

The Egyptian Penal Code
according to the
amendments to Law No. 95 of
2003 AD Law No. 58 of 1937
promulgating the Penal Code (1)

We, Farouk al-Awwal, King of
Egypt, the Senate and the House of Representatives (2) decided on the law, the text of which we have ratified
and issued:
Article [1] The Penal Code in force before civil courts and the Penal Code applied by mixed courts shall be repealed
and replaced by the Penal Code accompanying this law. Article [2] The Minister of
Haqqaniya
must implement this law, and it will come into effect on October 15, 1937. We order that this
law be stamped with the state seal, published in the Official Gazette, and implemented as a law of the state. Issued at
Abdeen

Saray on Jumada al-Wali 23, 1356 (July 31, 1937). Minister of Haqqaniya
king of Egypt

Chapter One:
General rules

Article [1]
The provisions of this law apply to anyone who commits one of the crimes stipulated in it in the Egyptian country.
Article [2]
The
provisions of this law also apply to the persons mentioned above: Anyone
who commits an act outside the country that makes him a perpetrator or accomplice in a crime that occurred, in
whole or in part, in the Arab
Republic of Egypt. Second: Anyone who commits one of the following crimes outside the Arab
Republic of Egypt: (a) A felony against the security of the government, as stipulated in Parts One and Two of Book
Two of
this law. (b) A felony forgery stipulated in Article 206 of this law. (c) A felony of
counterfeiting, counterfeiting, or counterfeiting a paper or metal currency as stipulated in Article 202, or a felony of
bringing that counterfeit, counterfeit, or forged paper or metal currency into, taking it out of Egypt, promoting it, or
possessing it with the intention of promoting or dealing with it, as stipulated in Article 202. Article 203, provided that
the currency is legally circulated in
Egypt.
Article [3] Every Egyptian who commits an act while outside the country that is considered a felony or misdemeanor in
this law shall be punished in accordance with its provisions if he returns to the country and the act was
punishable
under the law of the country in which he committed it. Article [4] Public lawsuits may not be brought against the
perpetrator of a crime or act abroad except by the Public Prosecution, and they may not be brought against
anyone who proves
that the
foreign courts acquitted him and then charged him or that they finally sentenced him and he fulfilled his punishment.
Article [5] Crimes shall be punished in accordance with the law in force at the time of their commission. However

If a law is issued after a final ruling rendering the act for which the criminal was sentenced unpunished, the implementation of the ruling shall be suspended and its criminal effects shall cease. However, in the event that lawsuit procedures are instituted or a judgment of conviction is issued, and this is for an act that occurred in violation of a law that prohibits its commission within a specific period, the expiration of this period does not prevent the prosecution from proceeding or the implementation of the penalties imposed. Article [6] The ruling regarding the penalties stipulated in the law does not affect what is obligatory for the opponent.

Article [7]

The provisions of this law do not in any way prejudice the personal rights established in the noble Sharia.

Article [8]

The provisions of Book One of this law shall be taken into account in the crimes stipulated in the private laws and regulations, unless there is a text in them

that contradicts that. Chapter Two: Types of Crimes

Article [9]

Crimes are of three types: First:

felonies.

. Second:

misdemeanors.

Third: Violations Article [10] (1) Felonies are crimes

punishable

. by the following

penalties:

death. Life

imprisonment, aggravated imprisonment,

imprisonment. Article [11] (1) Misdemeanors are crimes

punishable by the

following penalties: * Imprisonment. * The maximum fine does not exceed one hundred pounds. Article [12] (2)

Chapter

Three,

Penalties, Section One

Predicate penalties

Article [13]

Every person sentenced to death shall be hanged.

Article [14] (1) Life

imprisonment and aggravated imprisonment are the placement of the convict in one of the prisons designated for that by law, and his employment within it as workers appointed by the government. This is for the duration of his life if the sentence is

▪ life imprisonment or the periods he is

sentenced to if it is aggravated, and the duration of the sentence may not be reduced. Imprisonment with aggravated

imprisonment for a period of not more than three years and not exceeding fifteen years, except in s

Article [15]

Anyone who is sentenced to hard labor, whether men over sixty years of age or women at all, shall serve the

term of his sentence in a public prison. Article [16] The penalty

of

imprisonment is the placement of the convict in a public prison and his employment inside or outside the prison in

the work appointed by the government for the period to which he is sentenced. This period may not exceed three

years and may not exceed fifteen years except in the special cases stipulated. It is legally binding. Article [17]

It is

permissible, in felonies, if the circumstances of the crime for which the public lawsuit is brought require the

clemency of judges, the penalty may be changed in

▪ the manner that (1) : the death penalty with a life

sentence or aggravated imprisonment, a life sentence with a life

imprisonment penalty with aggravated imprisonment or imprisonment. The penalty of aggravated

imprisonment is a penalty of imprisonment or imprisonment, which may not be less

than six

months. The penalty of imprisonment shall be punished by imprisonment, which may not exceed three months.

Article [18] The penalty of imprisonment is placing the convict in one of the central or public prisons for the

period for which he has been sentenced. This period

may not exceed twenty-four hours and may not exceed three years, except in special cases stipulated by

law. Anyone sentenced to simple imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months may request, instead

of serving the imprisonment sentence,

that he be put

to work outside prison in

accordance with the

restrictions stipulated in

the Criminal Investigation Law, unless the ruling stipulates that he is deprived of this option. Article [19] The

penalty of imprisonment is of two typ

Article [20]

The judge must impose a sentence of imprisonment with hard labor whenever the term of the sentence imposed

is one year or more, as well as in other cases

specified by law. In (1) all other cases, a ruling may be imposed with simple _____

imprisonment or with hard labor. Artic

The period of custodial penalties begins from the day the convict is imprisoned based on the sentence that must be implemented, taking into account that it is reduced by the amount of the period of pretrial detention. Article [22] (2) The penalty with a fine is the obligation of the convict to pay to the government treasury the amount in the ruling. The fine may not be less than one hundred piasters, nor may its maximum fine in misdemeanors exceed five hundred pounds, without prejudice to the limits specified by the law for each crime. Article [23] (1) If a person is placed in preventive detention and is only sentenced to a fine, five pounds must be deducted from it upon execution for each day of the aforementioned imprisonment. If he is sentenced to both imprisonment and a fine, and the period he spent in preventive detention exceeds the period of imprisonment to which he was sentenced, the aforementioned amount must be reduced.

Section Two:

Accessory Penalties

Article [24]

The accessory penalties

are: First: Deprivation of the rights and benefits stipulated in Article 25. Second:

Removal from private positions. -: Placing

the convict under police surveillance. Third, fourth:

confiscation. Article

[25] Every

ruling imposing a criminal penalty inevitably requires depriving the convict of the following rights and benefits. First: Acceptance of any service in the government, directly or as a contractor or contractor,

regardless of the importance of the service. Second: Having

Testimony before the courts for the duration of the sentence, except as evidence. ^{Third}

Fourth: Managing his affairs related to his money and possessions for the period of his detention. He appoints a trustee for this department approved by the court. If he does not appoint him, the civil court to which his place of residence is located appoints him in its consultation room based on the request of the Public Prosecution or an interested party in that. The court may oblige the trustee it appoints to provide a guarantee. The trustee approved or appointed by the court shall be subordinate to it in all matters related to his guardianship. The convicted person may not dispose of his money except upon permission from the aforementioned civil court. . The property of the convict shall be returned to him, and every obligation he undertakes, without taking into consideration the foregoing, shall be automatically canceled after the expiry of his sentence or his release, and the trustee shall provide him with an account for its management. Fifth: From the day of his final judgment, he remains a member of one of the pro-rational councils, district councils, municipal or local councils, or any general committee. Sixth: He will never be a member of one of the bodies mentioned in the fifth paragraph or be an expert or witness in contracts if he is finally sentenced to the penalty of hard labor. Article [26] Removal from a government job is deprivation of the job itself and the salaries prescribed for it. Whether the person sentenced to dismissal was working in his job at the time the ruling was issued against him or not working in it, he may not be appointed to a government job or receive

Every employee who committed a felony stipulated in Chapters Three, Four, Six and Sixteen of Book Two of this law was treated with clemency and was sentenced to imprisonment. He shall also be sentenced to dismissal for a period not less than double the period of imprisonment

to which he was sentenced. Article [28] Anyone who is sentenced to hard labor or imprisonment for a felony against government security, counterfeiting money, theft, or murder in the circumstances specified in the second paragraph of Article 234 of this law, or for a felony stipulated in Articles 356 and 368, must be placed in prison after the expiry of the period His sentence is under police supervision for a period equal to the duration of his sentence, without the period of supervision exceeding five years.

However, the judge may reduce the period of supervision or rule that it should not be completed altogether. Article [29] Police surveillance entails obliging the convict to abide by all the provisions stipulated in the laws relevant to such surveillance.

Violating the provisions of these laws requires the perpetrator to be sentenced to imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year. Article [30] If the judge imposes a criminal penalty or a misdemeanor, he may order the confiscation of the seized items that resulted from the crime, as well as the seized weapons and tools that were investigated or that would be used in them, and all of this is without prejudice to the rights of bona fide third parties. If the aforementioned items are among those whose manufacture,

use, possession, sale, or display for sale is considered a crime in and of itself, a ruling must be confiscated in all cases, even if these items are not the property of the accused. Article [31] Except for

Section Three: Multiple Punishments

Article [32] If a single act constitutes multiple crimes, the crime for which the penalty is more severe must be considered and the penalty for it

alone must be decided. If several crimes are committed for a single purpose and they are connected to each other in such a way that they cannot be separated, they must all be considered one crime and the penalty

prescribed to severe those crimes be imposed. Article [33] The penalties restricting freedom are multiple, except for what is excluded by the text of Articles 35 and 36. Article [34]

If the multiple penalties are
- varied, they must be implemented in

the order that: First: Life imprisonment. Second:

Aggravated

imprisonment. Third: Imprisonment Fourth: Imprisonment with hard labor. Fifth: Simple imprisonment. Article [35] A penalty of hard labor must be imposed

for the duration of every custodial penalty

If a person commits multiple crimes before being sentenced for one of them, the period of aggravated imprisonment must not exceed twenty years, even in the case of multiple penalties, and the period of imprisonment or the period of imprisonment and imprisonment must not exceed twenty years, and the period of imprisonment alone must not exceed six years.

Article [37]

The penalties are always multiple, including a fine. Article [38] There are many penalties for police surveillance,

but their total duration may not exceed five years. Chapter Four: The participation of se

Article [39]

He is considered a

perpetrator of the crime. First: Whoever

commits it alone or with others. Second: Whoever commits it if it consists of a number of acts, then he intentionally commits one

of the acts that make up it. However, if special circumstances exist for one of the perpetrators that require changing the description of the crime or the punishment for him, its effect will not extend to others. The same applies if the description is changed based

on the intent

of the perpetrator of the

crime or how he learned about it. Article [40] The following are considered an accessory to the crime: Anyone who incites to

commit the act constituting the crime if this act occurred based on this incitement. Second: Whoever agreed with others to

Third -: Whoever gives the perpetrator or perpetrators a weapon, tool, or anything else that was used in committing

the crime while knowing it, or assists them in any other way with the actions that prepare, facilitate, or complete its commission.

Article [41]

: Whoever participates in a crime shall be punished unless legally excluded by a special provision.

However, first: There is no effect on the accomplice from the circumstances of the perpetrator that require changing the description of the crime if the accomplice

is not aware of those circumstances. Second: If the description of the crime changes due to the perpetrator's intent or how he knew about it, the accomplice shall be punished with the penalty he deserves if the perpetrator's intent or

knowledge

of the crime was the same as the accomplice's intent or knowledge of it. Article [42] If the perpetrator of the

crime is not punished for any reason of permissibility or for lack of criminal intent or other circumstances related to him, the accomplice

Article [43]

Whoever participates in a crime is subject to its punishment, even if it is not the one he intended to commit, as

long as the crime that actually occurred was a possible result of the incitement, agreement, or assistance

that occurred. Article [44] If a group of defendants are sentenced to one sentence for a single crime, whether they were perpetrators or accomplices, the fines will be imposed on each of them individually, in contrast to the relative

fines, as they will be jointly bound by them unless the ruling stip

Article [44] bis (1) Anyone

who conceals stolen items or the proceeds of a felony or misdemeanor while knowing this shall be punished with imprisonment with labor for a period not exceeding two years. If the offender knows that the items he is hiding are the result of a crime for which the penalty is more severe, he will be sentenced to the penalty prescribed for this crime. Chapter Five: Initiation

Article [45]

Attempt is the beginning of carrying out an act with the intention of committing a felony or misdemeanor if it is stopped or its effect fails for reasons beyond the control of the perpetrator. The mere intention to commit it or the preparatory actions for that shall not be considered an

- attempt to commit a felony or misdemeanor. Article [46] (1) An attempt to commit a felony shall be punished by the following penalties, unless the law stipulates otherwise: * Life imprisonment if the penalty for the felony is death. *

Aggravated imprisonment if the felony penalty is life imprisonment. * Aggravated imprisonment for a period not exceeding half of the legally prescribed maximum, or imprisonment if the penalty for the felony is aggravated imprisonment. Imprisonment for a period not exceeding half of the legally

prescribed maximum, or imprisonment if the penalty for the felony is imprisonment (2) . Article [47] legally

specifies the misdemeanors whose attempt is punishable, as well

Article [48]

This article was ruled unconstitutional in the case registered on the docket of the Supreme Constitutional Court No. 114.

For the year 21 BC (constitutional) on June 22, 1999, in the public session held on Saturday, June 2, 2001, corresponding to the tenth of Rabi' al-Awwal in the year 1411 AH. Chapter Seven: Recidivism

Article [49] A

first recidivist is

considered: someone who has been sentenced to a felony penalty and who is subsequently proven to have committed a felony or misdemeanor. Second: Whoever is sentenced to imprisonment for a period of one year or more and it is proven that he committed a misdemeanor five years before the expiry of this sentence or from the date of its

expiration by the lapse of time. -: Whoever is sentenced for a felony or misdemeanor to imprisonment for a period of less than one year or to a fine and it is proven that he

He committed a misdemeanor similar to the initial crime five years before the date of the aforementioned

ruling. Theft, fraud, and breach of trust are considered misdemeanors that

are similar to the offense. Likewise, shame, insult, insult, and slander

are

considered similar crimes. Article [50] In the event of recidivism stipulated in the previous article, the judge may

rule more than the maximum limit legally prescribed for the crime, provided that it does not ex

However, under no circumstances may the period of aggravated imprisonment or imprisonment exceed twenty years.

Article [51] If the recidivist has previously been sentenced to two custodial sentences, both of which are restricted for a period of at least one year, or to three custodial sentences, one of which is at least a period of a year or more, for theft, concealment of stolen items, fraud, breach of trust, forgery, or attempt to commit these crimes, then it is proven If he commits a misdemeanor of theft, concealment of stolen items, fraud, breach of trust, forgery, or attempts to commit these crimes, he is punished after he is sentenced to the last of these penalties. The judge may

sentence him to hard labor for a period of two to

five years instead of applying the provisions of the previous article. Article [52] (1) , instead of imposing the penalty specified in that if the recidivism is found in accordance with the provisions of the previous article, the court may decide to consider the recidivist a habitual criminal if it becomes clear to it from the circumstances and motives of the crime, and from the conditions of the accused and his past, that there is There is a serious possibility that he will commit a new crime. In this case, the court will order that he be placed in one of the labor institutions established and regulated, and how those placed therein will be treated by decision of the President of the Republic, until the

Minister of

Justice orders his

release based on the proposal of the institution's management and the approval of the Public Prosecution. It is not permissible to The period of placement in the institution exceeds six years. Article [53] (1) If the recidivist has previously been sentenced to hard labor pursuant to Article 51 of this law or as a habitual criminal, and then within two years from the date of his release, he commits one of the crimes stipulated in that article, the court shall

rule that he be placed in one of the institutions. The work referred to in the previous

article until the Minister of Justice orders his release based on the proposal of the institution's management and the approval of the Public Prosecution. In this case, the filing period may not exceed a hair of years. Article [54] The judge may, in accordance with the text of Article 51, sentence a recidivist who has previously been sentenced for

" committing a crime stipulated in Articles 355, 356, 367, and 368 to two custodial sentences, both for a period of at least one

year, or to three custodial sentences, one of which is at least for a year. or

Article [55]

When ruling on a felony or misdemeanor with a fine or imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year, the court may order in the same ruling to suspend the implementation of the penalty if it deems that the morals of the convict, his past, his age, or the circumstances in which he committed the crime give rise to the belief that he will not It is due to

violating the law, and the reasons for stopping

the execution must be stated in the ruling. The suspension may be made inclusive of any consequential penalty and all-criminal

consequences resulting from the ruling. Article [56] (1) An order shall be issued to suspend the execution of the penalty for a period of

three years starting from the day on which the judgment becomes final. It may be cancelled. 1. If, during this period, a sentence of imprisonment

for more than one month is issued against the convict for an act he committed before or after the suspension order. 2. If

it appears during this period that the convict was subjected to a ruling prior to the suspen

Article [57]

The cancellation ruling shall be issued by the court that ordered the suspension of execution based on the request of the Public Prosecution after summoning the convict to appear. If the penalty on which the cancellation was based was ruled after the suspension of execution, the cancellation ruling may also be issued by the court that ruled this penalty, whether on its own initiative or at the request of the Public Prosecution.

Article [58]

The cancellation results in the implementation of the sentence imposed and all accessory penalties and criminal consequences that have been suspended.

Article [59] If the period of suspension has expired and no ruling was issued during it to cancel it, the sentence imposed cannot be implemented and the ruling is considered as if it had not occurred.

Chapter Nine:

Reasons for permissibility and impediments to punishment

Article [60]

The provisions of the Penal Code do not apply to every act committed in good faith against a right established in accordance with Sharia. Article

[61] There is no punishment for anyone who commits a crime that he was forced to commit by the necessity of protecting himself or others from a grave danger to the soul that is about to occur to him or to someone else, and his will had nothing to do with its occurrence or his ability to prevent it in any other way. Article [62] There is no punishment for anyone who lacks feeling or choice in

his action at the time of committing the act: * Either due to insanity or mental defect. * Or a coma resulting from narcotic drugs, whatever their type, if he took them by force or without his knowledge or

Article [63]

There is no crime if the act is committed by an emir employee in the following cases: First: If the act is committed in implementation of an order issued to him by a superior whom he is obligated to obey or believes it is obligatory for him. Second: If his intention is good and he commits an act in implementation of what the laws ordered or what he believes is within his jurisdiction.

In any case, the employee must prove that he did not commit the act until after verification and investigation, that he believed in its legality, and that his belief was based on reasonable reasons.

Chapter Ten:

Juvenile Criminals

Articles 64 to 73 were repealed pursuant to Law No. 31 of 1974 regarding juveniles. Chapter Eleven: Pardon of punishment and general pardon

Article [74]

Pardoning a sentence imposed requires dropping it in whole or in part or replacing it with a lighter penalty

prescribed by law. The accessory penalties and other criminal consequences resulting from the conviction

· ruling shall not be dropped

unless the

pardon order states otherwise. Article [75] If the pardon is issued by replacing the punishment

with a lighter one, the death penalty shall be replaced with a life imprisonment sentence. If a person

sentenced to life imprisonment

is pardoned or his sentence is changed, he must certainly be placed under police supervision for a

period of five years. Pardoning or replacing the penalty, if it is one of the penalties prescribed for felonies,

does not include deprivation of the rights

and benefits stipulated in paragraphs one, two, five, and six of Article Twenty-

Article [76]

A comprehensive pardon prevents or suspends the proceedings of the case or erases the

judgment of conviction. It shall not affect the rights of others unless the law issuing the pardon stipulates otherwise.

Book Two:

Felonies and Misdemeanors Harmful to the Public Interest and a Statement of
Their Penalties

Part One: Felonies and Misdemeanors Harmful to the Security of a Government from the Outside

Article [77] (1)

Anyone who intentionally commits an act that leads to harming the country's independence, unity, or territorial

integrity

shall be punished

country in a state with death. Article [77] (a) Every Egyptian who in any way joins the armed forces of a

of war with Egypt shall be punished with death. Article [77] (b) Anyone who seeks or

communicates with a foreign country or with one of those working on its behalf to carry out hostile acts against

Egypt shall be punished with death.

Article [77] (C)

Anyone who seeks foreign enemy countries or communicates with them or with anyone working on their

behalf to assist them in their military operations or to harm the military operations of the Egyptian state shall be punished with death.

Article [77] (d) He shall

be punished with imprisonment if the crime is committed in peacetime, and with aggravated imprisonment (1) if it is committed in peacetime.

war :

1. Anyone who seeks or communicates with foreign countries or anyone working for their benefit, and

this would harm Egypt's military, political, diplomatic, or economic position. 2. Anyone

who intentionally destroys, conceals, embezzles, or forges papers or documents knowing that they

are related to the security of the state or any other national int

If the crime is committed with the intention of harming the country's military, political, diplomatic, or economic position, or with the intention of harming a national interest, the penalty shall be aggravated imprisonment in times of peace and life imprisonment in times of war. Article 17 of this law may not be applied in any way to any of these crimes if it is committed by a public employee, a person with a public representative capacity, or a person charged with a public service. Article [77] (e) Anyone who is assigned to negotiate with a foreign government regarding a state affairs and deliberately conducts it against its interests shall be punished with life imprisonment. Article [77] (f) Anyone who, without permission from the government, gathers soldiers or carries out another hostile act against a foreign country that would expose the Egyptian state to the danger of war or sever political relations, shall be punished with imprisonment. If the act results in the outbreak of war or the severing of political relations, the penalty shall be aggravated imprisonment. Article [78] (1) Whoever asks for, for himself or for others, or accepts or takes, even by intermediary, from a foreign state or from one of those working for its benefit, money or any other benefit, or a promise of any of the same, with the intention of committing an act harmful to a national interest, shall be punished with aggravated imprisonment and a fine of no less than less than one thousand pounds and not more than what was given or promised. The penalty shall be life imprisonment and a fine of not less than one thousand pounds and not more than what was given or promised if the offender is a public employee or charged with a public service or has a public representative capacity or if he commits the crime within a period of time. war. The same penalty shall be imposed on anyone who gives, offers, or promises anything of the above with the intention of committing an act harmful to a national interest. The same penalty shall also be imposed on anyone who mediates in the commission of one of the previous crimes. If the request, acceptance, offer, promise, or mediation is in writing, the crime is committed as soon as the letter is issued. Article [78] (a) Anyone who intervenes, on behalf of the enemy, in a plan to undermine the loyalty of the armed forces or weaken their spirit, the morale of the people, or the strength of their resistance, shall be punished with death. Article [78] (b) Anyone who incites soldiers in times of war to engage in the service of any foreign country or facilitates this for them, and anyone who deliberately interferes in any way with the gathering of soldiers, men, money, supplies, equipment, or war in Egypt, shall be punished with death. Arranging any of this for the benefit of a state in the case of Article [78] (C): Whoever facilitates the entry of the enemy into the country and hands over to him cities, fortresses, facilities, sites, ports, warehouses, arsenals, ships, aircraft, means of transportation, weapons, or ammunition shall be punished with death. Or military missions, supplies, food, or anything else prepared for defense or used for that purpose, or a service by conveying news to him or serving as his guide. Article [78] (d) Anyone who intentionally aids the enemy by any means other than what was mentioned in the previous articles shall be punished with life imprisonment.

Anyone who intentionally destroys, defects, or malfunctions weapons, ships, aircraft, missions, installations, means of transportation, public facilities, ammunition, supplies, medicines, or anything else prepared for the defense of the country or used for that purpose shall be punished with life imprisonment. The same penalty shall be imposed on whoever Whoever intentionally made or repaired it incorrectly, and whoever intentionally did something that would render it unfit, even temporarily, for use in what it was intended for, or cause an accident. The penalty shall be death if the crime occurs during a time of war. Article [78] (f) (1) If one of the acts referred to in the first paragraph of the previous article occurs due to negligence or negligence, the penalty shall be imprisonment. If the crime occurs during a time of war, the penalty shall be aggravated imprisonment, and the penalty shall be life imprisonment if it results in disrupting military operations. Article [79] Whoever, in time of war, personally or through someone else, directly or through another country, exports goods, products, or other materials from Egypt to a hostile country, or imports any of the same from it, shall be punished with temporary hard labor and a fine equivalent to five times the value of the exported items or Imported goods, provided that the fine is not less than one thousand pounds. The sources of the items that are the subject of the crime shall be judged, and if they are not seized, the perpetrator shall be sentenced to an additional fine equal to the value of these items, Article [79] (a) Whoever engages in other commercial activities in person or in war shall be punished with imprisonment and a fine of not less than one thousand pounds and not exceeding ten thousand pounds. Through intermediary with the nationals of a hostile country or with the agents of this country or its delegation or representatives, regardless of their residence, or with a body or individual residing in it. The sources of the items that are the subject of the crime shall be determined, and if they are not seized, the perpetrator shall be sentenced to an additional fine equal to the value of these items. Article [80] (1) Anyone who hands over to a foreign country or to any of those working for its benefit, or divulges to it or to him in any form, in any manner, or by any means, a secret of the defense of the country, or who, by any means, obtains one of these secrets with the intention of handing it over, shall be punished with death. Or divulging it to a foreign country or to someone working for its benefit, as well as anyone who destroys for the benefit of a foreign country something considered a defense secret or renders it invalid will not benefit from it. Article [80] (a) The penalty shall be imprisonment for a period of not less than six months and not more than five years and a fine of not less than 100 pounds and not exceeding 500 pounds. 1. Anyone who obtains, by any illegal means, one of the country's defense secrets and does not intend to hand it over or divulge it to a foreign country or to any of those working in its interest. 2. Anyone who divulges in any way any of the country's defense secrets. 3. Anyone who organizes or uses any means of correspondence with the intention of obtaining, handing over or broadcasting a secret of the country's defense. The penalty will be imprisonment if the

Anyone who intentionally broadcasts false or tendentious news, data, or rumors in times of war, or intends to carry out inflammatory propaganda, all of which would harm the military preparations to defend the country or the military operations of the armed forces, or create panic among the people, or weaken the nation's resolve, shall be punished with imprisonment. The penalty shall be life imprisonment if the crime is committed as a result of communicating with a foreign country. The penalty shall be life imprisonment if the crime is committed

as a result of communicating with a hostile country. Article [80] (d) Any Egyptian who intentionally broadcasts false or tendentious news, statements, or rumors about the situation abroad shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than six months and not to exceed five years and a fine of not less than 100 pounds and not exceeding 500 pounds, or one of these two penalties. The internal affairs of the country and this would weaken the financial

confidence in the state or its prestige and reputation, or engage in in any way an activity that would harm the national interests of the country. The penalty will be imprisonment if the crime

occurs during wartime. Article [80] (e) The penalty shall be imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year and a fine not exceeding 500 pounds, or one of these two penalties. 1. Anyone who flies over Egyptian territory

without a license from the competent authorities. 2. Anyone who takes pictures, drawings, or maps of sites or places contrary to the ban issued by the competent authority. 3. Anyone who enters a fort, a defense facility, a camp, a place where armed forces are camped or settled, a military or commercial ship, an aircraft, a military vehicle, an arsenal, or any military facility, place, or factory where work is carried out in the interest of defending the

country, and the public is prohibited. From entering. 4. Anyone who resides or is found in places or places in which the military authorities have prohibited residence or presence. If the crime occurred during wartime or by using any means of deception, fraud, concealment, or concealment of one's identity, nationality, profession, or capacity, the penalty shall be imprisonment for a period of not less than several months

and not exceeding five years, and a fine of not less than 100 pounds and not exceeding 500 pounds. One of these two penalties, and if these two circumstances meet, the penalty shall be imprisonment.

Attempting to commit these crimes shall be punished with the same penalties. Article [80] (f) Anyone who surrenders to a foreign country or to one of those working for its benefit in any form, in any manner, or in any manner shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than six months and not exceeding five years, and a fine of not less than 100 pounds and not exceeding 500 pounds, or one of these two penalties. A means of news, information,

objects, correspondence, documents, maps, drawings, pictures, or anything else related to government departments, public bodies, or institutions of public benefit, and an order has been issued by the competent authority prohibiting its publication or broadcast. Article [81] (1) Anyone who intentionally fails in time of war to implement all or

some of the obligations imposed on him by a supply or works contract entered into with the government for the needs of the armed forces or to protect or supply civilians, or who

commits any fraud in the implementation of this contract, shall be punished with imprisonment. This shall

apply. Judgment against subcontractors, agents and sellers if the failure to implement

the obligation is due to their actions. If the c

If the failure occurs in the implementation of all or some of the obligations referred to in the previous article due to negligence or negligence, the penalty shall be imprisonment and a fine not exceeding three thousand pounds, or one of these two penalties. Article [82] He shall be punished as an accomplice in the crimes stipulated in this section. 1. Everyone who was aware of the offender's intentions and provided him with assistance, a means of subsistence, accommodation, shelter, a place to meet, or other facilities, as well as everyone who carried his messages or facilitated for him the search for, concealment, transmission, or information of the subject of the crime.

2. Anyone who conceals things that were used or prepared for use in committing the crime or were obtained from it while knowing that. 3. Anyone who intentionally destroys, embezzles, conceals, or alters a document that would facilitate the detection of the crime and its evidence or the punishment of its perpetrators. In this case, the court may exempt from punishment the offender's relatives and in-laws up to the fourth degree if they are not punished by another provision of the law. Article [82] (a) Anyone who incites to commit one of the crimes stipulated in Articles 77, 77 (a), 77 (b), 77 (c), 77 (d), 77 (e), 78 and 78 (A), 78 (B), 78 (C), 78 (D), 78 (E) and 80 of the

Article [82] (b)

Anyone who participates in a criminal agreement shall be punished with life imprisonment or temporary hard labor, whether its purpose is to commit the crimes stipulated in Articles 77, 77 (a), 77 (b), 77 (c), 77 (d), and 77 (e), 78, 78 (a), 78 (b), 78 (c), 78 (d), 78 (e) and 80, or taking it as a means to achieve its intended purpose.

Anyone who is keen on the agreement or has an interest in managing its movement shall be punished with death or life imprisonment. However, if the purpose of the agreement is to commit one specific crime or use it as a means to achieve the intended purpose, the penalty prescribed for this crime shall be imposed. Anyone who invites another person to join such an agreement but whose invitation is not accepted shall be punished with imprisonment. Article [82] (c) Anyone who facilitates, through negligence or negligence, the commission of one of the crimes stipulated in Articles 77, 77 (a), 77 (b), and 77 (c), 77 (d), 77 (e), 78, 78 (a), 78 (b), 78 (c), 78 (d), 78 (e) and 80. If this occurs during wartime, or by a public employee, a person with public representative capacity, or someone charged with a public service, the penalty will be doubled. Article [83] (1) In the felonies stipulated in this section, a court may, in cases other than those stipulated in Articles 78, 79, and 79 (A) of this law, issue a fine not exceeding ten thousand pounds in addition to the penalties prescribed for it. Article [83] (a) The death penalty shall be the death penalty for any crime stipulated in Chapter Two of this book if it is committed with the intention of harming the country's independence, unity, or territorial integrity, or if it is committed in time of war and

The death penalty shall also be imposed on any felony or misdemeanor stipulated in this section if the offender's intention was to aid the enemy or harm the military operations of the armed forces and it would achieve the aforementioned

purpose. Article

[84] (1) Anyone who learns of the commission of one of the crimes stipulated in this section and does not hasten to report it to the competent authorities 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. The penalty shall be doubled if the crime occurred during wartime. The court may exempt the offender's spouse,

ascendants, and descendants from punishment. Article [84] (a) Anyone of the perpetrators who takes the initiative to notify the administrative or judicial authorities before the crime begins and before the investigation begins is exempt from the penalties prescribed for the crimes referred to in this section. The court may exempt from the penalty if the notification occurs after the crime is completed and before it begins. In the investigation, it may do so if the perpetrator in the investigation enables the

authorities to

arrest other perpetrators of the

crime or perpetrators of another crime similar to it in type and seriousness. Article [85] (1) It is considered a defense secret: 1. Military, political, diplomatic, economic, and industrial information that, by its nature, is known only to persons who have the capacity to

do so, and in the interest of defending the country, it must be kept secret from anyone other than these persons.

2. Objects, correspondence, documents, documents, drawings, maps, designs, photographs, etc., for the benefit of defending the country, should only be known to those who are entrusted with their preservation or use, among the things that must

and must be kept secret from everyone else for fear that it might lead to the disclosure of information referred to in the previous paragraph. 3. News and information related to the armed forces, their formation, movements, equipment, supplies, and personnel, and in general everything related to military and strategic affairs, and no written permission has been issued from the General Command of the Armed Forces to publish or broadcast them. 4. News and information related to the measures and procedures taken to uncover the crimes stipulated in this

section, investigate

them, or prosecute their

perpetrators. However, the court conducting the trial may authorize the broadcast of what it deems appropriate of its proceedings. Article [85] (a) In applying the provisions of this section: (a) The term "country" means the territory over which the Egyptian state has sovereignty or authority. (b) He is considered a public employee, someone with a public representative capacity, or someone charged with a public service, even if he did not obtain the papers, documents, or secrets during or because of the performance of his job or service. Likewise, he who lost his position before committing it, whether he obtained the

papers, documents, or secrets during the performance of his job or service or because of it. The adjective begins or after it ends. (C) The

state of severing political relations is considered a state of war, and it is considered a time of war to be the

period in which the danger of war threatens once it actually ends with its occurrence. (d) Political groups whose

Chapter Two:

Felonies and misdemeanors harmful to the government internally

Section One (1)

Article [86] (2)

Terrorism, in applying the provisions of this law, means every use of force, violence, threat or intimidation, to which the offender resorts in implementation of an individual or collective criminal project, with the aim of disrupting public order or exposing the safety and security of society to danger. If this would harm people, create terror among them, endanger their lives, freedoms, or security, or cause damage to the environment, communications, transportation, money, buildings, or public or private property, occupying or seizing them, or preventing or obstructing the exercise of public authorities. Or houses of worship or educational institutes for their workers, or disrupting the

implementation of the Constitution, laws or regulations. Article 86 bis: Anyone who creates, establishes, organizes, or manages, in violation of the provisions of the law, an association, body, organization, group, or gang, the

purpose of which is to call, by any means, to disrupt the provisions of the Constitution or the laws, or to prevent one of the state institutions or one of the public authorities, shall be punished with imprisonment.

From carrying out its work, or attacking the personal freedom of the citizen or other public freedoms and rights guaranteed by the Constitution and the law, or harming national unity or social peace. Whoever assumes leadership,

commands anything within it, or provides it with material or financial aid while knowing the purpose for which it calls for, shall be punished with aggravated imprisonment. Anyone who joins one of the associations, bodies, organizations, groups, or gangs

stipulated in the previous paragraph, or participates in it in any way, with knowledge of its purposes, shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years. The penalty stipulated in the previous paragraph shall be punished by anyone who promotes, verbally, in writing, or in any other way, the purposes mentioned in the first paragraph, as well as anyone who personally or through an intermediary acquires or obtains documents, publications, or recordings, whatever their type, that includes promotion or favoring any of

the above, if It was prepared for

distribution or access to others, and anyone who possesses or possesses any means of printing, recording, or publicity, used or prepared for use, even temporarily, to print, record, or broadcast any of the above. Article 86

bis (a) The penalty for the crime stipulated in the first paragraph of the previous article shall be death or life imprisonment, if terrorism is one of the means used to achieve or implement the goals sought by the

aforementioned association, body, organization, group, or gang. In this paragraph, the same penalty shall be imposed on anyone who supplies it with weapons, ammunition, explosives, supplies, equipment, money, or information, while knowing what it calls for and its means of achieving or implementing that. The penalty for the crime stipulated in the second paragraph of the previous article shall be aggravated imprisonment if terrorism is one of the means used to achieve or implement the purposes called for by the association, body, organization, group, or league mentioned in this paragraph, or if the offender is a member of the armed forces. Or the police. The penalty for the crime stipulated in the third paragraph of the previous article shall be imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten years if the association, body, organization, group, or gang mentioned in the previous

article uses terrorism to achieve the purpose

(b) Any member of one of the associations, bodies, organizations, groups, or gangs mentioned in Article 86 bis who uses terrorism to force a person to join any of them, or prevent him from separating from it, shall be punished with life imprisonment. The penalty shall be death if the perpetrator's action results in the death of the victim. Article 86

bis (c) Anyone who seeks to seek foreign countries, or an association, body, organization, group, or gang whose headquarters are outside the country, or one (1) of those who know for the benefit of any of them, shall be punished with life imprisonment, as well as anyone who communicates with them or with him. To carry out any act of terrorism inside Egypt, or against its property, institutions, employees, diplomatic representatives, or citizens during their work or presence abroad, or to participate in committing any of the above. The penalty shall be death if the crime that is the subject of pursuit

or intelligence occurs, or if one attempts to commit it. Article 86 bis (d): Any Egyptian who cooperates or joins - without written permission from the competent government authority - the armed forces of a foreign country, or cooperates or joins any association, body, organization or terrorist group, whatever its name, whose headquarters are outside the country, shall be punished with aggravated imprisonment. It uses terrorism or military training as means to achieve its goals, even if its actions are not directed at Egypt.

The penalty shall be life imprisonment if the perpetrator receives military training there, or participates in its operations not directed at Egypt. Article 87 (1) Anyone who attempts to forcefully overthrow or change the state's constitution, republican system, or form of government shall be punished with life imprisonment or aggravated imprisonment. If the crime is committed by an armed gang, the death penalty shall be imposed on anyone who has formed a gang, as well as whoever assumes its leadership or assumes leadership in it. Article 88 (2) Whoever hijacks a means of air, land, or water transport, endangering the safety of those in it, shall be punished with aggravated imprisonment. The penalty shall be life imprisonment if the offender uses terrorism, or if the aforementioned act results in injuries stipulated in Articles 240 and 241 of this law to a person who was inside or outside the means, or

Article 88 bis:

Anyone who arrests any person, in cases other than those authorized by the laws and regulations, or detains or detains him as a hostage, with the aim of influencing the public authorities in the performance of their duties or obtaining from them a benefit or advantage of any kind, shall be punished with aggravated imprisonment. The same penalty shall be imposed on anyone who enables or attempts to enable a person arrested for the crimes stipulated in this section to escape. The penalty shall be life imprisonment if the perpetrator uses force, violence, threats, or intimidation, or uses a false character, or unlawfully wears the uniform of a government employee, or presents an allegedly forged order issued by it, or if the act results in injuries stipulated in Articles 240 and 241 of this law, or if he resists the public authorities while performing their duty to release the hostage or the arrest

(A) Without prejudice to any more severe penalty, anyone who assaults one of those responsible for this implementation, or who resists him by force, violence, or threat to implement the provisions of this section, shall be punished with aggravated imprisonment, and that is by using them against him during or because of the performance of his job. The penalty shall be life imprisonment if the assault or resistance results in a permanent disability, or if the perpetrator carries a weapon or kidnaps or detains any of those responsible for implementing the provisions of this section, whether he, his wife, or one of his ascendants or descendants. The penalty shall be death if the assault or resistance results in the death of the victim. Article 88 bis (b) The provisions of Articles 82, 83, 95, 96, 97, 98, and 98 (e) of this law apply to the crimes stipulated in this section. When ruling on confiscation, the rights of bona fide third parties must not be violated. Items that are judicially ruled to be confiscated shall be allocated to the entity that carried out the seizure whenever the competent minister deems them necessary to carry out its activity in combating terrorism. Article 88 bis (c) The provisions of Article (17) of this law may not be applied upon conviction for one of the crimes stipulated in this section, except in cases where the law stipulates the death penalty or life imprisonment, in which case the death penalty may be reduced to life imprisonment, and the death penalty may be reduced to life imprisonment. With a penalty of life imprisonment to aggravated imprisonment of no less than ten years. Article 88 bis: In addition to ruling the prescribed penalty, (d) it is permissible, in the cases stipulated in this section, to impose one or more of the following measures: 1. Prohibiting living in a specific place or in a specific area. 2. The obligation to reside in a specific place. 3. Prohibition of frequenting certain places or shops. In all cases, the duration of the measure may not exceed five years, and anyone who violates the ordered measure shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than six months. Article 88 bis (e): Any of the perpetrators who hastened to notify the administrative or judicial authorities before commencing the execution of the crime and before commencing the investigation shall be exempted from the penalties prescribed for the crimes referred to in this section. The court may pardon the penalty if the notification occurs after the crime is completed and before commencing the investigation. Investigation. It may do so if, during the investigation, the perpetrator enables the authorities to arrest other perpetrators of the crime, or perpetrators of another crime similar to it in type and seriousness. Article 88 bis (f) As for whoever joins this gang and does not participate in its formation or assume any leadership in it, he shall be punished with life or temporary hard labor.

Section Two (1)

Article 89 bis

Anyone who intentionally destroys, in any way, a means of production or fixed or movable property of one of the parties stipulated in Article 119, with the intention of harming the national economy, shall be punished with life

imprisonment or aggravated imprisonment.

The penalty shall be life imprisonment if the crime results in causing serious harm to the country's economic position or national interest, or if the crime is committed during a time of war. In all cases, the perpetrator shall be ordered to pay the value of the items he destroyed.

Anyone who is an accomplice to the crime, other than the instigators of its commission, may be exempted from the penalty by informing the judicial or administrative authorities of the crime after its completion and before the final

judgment is issued thereon. Article 90

Anyone who intentionally vandalizes public buildings or property or those allocated to government departments, public facilities, public institutions, or associations legally considered to be of public benefit shall be punished with

imprisonment

for a period not exceeding five years. The penalty shall be life imprisonment or aggravated imprisonment if the crime occurred during a time of commotion or strife or with the

intention of causing terror among people or spreading chaos. The penalty shall be death if the crime results in the death of a person present in those places. In all cases, the perpetrator shall be

ordered to pay the value of the items he destroyed. (The maximum penalty stipulated in the first paragraph of Article 90

shall be doubled if the crime

is committed in

implementation of a terrorist purpose.) Article 90 bis: Anyone who attempts to forcefully occupy any of the public buildings or

those designated for governmental interests, public facilities, or institutions of

public benefit shall be punished with life or aggravated imprisonment. If the crime is committed by an armed gang,

the person who formed the gang shall

be

punished with death, as well as the person who assumed its leadership or assumed some leadership within it. Article 91:

Anyone who assumes, for a criminal purpose, the command of a division, an army section, a section of the fleet, a warship, a

military aircraft, a military point, a port, or a city, without an assignment from the government or without a legitimate

reason, shall be punished with death. Anyone who continues despite the order issued to him shall also be punished with

death. From the

government in

any military command, whatever it is, and every head of force who keeps his soldiers under arms (or all together) after the

government orders their demobilization. Article 92 (1) Any person who has the right to command members of the armed

forces or police who requests or assigns them to work to obstruct government orders if this is for a criminal purpose

shall be punished with aggravated imprisonment. If the crime results in

obstructing

the implementation of government orders, the penalty shall be death or life imprisonment. Below him, among the military

chiefs or commanders who obeyed him, they shall be punished with aggravated imprisonment. Article 93: Anyone who

assumes himself as the head of a gang carrying weapons or

assumes leadership in it, with the intention of usurping or plundering land

or property

owned by the government or a group of people, or resisting the military force charged with pursuing the perpetrators of

these crimes, shall be punished with death. Anyone other than these gang members shall be punished with aggravated imprisonment. Article 94: Whoever

With supplies or engaging in criminal intelligence in any way with the leaders or managers of that gang, as well as anyone who provided it with housing or places where they could stay or meet, knowing their purpose and character. Article 95

Anyone who incites to commit one of the crimes stipulated in Articles 87, 89, 90, 90 bis, 91, 92, 93 and 94 of this law shall be punished with aggravated imprisonment or imprisonment if this incitement does not have any effect. Article 96: Anyone

who participates in a criminal agreement shall be punished with the aforementioned penalties, whether its purpose is to commit the crimes stipulated in Articles 87, 89, 90, 90 bis, 91, 92, 93, and 94 of this law, or use it as a means to achieve its intended purpose. Whoever instigates this agreement or is involved in managing its movement shall be punished with life imprisonment. Anyone who encourages the commission of one of the crimes stipulated in Articles 87, 89, 90, 90 bis, 91, 92, 93 and 94 of this law with material or financial assistance without or having the intention to participate directly in committing those crimes shall be punished with aggravated imprisonment or imprisonment. . Article

97 (1) Anyone who invites another to join an agreement whose purpose is to commit one of the crimes stipulated in Articles 87, 89, 90, 90 bis, 91, 92, 93 and 94 of this law shall be punished with imprisonment if his invitation is not accepted.

Article 98: Anyone who knows of the existence of a project to commit one of the crimes stipulated in Articles 87, 89, 90 bis, 91, 92, 93 and 94 of this law and does not report it to the competent authorities shall be punished with imprisonment. This article applies to the spouse of any person who has a hand in that project, as well as to its assets and branches. Article 98 (1) (a)

Anyone who establishes, establishes, organizes, or manages associations, bodies, or organizations that aim to oppress a social class or to overthrow the regimes of The social political state, or to the control of one social class over other classes, or to the elimination of economic systems, or to the demolition of any political system of the social body, or to favor or promote any of the above whenever the use of force, terrorism, or any other illegal means is noticeable. in that. The same penalties shall be imposed on every foreigner residing in Egypt and every Egyptian, even if he resides abroad, if he establishes, establishes, organizes, or manages a branch abroad of one of the aforementioned associations, bodies, or organizations, as well as every person who establishes, establishes, organizes, or manages in Egypt a branch of such one. These associations, bodies or organizations, even if their headquarters are abroad. Anyone who joins one of the associations, bodies, organizations

or branches mentioned in the previous two paragraphs or participates in it in any way shall be punished by imprisonment and a fine of not less than fifty pounds and not exceeding two hundred pounds. Anyone who contacts, personally or through an intermediary, the aforementioned associations, bodies, organizations, or branches for illegal purposes, or encourages or facilitates others to do so, shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years. Article 98

bis (1) (a) Anyone who establishes, organizes, or manages an association, body, organization, or group whose purpose is to call, by any means, to oppose the basic principles on which the system of government is based, shall be punished with imprisonment and a fine of not less than one hundred pounds and not exceeding one thousand pounds. Socialism in

Contempt or advocacy against a strong coalition of working people, or incitement to resistance to public authorities or promoting or favoring any of that. The penalty shall be aggravated imprisonment and a fine of not less than five hundred pounds and not exceeding two thousand pounds, if the use of force, violence, or terrorism is evident. Anyone who joins one of these associations, bodies, organizations or groups while knowing the purpose it calls for or participating in it in any way shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years and a fine not less than fifty pounds and not exceeding five hundred pounds. Anyone who promotes in any way opposition to the basic principles upon which the socialist system of government is based in the state, or incites hatred or contempt for these principles, or favors advocacy against an alliance of the working forces of the people, or incites resistance to public authorities, shall be punished with the penalty stipulated in the previous paragraph. The same applies to anyone who personally or through an intermediary possesses or obtains documents or publications that include promotion or encouragement of any of the above if they are prepared for distribution or for others to know about them, and anyone who possesses or acquires any means of printing, recording, or publicity designated, even temporarily, for printing, recording, or publishing. Broadcasting any of the above. Article 98 (1) (b) Anyone who promotes in the Egyptian Republic (2) in any way to change the basic principles of the Constitution or the basic systems of the social body or to blacken A social class over other classes, or to eliminate a social class, or to overthrow the state's social or economic systems, or to demolish any of the social body's basic systems, whenever the use of force, terrorism, or any other illegal means is evident in doing so. The same penalties shall be imposed on anyone who favors any of the effective methods mentioned. Article 98 bis (b): Anyone who personally or through an intermediary possesses or obtains documents or publications that contain favor or promotion of something stipulated in Articles 98 (b) and 174 If it is prepared for distribution or access by others, and whoever possesses by any means of printing, recording, or publicity designated, even temporarily, for printing, recording, or broadcasting calls, songs, or propaganda for a sect, association, body, or organization aimed at one of

Article 98 (1)

(c) Whoever establishes, establishes, organizes, or manages in the Egyptian Republic (2) without a license from the government, associations, bodies, or systems of any kind that have an international character, or their branches, shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding six years. months or a fine not exceeding five hundred pounds (3) . The maximum penalty shall be doubled if the license was based on false information. The penalty shall be imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months or a fine not exceeding three hundred pounds. (4) Anyone who joins the aforementioned associations, bodies, or systems, as well as every Egyptian residing in the Egyptian Republic who joins or participates in any way, without a license from the government, in any of the above-mentioned formations shall be punished. Based abroad. Article 98 (1) (d) Anyone who receives or accepts, directly or through an

A person or body outside or inside the Republic if this is for the purpose of committing one of the crimes stipulated in Articles 98 (A), 98 (A) bis, 98 (B), 98 (C) and 174 of this law. The same penalties shall be imposed on anyone who encourages, through financial or material assistance, the commission of one of the crimes stipulated in the articles referred to in the previous paragraph without intending to participate directly in its commission.

Article 98 (1)

(e) In the cases set forth in Articles 98 (a), 98 (a) bis, 98 (b), and 98 (c), the court shall rule to dissolve the aforementioned associations, bodies, organizations, groups, or branches, close their locations, and confiscate them. Money, possessions, tools, papers, and other things that may have been used in committing the crime or prepared for use in it, or that are present in the place designated for the meeting of members of these associations, bodies, organizations, groups, or branches. It also orders the confiscation of all property that is obtained from the crime or that is ostensibly inside. It is not included in the property of the convicted person if there is evidence that leads to this money being in fact a resource allocated to be spent on the aforementioned associations, bodies, organizations, groups or branches. Article 98 (2) (f) Anyone who exploits religion to promote or encourage, verbally, in writing, or by any other means, extremist ideas with the intention of provoking extremist ideas, shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than six months and not exceeding five years, or a fine of not less than five hundred pounds and not exceeding one thousand pounds. Sedition, contempt or contempt for one of the heavenly religions or the sects belonging to it, or harming national unity or social peace. Article 99: Anyone who resorts to violence, threats, or any other illegal means to force the President of the Republic to perform an act that is legally prescribed for him or to refrain from it shall be punished with temporary or aggravated hard labor. The penalty shall be aggravated imprisonment or imprisonment if the act is committed against a minister or a deputy minister or On a member of the People's Assembly. Article 100: No penalty shall be imposed for committing sedition on anyone who was in a group of gangs stipulated in the provisions of this chapter and did not have a leadership or position in it and separated from it upon first being alerted by the civil or military authorities or after being alerted if he was not arrested until recently. He was not carrying a weapon, and he was not carrying a weapon. In these two cases, he will only be punished for what he personally committed of special felonies. Article 101: Whoever among them hastened to inform the government about the person who committed that usurpation, enticed him, or participated in it before the intended crime occurred and before the government searches and inspects these usurpers, is exempted from the penalties prescribed for usurpers. Likewise, whoever directs the government to the means leading to their arrest is exempted from

Anyone who intentionally broadcasts false or tendentious news, statements, or rumors, or broadcasts provocative propaganda, if this is likely to disturb public security, spread terror among people, or harm the public interest, shall be punished by imprisonment and a fine of not less than fifty pounds and not exceeding two hundred pounds. The penalty shall be imprisonment and a fine of not less than one hundred pounds and not exceeding five hundred pounds if the crime occurs during wartime. The penalties stipulated in the first paragraph shall be punished by anyone who personally or through an intermediary possesses or obtains documents or publications that contain something stipulated in the aforementioned paragraph if they are prepared for distribution or access by others, and whoever possesses or obtains any means of printing, recording, or publicity designated for E

Chapter Two bis:

Explosives (1)

Article 102

(a) Anyone who obtains, possesses, manufactures, or imports explosives before obtaining a license to do so shall be punished with life imprisonment or aggravated imprisonment. Any material included in their composition shall be considered as firecrackers, and a decision shall be issued by the Minister of the Interior to specify them, as well as the devices,

tools, and tools used to make them or to explode them. Article 102 (b) Anyone who uses explosives with the intention of committing the crime stipulated in Article 87 or for the purpose of committing political murder or sabotaging buildings and facilities prepared for public interests, institutions of public benefit, public meetings, or other buildings or places prepared for

Article 102

(C) Anyone who uses or attempts to use explosives in a way that endangers people's lives shall be punished with life imprisonment. If the explosion causes the death of one or more people, the penalty shall be death.

Article 102

(d) Whoever uses or attempts to use explosives in a way that would endanger the property of others shall be punished with aggravated imprisonment. If the explosion causes damage to those funds, the punishment shall be life imprisonment. Article 102 (e) As an exception to the provisions of Article 17, it is not permissible to waive the penalty immediately following the penalty prescribed for the crime in applying the previous articles. Article 102 (1) (f) Violating the licensing conditions referred to in Article 102 (a) shall be

Chapter Three:

Bribery

Article 103

Every public employee who requests for himself or for others, or accepts or takes a promise or gift in exchange for the performance of a job, is considered a briber and shall be punished with life imprisonment and a fine of not less than one

thousand pounds and not more than what was given or promised. Article 103 bis (1) Every public employee who requests for himself or for others, accepts or takes a promise or gift to perform work that he mistakenly believes or claims is part of the work of his job or refrains from doing is considered

bribed and punished with the same penalty stipulated in the previous article. Article 104: Every public employee who requests for himself or for others, accepts, or takes a promise or gift to abstain from performing one of the duties of his position or to fail to fulfill its duties, or to reward him for any of the above,

shall be punished with life imprisonment and twice the fine mentioned in Article 103 of this law. Article 104 bis (1) Every public employee who requests for himself or for others, or accepts or takes a promise or gift to perform a job that is part of the work of his job, or who mistakenly believes or claims that it is among the work of his job, or to abstain from doing so due to failure to perform the job duties, shall be punished with the bribery penalty stipulated in the previous three articles, according (2) to The

assignment, even if he intends not to do that work, not to abstain from it, or not to violate the duties of the job. Article 105:

Every public employee who accepts from a person for whom he performed an act of his position, abstained from performing an act of his position, or violated its duties, a gift or gift after the completion of that act or abstention from it, or failure to

fulfill the duties of his position, with the intention of rewarding him

Article 105 bis: Every

public employee who performs an act of his position, abstains from an act of his position, or violates its duties as a result of a request, recommendation, or mediation, shall be punished with imprisonment and a fine of not less than two hundred pounds and not more than five hundred pounds. Article 106

Any employee who requests for himself or for others, or accepts or takes a promise or gift without the knowledge and consent of his employer, for the performance of the work of one of the workers assigned to him or for refraining from doing so, is considered a briber and shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years and a fine of not less than two

hundred pounds and not exceeding five hundred pounds, or one of these two penalties. . Article 106 bis: Anyone who requests, for himself or for others, or accepts or takes a promise or gift to use real or alleged influence to obtain or attempt to obtain from any public authority acts, orders, rulings, decisions, awards, commitment, license, supply or contracting agreement, or A job, service, or any benefit of any kind is considered a bribe, and he shall be punished with the penalty stipulated in Article 104 of this law if he is a public employee, and with imprisonment and a fine of not less than two hundred pounds and not more than five hundred pounds, or with one of these two penalties only in other cases. Every entity subject

to its supervision is considered to be a public authority. Article 106 bis (1) (a) Every member of the board of directors of a joint-stock company, a cooperative association, or a union established in accordance with the legally approved rules, or an institution or association legally considered to be of p

Likewise, every manager or employee in one of them who requests for himself or for others, or accepts or takes a promise or gift in order to perform a job or to abstain from doing an act that is part of the work of his job, or who mistakenly believes or claims that it is part of the work of his job, or for failure to fulfill its duties, is considered bribed and punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding seven years. And a fine of not less than five hundred pounds and not more than what was given or promised, even if the offender intended not to do the work, not to abstain from it, or not to violate the duties of his job. The perpetrator shall be punished with the same penalties if the request, acceptance, or take was due to work performance, refusal to do so, or failure to perform job duties and he intended to

Article 107:

Any benefit obtained by the briber or the person who appointed him for this purpose, or who knew about it and approved of it, is considered a promise or gift, regardless of its name or type, and whether this benefit is material or immaterial.

Article 107 bis: The

briber and the mediator shall be punished with the penalty prescribed for the bribe-taker. However, the briber or mediator shall be exempted from punishment if he informs the authorities

of the crime or confesses to it. Article 108: If the purpose of bribery is to commit an act punishable by law with a more severe penalty than the penalty prescribed for bribery, then the briber, the bribe-taker, and the intermediary shall be punished with the penalty prescribed for that act along with the fine prescribed for bribery. The briber or intermediary

shall be exempted from punishment if he informs

the authorities of the

crime in accordance with the text of the last paragraph of Article 48 of this law. . Article 108 bis: Every person who was appointed to receive the gift or interest, or knew about it, and the bribe-taker agreed to it, or took or accepted something of that while knowing the reason for it, shall be punished by

imprisonment for

a

period of not less than one

year and a fine equal to the value of what was given or promised, if he had not mediated the bribery. Article 109 (1) Article 109

bis (2) has been repealed. Whoever offers a bribe and it is not accepted shall be punished with imprisonment and a fine of

not less than five hundred pounds and not more

(3) than one thousand pounds.

If the offer is made to someone other than a public employee, the penalty shall be imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years or a fine. For more than two hundred pounds. Article 109 bis, without prejudice to any more severe penalty

stipulated by the Penal Code or any other law, shall be punished with imprisonment and

a fine of not less than two hundred pounds and not more than five hundred pounds, or one of these two penalties,

whoever offers or accepts mediation in a bribe and his action does not go beyond offering or accepting. If this is committed

by a public

employee, the offender shall be punished

In all cases, a ruling shall be made to confiscate what the briber or intermediary pays as a bribe in accordance with the

previous

articles.

Article 111: He is considered an employee in applying the provisions

of this chapter. 1. Employees in departments affiliated with the government or under its supervision.

2. Members of general or local parliamentary councils, whether elected or appointed. 3. Arbitrators or

experts, prosecutors, liquidators, and judicial guards.

4. Cancel (1) 5. Every
person assigned to a public service. 6. Members of the
boards of directors, managers and employees of institutions, companies, associations, organizers and establishments if the state or a
public body contributes a share to its funds in any capacity whatsoever. (1)

Chapter Four:

Embezzlement of public funds, aggression against them, and treachery

Article 112 (1) Any
public employee who embezzles money, papers, or other things found in his possession because of his job shall be punished with aggravated
imprisonment. The penalty shall be life imprisonment in the following
cases: (a) If the offender is one of the collection officers, his delegates, the custodian of deposits, or the money exchangers, and the money
is delivered to him in this capacity. (b) If
the crime of embezzlement is inextricably linked to the crime of forgery or the use of a forged document. (c) If the crime was committed
during a
time of war and resulted in harm to the country's economic position or to its national interest. Article 113

(2)

Any public employee who unlawfully seizes money, papers, or other things belonging to one of the parties specified in Article 119, or facilitates
this for others in any way, shall be punished with aggravated imprisonment or imprisonment. The penalty shall be
life imprisonment or aggravated imprisonment if the crime is inextricably linked to the crime of forgery or the use of a forged document, or if
the crime is committed in a time of war and results in harm to the country's economic position or to its national interest. The penalty shall be
imprisonment and a fine not exceeding five hundred
pounds, or one of these two penalties, if the act occurred without the intention of ownership. Any public employee who unlawfully seizes
private money, papers, or other things under the
control of one of the parties stipulated in Article 119, or facilitates this for others in any way, shall be punished with the penalties stipulated in
the previous paragraphs, as the case may be. Article 113 bis (1) Any president or member of the board of directors of a joint-stock company, or
a manager or worker therein, who embezzles money, papers,
or other things found in his
possession by reason of his job, or who unlawfully seizes them, or facilitates this for others in any way whatsoever, shall be punished with
imprisonment for a period not exceeding Five years. The penalty shall be imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years and a fine not
exceeding two hundred pounds (1) or one of these two penalties if the act of appropriation
occurs without the intention of ownership. Article 114 (2) Every public employee who has an interest in collecting taxes, fees, royalties, fines,
or the like, who requests or takes what is not due or what is more than what is due while doing
so, shall be punished
with aggravated imprisonment or imprisonment. Article 115

(3)

Every public employee who obtains or attempts to obtain for himself, or obtains or attempts to obtain for others, without right, a profit or
benefit from an act of his position shall be punished with aggravated imprisonment.

Article 115 bis (1) Every

public employee who trespasses on agricultural land, court land, or buildings owned by a charitable endowment or one of the entities specified in Article 119 by cultivating or planting it, erecting constructions on it, or occupying it, or benefiting from it in any way, or facilitating this for others in any way, shall be punished. Imprisonment if that property belongs to the entity that belongs to the entity. The penalty shall be life imprisonment or aggravated imprisonment if the crime is linked to the crime of forgery or the use of a forged document that is indivisibly linked. In all cases, the perpetrator shall be sentenced to dismissal from his job or loss of his position, and the usurped property shall be returned with the buildings or plants on it, or restored, along with the removal of any of those things on it at his expense and a fine equal to the value of the benefit he gained, provided that it is not less than

five hundred pounds. Article 116: Any public employee who was responsible for distributing a commodity or was entrusted with distributing it according to a specific system and who intentionally violated the system of its distribution shall be punished with imprisonment. The penalty shall be imprisonment if the goods

Article 116 bis (1) Any

public employee who intentionally harms the funds or interests of the entity for which he works or is connected to by virtue of his work or the funds or interests of others entrusted to that entity shall be punished with aggravated imprisonment. If the harm resulting from his act is not serious, he may be sentenced to imprisonment.

Article 116 bis (2) (a) Every public employee who, by his mistake, causes serious damage to the funds or interests of the entity for which he works or is connected to by virtue of his position, or to the funds or interests of others entrusted to that entity, if this was the result of negligence in the performance of his job or For breach of its duties or abuse of authority, the penalty shall be imprisonment and a fine not exceeding five hundred pounds, or one of these two penalties. The penalty shall be imprisonment for a period of no less than one year and no more than six years and a fine not exceeding one thousand pounds if the crime results in harm to the country's economic position or its valuable interest. Article 116 bis (1) (b) Whoever neglects to maintain or use any public funds entrusted to him, or whose maintenance or use falls within his jurisdiction, in a way that disrupts the benefit from it or exposes his safety or the safety of people to danger, shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year. A fine not

exceeding five hundred pounds (2) or one of these two penalties. The penalty shall be imprisonment for a period of no less than one year and no more than six years if this negligence results in a fire or other accident resulting in the death of one or more people or the injury of more than three people. The penalty shall be imprisonment if the crime described in the previous paragraph occurs during a

time of war against a

means of production designated for the war effort. Article 116 bis (1) (c) Anyone who intentionally fails to implement all or some of the obligations imposed on him by a contract, transportation, supply, obligation, or public works contract that he entered into with one of the entities specified in Article 119 or with one of the joint stock companies, and this results in damage. If any fraud is committed in the implementation of this contract, he shall be punished with imprisonment. The

penalty shall be life imprisonment or aggravated imprisonment if the crime is committed

Whoever uses or receives fraudulent or corrupt parts or materials in implementation of any of the aforementioned contracts, and it is not proven that he was fraudulent or aware of their fraud or corruption, shall be punished with imprisonment and a fine not exceeding one thousand pounds, or one of these two penalties, unless it is proven that he was not able to know of the fraud. Or corruption. The perpetrator is sentenced to a fine equal to the value of the damage resulting from the crime. Subcontractors, agents and intermediaries shall be punished with the aforementioned penalties, as the case may be, if the failure to implement the obligation or fraud is due to their action. Article 117 (1) Any public employee who uses forced labor to perform work for one of the entities specified in Article 119 or who unjustifiably withholds all or part of their wages shall be punished with aggravated imprisonment. The penalty shall be imprisonment if the offender is not a public employee. Article 117 bis (2) Every public employee who vandalizes, destroys, or intentionally sets fire to fixed or movable property, papers, ▪ or other things, or belonging to others when they are entrusted to that authority, or to the authority in which he works or is connected to by virtue of his work, shall be punished with life imprisonment or temporary hard labor. The penalty shall be life imprisonment if one of these crimes is committed with the intention of facilitating the commission of one of the crimes stipulated in Articles 112, 113, 113 bis or to conceal its instrument. In all cases, the perpetrator shall be ordered to pay the value of the property that he vandalized, damaged, or burned. Article 118 (1) In addition to the penalties prescribed for the crimes mentioned in Articles 112, 113, first, second and fourth paragraphs, 113 bis, first paragraph, 114, 115, 116, 116 bis, 117 first paragraph, the offender shall be removed from his job or his capacity shall be removed as he is judged. In the crimes mentioned in Articles 112, 113, first, second, and fourth paragraphs, 113 bis, first pa

Article 118 bis (2)

Without prejudice to the provisions of the previous article, in addition to the penalties prescribed for the crimes stipulated in this section, a ruling may be issued with all or some of the following measures. 1. Deprivation from practicing the profession for a period not exceeding three years. 2. Prohibition of practicing the economic activity in connection with which the crime occurred for a period not exceeding three years. 3. Suspending the employee from his job without pay or with a reduced salary for a period not exceeding six months. 4. Isolation for a period of no less than one year and no more than three years starting from the end of the execution of the sentence or its expiration for any other reason. 5. Publish the text of the convicting ruling by appropriate means and at the expense of the convict. Article 118 bis (1) (a) In the crimes stipulated in this section, the court may, in accordance with what it deems appropriate of the circumstances and circumstances of the crime, if the value of the property subject of the crime or the damage resulting from it exceeds five hundred pounds, it may rule - in lieu of a prison sentence or one. One or more of the measures stipulated in the previous article. In addition, the court must order confiscation and restitution, if applicable, and a f

(b) Any accomplice to the crime, other than the instigators of its commission, who takes the initiative to inform the judicial or administrative authorities of the crime after its completion and before its discovery shall be exempted from the penalties

prescribed for the crimes stipulated in this section. The aforementioned penalties may be waived if the notification

occurs after the crime is discovered and before the final ruling is issued. The person reporting the crime may not be exempted from the penalty according to the previous two paragraphs in the crimes stipulated in Articles 112, 113, and 113 bis if the report does not lead to the return of the money that is the subject of the crime.

Anyone who conceals money obtained from one of the crimes stipulated in this section may be exempted from

punishment if he reports it and this leads to its discovery and the return of all or some of the money obtained from it. Article 119 (1) In applying the

provisions of this section, public funds mean that all or some of them are owned by one of the following entities or

subject to their supervision and administration: (a) The state and the local

administration units. (b) Public bodies, public institutions, and public sector units. (c) The

Socialist Union and its affiliated institutions. (d) Trade unions and federations. (e) Private institutions and associations for public benefit. (f) Cooperative

societies. (g) Companies, associations, economic units and establishments in which one of the entities stipulated

Article 119 bis (1) means

the public employee in the provisions of this

section. (a) The law responsibilities the public authority, state employees, and local administration units. (b) Chairmen and members of popular councils, units, and organizations, and others who have a general

representative capacity, whether they are

producers or appointees. (c)

Members of the armed forces. (d) Anyone delegated by a public authority to carry out a specific job within the

limits of the delegated work. (e) Chairmen and members of boards of directors, managers, and other employees of entities whose funds are

considered public funds in accordance with the previous article. (f) Anyone who performs a job is assigned to the public service based on an assignment issued to him in accordance with the laws or by a public employee in

accordance with the previous paragraphs, if he has this assignment in accordance

It is equally important that the job or service be permanent or temporary, with or without pay, voluntarily or forced. The end of service or the disappearance of the position does not prevent the application of the provisions of this section whenever the work occurred

during the service or the availability of the position

Chapter Five

Employees exceed the limits of their jobs and fail to perform their related duties

Article 120

Every employee who intercedes before a judge or court in favor of or to harm an opponent, whether by order, request, request, or recommendation, shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months or a fine not exceeding five hundred pounds (1) . Article 121 (2)

Every judge who abstains from ruling or issues a ruling that is proven to be unjust and that was based on one of the reasons mentioned in the previous article shall be punished with the penalty stipulated in Article 105 bis and with dismissal.

Article 122

If one of the judges abstains from ruling in other than those cases mentioned above, he shall be punished by dismissal and a fine not exceeding two hundred pounds (1) .

Any judge who refuses to rule or stops issuing a ruling after submitting a request to him in this regard is considered to have abstained from ruling according to the conditions set forth in the Code of Procedure in Civil and Commercial Matters, even if he argues that there is no text in the law or that the text is not clear or in any other way. Article

123 (2) Any public employee who uses the authority of his position to stop the implementation of orders issued by the government or the provisions of laws and regulations, delay the collection of money and fees, or stop the implementation of a ruling or order issued by the court or any competent authority shall be punished with imprisonment and removal. Likewise, any public employee who intentionally abstains from executing a ruling or order of the aforementioned shall be punished by imprisonment and dismissal after eight days have passed since he was warned by a bailiff if implementing the ruling or order falls

within the employee's jurisdiction. Article 124 (1) If at least three public officials or employees leave their work, even in the form of resignation, or intentionally abstain from performing one of the duties of their job, agreeing to do so or seeking to achieve a common goal, each of them shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of no less than three months and no more than one year and a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds.

The maximum limit of this penalty shall be doubled if abandonment or abstention would put people's lives, health, or security in danger, or would cause disturbance or strife among people, or would harm a public interest. Any public official or employee who leaves his job or abstains from

doing one of his job duties with the intention of obstructing the progress of work or disrupting its regularity shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months or a fine not exceeding five hundred pounds (2) . The maximum limit of this penalty shall be doubled

if abandonment or abstention would put people's lives, health, or security in danger, or would cause disturbance or strife among people, or would harm a public interest. Article 124 (1) (a) Anyone who participates through incitement in committing one of the crimes set forth therein shall be

punished with double the penalties stipulated in Article 124. Anyone who incites or encourages a public employee or employee, or public employees, or employees, in any manner whatsoever, to leave work or refrain from performing one of the duties of the job shall be punished with the penalties stipulated in the first article if his incitement or encouragement does not lead to any result.

The same penalty shall be imposed on anyone who favors one of the crimes stipulated in the previous two paragraphs of this article or in the first paragraph of Article 124. In particular, broadcasting true or false news about these crimes in one of the ways stipulated in Article 171 is considered a means of favoring. The aforementioned penalties shall be imposed by dismissal if the perpetrator of the crime is a public official or employee. Article 124 (1) (b) Anyone who assaults or attempts to assault the right of public employees or employees to work by using force, violence, terrorism, threats, or illegal measures in the manner specified in Article 124 shall be punished with the penalties specified in the second paragraph of Article 124. 375 Article 124 (2) (c) With regard to the application of the previous three articles, after such as public employees and employees, all employees who work in any capacity in the service of the government or in the service of a regional, municipal, or village authority, and persons who are delegated to perform a specific work of the government. Or the aforementioned authorities. Article 125: Anyone who holds public office or others fraudulently seeks to harm or disrupt the ease of bidding related to the government shall be punished, in addition to his dismissal and imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years, with the obligation to pay the government compensation for the losses that resulted from the aforementioned act.

Chapter Six: Hatred

and ill-treatment of employees towards individual people

Article 126

Any public official or employee who orders the torture of an accused or does so himself to force him to confess shall be punished with hard labor or imprisonment for a period of three to ten years. If the victim dies, the penalty prescribed for premeditated murder shall be imposed. Article 127

(1) Every public

employee and every person charged with a public service who orders the punishment of a convict or punishes him personally with a punishment more severe than the punishment legally imposed on him or with a punishment not imposed on him shall be punished with imprisonment

If a public official, employee, or any person charged with a public service based on his position enters the home of a person without his consent, except in the cases specified in the law or without observing the rules established therein, he shall be

punished with imprisonment or a fine not exceeding two hundred pounds (1) . Article 129: Every public official or employee and every

person charged with a public service who uses cruelty to people based on his position, such that he violates their honor or causes pain to their bodies, shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year or a fine not exceeding two

⁽²⁾
hundred pounds. Article 130: Every public official or employee

and every person charged with a public service who, based on the usurpation of his position, purchases property, whether

immovable or movable, by force from its owner, or seizes that property without right, or forces the owner to sell what he

mentioned to another person, shall be punished, according to the degree of his guilt, by imprisonment for a period not to exceed

For two years and dismissal, in addition to returning the usurped item or its value if it does not exist in kind

Article 131

Every public employee who obliges people to work in cases other than those in which the law permits it, or who employs people in jobs other than the jobs for which they are recruited in accordance with the law, shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years and dismissal, in addition to being sentenced to the amount of wages due to those whom he has wrongfully employed. Article 132: Any public official or public employee who, in the event that he stays with one of the people whose homes are located on the route of his mission, trespasses by forcefully taking food or fodder from him without payment or at a low price, he shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months or to a fine not exceeding two hundred pounds (1 (And dismissal in both cases, in addition to ruling that the price of the

Chapter Seven:

Resisting the rulers, not complying with their orders,
and assaulting them with insults and other things

Article 133:

Whoever insults, with a sign, word, or threat, a public employee, a law enforcement officer, or any person assigned to a public service while performing his job or because of its performance, he shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months or a fine not exceeding two hundred pounds (1) . If the insult is committed against a judicial or administrative court, a council, or one of its members, and this occurs during the session, the penalty shall be imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year or a fine not exceeding five hundred

pounds (2) Article 134.

The penalty stipulated in the first paragraph of the previous article shall be imposed if the insult is directed by telegraph, telephone, writing, or drawing. Article 135: Anyone who disturbs

one of the public authorities, administrative agencies, or persons charged with a public service by informing him in any way about the occurrence of disasters, accidents, or dangers that do not exist shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months and a fine not exceeding two hundred pounds (1) , or one of these two. The two penalties.

In addition, the court shall pay the expenses incurred as a result of this disturbance. Article 136: Anyone

who assaults a public employee, law enforcement officer, or any person charged with a public service, or resists him with force or violence while performing his job or because of its performance, shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months or a fine not exceeding two hundred pounds (1) .

Article 137:

If assault or resistance occurs, resulting in injury, the penalty shall be imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years or a fine not exceeding two hundred pounds. If (2) the beating or wound occurred using any weapons, sticks, tools, or other tools, or the beating or wound reached the degree of seriousness stipulated in Article 241, the penalty shall be imprisonment. Article 137 bis (3) The minimum penalties for the crimes stipulated in Articles 133,

136 and 137 shall be five for the imprisonment penalty and ten pounds for the fine if the victim of the ten days of the crime is a public employee or one in charge of public services on railways or elsewhere. of public transportation and was assaulted while it was traveling or stopping at stations. Article 137 bis (a) (1)

Anyone who uses force, violence, or threats against a public employee or a person charged with a public service to force him, without right, to perform an act of his job or to abstain from it, without thereby achieving his goal, shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years. If the offender achieves his goal, the penalty shall be imprisonment for a period of time. Not more than ten years. The penalty will be imprisonment in both cases if the perpetrator carries a weapon. The penalty shall be temporary hard labor for up to ten years if the offender is beaten or injured resulting in a permanent disability. The penalty shall be temporary hard labor if the beating or wound referred to in the previous paragraph leads to death.

Chapter Eight: The

escape of detainees and the concealment of the perpetrators

Article 138:

Every person who is legally arrested and then escapes shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months or a fine not exceeding two hundred pounds (1). If an arrest warrant has been issued against the accused and his detention in prison, and he is sentenced to imprisonment or a more severe penalty, he shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years or a fine not exceeding five hundred Egyptian pounds. The penalties are multiple if the escape in one of the previous two cases is

accompanied by force or another crime. Article 139 (3) Anyone who was charged with guarding, accompanying, or transporting an arrested person and who escaped through his negligence shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years or a fine not exceeding five hundred Egyptian pounds if the arrested person who escaped was convicted of a criminal penalty or is involved in a felony. In other cases, the penalty shall be imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months

or a fine not exceeding two hundred Egyptian pounds. Article 140: Anyone who is charged with guarding, accompanying, or transporting an arrested person and who assists

him in his escape, facilitates his escape, or ignores him shall be punished in accordance with the following provisions: If the arrested person is sentenced to death, the penalty shall be temporary hard labor. If he is sentenced to life or temporary hard labor, or if he is accused of a crime punishable by death, the penalty shall be

imprisonment. In other cases, the penalty shall be imprisonment. Article 141: Any public official or employee charged with arresting a person who neglects the necessary procedures for that purpose with the intention of assisting him in escaping from the judiciary shall be

punished with the penalties listed in the p

Anyone who enables an arrested person to escape, helps him escape, or facilitates his escape in other than the aforementioned cases shall be punished

in accordance with the following provisions: If the arrested person is sentenced to death, the penalty shall be hard labor or imprisonment for a period of three to seven years. If he is sentenced to life or temporary hard labor, the penalty shall be hard labor or imprisonment for a period of three to seven years. Or if he is interested in a crime punishable by death, the penalty shall be imprisonment from three to

seven years. In other cases, the penalty shall be imprisonment. Article 143: Anyone who gives weapons to an arrested

person to help him escape shall be punished with h

Article 144

Anyone who conceals, personally or through someone else, a person who has fled after his arrest, or who is accused of a felony or misdemeanor, or against whom an arrest warrant has been issued, as well as anyone who assists him in any way to escape from the judiciary while doing so, shall be punished in accordance with the following provisions: If he is the one who concealed or Sa'ad for disappearing or fleeing from the judiciary has been sentenced to death, the penalty being imprisonment from three to seven years. If he is sentenced to life or temporary hard labor, or if he is accused of a crime punishable by death, the penalty shall be imprisonment. In other cases, the penalty shall be imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years (1). These provisions do not apply to the husband or wife of someone who was hidden or helped to

disappear or flee from the judiciary, no

Anyone who knows of the occurrence of a felony or misdemeanor, or has reason to believe that it has occurred, and assists the offender in any way to escape from the judiciary, either by sheltering the aforementioned offender, or by concealing evidence of the crime, or by providing information related to the crime while knowing that it is not true, or who has reason to believe that.

He shall be punished in accordance with the following provisions: If the crime committed is punishable by hard labor or imprisonment, the penalty shall be imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year (1). In other cases, the penalty shall be imprisonment for a period not exceeding six (2) months. In any case, the penalty shall not exceed the maximum limit prescribed for the crime itself. The provisions of this article

do not apply to the husband, wife, ascendants or descendants of the offender. Article 146: Anyone who conceals, personally or through someone else, a deserter from military service, or helps him, with knowledge of this, to flee from the judiciary shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding two (3) years . These provisions do not apply to the wife of a deserter from

Article 147:

If a seal placed to protect a place, papers, or luggage is broken based on an order issued by a government agency or a court in one of the articles, the guards for their negligence shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred pounds (1) if there are guards. Article 148: If the

stamp is placed on papers or luggage of an accused person in a felony or a person convicted of a felony, (the guard who was negligent shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year or a fine not exceeding five hundred pounds (2).

Article 149:

Anyone who breaks a seal placed to preserve papers or belongings such as what was mentioned in the previous article shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year. If the perpetrator of this is the guard himself, he shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year. If the perpetrator of this is the guard himself, he shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year. Article 150

If the seals that were to be broken were placed for a reason other than what was mentioned, the one who broke them shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months or a fine not exceeding two hundred pounds (1) . If the perpetrator of this is the guard himself, he shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year.

Article 151 (2) If

papers, documents, records, government-related books, or judicial pleading papers are stolen, embezzled, or destroyed, and they are kept in public stores designated for them, or delivered to a person ordered to keep them, whoever has them in his custody due to his negligence in keeping them shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding Three months or a fine not exceeding three hundred pounds.

Article 152 (1)

Whoever steals, embezzles, or destroys anything mentioned in the previous article shall be punished with plaster. Article 153: If the seal is broken and the papers are stolen, embezzled, or destroyed while coercing those who keep them, the perpetrator shall be punished with temporary hard labor. Article 154 (2)

Whoever hides from

government or post office employees or their officers, or opens a letter from the offices delivered to the post, or facilitates this for others, shall be punished by imprisonment or a fine not exceeding two hundred Egyptian pounds, and dismissal in both cases. Likewise, any employee of the government or the Telegraph Service or its officers who conceals a telegraph delivered to the aforementioned Service or discloses it or facilitates that for others shall be punished with the two aforementioned penalties.

Chapter Ten:

Embezzling titles and positions and using them without right

Article 155:

Anyone who engages in a public function, whether royal or military, without having an official status from the government or its permission to do so, or who performs work that is necessitated by one of these functions, shall be punished with imprisonment (1). Article 156

Whoever wears an official uniform in public without holding the rank that entitles him to do so, or who carries in public the distinctive sign of a work or position without right, shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding one (2) year. Article 157 shall be

punished by a fine not exceeding two hundred pounds (1) Anyone who publicly assumes a title that he has not granted or calls himself such is given an honorary title, a rank, a position, or a general representative capacity without right. Article 158

He shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two hundred pounds (2) Every Egyptian who, without right or without the permission of the President of the Republic, holds in public (3) a foreign cause and also holds himself a foreign title of honor or a foreign rank. Article 159: In the cases stipulated in the previous two articles, the court may order the publication of the entire ruling or the publication of its summary in the newspapers it chooses, and publication shall be at the expense of the convicted person.

Chapter Eleven:

Misdemeanors related to religion

Article 160 (1) The

following shall be punished by imprisonment and a fine of not less than one hundred pounds and not more than five hundred pounds, or one of these two penalties:

First: Anyone who disrupts the holding of a sect's rituals or religious celebration, or disrupts it with violence or threats. Second: Anyone who vandalizes, breaks, damages, or desecrates buildings intended for religious rituals, symbols, or other things that are sacred to members of a sect or group of people. Third: Anyone who violates the sanctity of graves or cemeteries or desecrates them. Thirdly, the penalty shall be imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years if any of the crimes stipulated in Article 160 are committed in implementation of a terrorist purpose (2). Article 161: These penalties shall be imposed on any transgression committed in one of the ways specified in Article 171 against a religion whose rituals are performed publicly. The provisions of this article fall under the first: printing or publishing a book that is sacred in the eyes of the people of a religion whose rituals are performed publicly if he intentionally distorts the text of this article. The book is a distortion that changes its meaning. Second: Imitating a religious celebration in a public place or community.

Chapter Twelve:

Destroying buildings, antiquities, and other public objects

Article 162 (1)

Anyone who intentionally demolishes or damages any of the buildings, property, or facilities prepared for public benefit, or works prepared for decoration of memorial or artistic value, and anyone who cuts down or damages trees planted in places prepared for worship, in the streets, in parks, or in the driver or driver in public squares shall be punished with imprisonment and a fine of not less than one hundred pounds and not exceeding five hundred pounds, or one of these two penalties, in addition to being sentenced to pay the value of the objects that he demolished, damaged, or cut. The maximum

penalty stipulated in

Article 162 shall be doubled if the crime is committed in implementation of a terrorist purpose (2). Article 162 bis (1) Anyone who intentionally causes damage to one of the electricity lines owned by the government, public bodies or institutions, or their affiliated units, shall be punished with imprisonment. It is permitted to establish it for public benefit by cutting the wire that conducts the electric current or the cable, or breaking any of the hardware, wire, or insulator of the wire, or damaging the towers, stations, or networks connected to the aforementioned electrical lines, or making all or some of them unfit for use in any way whatsoever, so that this results in Power outage, even if temporarily, and if one of the actions referred to in the previous paragraph occurs as a result of negligence or lack of caution, the penalty shall be imprisonment not exceeding six months or a fine not exceeding

Article 162 bis (1) (first)

Anyone who, during a time of commotion or sedition, commits one of the acts referred to in the first paragraph of the previous article or seizes one of the facilities for generating or delivering electrical current mentioned in the aforementioned paragraph by force or by any means. It was such that this resulted in a power outage. Likewise, whoever forcibly prevents the repair of any of the above shall be punished with temporary hard labor in addition to being sentenced to pay the value of the

Chapter Thirteen:

Disabling transportation

Article 163:

Anyone who disrupts telegraphic intelligence or destroys any of its equipment, whether through negligence or carelessness

(1) , which results in the interruption of the intelligence, shall be punished by paying a fine not exceeding five hundred pounds (2) . If this occurs with proven bad intent, the penalty shall be imprisonment, without prejudice to the ruling on

compensation in either

case. Article 164

Whoever intentionally causes the interruption of telegraphic correspondence with a piece of conducting wire or breaks any of the equipment, wire insulators, or supports that support it, or in any manner whatsoever, shall be punished with imprisonment without prejudice to being obligated to

compensate for the loss. Article 165

Whoever, in a time of unrest or strife, accidentally destroys one or more telegraph lines, or makes them, even temporarily, unusable in any way, or seizes them by coercive force or in any other way, such that this results in interrupting intelligence among those in public authority, or preventing the delivery of individual people's intelligence, as well as from forcibly preventing the repair of a telegraph line shall be punished with temporary hard labor, in addition to obliging him to compensate

for the loss resulting from the aforementioned action. Article 166 The provisions of the previous three articles apply to telephone lines that the government

establishes or licenses to establish for public benefit. Article 166 bis: Anyone who deliberately causes inconvenience to others by misusing telephone communications equipment shall be punished by imprisonment

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

Article 167: Anyone who intentionally endangers the safety

And of public means of land, water, or air transportation or disrupts their operation shall be punished with temporary hard labor or imprisonment. Article 168: If the act mentioned in the previous article results in injuries stipulated in Article 240 A 241, the penalty

shall be temporary hard labor. However, if it results in the death of a person, the perpetrator shall be punished with death or permanent hard labor. Article 169: Anyone who unintentionally causes an accident to a public means of transportation, land, water, or air, that exposes people on board to danger, shall be punished with imprisonment for a period

not exceeding six months or a fine not exceeding two hundred pounds (1) . However, if it results in the death of a person or Physical injuries, the penalty shall be imprisonment. Article 170: Anyone who transports or attempts to transport explosives or flammable materials on railway trains or in other vehicles prepared for transporting groups, in violation of the police regulations pertaining to the aforementioned trains or vehicles, shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding one month and a fine not exceeding two hundred pounds, or one of these two. Only two

penalties. Anyone who transports or attempts to tra

The penalty shall be imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months and a fine not less than ten pounds and not exceeding two hundred

pounds, or one of these two penalties. First: Anyone who rides in railway cars or other means of public transportation and refuses to pay the toll or fine, or rides in a class higher than the ticket class he carries and refuses to pay the difference. Second: Anyone who rides in places other than those designated for riding by any means

Chapter Fourteen:

Crimes committed through newspapers and others (1)

Article 171

Anyone who tempts one or more to commit a felony or misdemeanor by accepting or shouting it out loud, or by an act or gesture that he made publicly, or by writing, drawings, pictures, photographs, symbols, or any other method of representation that he made public, or by any other means of publicity. He is considered an accomplice in committing it and shall be punished with the punishment prescribed for it if this results in the actual occurrence of that felony or misdemeanor. However, if the result is merely the attempt of the crime, the judge shall apply the legal provisions in punishment for the attempt. A statement or shout is considered public if it is said aloud or repeated by any mechanical means in a public forum, a public road, or any other frequented place, or if it is said aloud or repeated in such a way that whoever is on that road or place can hear it, or if it is broadcast by wireless or by any means. An other way. The act or gesture shall be public if it occurs in a public forum, on a public road, or in any other frequented place, or if it occurs in such a way that whoever is in such a road or place can see it. Writing, drawings, photographs, symbols, and other methods of representation are considered public if they are distributed without discrimination to a number of people, or if they are displayed so that anyone on the public road or any

frequented place can see them, or if they are sold or offered for sale in any place. Article 172: Anyone who directly incites to commit crimes of murder, looting, arson, or crimes against the security of the government, using one of the methods stipulated in the previous

article, and his incitement does not lead to any result, shall be punished with imprisonment (1). Article 173 (2)

Article 174 has been repealed. Anyone who commits, in one of the above-mentioned ways, one of the following acts: First: Incitement to overthrow the established government system. In the Egyptian country or to hate or disdain it.

Second: Promoting and promoting doctrines that aim to change the basic principles of the Constitution or the basic systems of the social body by force, terrorism, or any other illegal means. The same penalties shall be imposed on anyone who encourages, through material or financial assistance, the commission of one of the crimes stipulated in the previous two paragraphs without intending to participate directly in

its commission. Article 175: The same penalties shall be imposed on anyone who incites soldiers, in any of the above-mentioned ways, to disobey or to abandon the performance

of their military duties. Article 176 (1) Anyone who incites, in one of the above-mentioned ways, to hate or disdain

for a sect or sects of people or to disdain them, shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year if this incitement

Article 177

The same penalties shall be imposed on anyone who incites others, through one of the above-mentioned methods, not to obey the laws or improves a matter that is considered

a felony or

misdemeanor according to the law. Article 178 (2) Anyone who manufactures or possesses for the purpose of trading, distributing, renting, pasting, or displaying printed matter, manuscripts, drawings, or Advertisements, engraved or engraved pictures, hand or photographic drawings, symbolic signs, or other objects or images in general if they are contrary to public morals. Article 178 bis (1) If the crimes

stipulated in the previous

article are committed

through newspapers, the editors-in-chief and publishers shall be responsible as perpetrators. Original once published. In all cases where it is not possible to

identify the perpetrator of the crime, the printers, exhibitors and distributors shall be punished in

their capacity as original perpetrators.

Importers, exporters and intermediaries may be punished in their capacity as principal perpetrators if they intentionally contribute to committing the misdemeanors stipulated in the

previous article if they

occur through the press. Article 178 Third (1), (2) Anyone who makes or possesses for the purpose of trading, distributing, leasing, posting or displaying images that are likely to harm the reputation of the

country, whether by contradicting the truth, giving an

incorrect description, showing inappropriate appearances, or In any other way. This penalty shall be

imposed on anyone who intentionally imports, exports, or transfers, personally or through someone

else, any of the above for the aforementioned purpose, and anyone who advertises it, displays it to the

public, sells it, rents it, or offers it for sale or rent, even if it is not public, and anyone who presents it

publicly,

directly or

indirectly. Indirect, even if it is a means. If the crimes stipulated in this Article are committed

through

newspapers, the provisions of the

Anyone who defames the king or president of a foreign country in any of the above-

mentioned

ways shall be punished with imprisonment. Article 182 (3) Anyone who defames a representative

of a foreign country accredited in Egypt due to matters related to the performance of his job

shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not

exceeding

one

year and a

fine of not less than five thousand pounds and not exceeding ten thousand pounds, or one of

these two penalties. Article 183 (1) Article 184 (2) has been repealed . Anyone who insults

or insults in one of the above-mentioned ways the People's Assembly, the Shura Council, or other regulatory bod

Article 185 (1)

Without prejudice, anyone who insults a public employee or a person with a public representative capacity or because of the performance of a job, representation, or public service shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year and a fine not less than five thousand pounds and not exceeding ten thousand pounds, or one of these two penalties. A

public servant shall apply the second paragraph of Article 302 if there is a connection between the insult and a defamation crime committed by the accused himself against ~~the same person~~ against whom the insult was committed. Article 186 (2) Anyone who violates, in any of the above-mentioned ways, the position, prestige, or authority of a judge in connection with a lawsuit, shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months and a fine of not less than five thousand pounds and not exceeding ten

The same penalties shall be imposed on anyone who publishes, in any of the above-mentioned ways, matters that would influence the judges who are entrusted with deciding on a case presented before any judicial body in the country, or among the judiciary, prosecutors, or other employees in charge of investigating, or influencing the witnesses who may be requested. For the performance of testimony in that lawsuit or in that investigation, or for matters that would prevent a person from providing information to the guardian or influencing public opinion for the

benefit of or against a party in the lawsuit or investigation. (1) Article 188 shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year and a fine of not less than five years. One thousand pounds and not more than twenty thousand pounds, or one of these two penalties, whoever publishes, with bad intent, in one of the above-mentioned ways, false news, statements, or rumors, or fabricated or forged papers, or falsely attributed to others, if ~~that would disturb public peace~~ or create panic among others. People or causing harm to the public interest Article 188 bis (1) Article 189 (2) has been repealed.

Anyone who publishes in one of the aforementioned ways what happened shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year and a fine of not less than five thousand pounds and not exceeding ten thousand pounds, or by one of these two penalties. In civil or criminal lawsuits that the courts decided to hear in a secret session, or in lawsuits related to the crimes stipulated in this section or in Chapter Seven of Book Three of this law. There is no punishment for simply publishing the subject of the complaint or for merely publishing the ruling. However, in cases in which it is not permissible to provide evidence of the matters alleged, announcing the complaint or publishing the ruling shall be

punished with the penalties stipulated in the first paragraph of this article unless the ruling is published or The complaint occurred at the request of the complainant or with his permission. Article 190 (1) In cases other than those falling within the provisions of the previous article, the courts may, in view of the type of facts of the case, give notice, in order to preserve public order, or it is permissible to publish all or some of the judicial pleadings or rulings in one of the ways

set forth in Article 171. Whoever violates this shall be punished with imprisonment. A period not to exceed one year and a fine of not less than five thousand pounds and not more than ten thousand pounds, or one of these two penalties. Article

The same penalties shall be imposed on anyone who publishes, in any of the above-mentioned ways, the discussions that took place in the secret sessions of the People's Assembly, or who publishes, dishonestly and in bad faith, what took place in the public sessions of the aforementioned Assembly.

Article 193 (1)

Anyone who publishes, in any of the above-mentioned ways, shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months and a fine of not less than five thousand pounds and not exceeding one thousand pounds, if the investigating authority is It has decided to conduct it in the absence of the opponents, or it has prohibited the broadcast of any of it out of concern for public order, morality, or the appearance of the truth. (b) Or news regarding investigations or pleadings in cases of divorce, separation, or adultery.

Article 194 (1)

Anyone who opens a subscription or announces it in one of the above-mentioned ways with the intention of compensating for the fines, expenses, or inclusions adjudicated by a judicial authority shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year and a fine of not less than five thousand pounds and not

exceeding ten thousand pounds, or one of these two penalties. Felony or misdemeanor. The same applies to anyone who announces in

one of these ways that he or another p

Without prejudice to the criminal liability of the author of the writing, the author of the drawing, or any other means of representation, the editor-in-chief of the newspaper or the editor responsible for its section in which the publication occurred shall be punished if there is no editor-in-chief in his capacity as the original perpetrator of the crimes committed by his newspaper.

However, he is exempted from criminal liability: 1. If he proves that the publication occurred without his knowledge and at the start of the investigation he presents everyone with information and papers to help determine who is responsible for what was published. 2. Or if, during the investigation, he identifies the perpetrator of the crime and presents all the information and documents he has to prove his responsibility and proves

on top of that that if he had not published, he would have exposed himself to losing his job in the newspaper or to other serious harm (1).). Article 196: In cases where writing, drawing, pictures, photographs, symbols, or other methods of representation that were used to commit the crime were published abroad, and in all cases in which it is not possible to identify the perpetrator of the crime, the importers and printers shall be punished, in their capacity as original perpetrators, if this is not possible. The sellers, distributors, and posters are liable, unless it appears from the circumstances of the case that they were

Article 197:

It is not acceptable for anyone, in order to escape criminal responsibility as stipulated in the previous articles, to use as justification for himself or her that the writings, drawings, pictures, photographs, symbols, or other methods of representation were transferred or translated from publications issued in Egypt or abroad, or it was nothing more than repeating rumors or stories about others. Article

198: If a

crime is committed in one of the above-mentioned ways, judicial police officers may seize all writings, drawings, photographs, photographs, symbols, and other methods of representation that have been prepared for sale, distribution, or display, or that have actually been sold, distributed, or displayed, as well as originals (clichés) and plaques. Stones and other printing and transport tools. Whoever initiates the seizure must inform the Public Prosecution immediately, and if it approves it, it must lift the matter

To the President of the Court of First Instance or his representative within two hours from the time of arrest, if any

The seized newspaper is a daily or weekly newspaper. If it is a morning newspaper and the seizure occurred before the hour. In the rest of the cases, it is six in the morning, and the matter is presented to the president of the court at eight o'clock within three days, and the president of the court issues his decision immediately to uphold the seizure order or cancel it and release the seized items, after hearing the statements of the accused, who must be announced in the presence. The concerned party may submit the matter to the president of the court with a petition within these same dates, and the ruling imposing the penalty, if necessary, orders the removal of the items that were seized or that may be seized later, or the destruction of all or some of them. The court may also order that the penalty ruling be published in one or more newspapers or that it be posted on the walls or in both places at the expense of the convict. If the crime is committed by a newspaper, its editor-in-chief or any other person responsible for publishing must publish in the front of his newspaper the ruling imposing the penalty for that crime within the month following the issuance of the ruling, unless the court specifies a shorter period than that, otherwise he will be sentenced to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds. And by canceling the newspaper. Article 199

If one of the crimes stipulated in the previous articles is committed by publishing in a newspaper and the newspaper continues during the investigation to publish material of the type for which the investigation is being conducted or of a similar type, the court of first instance, sitting in a consultative body, may, upon the request of the Public Prosecution, order the newspaper to be suspended for a third period. Many times. The order is issued after hearing the accused's statements, and this order may not be appealed by any means of appeal. If the continuation of publication referred to in the first paragraph took place after the case was referred for judgment to the misdemeanor court or to the criminal court, a suspension order shall be requested from the misdemeanor court or from the criminal court, as the case may be. A suspension order may be issued whenever the newspaper returns to publishing material of the type for which an investigation is being conducted or of a similar type. The effect of the suspension order shall be invalidated if, during the suspension period, an order is issued to preserve the case, or a decision

is issued that there is no basis for bringing a case in it, or an acquittal ruling is issued. Article 200: If the editor-in-chief of a newspaper, the editor in charge, the publisher, or the owner of the newspaper is convicted of a crime committed by the aforementioned newspaper or in one of the crimes stipulated in Articles 179 and 308, the ruling shall rule that the newspaper be suspended for a period of one month with respect to newspapers that are published three times a week or more. For a period of three months for weekly newspapers and for a period of one year in other cases. If one of the

aforementioned persons is convicted of a crime committed through the newspaper other than the crimes mentioned in the previous paragraph

If the penalty is imposed a second time for a crime mentioned in the second paragraph that occurred during the two years following the issuance of a previous ruling, the newspaper may be suspended for a period equal to the period of the penalty stipulated in the first paragraph. If the penalty is imposed a third time for a crime mentioned in the second paragraph that occurred during the two years following the issuance of the second ruling, the newspaper must be suspended for a period equal to the period stipulated in the first paragraph

Every person, even if he is a clergyman, while performing his job, delivers an article in a place of worship or in a religious forum that includes an insult or insult to the government, a law, a decree, a presidential decision, or an act of public administration, or broadcasts or publishes it in a public capacity. Religious advice or instructions

A letter containing any of the above shall be punished by imprisonment and a fine of not less than five thousand pounds and not more than ten thousand pounds, or one of these two penalties. If force, violence, or threats are used, the penalty shall be imprisonment.

Article 201 bis (1) has been cancelled

Chapter Fifteen: Counterfeit coins

Article 202:

Whoever counterfeits, counterfeits, or forges in any way a paper or metal currency legally circulated in Egypt or abroad shall be punished with temporary hard labor. It is considered counterfeiting to detract from the metal of the currency or paint it with a color that makes it similar to another currency that is more valuable than it. Bank notes authorized to be issued by law are considered as paper currency. Article 202 bis (1) Anyone who imitates or counterfeits in any way a national commemorative gold or silver coin authorized to be issued by law shall be punished with the penalty mentioned in the previous article. The same penalty shall be imposed on anyone who counterfeits, counterfeits, or forges a foreign commemorative coin if the country that owns the counterfeit c

Article 203:

Anyone who brings, personally or through someone else, into Egypt or takes out counterfeit, counterfeit, or counterfeit currency, shall be punished with the penalty mentioned in the previous article, as well as anyone who promotes or possesses it with the intention of promoting or dealing in it. Article 203 bis if the crimes stipulated in the previous two articles result in a decline in the price of the Egyptian government bonds or destabilization of credit in internal or external markets, it is permissible to sentence him to life imprisonment with hard labour. Article 204 (1) Anyone who accepts, in good faith, a counterfeit, counterfeit, or counterfeit currency and then deals with it after learning of its defect, shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months or a fine not exceeding two hu

Article 204 bis (first) (1) Anyone who makes
Or sold, distributed, or possessed, with the intention of selling or distributing for cultural, scientific, industrial, or commercial purposes, coins or papers similar in appearance to the currency circulating in Egypt or banknotes that were legally authorized to be issued if this similarity would lead the public into error. The same penalty shall be imposed on anyone who possesses, makes pictures, publishes, or uses for the aforementioned purposes, artistic purposes, or simply as a hobby, pictures representing one side or part of the side of a paper currency circulating in Egypt, unless a special license is issued to him by the Minister of the Interior and subject to the restrictions. In applying the provisions of the previous two paragraphs, foreign bank notes are considered to be paper currency. Article 204 bis (b)

Anyone who unlawfully manufactures or possesses tools, machines, or equipment used to imitate, counterfeit, or counterfeit currency shall be punished by imprisonment.

Article 204 bis (c) (1)

Anyone who withholds a legally circulated coin from circulation, melts it down, sells it, or

Whoever offers it for sale at a price higher than its nominal value, or performs any work on it that strips it of its prescribed monetary status, shall be punished with imprisonment with hard labor, a fine equal to ten times the value of the currency subject of the crime, and confiscation

of the seized currency or metals. Article 205: Anyone of the perpetrators who takes the initiative to inform the government of these crimes before using the counterfeit, counterfeit, or counterfeit currency and before commencing the

investigation shall be exempted from the penalties stipulated in Articles 202, 202 bis, and 203. The court may exempt the perpetrator from punishment if the news comes after the investigation has begun, and if it enables the authorities

to arrest other perpetrators of the crime or perpetrator

Chapter Sixteen: Forgery

Article 206:

Anyone who imitates or forges any of these things, whether personally or through someone else, shall be punished with temporary hard labor or imprisonment, as well as whoever uses these things or brings them into the Egyptian country while working to imitate or forge them. These things are: a presidential decree (1) , a law, or A decree or decision issued by the government, the seal of the state or the signature or seal of the President of the Republic. Seals, stamps, or insignia of one of the departments or government agencies, the seal, signature, or insignia of a government employee. Salary notes, bonanzas, secrets, or other bonds issued by the government treasury or its branches Gold or silver stamps (3) , Article 206 bis (1) The crimes mentioned in the previous article shall be punished with imprisonment

They shall be replaced by seals, stamps, or insignia of a joint-stock company, a cooperative association, or a union established in accordance with the conditions established by law, or an institution or association legally considered to be of public benefit. The penalty shall be imprisonment for a period not exceeding seven years if the seal, stamps, or marks in respect of which one of the crimes described in the previous paragraph occurred relates to an institution, company, association, organization, or facility, if the state or one of the public bodies

contributes a share to it in any capacity. She was. Article 207: Anyone who unlawfully obtains genuine seals, stamps, or insignia of a government department, a public administration agency, or one of

the bodies indicated in the previous article and uses them in a manner harmful to

Article 208

Anyone who counterfeits a seal, stamp, or insignia of any entity, whatever it may be, or companies authorized by the government, or a commercial house, as well as whoever uses any of the aforementioned things while knowing that they are counterfeited, shall be punished with imprisonment

Article 209:

Anyone who unlawfully obtains real seals, stamps, or badges prepared for the types mentioned above and uses them in a manner harmful to any public interest, commercial company, or any administration of the district shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years.

Article 210:

Persons who commit the forgery felonies mentioned in the previous articles are exempted from punishment if they inform the government of these felonies before they are completed and before the search for them begins, and they identify other perpetrators of them, or they facilitate their arrest, even after starting the aforementioned

search. Article 211

(1) Every holder of a public office who, during the performance of his job, commits forgery in issued rulings, reports, minutes, documents, registers, notebooks, or other official documents and documents, whether by affixing forged signatures or seals, or by changing documents, closings, or By adding words or by adding false names or pictures of other people, he shall be punished with temporary hard labor or imprisonment. Article 212

Any person who is not a public official who commits fraud as set forth in the previous article shall be punished with temporary hard labor or imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten years. Article 213: Any employee

in a public

authority or court shall also be punished with temporary hard labor or imprisonment, who, with the intention of falsifying the subject matter or conditions of the documents in the event of their issuance by the person responsible for his job, whether that is changing the declaration of the concerned party in which the purpose of issuing those documents was to include him or by making it a forged fact in the form of A true fact while falsifying it or making an unrecognized fact appear as a recognized fact.

Article 214: Whoever

uses the

forged papers mentioned in the previous three articles while knowing that they are forged shall be punished with hard labor

or imprisonment from three to ten years. Article 214 bis (1) Any forgery or

misuse that occurs in the

document of a joint-stock company, a cooperative association, or a union established in accordance with the conditions established by law, or an institution or association legally considered to be of public benefit, shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years.

The penalty shall be imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten years if the forgery or use occurs in the document of one of the stipulated companies or associations or the authority of an institution, organization or other facility if the state or a public body has a share in its contents in any capacity whatsoever.

Article 215:

Any person who commits forgery in someone's documents by one of the methods mentioned above, or uses a forged

paper while knowing that it is forged, shall be punished with imprisonment with hard labor.

Article 216

Anyone who gives a name other than his real name on a travel ticket or transit ticket or sponsors someone to obtain the paper containing the aforementioned name while knowing this shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years. The

penalty shall be imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years if any of the crimes stipulated in Article 216 are committed in implementation of a terrorist purpose. Article 217: Anyone who creates

a forged transit ticket or travel ticket, or forges a paper of this type that was authentic in the original, or uses one of the aforementioned papers while knowing that it is forged, shall be punished by imprisonment .

The penalty shall be imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years if any of the crimes stipulated in Article 217 are committed in implementation of a terrorist purpose. Article 218 (1) Anyone who uses a traffic ticket or travel ticket that does not belong to him shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding six years. months or a fine not exceeding two hundred pounds.

The penalty shall be imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years if any of the crimes stipulated in Article 218 are committed in implementation of a terrorist purpose. Article 219 (2) Every owner of a hotel, a coffee shop, a store, or furnished shops prepared for rent, as well as every owner of an inn or other people who live in rent on a daily basis, records in his books the people living with him under false names, and he knows that, he shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months or a fine. Exceeding two hundred pounds (3). The penalty shall be imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years if any of the crimes stipulated in Article 216 are committed in implementation of a terrorist purpose. Article 220: Any public employee who is given a

travel ticket or traffic ticket under a forged name while knowing the forgery shall be punished Imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years or a fine not exceeding five hundred pounds (1), in addition to his dismissal. The penalty shall be imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years if any of the crimes stipulated in Article 220 are committed in implementation of a terrorist purpose. Article 221

Any person who creates, personally or through another person, a forged certificate proving a disability for himself or others in the name of a doctor or surgeon, with the intention of relieving himself or others from any public service, shall be punished by imprisonment.

Article 222 (1) Any doctor, surgeon, or midwife who, by way of courtesy, gives a false certificate or statement regarding a pregnancy, illness, disability, or death, while knowing that it is forged, shall be punished with imprisonment or a fine not exceeding five hundred Egyptian pounds. If he requests it for himself or for others, or accepts or takes a promise or A gift to do something of that, or an act committed by him as a result of a request, recommendation, or mediation, shall be punished with the penalties prescribed under the section on bribery. The briber and the intermediary shall also be punished with the penalty prescribed for the briber. Article 223 The penalties set forth in the previous two articles shall also be imposed if that certificate is prepar

The provisions of Articles 211, 212, 213, 214, 215 do not apply to cases of forgery stipulated In Articles 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, and also in cases of forgery stipulated in the penal laws in particular.

Article 225

A fingerprint is considered as a fingerprint in applying the provisions of
this section.

Article 226 (1) A penalty of imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years or a fine not exceeding five hundred pounds shall be imposed on anyone who, in procedures related to verifying death, inheritance and obligatory will, before the authority competent to take knowledge, makes incorrect statements about the facts sought to be proven while he is ignorant of their truth or knows that they are incorrect.

When will science be established on the basis of these sayings? Anyone who uses information to verify death, heirship, and the due will shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years or a fine not exceeding five hundred pounds, in the manner indicated in the first paragraph of this article, while he is aware of that. Article 227 (1) A penalty of imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years or a fine not exceeding three hundred pounds shall be imposed on anyone who, with the intention of proving that one of the spouses has reached the legally specified age for concluding a marriage contract, makes statements that he knows are untrue, or writes or submits to the competent authority whenever a contract is seized. Marriage is based on these sayings or papers. Any person granted by law the authority to regulate a marriage contract who knows that one of

Chapter Seventeen:

Traders in prohibited items and
counterfeiting post and telegraph signs

Article 228 :

Anyone who brings into the country of Egypt goods prohibited from entering therein, or transports these goods, or carries them on the roads to sell them or offer them for sale, or conceals them, or attempts to This is unless the law stipulates another penalty. Article 229 (2) Anyone who manufactures, carries on the roads for sale, or distributes or sells an item for sale, printed matter or models, regardless of the method of making them that resembles in appearance the marks and stamps of the Egyptian Post and Telegraph Services or the Post and Telegraph Services in the internal country of the Postal Union, shall be punished with the penalties listed in the previous article. It is easier to accept than fake papers. International postal response coupons are considered the same as postal service marks and stamps. The same penalty shall be imposed on anyone who uses counterfeit postage stamps, even if they are not in circulation or which have previously been used

Use it with knowledge of this. This provision applies to counterfeit international response vouchers.

Article 229 bis (1) Anyone

who prints, publishes, sells, or offers for sale a book or work containing all or some of the educational curricula prescribed in schools managed or supervised by the Ministry of Education or one of the local administration bodies before obtaining a license to do so from the competent authority shall be punished. With a fine not exceeding five hundred pounds, and with confiscation of the book or work, Book

Three, Felonies and Misdemeanors That Occur Against
Harsh People, Chapter One.

Killing, wounding and beating

Article 230

Anyone who intentionally kills a person with premeditation or premeditation shall be punished with death.

Article 231:

Premeditated intent is the intent determined before the act to commit a misdemeanor or felony, the purpose of which is to harm an unspecified person he finds or encounters, whether that intent is contingent on the occurrence of a matter or dependent on a condition.

Article 232: Lurking is when a person lies in wait for a person in one or more 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:

Whoever

intentionally kills someone with jewels that cause death sooner or later is considered a murderer by poison, regardless of how those jewels were used, and shall be

punished with death. Article 234: Whoever kills a person without premeditation or deliberation shall be punished with life imprisonment or aggravated aggravated imprisonment (1) . However, the perpetrator of this felony shall be sentenced to death if it precedes, is accompanied by, or is followed by another felony. However, if the intent thereof is to prepare for the commission of a misdemeanor, facilitate it, or actually commit it, or assist the perpetrators or their accomplices. 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.

Article 236: Anyone who wounds or beats someone or gives him harmful substances without intending to kill, but it led to death, shall be punished with hard labor or imprisonment for a period of three to seven years. However, if this was preceded by premeditation or premeditation, the penalty shall be aggravated imprisonment or imprisonment. The penalty shall be aggravated imprisonment or imprisonment if the crime stipulated in Article 236 is committed in implementation of a terrorist purpose. If it was preceded by insistence or

deliberation, the penalty shall be life imprisonment or

Whoever surprises his wife while she is caught in the act of adultery and kills her on the spot and whoever commits adultery with her will be imprisoned instead of

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, regulations, and regulations, shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than six months and a fine not exceeding two hundred pounds, or by one of these two penalties. The penalty shall be imprisonment for a period of not less than one year and not exceeding 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 as a result of the offender's serious breach of what the assets of his job, profession, or craft lent him, or if he

He was drugged when he committed the mistake that resulted in the accident, or at the time of the accident he refrained from helping the person on whom the crime occurred or from asking for help for him even though he was able to do so. The penalty shall be imprisonment for a period of no less than one year and no more than seven years if the act results in death

More than three people. If another circumstance mentioned in the previous paragraph is present, the penalty shall be imprisonment for a period of not less than one year and not exceeding ten years. Article

239: Anyone who conceals a dead person's body or buries it without informing the judicial authorities and before examining it and investigating the condition of death and its causes shall be punished

by imprisonment for a period not exceeding one (1) year . Article 240: Anyone who inflicts injury or beating upon another person, which results in the amputation or separation of a limb that has lost its benefit, results in blindness, loss of one eye, or results in a permanent disability that is impossible to recover, shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of three to five years. However, if the beating or injury was caused by If there is premeditation, premeditation, or ambush, he shall be sentenced to hard labor for a period of three to ten years. The

maximum penalties stipulated in Article 240 are doubled if the crime is committed in implementation of a terrorist purpose (2) . 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 of it from one living person to another. The penalty shall be life imprisonment 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 (1) . Article 241 (2) Any

The penalty shall be imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years or a fine not less than twenty Egyptian pounds and not exceeding three hundred Egyptian pounds. However, if the beating or wound was premeditated or premeditated, or occurred using any weapons, sticks, tools, 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 241 if any of them is committed in implementation of a terrorist purpose. Article 242 (1) 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 by a fine of not less than ten pounds and not exceeding two hundred pounds. Egypt.

If it was premeditated or premeditated, 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, tools, 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 through the use of weapons, sticks, or other implements by one or more within a gang or crowd consisting of at least five people who agreed to assault and harm, then the penalty shall 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 imprisonment penalty and ten pounds for the fine penalty if the victim is a worker on railways or other means of public transportation and the assault occurs while he is performing his work while performing his work. Walking or stopping at stations. Article 244

(1) Whoever accidentally causes injury or harm to

a person, as a

result of his negligence, recklessness, lack of caution, or failure to observe the laws, decisions, rules, and

regulations, shall be punished with 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 resulted in a permanent disability, or if the crime occurred as a result of the offender's serious breach of what is imposed on him by the principles of his position, profession, or craft, or if he was using intoxicants

or drugs when he committed the mistake. What resulted in the accident or a consequence of the accident occurred

as a result of helping the person on whom the crime occurred or

requesting assistance for him while he was able to do so. The penalty shall 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 shall be

imprisonment for a period of not less than

There is no punishment at all for anyone who kills, injures, or beats another person while using the right of

legitimate defense for himself or his property, or for the life or property of another. The circumstances from which this

right arises and the restrictions to which it is linked are stated in the following articles

Article 246:

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

(1) of legitimate defense of property permits the use of force to repel any act that is considered a crime from 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 as long

as it is possible to rely on it. It is the right time to seek refuge with the men of public authority. Article 248: The right

of legitimate defense

does not

permit resistance to a law enforcement officer while 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 it is feared that his actions will result in death or serious injury,

and this fear has a reasonable cause. Article 249

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

following

consequences. First: An act from which there is a fear that death or serious injury will occur if this fear has reasonable

grounds. Second: Having sexual intercourse with a woman or

violating a person by force. -:

Kidnapping a person. Third, Article 250

The legitimate right to defend one's property may not permit premeditated murder unless it is intended to pay one of the expenses. First: One of the actions described in the second chapter of this book. Second: Theft is one of the thefts that are considered felonies. Third -: Entering a haunted house or one of its annexes at night. Fourth: An act from which there is a fear that death or serious injury will occur if this fear has reasonable grounds. Article 251 -

A person 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, is not exempt from punishment completely. However, the judge may, if the act is a felony, consider him excusable if he sees a basis for that 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 the war on the wounded, even from hostility, the perpetrator shall be punished with the same penalties prescribed for those crimes committed by premeditation and deliberation.

Chapter Two

Intentional fire

Article 252

Anyone who intentionally sets fire to buildings located in cities, suburbs, villages, or in existing buildings Outside the walls of the aforementioned, on ships, boats, factories, or warehouses, and in general, in any inhabited place or intended for residential use, whether owned by the perpetrator of the crime or not, he shall be punished with life or aggravated imprisonment. This penalty shall also be imposed on whoever deliberately sets fire to railway cars, whether they contain people or are part of a train containing them. Article 252 bis (1) Anyone who intentionally sets fire to any means of production, property fixed or transferred to a party. stipulated in Article 119, with the intention of harming the national economy shall be punished with life or aggravated

imprisonment. The penalty shall be life imprisonment 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 crime who initiates the commission of the crime may be exempted from the penalty by informing the judicial or administrative authorities of the crime after its completion and before the final judgment is issued therein. Art

Anyone who intentionally sets fire to buildings, ships, boats, factories, or warehouses that are not inhabited Prepared for housing, or in presses, drives, and irrigation machines, or in forests or thickets, or on unharvested farms, he shall be punished with aggravated imprisonment if these things are not his property. Article 254

Whoever, by setting fire to one of the objects mentioned in the previous article, causes harm to others, he shall be punished with aggravated hard labor or imprisonment if those objects are his property or he does so to them on the orders of their owner. Article 255

Whoever intentionally sets fire to wood prepared for construction or fuel, or to harvested crops, or to piles of straw or hay, or to other combustible materials, whether they are still in the rain or transported to a pit, or in railway cars, whether loaded with goods or not, and not of On a train containing people, he shall be punished with aggravated imprisonment if the items do not belong to him. However, if he intentionally causes harm to others by setting fire to one of the aforementioned objects, and

The items are owned by him or if he does so on the orders of their owner, he shall be punished with aggravated imprisonment

or imprisonment. Article 256: Anyone who commits a crime shall also be punished with this penalty, according to the various circumstances described in the previous articles

Putting fire on things to get them to the thing to be burned instead of putting them directly there.

Article

257: In all the cases mentioned, if the aforementioned fire results in the death of one or more people, it is

If someone is present in a burning place at the time the fire breaks out, the person who intentionally commits this fire shall be

punished with death. Article 258 (1)

canceled

Article

259: In the cases stipulated in the first paragraph of Article 255, if no firecrackers were used and the value of the burned items does not exceed five Egyptian pounds, and there is no danger to people or a risk of causing damage to other objects, the penalty shall be imprisonment.

Chapter Three:

Miscarriage of pregnant women: Producing and selling adulterated syrup or jewels that are harmful to health

Article 260

Whoever intentionally miscarries a pregnant woman by beating or other forms of harm shall be punished with aggravated imprisonment, Article 261

Anyone who intentionally causes a pregnant woman to miscarry by giving her medication, using means that lead to that, or forcing her to do so, whether with her consent or not, shall be punished

with imprisonment. Article 262: A woman who consented to taking medication even though she knew about it, or consented to use the above-mentioned means, or enabled others to use those means for her, and the miscarriage occurred as a result of that, shall be punished with the penalty mentioned

If the victim is a doctor, surgeon, pharmacist, or midwife, he shall be sentenced to aggravated imprisonment.

Article 264: There is no punishment for attempted prostitution. Article 265

Anyone who intentionally gives someone jewels other than their killer, 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 to commit it. Article

canceled

Chapter Four

Defilement and corruption of morals

Article 267:

Whoever has intercourse with a female without her consent shall be punished with aggravated imprisonment. If the perpetrator is a descendant of the victim, or one of those responsible for her upbringing or supervision, or one of those who have authority over her or is a servant in her care or with those mentioned above shall be punished with life imprisonment. 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 is less than sixteen full years, or if its perpetrator is one of those stipulated in the second paragraph of Article 267, the term of the penalty may be extended to the maximum limit of aggravated imprisonment. If these two conditions are combined, he shall be sentenced

Article 269

Anyone who violates the honor of a boy or girl who has not yet reached the age of eighteen full years, without force or threat, shall be punished with imprisonment. If his age has not reached seven full years, or the person who committed the crime is one of those stipulated in the second paragraph of Article 267, the penalty shall be aggravated imprisonment. Article 269 bis (1) Anyone found on a public road or frequented place inciting to passing by immorality with gestures or words. If the offender returns to committing this crime within one year from the date of his sentencing for the initial crime, the penalty shall be imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months and a fine not exceeding fifty pounds. The conviction ruling shall entail placing the convict under police surveillance for a period equal to the duration of the sentence.

Article 270 (1) Abolished

Article 271 (2) Abolished

Article 272

(3) Abolished Article 273 The adulteress may not be tried except based on her husband's lawsuit. However, if the husband commits adultery in the residence in which he resides with his wife, as stated in Article 277, his lawsuit shall be admissible. A married woman whose adultery has been proven shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years, but her husband may suspend the implementation of this sentence with his consent to her intercourse with him as she was. Article 275 The adulterer with that woman shall also be punished with the same penalty.

Article 276

The evidence that is accepted and used as proof against the person accused of adultery is his arrest when he was in the act, his confession, the presence of letters or other papers written from him, or his presence in a Muslim's house in the place 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 indecent act in public shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year and a fine not exceeding three hundred pounds (1) . Article 279: Anyone who commits an indecent act with a woman, even if it is not public, shall be punished with the previous penalty.

Chapter Five:

Arresting and imprisoning people unlawfully, stealing children, and kidnapping girls

Article 280:

Whoever arrests, imprisons, or detains any person without an order from one of the competent judges to do so, shall Except in cases where laws and regulations authorize the arrest of suspicious persons, the penalty shall be imprisonment or a fine not exceeding two hundred pounds (1) . Article 281: Any person who lends a place for impermissible imprisonment or detention, knowing that, shall also be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years. Article 282

If the arrest occurred in the case described in Article 280 of a person wearing an employee uniform without the right

The government, or has a false character, or presents a forged order claiming that it was issued by the government, shall be punished with imprisonment, and in all cases, aggravated imprisonment shall be imposed on whoever unlawfully arrests a person and threatens him with death or tortures him with physical torture. Article 283 (1)

Whoever kidnaps a newly born child, hides him, replaces him with another, or falsely attributes him to someone other than his mother, shall be punished with imprisonment. If it is not proven that the child was born alive, the penalty shall be imprisonment for 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 has custody of a child and requests it from ⁽¹⁾ someone who has a 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

Anyone who exposes a child who has not yet reached seven years of age to danger and leaves him in a place devoid of toys, or causes someone else to do so, shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years. 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 limbs or the loss of its benefit, the perpetrator shall be punished with the penalties prescribed for intentional wounding. If this results in the death of the child, the penalty prescribed for intentional murder shall be imposed.

Article 287

Anyone who exposes a child under seven years of age to danger and leaves him in a crowded place, whether by himself or through someone else, shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months or a fine not exceeding two hundred pounds. Article 288 (1)

Whoever kidnaps,
by fraud or coercion, a male child under the age of sixteen, by himself or through someone else, shall be punished with aggravated imprisonment. Article 289
(2)

Whoever kidnaps, without fraud or coercion, a child under the age of sixteen, by himself or through someone else, shall be punished with imprisonment from three to ten years. If the kidnapped person is a female, the penalty shall be aggravated imprisonment.

However, the
perpetrator of the crime of kidnapping the female shall be sentenced to life imprisonment if the crime of his kidnapping sites is coupled with it.

Article 290 (1)

Whoever kidnaps a female, by fraud or coercion, or by someone else, shall be punished with life imprisonment. However

The perpetrator of this crime shall be sentenced to death if the crime of hijacking sites without her consent is coupled with it.

Article 291

repealed (2)

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 grandchild to the person who has the right to request it based on a decision by the judiciary. Likewise, any parent or grandparent who kidnaps him himself or through someone else who has issued a ruling shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year or a fine not exceeding five hundred pounds. They have the right to

custody or custody by virtue of a decision issued by the judiciary, even if this is without fraud or coercion. Article 293: Anyone who

has been issued an enforceable court ruling to pay alimony to his spouse, relatives, or in-laws, or rent for custody, breastfeeding, or housing, and refrains from paying, even though he is able to do so, for a period of three months after warning him 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. A lawsuit may only be filed against him based on a complaint from the person concerned. If, after the ruling, a second lawsuit is filed against him, the penalty shall not be carried out. In all cases, if the convict pays what is frozen in his debt or presents a guarantor accepted by the person concerned, the penalty shall not be carried out.

Chapter Six: Perjury

and false oaths

Article 294:

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

with imprisonment. Article 295

However, if this testimony results in a sentence being imposed on the accused, the one who falsely testifies against him shall be punished with aggravated imprisonment or imprisonment. However, if the penalty imposed on the accused is death and it is carried out, the death penalty shall also be imposed on the one who testified falsely. Article 296 (1) Anyone who bears false witness against someone accused of a misdemeanor or violation, or bears false witness against him, shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years. Article 297: Anyone who gives false testimony in a civil lawsuit shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years. Article 298: If a person 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 (1) the witness is a doctor, surgeon, or interviewer and asks for himself or for someone else or accepts or takes a promise or gift in order to give false testimony regarding pregnancy, illness, disability, or death, or he testifies to that effect as a result of a request, recommendation, or mediation, he shall be punished with the penalties prescribed under the section on bribery. Or in the case of perjury, whichever is more severe, and the bribe.

Article 299: Any person assigned by a judicial authority to conduct expert work shall be punished with the penalties prescribed for false testimony Translation in a civil, commercial, or criminal case intentionally changes the truth in any way. Article 300

Whoever forces a witness not to testify 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 is obliged to take an oath or refuses to take an oath in civil matters and swears a false oath shall be sentenced to imprisonment, and a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds may be imposed on him.

Chapter Seven: Defamation, insults, and spoiling secrets

Article 302: Anyone who attributes to another person, through one of the methods specified in Article 171 of this law, matters that, if they were true, would have required the person to whom they were attributed to be punished with the penalties prescribed for that by law, or would have caused him to be despised by the people of his country. However, challenging the work of a public employee, a person with a public representative capacity, or a person charged with a public service does not fall under the provisions of the previous paragraph if it occurs in good faith and does not go beyond the work of the job, the prosecution, or the public service, and on the condition that the perpetrator of the crime proves the truth of every act attributed to him and does not suffice. That is his belief in the validity of this act (1) . 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 (1) Defamation shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year and a fine More than seven thousand five hundred pounds, or one of these two penalties.

If defamation occurs against a public employee, a person with a public representative capacity, or someone charged with a service due to the performance of the job, representation, or public service, the penalty shall be imprisonment for a period of time, and this is generally the case.

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:

This

punishment shall not be imposed on anyone who informs judicial or administrative authorities of the truth and lack of bad intent of a matter requiring punishment for its perpetrator.

Article 305: As

for whoever tells a false matter with bad intent, he deserves the punishment, even if no other rumor occurred from him.

The aforementioned news and no lawsuit was filed for what he

reported. Article 306

Every method that does not include the attribution of a specific incident, but rather includes in any way an insult to honor or reputation, shall be punished, in the cases set forth in Article 171, by imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year and a fine (1) of not less than one thousand pounds and not exceeding five thousand pounds, or one of these two punishments.

Article 306 bis (a) (1) Whoever assaults

a female in a manner that offends her modesty, by word or deed, on a public road or a frequented place, shall be punished by

imprisonment for a period not to exceed one year and a fine of not less than two hundred pounds and not more than one thousand pounds, or

one of these two penalties. 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 as the crime stipulated in the previous two paragraphs again within one year from

the date of his sentencing for the initial crime, the 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 (2) Article 307 (1) If he commits one of the

crimes stipulated in Articles 182 to 185, 303 and

306

By publishing in a newspaper or publication, the minimum and maximum limits of the fine penalty stipulated in the aforementioned

articles have been raised to double. Article 308 (2) If it

includes a defect,

humiliation, slander, or insult committed by one of the methods specified in Article (

171) For assaulting an individual's honor or harming a family's reputation, the penalty shall be imprisonment and a fine together within

the limits set forth in Articles 179, 181, 182, 303, 306 and 307, provided that the fine in the case of publication in a newspaper or publication

is not less than half the maximum limit and is not less than imprisonment. about six months)

Article 308 bis (1) Anyone who

slanders another over the telephone shall be punished with the penalties stipulated in Article 303. Anyone who directs an insult

at another through the method referred to in the previous paragraph that does not include attribution of a specific incident but rather

includes, in any way, an insult to honor or reputation shall be punished with the stipulated penalty. It is stipulated in Article 306. If the defect,

slander, or insult

committed in the manner indicated in the previous two paragraphs includes an appeal.

If someone insults individuals or harms the reputation of families, he shall be punished with the 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 litigants supports in an oral or written defense before the courts, as this only results in a civil prosecution or a disciplinary trial. Article 309 bis (1) Anyone who assaults the sanctity of a citizen's private life by committing one of the following acts in cases other than those authorized by law or without the consent of the victim shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year. (a)

Eavesdropping, recording, or transmitting via any device, whatever its type, conversations that took place in a private place or on the telephone. (b) Capturing or transmitting, using any type of device, an image of a person in a private place.

If the actions referred to in the previous two paragraphs are issued 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 set forth in this article based on the authority of his position (1) shall be punished with imprisonment. In all cases, a ruling shall be made to confiscate the devices and other items that may have been used in the crime

You obtain it, and the records obtained from the crime shall be erased or destroyed. Article 309 bis (a) (2) Anyone who broadcasts, facilitates the broadcast of, or uses, even if not in public, a recording or document shall be punished with imprisonment.

Obtained by one of the methods specified in the previous article or without the consent of the person concerned.

Anyone who threatens to disclose any of the matters that took place shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years. Obtaining them by one of the aforementioned methods to force a person to do or refrain from doing something.

A public employee who commits one of the acts set forth 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 equipment and other items that may have been used in the crime. It is also ruled that the recordings obtained from the crime shall be erased or destroyed. Article 310

Whoever is a physician, surgeon, pharmacist, midwife, or other person, to whom, by virtue of his profession or position, a private secret has been entrusted to him, and who divulges it in circumstances other than when the law obliges him to inform it, shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months or 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 Code of Procedure in Civil and Commercial Matters, Chapter Eight, Theft and Rape.

Article 311:

Anyone who embezzles a movable property owned by someone else is a thief. Article 312 (1) A person who commits theft that causes harm to his or her wife, ascendants, or descendants may not be tried except at the request of the victim, and the victim may waive his claim to that effect in any case. He may also suspend the implementation of the final judgment against the offender at any time he wishes.

Article 313

Anyone who commits theft shall be punished with life imprisonment if the following five conditions are met:

The first: This theft occurred at night.

Second: The theft must have been committed by two or more people.

Third: That there are visible or hidden weapons with the thieves or with one of them.

Fourth: That the thieves entered a house, house, room, or its annexes that were inhabited or prepared for habitation by penetrating a wall, breaking a door, or the like, or using fake keys, or by dressing up as an officer or public employee, or presenting an allegedly forged order issued by the government.

Fifth: That they commit the aforementioned felony by force or by threatening to use their weapons.

Article 314:

Whoever commits a theft under duress shall be punished with aggravated imprisonment. If the coercion

leaves wounds, the penalty

shall be life

imprisonment or aggravated imprisonment. Article 315 (1) Thefts committed on public roads, whether inside or outside cities or villages, or on any means of transportation, shall be punished with life imprisonment or aggravated

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

Second: If the theft is committed by coercion or the threat of using 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 aggravated imprisonment.

Article 316 bis:

Thefts of army weapons or ammunition shall be punished with aggravated imprisonment, and the penalty shall be life imprisonment if the crime is committed by force or by threatening to use weapons, or if one of the aggravating circumstances stipulated in Article 317 is present.

Article 316 bis (second)

Thefts that occur on equipment or tools used or prepared for use in telecommunications facilities, or the generation or connection of electric current, water, or sewage, which are established by the government, public bodies or institutions, or public sector units, or licensed to be established for public benefit, shall be punished by imprisonment. If the crime does not contain one of the aggravating circumstances stipulated in Articles 313 to 316.

Article 316 bis (third)

The following shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not less than six months and not exceeding seven years: First: for thefts committed on any means of land, water, or air transportation. Second: For thefts that occur in an inhabited place or prepared for residential use or one of its annexes, if the place is entered by hacking, breaking, using artificial keys, impersonating a false identity, claiming to perform or be assigned a public service, or other illegal means. Third
-: For thefts that occur even by 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 aggravated imprisonment if the crime contains one of the aggravating circumstances stipulated in Article 317. If the crime is committed by force or by threatening to use a weapon, the penalty shall be life imprisonment. Article 317: The first shall be punished by imprisonment with hard labor: for thefts committed in an inhabited place or prepared for residential use or in its annexes or in one of the places prepared for worship. Second: On 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 the use of artificial keys. -: On thefts that occur by breaking the seal stipulated in Chapter Nine of Book Three, Two. Fourth: On thefts that happen at night. Fifth: On thefts that occur from two or more people. Sixth -: Abolished (1) Seventh -: On thefts that occur from servants with a jar to the detriment of their employers, or from employees, craftsmen, or boys in the factories or shops of those who employ them, or in the places in which they usually work. -: On thefts that occur from those who transport things in carts or 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 previous capacity. Ninth: On thefts committed during war on wounded people, even from Eighth
hostility. Article 318: Thefts in which none of the aforementioned aggravating circumstances are present are punishable by imprisonment with labor for a period not exceeding two years. Article 319 (1) was 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 (1)

Attempting thefts that are considered misdemeanors shall be punished by imprisonment with hard labor for a period not

exceeding half of the maximum limit prescribed by law for the crime if it is actually committed.

Article 321 bis

Whoever finds a missing thing or animal and does not return it to its owner when possible or does not hand it over to the owner

If he detains him with the intention of owning him, he shall be punished by imprisonment with hard labor for a period not exceeding two years at the police

headquarters or administration within three days.

However, if he retains it after the expiration of that period without intending to take possession of it, the penalty shall be a fine not

exceeding one hundred pounds.

Article 322 (1)

canceled

Article 323:

Embezzlement of items seized judicially or administratively is considered theft even if it was committed by its owner. In this case,

the

provisions of Article 312 of this law relating to exemption from punishment do not apply.

Article 323 bis (1)

Theft is also considered to be the embezzlement of movable property from someone who mortgaged it as security for a debt owed

by him or another.

In this case, the provisions of Article 312 of this law do not apply if the embezzlement occurs to the detriment of

others other than those mentioned

in the aforementioned article. Article 323 bis (first) (2)

Anyone who unlawfully and without the intention of taking possession of a car owned by someone else shall be punished by

imprisonment for a period of no less than one hundred pounds and not exceeding five hundred pounds, or by one of these two

penalties for a period exceeding one year.

Article 324

Whoever counterfeits keys, changes them, or makes an instrument with the expectation that this will be used to commit a

crime shall be punished with imprisonment with labor for a period not

exceeding two years. However, if the offender is a professional in the manufacture of keys and locksmiths, he shall be

punished with imprisonment

with hard work. Article 324 bis (1) Anyone who gives away food or drink in a place designated for that purpose, even if he is

residing there, or occupies one or more rooms in a hotel or the like, or rents a car, shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not

exceeding six months and a fine not exceeding two hundred pounds, or one of these two penalties. Prepared for the renter, knowing

that it is impossible for him to pay the price or the price, or he unjustifiably refrains from paying what is due,

or flees without paying it. Article 325

Anyone who usurps, by force or threat, a document proving or creating a debt, disposition, acquittal, or a valid document.

If someone has moral or legal value or documents that prove the existence of a legal or social situation, or coerces someone by force or threat to sign or stamp a document of the above, he shall be punished with aggravated imprisonment (1) .

Article 326

Anyone who obtains, by threatening to give him a sum of money or anything else, 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 others in writing to commit a crime against oneself or property, punishable by death, life imprisonment or aggravated imprisonment, or by disclosing or attributing matters dishonourable, and the threat is accompanied by a request or commission to do something, shall be punished with imprisonment. The penalty shall be imprisonment if the threat is not accompanied by a request or mandate.

Anyone (1) who threatens another verbally through another person in the same way as mentioned shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years or a fine not exceeding five hundred pounds, whether the threat is accompanied by a mandate or not. Every (2) 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 or a fine not exceeding two hundred pounds.

Chapter Nine: Bankruptcy

Article 328:

Every merchant who stops paying his debts is considered to be in a state of fraudulent bankruptcy in the following

cases: First: If he hides his books, destroys them, or otherwise.

Second: If he embezzles or hides part of his money to the detriment of his creditors.

:- If he fraudulently admits or makes himself a debtor of sums that he does not actually owe, whether that is arising from his writings, his budget, or other papers, or other than his verbal acknowledgment, or from his abstention from submitting papers or clarifications while he is aware of the

consequences of that abstention. Article 329: The person who commits fraud and whoever participates in

it shall be punished by imprisonment from three to five years. Article 330

In general, every trader who has incurred the loss of his creditors due to his lack of resoluteness or failure is considered to be guilty of negligence

His gross negligence, especially the merchant who is in one of the following cases: First: If it is seen that his personal

expenses or the expenses of his household are exorbitant. Second: If he consumes huge sums of

money in gambling, pure fraud, fictitious stock exchange activities, or fictitious transactions on goods. -: If he buys goods to sell them at

lower prices in order to delay declaring his bankruptcy,

or borrows sums, or thirdly, issues securities or uses other methods, which entails severe losses due to his obtaining money in order to delay declaring his bankruptcy. Fourth: If the settlement was obtained by fraud.

Article 331:

Any trader may be considered bankrupt by negligence in one of the following cases: First - if he did not write the books stipulated in Article 11 of the Commercial Law or did not conduct the inventory stipulated in Article 13 (1) or if his books were incomplete or irregular. So that it does not know his true condition in what is required of him and what is requested of him, and all this in the absence of fraud. Second: His failure to announce the cessation of payment on the date specified in Article 198 of the Trade Law, or his failure to submit the budget in accordance with Article 199, or proving that the data required to be submitted pursuant to Article 199 is incorrect.

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Third
-: Failure to go personally to the bankruptcy officer when there are no legal excuses or failure to present them Data requested by the aforementioned officer or the appearance of such data being incorrect. Fourth: Performing it intentionally after stopping the payment required by one of his creditors, or discriminating against him to the detriment of the rest of the creditors, or if he was allowed a special privilege with the intention of obtaining his acceptance of the settlement.

Fifth: If he is ruled bankrupt before he fulfills the obligations resulting from a previous settlement. Article 332: If a joint-stock company or a share company becomes bankrupt, the members of its board of directors and its director shall be sentenced to the penalties prescribed for fraudulent bankruptcy if it is proven that they have committed one of the matters stipulated in Article 328 of this law or if they have done something that results in the company's bankruptcy by fraud or deception, and in particular if They helped the company stop paying, whether by declaring false

information about the subscribed or paid-up capital, distributing

fictitious profits, or fraudulently taking

In that case, the aforementioned members of the Board of Directors and managers will be sentenced to the

penalties prescribed

for bankruptcy by negligence: First: If it is proven that they have committed one of the matters stipulated in the second and third cases of Article 330 and in the guardianship, second, third and fourth cases of Article 331 of this law. Second:

If they fraudulently neglect to publish the company's contract in the manner stipulated by the law. -: If they participate in activities contrary to what is stipulated in the company's bylaws and approve them.

Third, Article

334: The person who is negligently bankrupt shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding

Article 335 (1)

The persons whose information is specified, except for the conditions of subscription specified by law, shall be punished with imprisonment and a fine not exceeding five hundred Egyptian pounds, or with one of these two penalties only. First: Every person who stole, concealed, or hid all or some of the bankrupt person's movable or real estate assets, even if that person was the bankrupt person's spouse, descendants, ascendants, or relatives

at the level of descendants and ascendants. Second: Those who are not creditors and who fraudulently participate in

the settlement deliberations or fraudulently present or prove in bankruptcy fictitious debt securities in their name or in the name

Third
-: Creditors who fraudulently increase the value of their debts or stipulate special benefits for themselves with

the bankrupt or others in exchange for giving their vote in the settlement or bankruptcy deliberations or promising to give

it, or they conclude special agreements for their own benefit and to the detriment of the rest of the creditors

Fourth: Agents of creditors who embezzle something while performing their job. The judge also rules on his own initiative as to what must be returned to the creditors and the compensation requested in their name if the situation

requires that, even in the case of an acquittal ruling

Chapter Ten:

Fraud and Breach of Trust

Article 336 (1)

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 such as misleading people about the existence of a false project or a false incident, or Creating money by obtaining an imaginary profit, or paying the amount that was taken fraudulently, or by making them believe that there is an invalid debt instrument or a forged settlement document, or by disposing of fixed or movable property that is not his property and which he has no right to dispose of, or by taking a false name or an incorrect capacity. As for those who legislate If someone commits a fraud and does not complete it, he

shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year. In case of recidivism, the offender may be

placed under

police surveillance for a period of at least one year and two years at most. Article 337 (1) These penalties are

imposed on anyone who gives in bad faith a check that is not matched by an existing and withdrawable balance, or if

the balance

or some of it is such that the remainder

Whoever takes advantage of the opportunity of a need, weakness, or loss of the soul of a person who has

reached the full twenty-one year of age, or who has been ruled to extend guardianship over him by the competent

authority, and obtains from him, to his detriment, a writing or stamp of a bond or a receipt related to lending or

borrowing a sum of money or any movable property. Or for the 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, and a fine may be added to him not exceeding one hundred Egyptian pounds. If the traitor is ordered to

assume guardianship or guardianship over the excused

person, the

penalty shall be imprisonment of one-third. Years to seven. 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

not exceeding

two years and a fine not exceeding five hundred pounds, or one of these two penalties only. Anyone who

is accustomed to lending money in any way at an interest rate exceeding the maximum interest rate that can be le

Article 340:

Anyone who has been entrusted with a signed or stamped piece of paper betrays the trust and writes in the blank that

Above the seal or sign is a debt instrument, a receipt, or other bonds and attachments that result in harm to the

soul of the owner of the sign or sign or his money. The penalty shall be imprisonment, and a fine not exceeding fifty

Egyptian pounds may be imposed. In the event that the paper is not signed or stamped

If it is delivered in blank to the traitor, but he obtained it by any means, then he is considered a forger and is punished with the penalty of forgery.

Article 341

Anyone who embezzles, uses, or wastes amounts, luggage, goods, money, tickets, or other writings

Involving retention, settlement, or otherwise to the detriment of their owners, owners, or those who took possession of them, and the aforementioned things were not delivered to him except in the form of a deposit, a loan, or as a loan for use or mortgage, or they were delivered to him in the capacity of being a paid agent or free of charge, with the intention of offering them for sale or Using it for a specific purpose for the benefit of its owner or someone else will be punished with imprisonment and may be subject to an additional fine not exceeding one hundred Egyptian pounds.

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 (1) Anyone who presents or delivers to the court during the investigation of a case a document or paper and then steals that in any way whatsoever shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding six m

Chapter Eleven:

Disruption of auctions and fraud that occurs in commercial transactions

Article 344:

Whoever disrupts, by means of threats, coercion, physical abuse, or the like, an auction related to the sale, purchase, or leasing of movable or immovable property, or related to an undertaking to contract, supply, or exploit 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 one of these two penalties

only. Article 345: Persons who caused the prices of grains, goods, bonuses, or financial securities to rise or fall.

Prepared for circulation for the value assigned to it in commercial transactions, by deliberately spreading among people false or slandered news or advertisements, or by giving the seller a price higher than what he asked for, or by colluding with famous merchants who own one type of merchandise or produce not to sell it at all, or to prevent it from being sold for a price less than the price. By agreement between them or by any other fraudulent method, they shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year and a fine not exceeding five hundred pounds, or with one of these two

penalties only. Article 346 The maximum limit for the imprisonment penalty stipulated in the previous article shall be doubled if this reduction occurs in relation to the price of meat, bread, firewood, coal, or other necessary needs. Abolished

Article 347 (1)

Article 348 (2) Abolished

Abolished Abolished Abolished

(4) Article 349

(5) Article 350

(6) Article 351

Chapter Twelve: Gambling

games, stakes, and buying and selling by number,
known as lottery

Article 352:

Whoever prepares a place for gambling and prepares it for people to enter it, he and the cashiers of the aforementioned place will be punished.

Imprisonment and a fine not exceeding one thousand pounds. All money and goods in the places where the aforementioned saliva is
used shall be seized, and their confiscation shall be
ordered.

Article 353: These penalties shall also be imposed on anyone who puts something for sale on the number known as the lottery without
Then the government also seizes, on behalf of the government, all the money and goods placed in the room.

Chapter Thirteen:

Vandalism, Defacement, and Damage

Article 354:

Whoever breaks or destroys for someone else any agricultural machinery, livestock pens, or guard sheds, shall be punished
with imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year or with a fine not exceeding two hundred
pounds.

Article 355: He shall be punished with
imprisonment with labor. First: Anyone who intentionally, unjustifiably, kills a riding, draft, or carrying animal or any type of livestock, or
causes great harm to it. 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 pond.

It is permissible to place felons under police supervision for a period of one year at least and two years at most.
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 he commits the crimes stipulated in the previous article at night, the penalty shall be hard labor or imprisonment for a period of
three to seven years. Article 357

Anyone who intentionally kills and poisons a domesticated animal not mentioned in Article 355 or harms it unjustifiably or severely
harms it shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months or a fine not exceeding two hundred pounds. Article
358: Anyone who
destroys

All or part of a perimeter made of green trees, land, or otherwise, and the transfer or removal of a boundary or marks made as a
boundary between different properties or exploiting parties, and from filling in all or part of a trench made as a boundary for a property or
exploiting parties.

If any of the acts stipulated in the previous paragraph are committed with the intention of usurping land, the penalty shall be imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years. Article 359

Anyone who intentionally cuts a bridge or otherwise causes drowning shall be sentenced to aggravated imprisonment or life imprisonment. Article

360 (1) Fire

resulting from failure to clean or restore ovens, chimneys, or other places in which fires are kindled, or from fires lying in houses, buildings, forests, vineyards, orchards, or orchards near straw piles or dry grass, as well as fires resulting from works. Missiles in one part of the town and due to other negligence shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding one month and a fine not exceeding two hundred Egyptian pounds. If the fire occurs from smoking or from

a fire lit in car service and fuel stations, natural gas stations, centers for selling butane cylinders, warehouses for petroleum products, or stores containing fuel materials or any other flammable materials, the penalty shall be imprisonment and a fine of not less than five hundred pounds. Not to exceed two thousand pounds or one of these two penalties. Article 361 (1) Whoever deliberately vandalizes or destroys second or movable

property that he does not own, or renders it unfit for use, or impairs it in any way, shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months and a fine not exceeding three hundred pounds, or by one of these two penalties. If the act results in financial damage worth

fifty pounds or more, the penalty shall be imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years and a fine not exceeding five hundred pounds, or one of these two penalties. The penalty shall be

imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years and a fine not less than one hundred pounds, without any excesses One thousand pounds if the act results in disrupting or halting the work of a public utility, or if it results in putting people's lives, health, or security in danger.

The maximum penalties stipulated in Article 361 shall be doubled if the crime is committed in furtherance of a

terrorist

purpose.) (1) Article 361

bis (2) Anyone who sabotages the facilities or mobile health units of the medical department in the army or its affiliates or the tools mentioned above shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years. Or make it unusable. Article 361 bis

(a) (1) Anyone who intentionally disrupts, in any way, a means of public utility services or a means of production, shall be punished with imprisonment.

The penalty shall be aggravated imprisonment if the crime is committed with the intention of harming

production or
disrupting

the operation of a public facility. Article 362: Anyone who demolishes a building shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding two

Destroys or moves geological or topographical markers, contours, boundary stakes or contours. Article 363 (1)

Article

364 has been

repealed.

Anyone who unjustifiably, by means of beating or the like, prevents public works that the government has ordered or authorized to be carried out shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year or a fine

not exceeding three hundred pounds

Article 365:

Anyone who intentionally burns or destroys, in any way, any of the books, original records, records, or similar corporate papers, promissory notes, commercial or banking papers, or other documents, the destruction of which causes harm to others, shall be punished with imprisonment and a fine not exceeding five hundred pounds. A and one of these two penalties only.

Article 366:

Any looting or destruction of goods, goods, or crops committed by a group or gang by coercive force shall be punished by aggravated imprisonment or imprisonment. Article 367: The penalty shall be imprisonment with hard labor. First: Anyone who cuts or destroys unharvested crops, sprouting trees, planted trees, or other plants. Second: Anyone who destroys a seeded litter or spreads weeds or harmful plants in the litter.

Third
-: Anyone who uproots, cuts, or peels one or more trees or any other plant in order to destroy it, and anyone who destroys a graft in a tree. It is permissible to place felons under police supervision for a period of one year at least and two years at most.

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 (1)

Anyone who enters real estate into the possession of another person with the intention of taking possession of it 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 and a fine not exceeding three hundred Egyptian pounds. If this crime is committed by two or more people and at least one of them is carrying a weapon, or by at least ten people who do not have weapons, the penalty shall be imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years or a fine not exceeding five hundred

Article 370 (1)

Anyone who 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, intending to prevent his possession by force or the commission of a crime in it, or if he entered it legally and remained in it. With the intention of committing any of the above, he shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years or a fine not exceeding three

hundred Egyptian

pounds. Article 371 (2) Anyone who is found in one of the places stipulated in the previous article, hidden from the eyes of those who belong to him.

The right to remove it shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months or a fine not exceeding two hundred pounds.

Article 372

If he commits the crimes stipulated in the previous two articles, the penalty shall be imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years.

Article 372 bis (1)

Anyone who trespasses on agricultural land, vacant land, or buildings owned by the state, by public legal persons, by a charitable endowment, by the public sector, or by any other entity whose funds the law stipulates are considered public funds, by cultivating, planting, or constructing constructions. The offender shall be punished with imprisonment and a fine not exceeding two thousand pounds, or with one of these two penalties, and the offender shall be sentenced to return the usurped property, including the buildings or plants

· on it, and to return it, along with the removal of what is on him from those things at his expense, in addition to paying

If the crime occurs by deception or as a result of submitting declarations or providing incorrect data with knowledge of this, the penalty shall be imprisonment for a period of not less than one year and not exceeding five years and a fine of

not less than one thousand pounds and not exceeding 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 (1)

Whoever enters agricultural land, space, buildings, an inhabited house or one prepared for habitation, or one of its annexes, an inhabited ship, or a place prepared for storing money, and does not leave it based on his assignment from those who have the right to do so, shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding six years.

months or a fine not

exceeding two hundred pounds. Art

Chapter Fifteen:

Cessation of work in services of public benefit and
assault on freedom of work

Article 374 (1) It

is prohibited for employees and employees who perform a public service, service in public facilities, or work that fulfills a public need, even if it is not subject to a special regulation, from leaving their work or abstaining from it intentionally.

All the provisions set forth in Articles 124 and 124 (a) apply in this regard. The penalties stipulated therein shall be applied to these employees, employees, instigators, encouragers, supporters, and broadcasters, as the case may be. Article 374

bis (1) It is prohibited

for contractors and anyone who manages a public facility or business referred to in

The previous article is to stop work in a way that disrupts the performance and regularity of public service.

The penalties stipulated in Articles 124 and 124 (a) shall be applied to them and to the instigators, encouragers, supporters, and broadcasters, as the case may be.

(2)Article 375:

Anyone who uses force, violence, intimidation, threats, or illegal measures to assault or attempt to assault one of the following rights shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years and a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds:

First: The right of others to work.

Second: The right of others to employ or refrain from employing any person.

Third
-: The right of others to participate in an association. The

provision of this article applies even if force, violence, intimidation, or illegal measures are used against the

intended person's spouse or children. The following

are considered effective illegal measures, in particular: First: Continuously

tracking the intended person day and night, or standing in a threatening position near his home or near any other

place where he lives or works. Second: Preventing him from practicing his work by

hiding his tools, clothing, or anything else he uses, or in any other way. Anyone who incites others in any way to

commit a crime

shall be punished with the same penalty mentioned above

Of the crimes stipulated in this article.

Chapter Sixteen:

Intimidation,

intimidation, and bullying (1)

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 one

of his family members shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of not less than one year. Its origins or branches,

or threatening to slander him or any of them in a way that shames him, or to threaten the sanctity of his life or the

private life of any of them, in order to intimidate the victim or intimidate him by harming him physically or morally, or

insulting his honor, or taking away his money, or obtaining a benefit from him, or influencing his will to impose To

force 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

obstruct the implementation of laws or regulations, or to resist the implementation of rulings, orders, or

enforceable judicial or legal procedures, whenever that act or threat would create terror in people. The victim's soul, or

disturbing his security, peace, or tranquility, or exposing his life or safety to danger, or causing damage to any of his

property or reconciliation, or compromising his personal freedom,

honor, reputation, or the integrity of his tool. 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, or hypno-

The penalty shall be imprisonment for a period not less than two years and not exceeding five years if the act or threat occurs

On a female, or on someone who has not yet 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 1.

Both the minimum and maximum limits of the penalty stipulated for another misdemeanor committed based on

the commission of the crime stipulated in the previous article shall be doubled, and the maximum limit for the

imprisonment and aggravated imprisonment penalties shall be raised to twenty years for

another felony committed based on its commission. The penalty shall be aggravated imprisonment and imprisonment if he commits a felony of wound

Harmful acts leading to death stipulated in Article (236) based on the commission of the crime

stipulated in the previous article. If it was preceded by insistence or premeditation, the penalty shall be life imprisonment or aggravated aggravated imprisonment. The penalty shall be death if the crime stipulated in the previous article precedes or is accompanied by: The felony of premeditated murder stipulated in the first paragraph of Article (234) is associated with or followed by it.

In all cases, the person sentenced to a custodial sentence must be placed under police surveillance

A period equal to the duration of the sentence imposed on the person, provided that it is not less than one year and does not exceed five years. Book Four. Violations related to public roads. Violations related to public roads.

Article 376 (1)

The penalty of imprisonment, the maximum duration of which does not exceed one week, shall be abolished in every provision mentioned in the Penal Code or in any other law. In these cases, the fine penalty prescribed by each of these texts shall be doubled with a minimum of ten pounds and a maximum of one hundred pounds. Violations related to public security or public convenience (2) Article 377 Anyone who commits one of the following acts shall be punished with a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds: 1. Whoever throws on the road without precaution things that would injure passers-by or pollute them if they fall on them. 2. Whoever neglects to clean or repair chimneys, ovens, or workers in which fire is used. 3. Whoever was entrusted with the custody of an insane person in a state of agitation, then let him go, or whoever was entrusted with one of the harmful or predatory animals, then let him go. 4. Whoever harasses a dog that jumps at a passer-by or tracks it down or does not return it from him if the dog is in its custody, even if this does not cause harm or damage. 5. Whoever, without permission, ignites missiles or the like in areas where their ignition could cause damage or danger. 6. Whoever fires a firearm inside cities or villages, or blows bullets or other explosive materials into them. 7. Whoever abstains or neglects to perform work of interest or provide assistance and is capable of doing so when requested to do so by a court of law in the event of an accident, commotion, drowning, flood, fire, or the like, as well as in the event of blocking a road, looting, being caught in the act of a crime, or in the case of executing an order. Or a court ruling. 8. Whoever refuses to accept the country's currency or its coins at the value at which they are dealt and whether they are counterfeit or adulterated. 9. Whoever engages in a quarrel, aggression, or slight harm, but does not suffer any harm or injury. (1) Article 378: Anyone who commits one of the following acts shall be punished by a fine not exceeding fifty pounds: 1. Whoever throws stones, other hard objects, or dirt at vehicles, cars, houses, buildings, or hedges owned by others, or at orchards or barns. 2. Whoever throws tools or other objects into the Nile, canals, drains, or other waterways that could obstruct navigation or crowd the waterways. 3. Whoever cuts the greenery growing in places designated for public benefit or removes the soil, stones or other materials from them, and he did not do so. 4. Whoever de

5. Whoever extinguishes the gas light, lamps, or lanterns intended for street lighting, as well as whoever destroys, removes, or moves any of them or their tools. 6. Whoever, by his negligence, causes damage to any of the movable property of others. 7. Whoever causes the death or injury of another person's livestock or animals by his lack of foresight, negligence, or failure to observe the regulations. 8. Whoever leaves his young or insane children entrusted to his care to wander, thereby exposing them to danger or injury. 9.

Whoever initiates an attack on a person for a reason that is not public. Article 379 (1) Anyone who commits one of the following acts shall be punished with a fine. 1. Whoever runs horses or other animals in populated areas or leaves them running in them. 2. Whoever experiences commotion or noise at night, which disturbs the comfort of the residents. 3. Whoever places in cities on the roofs or walls of his residence compound materials, including animal droppings or droppings, or other things, that are harmful to public health. 4. Whoever enters a land prepared for cultivation or where crops or crops are sown, or passes through it alone or with his animals or animals prepared for pulling, carrying, or riding, or leaves these animals or animals to pass through it or graze in it without permission. Article 380 (1) Whoever violates the provisions of the general or local regulations issued by the public or local administration authorities shall be punished with the penalties stipulated in those regulations, provided that they do not exceed fifty pounds. If the penalty stipulated in the regulations is in excess of these limits, it must inevitably be imposed. If the regulation does not stipulate a penalty, anyone who violates its provisions will be punished by paying a fine not exceeding twenty-five pounds.

With my regards, Hamdi Al-Suyuti, lawyer and member of the Democratic Lawyers Association

(1) Published in the Egyptian Gazette, Issue No. 71, August 5, 1937. (2) Law No. 283 replaced the phrase "the Senate and the House of Representatives" with the phrase "the Council of the Nation." Then Law No. 106 of 1971 replaced the final phrase with the phrase "the People's Assembly" wherever it appears in this law. (1) Replaced with Law

No. 95 of 2003 (1)

Articles 11 and 12 were replaced by Law No. 169 of

1981. (2) Articles 11 and 12 were replaced by Law No. 169 of 1981.

(1) Replaced by Law No. 95 of 2003 (1) Replaced

by Law No. 95 of 2003 (1) The second paragraph of

Article 20 was canceled by Law No. 169 of 1981.

(2) Article 22 is replaced by Law No. 29 of 1982

(1) The first paragraph of Article 23 was replaced by Law No. 29 of 1982.

Then it was amended by Law No. 174 of 1998, Official Gazette No. 51 bis, dated 12/20/1998.

(1) Article 44 bis was added pursuant to Law No. 63 of 1947. _____

(1) Amended by Law No. 95 of 2003 _____

(2) Article 44bis added by Law No. 63 of 1947. _____

(1) Article 52 was added by Law No. 59 of 1970, after it was repealed by Law No. 308 of 1956.

(1) Article 53 was added by Law No. 59 of 1970, after it was repealed by Law No. 308 of 1956.

(1) The first paragraph of Article 56 was replaced by Law No. 435 of 1953.

(1) Article 77 replaced by Law No. 112 of 1957. (1) Amended
by Law No. 95 of 2003. (1) Article 78
replaced by Law No. 112 of 1957. (1) Added by Law No. _____
59 of 1977. _____

(1) Article 80 was replaced by Law No. 112 of 1957 (1) _____
Article 81 was replaced by Law No. 112 of 1957 (1) This _____
paragraph was added by Law No. 59 of 1957 (1) Article _____
83 was replaced by Law No. 112 of 1957. _____

(1) Article 84 replaced by Law No. 112 of 1957 (1) Article
85 replaced by Law No. 112 of 1957 (1) Law No. 97 of 1992
divided Part Two of Book Two of the Penal Code into two parts.

(2) Article 86 was added by Law No. 97 of 1992

(1) This is how the word "Uhud" appeared in the Official Gazette and in the minutes of the People's Assembly and the _____

Shura Council, even though the linguistic context required the use of the word "Uhud."

(1) Replaced by Law No. 112 of 1975 (2) Added _____
by Law No. 97 of 1992, and was canceled by Law No. 50 of the year _____
1949

To the text of Article 1 of Law No. 97 of 1992, which divided (1) This title was added
pursuant to Chapter Two of Book Two of the Penal Code into two parts.

(1) Articles 92, 93, 95, 96 are replaced by Law No. 112 of 1957. _____

(1) Replaced pursuant to Law No. 112 of 1957 (1) _____
Replaced pursuant to Law No. 635 of 1954. _____

(1) bis Added pursuant to Law No. 34 of 1970 ____

(1) Added by Decree Law No. 117 of 1946 _____

(2) Amended by Law No. 311 of 1953, and its origin was the word (the Kingdom)

(1) Added by Decree Law No. 117 of 1946 (2) ____
Amended by Law No. 311 of 1953, and its origin was the word (kingdom).

(3) Raising the maximum fine penalty under Law No. 29 of 1982. Before the amendment, it was ____
(not to exceed fifty pounds) in the first paragraph, and (not to exceed two-thirds of pounds) in the third paragraph.

(4) Raising the maximum fine penalty under Law No. 29 of 1982. Before the amendment, it was ____
(not to exceed fifty pounds) in the first paragraph, and (not to exceed two-thirds of pounds) in the second paragraph.

(1) Replaced by Law No. 34 of 1970 ____

(1) Replaced pursuant to Law No. 34 of 1970

(2) Added by Law No. 29 of 1982 ____

(1) Raising the maximum fine penalty under Law No. 29 of 1982, which before the amendment
was (not to exceed twenty Egyptian pounds)

(2) Replaced by Law No. 34 of 1970 ____

(1) This section was added - from Article 102 (A) to Article 102 (E) to Book Two ____
of the Penal Code pursuant to Law No. 50 of 1949.

(1) Added by Law No. 7 of 1952 (1) ____
Replaced by Law No. 120 of 1962. _____

(1) , (2) replaced by Law No. 120 of 1962. _____

(1) Replaced pursuant to Law No. 120 of 1962

(1) It was canceled pursuant to Law No. 120 of 1962

(2) , (3) replaced by Law No. 120 of 1962. _____

(1) Pursuant to Law No. 112 of 1957 ____ .1

(1) Added pursuant to Law No. 120 of 1962. _____

(1) , (2) Replaced pursuant to Law No. 63 of ____
1975 (1) Replaced pursuant to Law No. 63 of 1975.

(1) When issuing Law No. 63 of 1975, the text did not include the amount of the fine. This paragraph
was corrected with a correction published in the Official Gazette - Issue No. 47 on November 20, 1975.

(2) , (3) replaced by Law No. 63 of 1975. ____

(1) Added by Law No. 34 of 1984 ____

(1) , (2) Article 116 replaced by Law No. 63 of 1975. ____

(1) Replaced pursuant to Law No. 63 of 1975

(2) Raising the maximum fine penalty under Law No. 29 of 1982, which was before the amendment (not to
exceed one hundred pounds).

(1) Added pursuant to Law No. 63 of 1975

(1) Replaced by Law No. 63 of 1975 (2)
Added by Law No. 63 of 1975. _____

(1) Replaced pursuant to Law No. 63 of 1975

(2) Added pursuant to Law No. 63 of 1975

(1) Added pursuant to Law No. 63 of 1975

(1) Added by Law No. 63 of 1975 ____

(1) Replaced pursuant to Law No. 63 of 1975

(1) Replaced pursuant to Law No. 63 of 1975 (1) ____
Raising the maximum fine penalty pursuant to Law No. 29 of 1982, which was before the ____
amendment (not to exceed fifty Egyptian pounds).

(2) Under Law No. 112 of 1957

(1) Raising the maximum fine penalty under Law No. 29 of 1982, which was before the amendment
(not to exceed twenty Egyptian pounds).

(2) Replaced by Law No. 123 of 1952

(1) Replaced pursuant to Law No. 124 of 1951

(2) Raising the maximum fine penalty under Law No. 29 of 1982, which was before the amendment
(not to exceed fifty
pounds). (1) Replaced pursuant to Law No. 24 of 1951

(1) , (2) replaced by Law No. 24 of 1951. _____

(1) Replaced by Law No. 37 of 1972 _____

(1) , (2) Raising the maximum fine penalty in Articles 128 and 129 with the waves of Law No. 29
of 1982, and before the amendment it was (not to exceed twenty Egyptian pounds) in these
two articles. (1) Raising the maximum fine penalty under Law No. 29 of 1982, which was before
the amendment (not to exceed twenty Egyptian pounds).

(1) Raising the maximum fine penalty in the first paragraph of Article 133 under Law No. 29 of
1982, which was before the amendment (not to exceed twenty Egyptian pounds).

(2) Raising the maximum fine penalty in the second paragraph of Article 133 under Law No. 29
of 1982, which was before the amendment (not to exceed fifty Egyptian pounds).

(1) Raising the maximum penalty for a fine in Article No. 135 under Law No. 29 of 1982,
which was before the amendment (not to exceed ten Egyptian pounds).

(1) Raising the maximum penalty for a fine in Article No. 135 under Law No. 29 of 1982, which
was before the amendment (not to exceed ten Egyptian pounds).

(2) Replaced by Law No. 59 of 1977 _____

(3) Added by Law No. 97 of 1955 _____

(1) Added by Law No. 120 of 1962 _____

(1) , (2) Raising the maximum fine penalty in Article 138 under Law No. 29 of 1982. Before
the amendment, it was (not to exceed ten Egyptian pounds) in the first paragraph, and (not to
exceed fifty Egyptian pounds) in the second paragraph.

(3) Replaced by Law No. 29 of 1982. _____

(1) The fine penalty was canceled from the penultimate paragraph of Article 144 pursuant to Law No. 29 of the year
.1982

(1) The fine penalty was abolished from the third paragraph of Article 145 pursuant to Law No. 29 of _____
1982, and before the abolition it was (or a fine not exceeding fifty pounds) in the third paragraph.

(2) The fine penalty was abolished from the fourth paragraph of Article 145 pursuant to Law No. 29 of _____
1982, and it was before the abolition (or a fine not exceeding twenty pounds).

(3) The fine penalty was abolished from the first paragraph of Law No. 29 of 1982, which was before the repeal
(or a fine not exceeding two-thirds of Egyptian pounds).

(1) , (2) Raising the maximum fine penalty under Law No. 29 of 1982, which was before the amendment _____
(not to exceed fifty Egyptian pounds) (1) , (2)
Raising the maximum fine penalty under Law No. 29 of 1982, which was before Amendment (not to _____
exceed twenty Egyptian pounds) in Article 150, and (not to exceed two-thirds of Egyptian pounds) in
Article 151.

(1) The second paragraph of Article 152 was canceled pursuant to Law No. 63 of _____ 1975.

(2) Raising the maximum fine penalty under Law No. 29 of 1982, which was before the amendment _____
(not to exceed twenty Egyptian pounds).

(1) The fine penalty was abolished in Article 155, as well as in Article 156, pursuant to Law No. 29 _____
of 1982. The fine before the abolition was (not to exceed twenty Egyptian pounds)

(1) , (2) Raising the maximum fine penalty under Law No. 29 of 1982. Before the amendment, the fine _____
was (not to exceed twenty Egyptian pounds).

(3) Law No. 311 of 1953 replaced the word "owner" with the phrase "President of the Republic."

(1) Replaced pursuant to Law No. 29 of 1982 _____

(2) The first paragraph of Article Three of Law No. 97 of 1992 amending some provisions of the
Penal Code and other laws was implemented.

(1) Replaced pursuant to Law No. 29 of 1982

(2) Pursuant to the second paragraph of Article Three of Law No. 97 of 1992 amending some provisions _____
of the Penal Code and other laws.

(1) Added by Law No. 14 of 1973 _____

(2) Raising the maximum penalty of a fine in the second paragraph of Article 162 bis under Law No. 29 _____
of 1982, which before the amendment was (not to exceed fifty pounds).

(1) Added by Law No. 14 of 1973

(1) The word "his conservatism" appears like this in the Egyptian Chronicle, and perhaps its validity lies in the word "his caution," _____
which was mentioned in the ancient text.

(2) Raising the maximum fine penalty in Article 163 under Law No. 29 of 1982, which was before the amendment (not to exceed fifty Egyptian pounds).

(1) Raising the maximum fine penalty in Article 169 under Law No. 29 of 1982, which was before the amendment (not to exceed twenty Egyptian pounds).

(1) Replaced pursuant to Law No. 29 of 1982 _____

(1) Amended by Law No. 93 of 1995, Official Gazette No. 21 bis dated 5/28/1995, and before the amendment it was (misdemeanors committed by newspapers and others)

~~(1) Article 172 was amended by Law No. 93 of 1995, Official Gazette, No. 21 bis on 5/28/1995, then amended by Law No. 95 of 1996, Official Gazette, No. 25 bis on 6/30/1996~~

(2) It was canceled pursuant to Law No. 112 of 1957

~~(1) The fine penalty was abolished by Law No. 29 of 1982, then amended by Law No. 93 of 1995, Official Gazette No. 21 bis on 5/28/1995, then amended by Law No. 59 of 1996 Official Gazette No. 25 bis A on 6/30/1996 (2) Law No. 16 of 1952 was replaced by Article 178, then it was amended by Law No. 93 of 1995, Official Gazette, No. 21 bis on 5/28/1995, and the last paragraph of Article 178 was canceled by the same law, then it was replaced by Law No. 95 of 1996, Official Gazette, No. 25 bis a in 6/30/1996~~

(1) Article 178 bis, amended by Law No. 16 of 1952 (1) _____
The correct number for this article is 178 third, according to the text of the first article of Law No. 536 of 1953 published in the Egyptian Gazette, Issue No. 91 bis (unusual) on November 12, 1953, according to As is established in the explanatory memorandum of the aforementioned law, even though it was referred to in Article 2 of Law No. 29 of 1982 as No. 178 bis (2), Article 178 ter was added pursuant to Law No. 536 of 1953, and then the fine penalty was abolished pursuant to Law No. 29 of 1982, then amended by Law No. 93 of 1995, Official Gazette, No. 21 bis on 5/28/1995, and the third paragraph of Article 178 III was abolished by the same law, then amended by Law No. 95 of 1996, Official Gazette, No. 25 bis A on 6/30/1996.

(1) Article 179 was replaced by Law No. 112 of 1957, then amended by Law No. 93 of 1995, _____ Official Gazette, No. 21 bis on 5/28/1995, then amended by Law No. 95 of 1996, Official Gazette, No. 25 bis, on 6/30/1996.

(2) It was abolished by Law No. 112 of 1957. (3) The
maximum limit of the fine penalty in Article 182 was raised by Law No. 29 of 1982. Before the amendment, it was (not to exceed one hundred pounds), then it was amended by Law No. 93 of 1995, the Official Gazette.

Issue No. 21 bis on 5/28/1995, then replaced by Law No. 95 of 1996. Official Gazette No. 25 bis A on 6/30/1996 (1) It was canceled by Law No. 112 of 1957. _____

(2) The phrase (the People's Assembly) was replaced by Law No. 106 of 1971, and it was amended to (the National Assembly) by Law No. 283 of 1956, and its origin before the amendment was (Parliament or one of the two chambers), then Article 184 was amended by Law 93 of 1995, the Official Gazette. No. 21 bis on 5/28/1995, then it was replaced by Law No. 95 of 1996, the Official Gazette, No. 25 bis A on 6/30/1996

(1) Raising the maximum fine penalty in Article 185 under Law No. 29 of 1982. Before the amendment, it was (not to exceed one hundred pounds), then it was amended by Law No. 93 of 1995, Official Gazette No. 21 bis on 5/28/1995, then it was replaced by Law No. 95 of the year 1996 Official Gazette No. 25 bis A dated 6/30/1996

(2) Raising the maximum fine penalty in Article 186 under Law No. 29 of 1982. Before the amendment, it was (not to exceed fifty pounds), then it was amended by Law No. 93 of 1995, Official Gazette No. 21 bis on 5/28/1995, then it was replaced by Law No. 95 of the year 1996 Official Gazette No. 25 bis A dated 6/30/1996

(1) The second paragraph of Article 187 was repealed by Law No. 95 of 1996, Official Gazette No. 25 bis A dated 6/30/1996.

(1) It was canceled pursuant to Law No. 40 of 1940

(2) Raising the maximum fine penalty in Article 189 under Law No. 29 of 1982. Before the amendment, it was (not to exceed one hundred pounds), then it was amended by Law No. 93 of 1995, Official Gazette No. 21 bis on 5/28/1995, then it was replaced by Law No. 95. For the year 1996, the Official Gazette, No. 25 bis A dated 6/30/1996

(1) Raising the maximum fine penalty in Article 182 under Law No. 29 of 1982. Before the amendment, it was (not to exceed one hundred pounds), then it was amended by Law No. 93 of 1995, Official Gazette No. 21 bis on 5/28/1995, then it was replaced by Law No. 95 of the year 1996 Official Gazette No. 25 bis A dated 6/30/1996

(1) Article 193 was added by Law No. 112 of 1957, and the maximum fine penalty therein was raised by Law No. 29 of 1982. Before the amendment, it was (not to exceed fifty pounds), then it was amended by Law No. 93 of 1995, Official Gazette No. 21 bis on 5/28/1995, then it was replaced by Law No. 95 of 1996, Official Gazette No. 25 bis A on 6/30/1996.

(1) Raising the maximum fine penalty in Article 194 under Law No. 29 of 1982. Before the amendment, it was (not to exceed one hundred pounds), then it was amended by Law No. 93 of 1995, Official Gazette No. 21 bis on 5/28/1995, then it was replaced by Law No. 95 of the year 1996 Official Gazette No. 25 bis A dated 6/30/1996

(1) It was ruled unconstitutional on 1/2/1997 in Appeal No. 59 of 18 BC. _____

(1) It was canceled pursuant to Decree Law No. 142 of 1952.

(1) Article 202 bis was added pursuant to Law No. 29 of 1982. _____

(1) The maximum fine penalty in Article 204 has been increased pursuant to Law No. 29 of 1982. _____

Before the amendment, it was (not exceeding twenty pounds).

(1) Replaced by Law No. 29 of 1982. (1) Added by Law
No. 29 of 1982. _____

(1) , (2) amended pursuant to Law No. 311 of 1953 _____

(3) The phrase (bank securities authorized to be issued by law) was deleted pursuant to Law No. 68 of the year
.1956

(1) Article 206 bis was added by Law No. 120 of 1996, after it had been repealed. _____

Pursuant to Law No. 68 of 1956

(1) 211 replaced by Law No. 9 of 1984 _____

(1) Added by Law No. 120 of 1962 _____

(1) Raising the maximum fine penalty in Article 218 in accordance with Law No. 29 of 1982 _____

Before the amendment, it was (no more than twenty Egyptian pounds).

(2), (3) Raising the maximum fine penalty in Article 219 pursuant to Law No. 29 of the year _____

1982, and before the amendment it was (not exceeding ten Egyptian pounds).

(1) Raising the maximum fine penalty in Article 220 pursuant to Law No. 29 of 1982 _____

Before the amendment, it was (not exceeding fifty Egyptian pounds).

(1) Article 222 was replaced by Law No. 112 of 1957. Then the maximum fine penalty was raised by
Law No. 29 of 1982, and before the amendment it was (not to exceed one hundred pounds).

Egypt)

(1) Article 226 was replaced by Law No. 51 of 1950, then the maximum penalty was raised. _____

The fine according to Law No. 29 of 1982, and before the amendment, was (not more than one hundred pounds)

In the two paragraphs of the article.

(1) Raising the maximum fine penalty under Law No. 29 of 1982, which was before the amendment (No. _____

More than one hundred pounds) in the first paragraph, and (not more than two hundred pounds) in the second paragraph.

(1) Raising the maximum fine penalty under Law No. 29 of 1982, which was before the amendment. _____

(Not more than fifty Egyptian pounds)

Third, according to Law No. 152 of 1956 issued on 4/4/1956 (2) The second paragraphs were
added and (1) was added pursuant to Law No. 29 of 1982 issued on April 14, 1982 and published on April 22, 1982.

(1) It was replaced by Law No. 95 of 2003, and before the amendment it was permanent or _____

temporary hard labor . (1) The penalty of a fine was abolished by Law No. 29 of 1982, and before its _____
repeal it was a fine not exceeding
twenty Egyptian pounds. (2) Pursuant to the second paragraph of Article Three of Law No. 97 of 1992 _____
amending some provisions of the Penal Code and other

(1) The last paragraph of Article 240 was added and amended by Laws Nos. 155 and 156 of 1997 - _____
Official Gazette Nos. 23 bis, 23 bis A on 6/8/1997.

(2) Article 241 was replaced by Law No. 59 of 1977, then the maximum fine penalty was raised by _____
Law No. 29 of 1982, and before the amendment it was (not to exceed one hundred Egyptian pounds)

(1) Article 242 was replaced by Law No. 59 of 1977, then the maximum fine penalty was raised by _____
Law No. 29 of 1982, and before the amendment it was (not to exceed fifty Egyptian pounds) in the first
paragraph, and (not to exceed one hundred Egyptian pounds) in the second
paragraph. (1) Article 244 was replaced by Law No. 120 of 1962, then the maximum fine penalty was _____
raised by Law No. 29 of 1982, and before the amendment it was (not to exceed fifty Egyptian pounds) in
the first paragraph, and (not to exceed two hundred Egyptian pounds) in the second paragraph. .

(1) The second paragraph of Article 246 was replaced by Law No. 29 of 1982. _____

(1) Article 252 bis was added pursuant to Law No. 63 of 1975.

(1) It was abolished by Law No. 50 of 1949. (1) _____
Article 266 was abolished by Law No. 48 of 1941 suppressing fraud and deception. _____

(1) Article 269 bis replaced by Law No. 29 of 1982. _____

(1) , (2), (3) were abolished pursuant to Law No. 68 of 1951 regarding combating prostitution. _____

(1) Raising the maximum fine penalty under Law No. 29 of 1982, which was before the amendment (not _____
to exceed fifty Egyptian pounds).

(1) Raising the maximum fine penalty under Law No. 29 of 1982, which was before the amendment (not _____
to exceed twenty Egyptian pounds).

(1) The fine penalty was abolished from the two paragraphs of Article 283 by Law No. 29 of 1982. _____
Before the abolition, it was (a fine not exceeding fifty Egyptian pounds) in the first paragraph (or a
fine not exceeding five pounds) in the second paragraph.

(1) , (2) Articles 288 and 289 were replaced by Law No. 214 of 1980. _____

(1) Replaced by Law No. 214 of 1980 _____

(2) Canceled by Law No. 14 of 1999, Official Gazette No. 16, continued on April 22, 1999. _____

(1) The fine penalty was abolished pursuant to Law No. 29 of 1982, and before the abolition it was _____
(a fine not exceeding twenty
Egyptian pounds). (1) The second paragraph of Article No. 198 was added by Law No. 112 of 1957.

(1) The second paragraph of Article 302, amended by Law No. 93 of 1995, Official Gazette, No. _____
21 bis on 5/28/1995 (1)
Article 303, amended by Law No. 93 of 1995, Official Gazette, No. 21 bis on May 28, _____
1995. Then it was replaced by Law No. 95 of 1996, Official Gazette No. 25 bis A in
6/30/1996

(1) Raising the maximum fine penalty under Law No. 29 of 1982. Before the amendment, it was (not
to exceed one hundred pounds), then it was amended by Law No. 93 of 1995, Official Gazette,
No. 21 bis, dated 5/28/1995. Then it was amended by Law No. 95 of 1996 and the Official Gazette No.
25 bis A on 6/30/1996.

(1) Article 306 bis (a) was added pursuant to Law No. 617 of 1953. The first paragraph was then
replaced by Law No. 169 of 1981. Then it was amended by Law No. 93 of 1995, Official Gazette No.
21 bis, dated 5/28/1995.

(2) Article 306 bis (b) was added pursuant to Law No. 97 of 1955. Then it was canceled by Law
No. 93 of 1995, Official Gazette No. 21 bis dated 5/28/1995.

(1) Article 307 was amended by Law No. 93 of 1995, Official Gazette No. 21 bis dated _____
5/28/1995.

(2) Article 308 was replaced by Law No. 112 of 1957, then amended by Law No. 93 of 1995, Official
Gazette, No. 21 bis on 5/28/1995, then replaced by Law No. 95 of 1996, Official Gazette, No. 25 bis
on 6/30/1996 (1) Article 308 bis was added pursuant
to Law No. 97 of 1955. _____

(1) Article 309 bis was added pursuant to Law No. 37 of 1972. _____

(1) The second paragraph of Article 309 bis, amended by Law No. 93 of 1995, Official Gazette No. _____
21 bis, dated 5/28/1995. It was then amended by Law No. 95 of 1996, Official Gazette No. 25 bis A
on 6/30/1996 (2) Article 309
bis (A) was added by Law No. 37 of 1972. Then it was amended by Law No. 93 of 1995, the Official
Gazette, No. 21 bis on 5/28/1995, then it was amended by Law No. 95 of 1996, the Official Gazette,
No. 25 bis A on 6/30/1996.

(1) Article 312 was replaced by Law No. 64 of 1947. _____

(1) Article 315 was replaced by Law No. 59 of 1970. (1) Paragraph _____
(Sixth) was abolished by Law No. 59 of 1970. (1) Article 319 was _____
abolished by Law No. 29 of 1982. _____

(1) The fine penalty was abolished from Article 321 pursuant to Law No. 29 of 1982, which was _____
before the abolition (or a fine not exceeding twenty Egyptian pounds).

(1) Article No. 322 was repealed by Law No. 63 of 1947. (1) Article 323 _____
bis was added by Law No. 39 of 1939. _____

(2) Article 323 bis (first) was added pursuant to Law No. 90 of 1980. (1) Article 324 _____
was raised pursuant bis was added pursuant to Law No. 136 of 1956. The maximum fine penalty _____
to Law No. 29 of 1982, and before the amendment it was (not to exceed) twenty pounds)

(1) Article 325 was replaced by Law No. 112 of 1955 (1) , (2) The third _____
and fourth paragraphs were replaced by Law No. 7 of 1948, then the maximum fine was raised by Law No. _____
29 of 1982 (1) Articles 11 and 13 of the _____
Trade Law were cancelled. Pursuant to Law No. 388 of 1953 regarding commercial books (The Egyptian _____
Gazette - No. 64 bis dated August 6, 1953).

(1) Raising the maximum fine penalty under Law No. 29 of 1982, which was before the amendment (not to _____
exceed one hundred Egyptian pounds).

(1) The fine penalty was abolished from Article 336 pursuant to Law No. 29 of 1982. _____

(1) The text of Article 337 of the Penal Code shall be repealed as of October 1, 2000, in accordance _____
with the articles issuing the Trade Law No. 17 of 1999, Official Gazette No. 19 bis dated 5/17/1999.

(1) The fine penalty was abolished pursuant to Law No. 29 of 1982, and it was before the abolition (or a _____
fine not exceeding two-thirds of Egyptian pounds).

(1) Canceled under Law No. 48 of 1941 Suppressing Fraud and Cheating (2) , _____
(3), (4), (5) Canceled under Law No. 354 of 1954 Protecting Copyright. _____

(1) Article 360 was replaced by Law No. 9 of 1984. The maximum fine penalty was raised to two _____
hundred pounds according to Law No. 29 of 1982.

(1) Article 361 was replaced by Law No. 120 of 1962 (1) The second _____
paragraph of Article Three of Law No. 97 of 1992 amending some provisions of the Penal Code and other _____
laws was implemented.

(2) Article 361 bis was added pursuant to Law No. 13 of 1940, then the fine penalty was abolished pursuant to Law No. 29 of 1982.

(1) Article 361 bis (a) was added pursuant to Law No. 63 of 1975.

(2) Raising the maximum fine penalty under Law No. 29 of 1982, which before the amendment was (not to exceed one hundred Egyptian pounds)

(1) Article 363 was repealed by Law No. 50 of 1949 ____

(1) Article 369 was replaced by Law No. 29 of 1982. (1) ____

Article 370 was replaced by Law No. 29 of 1982. (2) ____

Article 371 was replaced by Law No. 29 of 1982. (1) ____

Article 372 bis was added by Law No. 34 of the year. 1984 ____

(1) Article 373 is replaced by Law No. 29 of 1982. ____

(2) Article 373 bis was repealed pursuant to Article Eleven of Law No. 23 of 1992, Official Gazette No. 22 bis, dated 6/1/1992.

(1) Article 374 is replaced by Law No. 24 of 1951. (1) (2) ____

It is replaced by Law No. 24 of 1951. (1) Chapter ____

Sixteen is added by Law No. 6 of 1998. Official Gazette No. 8. Continued in ____
2/19/1998

(1) , (2) Articles 376 and 377 were replaced by Law No. 169 of 1981. ____

(1) Article 379 is replaced by Law No. 169 of 1981. ____

(1) Article 380 is replaced by Law No. 169 of 1981. ____

(1) Articles 381 to 395 were repealed pursuant to Law No. 169 of 1981.