifteen days for the penalty of imprisonment and ten pounds for the penalty.

The fine if the victim was a railway or other public transport worker and was assaulted while performing his work while it was running or stopping at stations.

Article 244 -:

Whoever accidentally causes injury or harm to a person, as a result of negligence, recklessness, lack of caution, or failure to observe the laws, decisions, rules, and regulations, shall be punished.

Imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year and a fine not exceeding two hundred pounds, or one of these two penalties.

The penalty shall be imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years and a fine not exceeding three hundred pounds, or one of these two penalties if the injury results in a permanent disability or if the crime occurs.

What the principles of his job, profession, or craft impose on him, or if he was using intoxicants or drugs when he committed the mistake that resulted in the accident. As a result of the perpetrator's serious breach

· He was able to do so or was prevented at the time of the accident from helping the person to whom the crime occurred or from requesting assistance for him

The penalty will be imprisonment if the crime results in the injury of more than three people. If any other circumstance mentioned in the previous paragraph is present, the penalty will be imprisonment for a period.

Not less than one year and not more than five years.

Article 245 -:

There is no punishment at all for anyone who kills another person or inflicts wounds or blows while exercising the right of legal defense for himself or his property or for the life or property of another person. This is stated in the articles

The following are the circumstances that give rise to this right and the restrictions associated with it.

Article 246 -:

The right to legitimate self-defense is permissible to a person except in the exceptional circumstances specified after using the necessary force to prevent any act that is considered a crime against oneself stipulated

In this law.

The legitimate right to defend one's property permits the use of force to repel any action that is considered a crime among the crimes stipulated in Chapters Two, Eighth, Thirteen, and Fourteen.

Of this book and in paragraph 4 of Article 279.

Article 247 -:

This right does not exist when it is possible to rely at the appropriate time to seek refuge with men of public authority.

Article 248 -:

The right of legitimate defense does not permit resistance to a law enforcement officer while he is carrying out an order based on the duties of his job, in good faith, even if this officer exceeds the limits of his job, unless there is fear.

If the actions result in death or serious injury, and the fear has a reasonable cause.

Article 249 -:

The right to legitimate self-defense may not permit premeditated killing unless it is intended to prevent one of the following matters:

An act in which there is a fear that death or serious injury may occur if this fear has reasonable grounds. or

a  
: Having sexual intercourse with a woman or assaulting a person by force. second

Third: Kidnapping a human being.

Article 250 -:

The right to legitimate defense of property may not permit premeditated murder unless it is intended to prevent one of the following matters:

First: one of the actions described in the second chapter of this book.

Second: He stole from the number of thefts that are felonies.

· Third: Entering a haunted house or one of its annexes at night

Fourth: An act that fears death or serious injury if there are reasonable reasons for this fear.

Article 251 -:

Anyone who, in good faith, exceeds the limits of the right of legitimate defense while using it without intending to cause harm greater than what this defense requires, shall not be exempted from punishment completely.

If the act is a felony, the judge may consider it reprehensible if he deems it impossible and sentence him to imprisonment instead of the penalty prescribed by law.

Article 251 bis:

If the crimes stipulated in this chapter are committed during war on wounded people, even among the enemies, the perpetrator shall be punished with the same penalties prescribed for any of these crimes committed.

Premeditated crimes.

## Chapter Two: Intentional arson

Article 252 -:

Whatever was mentioned, or in ships, boats, factories, or warehouses. Whoever intentionally sets fire to buildings located in cities, suburbs, or villages, or in buildings located outside a fence, and in crime or not, shall be punished. Imprisonment with hard labor for life or temporary. This shall also be imposed in any inhabited place or prepared for habitation, whether owned by the perpetrator of the

· Punishment for anyone who intentionally sets fire to a railway carriage, whether it contains people or is part of a train containing it.

Article 252 bis:

Whoever intentionally sets fire to one of the means of production, fixed or movable property, is one of the parties stipulated in Article 119 with the intention of harming the national economy.

He shall be punished with permanent or temporary hard labor.

The penalty shall be life imprisonment with hard labor if the crime results in serious harm to the country's economic position or national interest, or if it is committed during a time of war.

In all cases, the perpetrator shall be ordered to pay the value of the items he burned.

Any accomplice other than the instigator of the commission of the crime who hastened to inform the judicial or administrative authorities of the crime after its completion and before

Issuance of the final ruling.

Article 253 -:

Anyone who intentionally sets fire to buildings, ships, boats, factories, or warehouses that are not inhabited or prepared for habitation, or in unharvested farms, shall be punished with temporary hard labor if these things are not his property.

Article 254 -:

Whoever causes harm to others by setting fire to one of the things mentioned in the previous article shall be punished with temporary hard labor or imprisonment if those things are owned by him or her. He did that to her by order of her owner.

Article 255 -:

Whoever intentionally sets fire to wood intended for construction or fuel, or to harvested crops, or to piles of straw or hay, or to other combustible materials, whether they are still If the goods are loaded with goods or not and are not part of a train containing people, he shall be punished with temporary hard labor if the things are not his property.

But if, by setting fire to one of the aforementioned things, he intentionally causes any harm to others, and those things belong to him, or he does so on the orders of their owner, he shall be punished with hard labor. temporary or prison.

Article 256 -:

Likewise, this penalty shall be punished according to the various circumstances described in the previous articles, whoever puts fire on things to reach the thing intended to be burned, instead of putting it directly on fire. in that

Article 257 -:

In all the aforementioned cases, if the aforementioned fire results in the death of one or more people who were present in the burned places at the time the fire broke out, the perpetrator of this fire shall be punished. Intentional death penalty.

Article 258 -: Abolished

Article 259 -:

In the cases stipulated in the first paragraph of Article 255, if no explosives were used and the value of the burned items did not exceed five Egyptian pounds and there were no A danger to persons or a danger of causing harm to other things. The penalty shall be imprisonment.

## Chapter Three: Aborting pregnant women and making and selling adulterated drinks or gems that are harmful to health

Article 260 -:

Anyone who intentionally miscarries a pregnant woman by beating or other forms of abuse shall be punished with temporary hard labor.

Article 261 -:

Anyone who intentionally miscarries a pregnant woman by giving her medication or using means that lead to that or by substituting for it, whether with her consent or not, shall be punished with imprisonment.

Article 262 -:

A woman who consented to taking medications while knowing them, or consented to use the above-mentioned means, or enabled others to use those means for her, causing the miscarriage.

This is a fact that is punishable by the penalty mentioned above.

Article 263 -:

pharmacist, or midwife who is sentenced to temporary hard labor. Or a surgeon, <sup>a</sup> If the site is a doctor

Article 264 -:

· There is no punishment for attempting to overthrow

Article 265 -:

Anyone who intentionally gives a person non-lethal substances resulting in illness or temporary inability to work shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of Articles 240, 241 and 242, according to the gravity of what resulted from the crime and the presence or absence of premeditation in committing it.

Article 266 -: Abolished

Chapter Four: Indecent assault and corruption of morals

Article 267 -:

Whoever has intercourse with a female without her consent shall be punished with temporary hard labor.

If the perpetrator is a relative of the victim, or one of those responsible for her upbringing or supervision, or someone who has authority over her, or is a paid servant for her, or for those mentioned above, he shall be punished.

With lifelong hard labor.

Article 268 -:

Anyone who violates a person's honor by force or threat, or attempts to do so, shall be punished with hard labor for a period of three to seven years.

If the age of the person on whom the aforementioned crime was committed has not reached sixteen full years, or if its perpetrator was among those stipulated in the second paragraph of Article 267, a period of time may be served.

The penalty shall be to the maximum extent prescribed for temporary work.

If these two conditions come together, he will be sentenced to life imprisonment with hard labor.

Article 269 -:

Anyone who violates the honor of a boy or girl who has not yet reached eighteen full years of age without force or threat shall be punished with imprisonment, and if he is one year old he has not reached seven full years of age or has

If the crime is committed by those stipulated in the second paragraph of Article 267, the penalty shall be temporary hard labor.

Article 269 bis:

Anyone found on a public road or frequented place inciting passers-by to debauchery with gestures or words shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding one month. If the offender returns to committing this crime within one year from the date of his sentencing for the first crime, the penalty shall be imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months and a fine for transgression. Fifty pounds. A guilty verdict entails placing the convict under police surveillance for a period equal to the duration of the sentence.

Article 270 -: Abolished

Article 271: Cancellation

Article 272 -: Abolished

Article 273 -:

An adulteress may not be tried except based on her husband's lawsuit. However, if the husband commits adultery in the residence where his wife resides, as stated in Article 277, his lawsuit against her will not be heard.

Article 274 -:

A married woman whose adultery has been proven shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years, but her husband may deny this ruling with the consent of intercourse with her as she was.

Article 275 -:

The adulterer with that woman shall also be punished with the same punishment.

Article 276 -:

The evidence that is accepted and used as evidence against the person accused of adultery is his arrest in the act, his confession, the presence of letters or other papers written from him, or his presence in a house.

A Muslim in the store designated for the harem.

Article 277 -:

Every husband who commits adultery in the marital home and this matter is proven against him through the wife's lawsuit shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months.

Article 278 -:

Anyone who commits an immoral act in public shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year and a fine not exceeding three hundred pounds.

Article 279 -:

Anyone who commits an indecent act with a woman, even if it is not in public, shall be punished with the previous penalty.

## Chapter Five: Arresting and imprisoning people unlawfully, stealing children, and kidnapping g

Article 280 -:



Anyone who arrests, detains, or releases any person without an order from one of the competent authorities to do so, and in cases other than those in which the laws and regulations authorize the arrest of family members.

Suspicion shall be punished by imprisonment or a fine not exceeding two hundred pounds.

Article 281 -:

He did that. Any person who lends premises for impermissible imprisonment or detention shall also be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years

Article 282 -:

If the arrest occurred in the case described in Article 280 of a person who was unlawfully wearing the uniform of a government employee, or who assumed a false identity, or presented a forged order claiming that it had been issued by

The government party shall punish with imprisonment, and in all cases, temporary hard labor shall be imposed on anyone who unlawfully arrests a person and threatens him with death or torture.

Physical.

Article 283 -:

Whoever kidnaps a newly born child, hides or replaces him with another, or falsely attributes him to someone other than his mother, shall be punished by imprisonment. If it is not proven that the child was born alive, the penalty shall be imprisonment.

- A period not exceeding one year

However, if it is proven that he was not born alive, the penalty shall be imprisonment for a period not exceeding two months.

Article 284 -:

Anyone who is responsible for a child and requests it from someone who has the right to request it but does not hand him over to him shall be punished with imprisonment or a fine not exceeding five hundred pounds.

Article 285 -:

Seven full years and leaving a property in a place empty of human beings, or forcing someone else to do so, shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years. Anyone who exposes a child under one year of age to danger

Article 286 -:

If exposing a child to danger and leaving him in an empty place, as stated in the previous article, results in the separation of one of his organs or the loss of its benefit, the perpetrator shall be punished with the prescribed penalties.

For intentionally wounding, if this causes the death of the child, the penalty prescribed for intentional murder shall be imposed

Article 287 -:

Seven full years and leaving a property in a place populated by human beings, whether this was done by himself or through someone else, shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding Anyone who exposes a child under one year of age to danger

Six months or a fine not exceeding two hundred pounds.

Article 288 -:

Whoever abducts, by force or coercion, a male child who has not yet reached the full sixteen years of age, by himself or through someone else, shall be punished with imprisonment from three to ten years. If he

The kidnapped person is a female, so the penalty shall be temporary hard labor.

The perpetrator of the crime of kidnapping the female will be sentenced to life imprisonment with hard labor if it is accompanied by the crime of having sexual intercourse with the kidnapped woman. And with

Article 291 -: Abolished

Article 292 -:

A penalty of imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year or a fine not exceeding five hundred pounds shall be imposed on any parent or grandparent who does not hand over his young child or his child's child to the person who has the right to kidnapping. Likewise, any parent or grandparent who has taken his own or By others who are entitled to it pursuant to a decision issued by the judiciary request it based on a decision from the judicial authority issued regarding his custody or The right to his custody or protection, even if this was without fraud or coercion.

Article 293 -:

Anyone who has been issued an enforceable court ruling to pay alimony to his wife, relatives, or in-laws, or a fee for custody, breastfeeding, or housing, and he refrains from paying even though he is able to do so for a period of time. Three months after being notified to pay, he shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year and a fine not exceeding five hundred pounds, or one of these two penalties, and a lawsuit shall not be brought against him unless Based on a complaint from the person concerned, and if after the ruling a second lawsuit is filed against him for this crime, his penalty will be imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year.

In all cases, if the convict pays what is frozen in his debt or presents a guarantor that is acceptable to the person concerned, the penalty shall not be carried out.

## Chapter Six: False testimony and false oaths

Article 294 -:

Anyone who bears false witness against or against an accused person in a felony shall be punished by imprisonment.

Article 295 -:

If this testimony results in sentencing the accused, the person who falsely accused him shall be punished with temporary hard labor or imprisonment. However, if the penalty imposed on the accused is And with It is the death penalty and was carried out on him. The death penalty is also imposed on anyone who testifies falsely.

Article 296 -:

Anyone who falsely testifies against an accused person of a misdemeanor or violation, or gives false testimony against him, shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years.

Article 297 -:

Anyone who falsely testifies in a civil lawsuit shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years.

Article 298 -:

If someone who falsely testifies in a criminal or civil case accepts a gift or a promise of something, he and the giver or the person who promised will be sentenced to the penalties prescribed for bribery or false testimony, if these are more severe than the penalties for bribery.

If the witness is a doctor, surgeon, or midwife and asks for himself or someone else, or accepts or takes a promise and the gift of giving false testimony regarding a pregnancy, illness, disability, or protection that occurred on his part, Testimony to this effect as a result of a request, recommendation, or mediation shall be punished with the penalties prescribed under the section on bribery or under the section on perjury, whichever is more severe, and the briber and the mediator shall be punished with the penalty. Also prescribed for the bribed person.

Article 299 -:

Any person who is assigned by a judicial authority to provide expertise or translation in a civil, commercial, or criminal case and who intentionally changes the truth in any way shall be punished with the penalties prescribed for perjury.

· Cant Road

Article 300 -:

Whoever forces a witness not to give testimony or to testify falsely shall be punished with the same punishment as a false witness, taking into account the conditions stipulated in the previous articles.

Article 301 -:

Whoever abides by the oath or rejects it in civil matters and swears a false oath shall be sentenced to imprisonment, and he may be subject to an additional fine not exceeding one hundred pounds.

**Slander, insults, and disclosure of secretsChapter Seven:**

Article 302 -:

Anyone who attributes matters to others through one of the methods specified in Article 171 of this law is considered to be a slanderer, and if they were true, the person to whom they were attributed shall be punished with the prescribed penalties.

Therefore, by law, he was despised by the people of his country.

Therefore, an appeal against the actions of a public employee, a person with a public representative capacity, or a person charged with public service does not fall under the provisions of the previous paragraph if it occurs in good faith and the And with

· It goes beyond the duties of the office, prosecution, or public service, provided that the perpetrator of the crime proves the truth of every act attributed to him, and his belief in the truth of this act is not a substitute for that.

It is not acceptable for the slanderer to provide evidence to prove what he slandered except in the case described in the previous paragraph.

Article 303 -:

Defamation shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year and a fine of not less than two thousand five hundred pounds and not exceeding seven thousand five hundred pounds and not exceeding seven thousand pounds.

Five hundred pounds and not more than seven thousand five hundred pounds, or one of these two penalties.

This was due to the performance of the job, representation, or public service If the defamation occurs against a public employee, a person with a public representative capacity, or a person charged with a public service

The penalty shall be imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years and a fine of not less than five thousand pounds and not more than ten thousand pounds, or one of these two penalties.

Article 304 -:

· The intent is for judicial or administrative rulings to issue a matter requiring effective punishment. This punishment shall not be imposed on anyone who informs of the truth and the absence of any wrongdoing.

Article 305 -:

If he intends to do so, he deserves the punishment even if no rumor other than the information mentioned comes from him and no lawsuit is filed for what he was informed of. As for the one who tells something false and bad

Article 306 -:

Every insult that does not include attribution of a specific incident, but rather includes in any way an insult to honor or reputation, is punishable in the circumstances specified in Article 171 by imprisonment for a term of imprisonment for a period of time.

exceeding one year and a fine of not less than one thousand pounds and not exceeding five thousand pounds, or one of these two penalties.

Article 306 bis (a) -:

"Anyone who exposes a female in a way that is offensive or offensive shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year and a fine of not less than two hundred pounds and not exceeding one thousand pounds, or by one of these two penalties."

Showing her modesty in word or deed on a public road or in a frequented place.

The provisions of the previous paragraph apply if the insult to the female's modesty occurred via telephone.

If the offender returns to committing a crime of the same type of crime stipulated in the previous two paragraphs again within one year from the date of his conviction for the crime,

The first penalty shall be imprisonment and a fine of not less than five hundred pounds and not more than three thousand pounds, or one of these two penalties.

Article 306 bis (b): Abolished

Article 307 -:

If one of the crimes stipulated in Articles 182 to 185, 303 and 306 is committed by means of publication in a newspaper or publication, the minimum limits shall be raised.

The maximum fine penalty stipulated in the aforementioned articles is twice its fine.

Article 308 -:

If the defect, insult, slander, or insult committed in one of the ways specified in Article (171) includes an attack on the honor of individuals or an attack on the reputation of families, the penalty shall be

The penalty is imprisonment and a fine together within the limits specified in Articles 179, 181, 182, 303, 306 and 307, provided that the fine is not less than in the case of publication in a newspaper or newspaper.

· Publications shall not be less than half the maximum, and the imprisonment shall not be less than six months."

Article 308 bis:

· Anyone who slanders another over the telephone shall be punished with the penalties stipulated in Article 303

Whoever directs an insult to another person, in the manner referred to in the previous paragraph, that does not include attribution of a specific fact, but rather includes in any way an insult to honor or prestige, shall be punished.

· With the penalty stipulated in Article 306

If the defamation, slander, or insult committed in the manner described in the previous two paragraphs includes an attack on the honor of individuals or an insult to the reputation of families, he shall be punished with the same penalty.

· stipulated in Article 308

Article 309 -:

The provisions of Articles 302, 303, 305, 306, and 308 do not apply to what one of the parties supports in an oral defense or in writing before the courts, as this only results in a civil prosecution

or a disciplinary trial.

Article 309 bis:

Anyone who assaults the sanctity of a citizen's private life shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year by committing one of the following acts in cases other than those authorized by law:

Or without the consent of the victim.

(a) He overheard, recorded, or transmitted via any device, whatever its type, conversations that took place in a private place or by telephone.

(b) Capture or transmit, using any device of any type, an image of a person in a private place.

If the actions referred to in the previous two paragraphs were taken during a meeting within the hearing or sight of those present at that meeting, then their consent is presumed.

If the actions referred to in the previous two paragraphs are taken during a meeting within the hearing or sight of those present at that meeting, their consent is presumed.

A public employee who commits one of the acts stipulated in this article based on the authority of his position shall be punished with imprisonment.

In all cases, a ruling shall be made to confiscate the devices and other things that may have been used or obtained in the crime. It shall also be ruled to erase the recordings obtained from the crime or

Her execution.

Article 309 bis (a) -:

Anyone who facilitates the broadcast or uses, even in public, a recording or documents obtained by one of the methods set forth in the previous article or without the consent of the person concerned, shall be punished with

imprisonment.

Anyone who threatens to disclose any of the matters obtained by one of the methods referred to in order to force a person to carry out an act shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years.

· Or abstain from it

A public employee who commits one of the acts stipulated in this article based on the authority of his position shall be punished with imprisonment.

In all cases, a ruling shall be issued to confiscate the devices and other things that may have been used in the crime or obtained from it. It shall also be ruled to erase the recordings obtained from the crime or

Her execution.

Article 310 -:

him by virtue of his industry or job and discloses it in circumstances other than those in which the law obliges him to      Anyone who is a physician, surgeon, pharmacist, midwife, or other person has a private secret entrusted to

notify him, shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months and a fine not exceeding five hundred Egyptian pounds.

The provisions of this article shall not apply except in cases where the law does not authorize the disclosure of certain matters, as stipulated in Articles 202, 203, 204, and 205 of the Civil Procedure Code.

In civil and commercial matters.

## Chapter Eight: Theft and rape

Article 311 -:

Anyone who embezzles a property belonging to someone else is a thief.

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Book Three: Felonies and Misdemeanors That Occur in Serious People - Jurispedia Associated Law/(eg) Penal Code

Article 312 - It is not permissible to prosecute anyone who commits theft that causes harm to his or her wife, ascendants or descendants, except at the request of the defendant, and the victim has the right to waive his

· He may also suspend the implementation of the final judgment against the offender at any time, regardless of his circumstances.

·

Second: to be Article 313 - Whoever commits a theft shall be punished with hard labor for life if the following five conditions are met: First: That this theft occurred to me. Third: That there are visible or

hidden weapons with the thieves or with one of them. Fourth: That the thieves have entered a house or house Theft is committed by two or more people.

A room or its annexes are inhabited or prepared for habitation by walling off a wall, breaking a door, or the like, using artificial keys, or by dressing up as an officer or employee.

Public or presenting a forged order allegedly issued by the government. Fifth: That they commit the aforementioned felony by means of coercion or threats to use their weapons.

Article 314 - Whoever commits theft under duress shall be punished with temporary hard labor. If the duress leaves wounds, the penalty shall be permanent or temporary hard labor.

Article 315: Thefts committed on public roads, whether inside or outside cities or villages, or in one of the cities, shall be punished with permanent or temporary hard labor.

Land, water or air means of transportation in the following cases: First: If the theft occurred by two or more persons and at least one of them was carrying a visible or hidden weapon.

Third: If the theft occurred, even by one person carrying a weapon, and it was at night or by force or by force If the theft is committed by two or more persons through coercion.

Threatening to use a weapon.

Article 316: Thefts committed at night by two or more persons, at least one of whom is carrying a visible or hidden weapon, shall be punished with temporary hard labor.

Article 316 bis: The thefts of army weapons or ammunition shall be punished with temporary hard labor, and the penalty shall be life imprisonment with hard labor if committed.

The crime is committed through coercion or the threat of using a weapon, or if one of the aggravating circumstances stipulated in Article 317 is present.

Article 316 bis (second): Thefts that occur from supplies or tools used or prepared for use in telecommunications facilities shall be punished with imprisonment.

And wireless, generation or delivery of electricity, water, or sanitation established by the government, public bodies or institutions, or public sector units, or

· It is permissible to establish it for public benefit if the crime does not contain one of the aggravating circumstances stipulated in Articles 313 to 316.

(-): The penalty shall be imprisonment for a period not less than six months and not exceeding seven years. First: For thefts committed in any means of land transportation or transportation. Article 316 bis) third

: For thefts that occur in an inhabited place or prepared for habitation or one of its annexes, if the place is entered by burglaries, breakage, or use of Water or air. second

: For thefts that occur, even from Fake keys, impersonating a false identity, claiming to perform or be assigned a public service, or other illegal means. One person carrying a visible or hidden

weapon.

Article 316 bis (fourth): Thefts that occur during air raids shall be punished with imprisonment. The penalty shall be temporary hard labor if the crime contains a circumstance of

Aggravating circumstances stipulated in Article 317. If the crime is committed through coercion or the threat of using a weapon, the penalty shall be life imprisonment.

Article 317: The following shall be punished by imprisonment with hard labor: First: for thefts that occur in an inhabited place or prepared for habitation, or in its annexes, or in one of the places prepared for worship.

Thefts that occur in a place surrounded by a wall, a fence made of green trees, dry firewood, or trenches, and this occurs through a break from the outside, a fence, or

Thefts that occur by breaking the seals stipulated in Chapter Nine of Book Two. Fourth: On the thefts that occurred Using artificial keys: cancelled.

Seventh: On thefts that occur from paid servants to the detriment of their servants Sixth Fifth: On thefts that occur from two or more people. Or from employees, craftsmen, or boys in the factories or shops of those who employ them, or in get me

: On the thefts that occur from the places where they usually work, professionals in transporting things in carts, boats, or on beasts of burden, or any other person charged with transporting things,

or one of their followers, if the aforementioned things are delivered to them in their capacity.

· Ninth: On thefts committed during war, on the wounded, even from enemies.

Article 318: Thefts that do not contain any of the aggravating circumstances mentioned above shall be punished with imprisonment with labor for a period not exceeding two years.

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Article 319 -: Abolished.

Article 320: Those sentenced to imprisonment for theft may, in the event of a recurrence, be placed under police surveillance for a period of at least one year or two years at most.

Article 321: Attempting thefts that are considered misdemeanors shall be punished by imprisonment with hard labor for a period not exceeding half of the maximum limit stipulated in the law for the crime if it is committed.

Article 321 bis: Whoever finds a missing object or animal and does not return it to a safe person who is able to do so, or does not deliver it to the police headquarters or the administration within three days, shall be punished.

However, if he calculates it after the expiration of that period without intending to own it, the penalty shall be a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds. Imprisonment with labor for a period not exceeding two years if he detains him with the intention of boring him

Article 322 -: Abolished.

Article 323: Embezzlement of items seized judicially or administratively is considered theft, even if it was committed by their owner. In this case, the provisions of Article 312 hereof do not apply

The law relating to exemption from punishment.

Article 323 bis: Theft is also considered theft as well as the embezzlement of movable property from the person who mortgaged it as security for a debt owed by him or another. In this case, no provisions apply

Article 312 of this law if the embezzlement occurs to the detriment of others other than those mentioned in the aforementioned article.

Article 323 bis (first): Anyone who unlawfully seizes a car owned by someone else without the right and without the intention of taking possession of it shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year and a fine of not less than one hundred dollars.

One pound not exceeding five hundred pounds, or one of these two penalties.

But if with the expectation that this will be used to commit a crime shall be punished with imprisonment with hard labor for a period not exceeding two Article 324: Anyone who counterfeits keys, changes them, or manufactures an instrument

years. If the offender is a professional in the manufacture of keys and locks, he shall be punished with imprisonment with work

Article 324 bis: Anyone who consumes food or drink in a place prepared for

He knows that it is impossible for him to pay the price or the rent, or he refuses without justification Therefore, even if he was residing there, or occupied one or more rooms in a hotel or the like, or rented a car prepared for rent without

paying what was due, or fled without paying it.

A debt, disposition, patent, document of moral or legal value, or papers proving the existence of a legal situation

Article 325: Whoever usurps by force or threat a proven or established document

A social worker or coercing someone by force or threat to sign or stamp a paper from the above shall be punished with temporary hard labor.

Article 326 - Whoever obtains by threat a sum of money or anything else to be given to him shall be punished with imprisonment, and attempting to do so shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years.

Article 327: Anyone who threatens another in writing to commit a crime against life or property shall be punished by death, permanent or temporary hard labor, or by disclosing matters or attributing matters to him.

If one's honor is dishonored and the threat is accompanied by a request or commission to do something, he shall be punished with imprisonment. Anyone who threatens shall be punished with imprisonment if the threat is not accompanied by a request or a mandate

Change it verbally through another person in the same way as mentioned. The penalty shall be imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years or a fine not exceeding five hundred pounds, whether the threat is accompanied by an obligation.

. Any threat, whether written or verbal, by another person, to commit a crime that does not amount to the above seriousness, shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months.

By order or

by a fine not exceeding two hundred pounds.

## Chapter Nine: Bankruptcy





Article 336: Anyone who seizes money, offers, debt securities, clearing bonds, or any movable property by fraud in order to steal all or some of the wealth of others, either by using fraudulent methods that would lead people to believe in the existence of a false project or a false incident, or creating Hopping to obtain an imaginary profit or paying the amount that was taken fraudulently, or making them believe that there is an incorrect debt instrument or a forged settlement instrument, or by disposing of fixed or movable property that is not his property and which he has no right to dispose of, or by assuming a false name or an incorrect capacity, or by attempting fraud. If he does of at least one year and a maximum of two not complete it, he shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year. In the event of a recidivism, the offender may be placed under police supervision for a period years.

Article 337 - These penalties are imposed on anyone who gives in bad faith a check that does not have an outstanding and withdrawable balance, or if the balance is less than the value of the check, or withdraws all or part of the balance after giving the check such that the remainder no longer meets its value, ordering the drawee of the check not to pay.

Article 338: Anyone who takes advantage of the need, weakness, or inclination of a person who has not yet reached the full twenty-one year of age, or who has been ruled to extend guardianship over him by the competent authority, and obtains damages from him by writing or stamping bonds or receipts related to lending or borrowing a sum of money. Or any movable property or an assignment of commercial papers or other binding bonds. He shall be punished, whatever the fraudulent method he used, with imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years. He may also be subject to a fine not exceeding one hundred Egyptian pounds, and if the traitor was ordered to assume guardianship or guardianship over the betrayed person. The penalty will be imprisonment from three to seven years

Article 339: Anyone who takes advantage of a person's weakness or whims and lends him money in any way that exceeds the maximum interest rate that can be legally agreed upon shall be punished with a fine not exceeding two hundred pounds. If the lender commits a crime similar to the first crime in the five years following the first ruling, the penalty shall be imprisonment for a period of no. Anyone who is accustomed to lending money in any way at an interest rate exceeding the limit exceeding two years or a fine not exceeding five hundred pounds, or one of these two penalties only.

The maximum interest that can be legally agreed upon shall be punished with the penalties stipulated in the previous paragraph.

Article 340: Anyone who has been entrusted with a signed or stamped paper in blank has betrayed the trust and written in the blank above the seal or signature a debt instrument, a settlement, or other bonds and attachments that result in a settlement, or other bonds and obligations that result in damage. For the people or property of the owner of the signature or seal, he shall be punished with imprisonment, and he may be subject to a fine not exceeding fifty Egyptian pounds. In the event that the signed or sealed paper was not delivered to the traitor, but rather he obtained it by any means, he shall be considered a forger and shall be punished with the penalty of forgery.

Article 341: Anyone who embezzles, uses or squanders amounts, luggage, goods, money, tickets, or other writings containing a claim, a settlement, or otherwise, to the detriment of their owners, owners, or those who seized them, and the aforementioned things were not delivered to him except in the form of a deposit or Rent or by way of bare use or mortgage, or it was delivered to him in the capacity of being a paid agent or free of charge, with the intention of offering it for sale or using it in a specific matter for the benefit of its owner or someone else, with a sentence of imprisonment against him, and it is permissible for an additional amount to be added to it.

A fine not exceeding one hundred Egyptian pounds.

Article 342: The previous penalties shall be imposed on the owner appointed as custodian of his seized items, whether judicially or administratively, if he embezzles any of them.

Article 343 - Whoever presents or delivers to the court during the investigation of a case a document or paper and then steals it in any way, shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months.

## Chapter Eleven: Disrupting auctions and fraud that occurs in commercial transaction

By selling, buying, leasing, movable or immovable property, or related to a contracting undertaking, or Article 344: Whoever disrupts, by means of threats, coercion, physical assault, or the like, a pending auction.

Supplying or exploiting something or the like shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months and a fine not exceeding five hundred pounds, or by one of these two penalties only.

Article 345: Persons who caused the prices of grains, goods, bonuses, or securities for trading to rise or fall above their assigned value in commercial transactions by deliberately spreading among people false or misleading news or advertisements, or by giving the seller a price higher than what he asked for, or by colluding with famous merchants. Those who betray one type of goods or grains by not selling them at all, or by preventing their sale at a price less than the price agreed upon between them, or by any other fraudulent method, shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year and a fine not exceeding

- five hundred pounds, or by one of these two punishments only.

Article 346: The maximum limit for the prison sentence stipulated in the previous article shall be doubled if this trick occurs in relation to the price of meat, bread, firewood, charcoal, or other necessary needs.

Article 347 -: Abolished

Article 348 -: Abolished.

Article 349 -: Abolished.

Article 350 -: Abolished.

Article 351 -: Abolished.

Chapter Twelve: Gambling games, lots, and buying and selling by number, known as lottery

Article 352: Whoever prepares a place for gambling games and prepares it for people to enter, he and the cashiers of the aforementioned store shall be punished with imprisonment and a fine not exceeding one thousand pounds. All items and luggage in the stores where the aforementioned games are played shall be seized and their confiscation shall be ruled.

Article 353 - These penalties shall also be imposed on anyone who places something for sale in the lottery hall, with the permission of the government. All money and effects placed in the hall shall also be seized by the government.

Chapter Thirteen: Vandalism, Defacement, and Damage

Article 354 - Whoever breaks or damages for another person any agricultural machinery, livestock pens, or guard sheds, shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year or a fine not exceeding

Two hundred pounds.

. First: Whoever intentionally, unjustifiably, kills a riding, draft, or carrying animal, or any type of livestock, or Article 355: Whoever causes great harm to it shall be punished with imprisonment with hard labor. Second: Anyone who poisons any of the animals mentioned in the previous paragraph or any of the fish found in a river, canal, stream, swamp, or basin. Offenders may be placed under police supervision for a period of at least one year and a maximum of two years. Any attempt to commit the aforementioned crimes shall be punished by imprisonment with labor for a period not exceeding one year or a fine not exceeding two

hundred pounds.

Article 356: If the crimes stipulated in the previous article are committed at night, the penalty shall be hard labor or imprisonment for a period of three to seven years.

Poisoning a domesticated animal Article 357: Anyone who intentionally kills without justification or other than those mentioned in Article 355 or who causes great harm shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months or a fine not exceeding two hundred pounds.



Article 366 - Any looting or destruction of goods, luggage or crops committed by a group or gang by compulsory force shall be punished by temporary hard labor or imprisonment.

the prison .

. First: Anyone who cuts or destroys unharvested crops, sprouting or planted trees, or any other plant. Second: Anyone who destroys Article 367 - shall be punished with imprisonment with hard labor. Third: Anyone who uproots one or more trees or any other plant, or cuts off its peel. It will be destroyed by anyone who destroys its seed in a seeded tree or spreads weeds or harmful plants in the tree. . Offenders may be placed under police supervision for a period of at least one year and a maximum of two years.

Article 368: If the crimes stipulated in the first and second paragraphs of the previous article are committed at night by at least three people or by one or two people and at least one of them is carrying a weapon, the penalty shall be hard labor or imprisonment for a period of three to seven years.

## Chapter Fourteen: Violating the sanctity of another's property

Article 369 - Whoever enters a property in the possession of another person with the intention of preventing its possession by force or with the intention of committing a crime therein, or who has entered it legally and remains therein with the intention of committing any of the above, shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year or a fine not exceeding three hundred Egyptian pounds. If this crime is committed by two or more people and at least one of them was carrying a weapon, or by at least ten people who did not have a weapon, the penalty shall be imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years or a fine not exceeding five hundred Egyptian pounds.

Article 370 - Whoever enters an inhabited house or one prepared for habitation, or one of its annexes, or an inhabited ship, or a place prepared for storing money, and these things are in the possession of another person, with the intention of preventing his possession by force or committing a crime therein, shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years. Or a fine not exceeding three hundred Egyptian pounds.

Article 371 - Whoever is found in one of the places stipulated in the previous article, hidden from the eyes of those who have the right to remove him, shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months or a fine not exceeding two hundred pounds.

Article 372: If the crimes stipulated in the previous two articles are committed at night, the penalty shall be imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years.

Article 372 - bis: Anyone who trespasses on agricultural land, vacant land, or buildings owned by the state, a public legal person, a charitable endowment, a public sector, or any other entity whose funds the law stipulates are considered public funds by cultivating, planting, or constructing constructions on them. Occupying it or benefiting from it in any way shall be punished by imprisonment and a fine not exceeding two thousand pounds. Occupying it or benefiting from it in any way shall be punished by imprisonment or constructing constructions on it. Occupying it or benefiting from it in any way shall be punished by imprisonment and a fine not exceeding two thousand pounds, or one of these two penalties. The offender shall be sentenced to return the property. The usurper, including the buildings, plants, or lands on it. If the crime was committed by deception or as a result of submitting declarations or giving his return, along with the removal of the items he owed at his expense, in addition to paying the value of the benefit he gained with incorrect information, with knowledge of this, the penalty shall be imprisonment for a period of no less than one year and no more than five years and a fine of no less than one year and no more than five years. Less than one thousand pounds and not more than five thousand pounds, or one of these two penalties. The penalty stipulated in the previous two paragraphs shall be doubled in the event of recidivism.

Article 373 -: Anyone who enters agricultural land, space, buildings, an inhabited house or one prepared for habitation, one of its annexes, an inhabited ship, or a place prepared for storing money, and Article 373 bis -: is cancelled. Whoever withdraws from it upon his assignment from those who have the right to do so shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months or a fine not exceeding two hundred pounds.

## Chapter Fifteen: Cessation of work in services of public benefit and assault on freedom of work

Article 374 -: It is prohibited for employees and employees who perform a public service, service in public facilities, or work that fulfills a public need, unless it is subject to the system, from all the provisions set forth in Articles 124 and 124 (A). The stipulated penalties shall be applied. Special procedures shall be taken in this regard. Those employees, employees, instigators, encouragers, and broadcasters, as the case may be, are liable to intentionally abandon or abstain from their work.

Article 374 bis: It is prohibited for contracting parties and anyone who manages a facility or public works referred to in the previous article to stop work in such a way that the performance and regularity of the public service is disrupted. The penalties stipulated in Articles 124 and 124 (A) shall be applied to them and to the instigators, encouragers, supporters, and broadcasters, depending on the circumstances.

Article 375: Anyone who uses force, violence, terrorism, threats, or illegal measures in... Second: The right of others to employ or refrain from employing another person. Assaulting or attempting to assault one of the following rights: First: The right of others to work. Third: The right of others to participate in an association. The provision of this article applies even if force, violence, terrorism, or illegal measures are used against the spouse of the intended person or his children. The following acts in particular are considered illegal measures. First: Tracking the intended person in a continuous manner day and night, or standing in a threatening position near his house or near any other place where he lives or works.

Second: Preventing him from practicing his work by hiding his tools, clothing, or any other person he uses, or in any other way.

· Anyone who incites others in any way to commit one of the crimes stipulated in this article shall be punished with the same penalty mentioned above.

## Chapter Sixteen: Intimidation, intimidation, and bullying

Article 375 bis: Without prejudice to any more severe penalty mentioned in another text, anyone who personally or through someone else displays force in front of a person or threatens to use force or violence against him or his spouse or someone shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of no less than one year. of its origins or descendants, or to threaten to slander him or any of them in a way that disgraces him, or to violate the sanctity of his life or the private life of any of them, in order to intimidate the victim or intimidate him by causing him physical or moral harm, degrading his honor, robbing him of his money, obtaining a benefit from him, or influencing his will to impose Controlling him or forcing him to do something that the law does not require him to do, or to force him to refrain from doing a lawful act, or to disrupt laws or regulations, or to resist the implementation of judgments, orders, or enforceable judicial or legal procedures, whenever that act or threat would create terror in the victim. Or disturbing his security, peace, or tranquility, or exposing his life or safety to danger, or causing damage to any of his property or interest, or affecting his personal freedom, honor, reputation, or the integrity of his will.

The penalty shall be imprisonment for a period of not less than two years if the act or threat is committed by two or more people, or is committed by accompanying an animal that causes panic, or by carrying a weapon, a sharp instrument, a stick, any solid object, an electrical tool, or a burning, caustic, gaseous, narcotic, hypnotic, or any substance. Another harmful substance.

· The penalty shall be imprisonment for a period not less than two years and not exceeding five years if the act or threat is committed against a female or against someone who has reached eighteen full Gregorian years.

In all cases, the convict shall be placed under police surveillance for a period equal to the period of the sentence imposed on him.

Article 375 bis (a): Both the minimum and maximum penalties shall be doubled for any other misdemeanor committed based on the commission of the crime stipulated in the previous article, and the maximum sentences of imprisonment and temporary hard labor shall be raised to twenty years for any other felony committed based on its commission.

The penalty shall be temporary hard labor or imprisonment if the crime of wounding, beating, or giving harmful substances leading to death as stipulated is committed. In Article 236, based on the commission of the crime stipulated in the previous article, if it was preceded by insistence or deliberation, the penalty shall be permanent or temporary hard labor.

The penalty shall be death penalty if the crime stipulated in the previous article is committed.

· Or was accompanied by, connected to, or followed by the felony of premeditated murder stipulated in the first paragraph of Article 234.

In all cases, the person sentenced to a custodial sentence shall be placed under police surveillance for a period equal to the duration of the sentence imposed on him, provided that it is not less than one year or less.

More than five years.

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