

Jaja

Group 4 Personal Status Laws

To choose, click above the

m line under Law No. 52 of 2015

Law No. 52 of 1952 AD Law

No. 0 of 1951 AD

Law No. 1 of 2015 establishing family courts

Law No. 00 of 2012 Family Insurance Fund

Personal Status Law No. 52
of 1251, amended by Law No. 52 of 1252, amended by Law No. 111 of 1292

Personal Status No. 52 of 1251
(With alimony provisions and some personal status issues)

Chapter One

In alimony

Section One

In alimony and waiting period

Article 1

The wife is obligated to support her husband from the date of the valid contract if she surrenders herself to him, even if she is well-off
or differs from him in religion.

The wife's illness does not prevent her from being entitled to alimony.

Alimony includes food, clothing, housing, treatment expenses, and other things required by Sharia law.

Alimony is not obligatory for the wife if she becomes suspicious, or abstains from doing so due to the fact that she has caused it on her own initiative,

without love or for a reason not on the part of the husband, or if she goes out without her husband's permission to do so,

and her departure from the marital home - without her husband's permission - is not considered a reason for forfeiting the wife's

alimony, in any case in which this is permissible in accordance with Sharia law, whether it is stated in a text or is customary or imposed

by necessity, nor is her leaving the conditional work due to the use of love, or otherwise. For the benefit of the family, the husband

asked her to abstain from him.

Alimony for the wife is considered a debt owed by the husband from the date of his abstention from payment, although it is obligatory,

and is not waived except by surrender or release.

A claim for alimony shall not be heard for a period in the past of more than one year, the end of which is the date of filing the claim.

It is not acceptable for the husband to insist on equalizing the wife's maintenance and his debts to her unless he increases his expenses to meet her essential needs.

The wife's alimony debt shall have a lien on all of the husband's wages, and his salary shall be paid on the other alimony debt.

Article 2

A divorced woman who is entitled to alimony is considered a debt, as in the previous article from the date of divorce.

Article 3

It was abolished by Law No. 25 of 1121

Second section

In the inability to support

Article 4

If the husband abstains from spending on his wife, if he has apparent wealth, then the arbitrator will oblige him to spend on his money. If he has enough wealth to support his wife, then if he has enough money, he will be able to pay the ransom, but if he has more patience, he will be able to pay the ransom. The judge will immediately look at him, and if he claims incapacity, then he will

prove it. Alibah will demand ropes. If he confirms it, he gives him a period not exceeding one month, and then he will be sub

Article 5

If the husband is absent for a short time, then if he has apparent wealth, the penalty of alimony shall be executed on him from his own wealth. If he does not have apparent wealth, the judge will excuse him and set a deadline for him. If he has a child, he will send

what his wife denies to herself, or a son who will prepare to spend on her, the judge will come to him after the deadline has passed.

If he has been absent for a long time and is not easy to reach, or his whereabouts are unknown, or he is missing, and it is proven that

he has no money from which the wife is denied, the judge will search for him, and the consequences of this extermination will apply to

those in prison who are unable to provide maintenance.

Article 6

The judge orders the slave to return to his wife, and the husband has the right to return to his wife if his penis is fixed and he moves away from the front during the waiting period. If he has a son who is preparing to go back to his left, then the return is valid.

Chapter Two

In the missing

Article 7

It was canceled by Law No. 25 of 1121

Article 8

Al-Thabani and Abald did not have the same talent. If the missing person comes or his child comes and he is alive, then his wife is his for the life of the first. If the second enjoys her without having to live with his life, then the second has whatever he has to live after him, then he is the slave of the first's death.

Chapter Three

In differentiating the defect

Article 1

The wife has the right to request a separation between herself and her husband if she discovers a blameworthy defect from which she cannot be cured, or from which she can be cured after a long time.

It is not possible for her to be banished except by a defect such as insanity, leprosy, or leprosy, regardless of whether that defect occurred in the husband before the contract, a child with whom she could bear children, or a child with whom she was satisfied after the contract occurred. If she

married him knowing of the defect, or the defect occurred after the contract, and she explicitly or implicitly consented to it after knowing it, then separation is not permitted.

Article 11

The division with the defect is long and clear

Article 11

He seeks the help of experts in the defects for which annulment of the marriage is requested.

Chapter Four:
Miscellaneous Provisions

Article 12

It was canceled by Law No. 25 of 1121

Article 13

The Minister of Haqqaniya is responsible for this law, and it will come into effect from the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

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Law No. 52 of 1252 amended by
Law No. 111 of 1292
(regarding some personal status provisions)

Divorce

Article 1

He will not fall as long as he is drunk and under duress.

Article 2

An unfulfilled request does not count if it is intended to force someone else to do something or leave someone else's legacy.

Article 3

The letter associated with a number of words or signs does not occur as one.

Article 4

Euphemisms for prostration are those that carry prostration and other things, and prostration is not used except with the intention.

Article 5

Every vowel falls revocably, except for the complement of the third, the vowel before the entry, and the tabla alabi, which is not clear

in this law and the law No. 25 of 1121.

Article 5 bis: The

applicant must document the testimony of his applicant to the competent notary within thirty days from the date of his arrival.

The tall one.

The wife is considered aware of the divorce by being present at its documentation. When you bring it, two empty bags are on the box

The request is made in her person by a bailiff, and the notary must deliver a copy of the notary's testimony to the divorced woman or her representative, according to the procedures prescribed by a decision of the Minister of Justice.

The effects of the divorce take effect from the date of its occurrence unless the husband conceals it from the wife. Its effects in terms of inheritance and other financial rights do not take effect except from the date she learns of it.

Discord

Discord between spouses and divorce due to harm

Article 6

If the wife claims that the husband has harmed her in such a way that it is not possible for him to treat her with a ten-year-old marriage among others like her, she may ask the judge to pardon her, and then the judge will divorce her with a divorce in repudiation if the injustice is proven and he is unable to reconcile them. If the request is rejected, the complaint will become arrogant and the damages will have to

be established due to the judge's tampering with two rulings and the ruling will be made in the manner stated in the art

The referees and their work procedures

Article 7

No, it is not possible for someone else to believe in the two arbitrators must be just people from the spouses' families, if possible

Experience in her situation and the ability to reconcile them.

Article 8

(I) The decision to send the two arbitrators shall include a date for the start and end of their duties, which shall not exceed a period of six months. The court shall notify the arbitrator and the employee of this, and it must take an oath from the arbiter to carry out his mission fairly and honestly.

(II) The court may assign to the arbitrator between a period of two months and a month.

If they submit a report, they consider it inconsistent.

Article 1

Al-Yabrther, Fbbi Sabir Al-Hakam, between Imtanba'a, I love the couple, from Ibn Hadhabbour, Mjalbas Al-Tahkbid, Mtbabi Tabbd

Notify him.

The two arbitrators must know the causes of the rift between the spouses and make every effort to reconcile them in any possible way.

Article 11

If the two arbitrators are unable to reach reconciliation

(I) If the entire offense was on the part of the husband, the two referees shall propose a demand for a forced shot without

Infringement on any of the wife's rights resulting from marriage and divorce

(II) If the entire abuse was on the part of the wife, the two arbitrators will suggest divorce in exchange for appropriate compensation

He acknowledges that the wife will wear it

(III) If the cause is shared, propose the request without compensation or with an allowance commensurate with the proportion of the cause.

Abuse

(IV) If someone is ignorant of the situation, he may know the one who committed the wrongdoing. The two rulings suggested a divorce without compensation.

Article 11

The two arbitrators must submit their report to the court, including the reasons upon which they agreed. If they agree, they will be sent with a third party who has experience in the situation and the ability to make amends, and his rightful alliance will be agreed upon.

Wa

Proof: If the court was unable to bring about reconciliation between the spouses and it became clear to it that it was impossible for them to live together, and the wife was patient with the pressure, the court ruled that they should be divorced with a single shot, without obligating her to pay appropriate compensation if he had not disclosed his wife, whether whole or part

Required.

Article 11 bis (added): The husband

must declare in the marriage document his marital status. If he is married, he must indicate in the wedding the father of his wife or wives, including his yoke, the ropes of their entry, and the bound of the rope.

Notifying them of the new marriage in a written letter accompanied by the date of arrival.

It is permissible for the wife whose husband has married her to ask for a divorce if she suffers physical or moral harm that makes it impossible for her to have intercourse with her like her, even if she had stipulated in the contract that he would not marry her. If the judge is unable to reconcile them, he shall divorce her irrevocably.

The wife's right to request a divorce for this reason shall be forfeited after the date of her knowledge of the marriage to another woman has passed, unless she has consented to that explicitly or implicitly. Her right to request a divorce

If someone appears as a new wife, she may also request a divorce. If the new wife is born, she must be married to another man.

Obedience warning

Article 11 bis

If the wife refrains from obeying the husband without permission, the wife's maintenance will stop from the date of abstention

She shall be deemed to have abstained without hesitation if she prepares for the marital home of a slave girl and marries her to

the slave woman by means of a notification by a bailiff in her person or on her behalf, and he must indicate in this announcement the residence.

The wife has the right to object to these terms of the Court of First Instance within thirty days from the dates of this announcement, and she must decide on the basis of the objection and the legal obligations on which she relies, so

as to determine the number of acceptance of her objection

Her refusal to obey him

Her alimony will be suspended from the expiry date of the objection period if she does not submit it on time.

The court must, when examining the objection, or upon requesting that the spouses prefer to intervene to end the conflict between

them, so that they can reconcile themselves with the continuation of the marriage and good intercourse.

If it becomes clear that the dispute is aggravated and the wife requests a divorce, the court will take the confirmation

procedures described in Articles 7 to 11 of this law.

Looking forward to the absence or imprisonment of the husband

Article 12

If the husband is absent, then it is more permissible for his wife to ask the judge to divorce her irrevocably if she is harmed after him, even if he has wealth from which she can escape.

Article 13

If it is possible for the letters to be delivered to the absent person, the judge will strike him and give him an excuse to send him away with a warning that he should release them. When the time period expires, a son will be born and he will express an acceptable excuse. The judge will flee between them with an irrevocable divorce.

If the letters can be delivered to the absent person, then the judge divorces him without excuse or setting a deadline.

Article 14

For the wife of a detainee who has been permanently imprisoned with a penalty restricted to marriage for a period of three years, it is more likely that she may request the judge, after one year of his imprisonment, to obtain a compensation for the harm, even if there is money in his heart that you can recover from.

Paternity claim

Article 15

Upon denial, the claim of paternity shall not be heard for the child of a wife whose kinship between her and her husband has been established through two love spells, nor for the child of a wife who has married him to the slave of a daughter due to the absence of marriage from her, nor for the child of a divorced woman whose husband has died if she has spent more than one year with him from the time of

Iddah expense And Estimate the expense

Article 16

The wife's alimony is estimated according to her marriage plans and her eligibility for it, either "Yasbra" or "Alabi", unless she accepts alimony in the event of hardship beyond the amount that meets her essential needs.

And Al-Qadi Al-Qadi, in the case of Al-Qaybad, is entitled to maintenance and the fulfillment of his conditions. He imposes a warning on the wife and her jealous husband, so he has two weeks of waiting for Al-Alkab Al-Akhbar, on the basis of the deadlines for raising Al-Bada'a, an expected dome.

(With her necessary needs) with an unjustified and enforceable contract, the father's debts will be fulfilled by the expense of an enforceable contract.

The husband has the right to make a set-off between what he has paid from the expected maintenance and the amount of the maintenance that is deducted from his final payment, so that what the wife and her children receive is not less than the amount that meets their necessary needs.

Article 17

The lawsuit for Iddah alimony shall not be heard for a period exceeding one year from the date of the divorce.

Also, when denied, the inheritance claim is not heard due to the marriage of a divorced woman whose husband, Abd Sabna, died from the date of divorce.

Article 18

It is not permissible to enforce a judgment with alimony issued after the enforcement of this law for a period exceeding seven years from the date of divorce, and it is not permissible to enforce a judgment issued before the enforcement of this law for a period after its enactment except for an amount that completes one year from the date of divorce.

Article 18 bis

A wife who is entered into a valid marriage, if her husband divorces her without her consent or because of any reason before her, is entitled to the maintenance of her waiting period, a temporary period estimated at two years' maintenance in the future, taking into account the strings of demand, hardship or hardship, and the duration of the marriage. It is permissible for the divorced person to be granted permission to pay this temporary period in ins

Article 18 bis: If the child has

money, his expenses are borne by his father.

Maintenance of the children continues for Abihad until the girl marries or earns enough to support her, and until the son reaches fifteen years of age and is able to earn a suitable income, if he becomes incapacitated due to physical or mental abuse, or due to the demand and willingness of a child like him, or due to the availability of this earning. His expenses continued to be borne by his father.

The father is wasting his time by spending on his children and providing housing for a child as large as he can afford, and with what is enough to support the

father of a servant who is at the next level with people like him.

Abihad is entitled to support the children from the date of his refusal to provide for him.

Article 18 bis ter (added)

It was annulled by the ruling of the Constitutional Court issued in the session of 1/6/1116 in the Constitutional Court No. 5 of the

8th Constitutional Year.

The dowry

Article 11

If the spouses disagree about the amount of the dowry, then the wife must accept the dowry by oath, unless he claims

something that cannot be a dowry for a similar woman.

The same applies to grief when there is a disagreement between one of the spouses and the heirs of the other, or between their heirs.

Nursery age

Article 21

Women's custody ends when the child reaches the age of seventeen years and the child reaches the age of two years, and

the judge is permitted to hold a slave of this age until she wants to marry, so he can give the custodian the child without

forced custody if it becomes clear that her interest requires this.

Each of the two parents has a slave girl, either a Subhayr or a Subhaira, and there is no Jabadad like that, Anabd Abdad and

Jaboud, the parents.

If it is not possible to organize the family according to an agreement organized by the judge, it must begin in a place that is not joined with a pigtail or

Small or psychologically small.

The family's plot shall not be enforced by force. However, if a young man refuses to enforce the plot by someone who is absent, the

judge shall warn him. If this is repeated, the judge may issue an enforceable sentence. We shall accept the custody of the father, waiting for the father's consent.

Next to him are those who have a stake in it for a period he estimates.

The right to custody of the male child of a married woman is established, given in advance of the one who gives birth to a child and the

one who gives birth to the father, and taking into account the one who is closest from both sides in the following order:

Ed, the Ed, and if they are up, the father was raised, and if they were, the sisters are sisters, so the sisters are, so the sisters are, so the

suspicion was caught, so the dodling was caught. The father in the aforementioned order, then the father's aunts in the aforementioned

order, then the father's aunts in the aforementioned order.

If there is a female custodian among the male relatives, or there must be a child among them who is eligible for custody, or the period of

female custodianship has expired, then the ancestors shall be appointed to the ancestors according to the order of entitlement to the

inheritance, taking into account the priority of the valid grandfather over the siblings.

If there is someone from Harala, the custody will be transferred to the young Mahard of non-gang men, in the following order:

The father's grandfather, the father's son, the father's son, the father's son, the father's uncle, the father's uncle, the father's uncle, then

the father's uncle.

the lost

Article 21

A missing person who is most likely to have perished is considered to be a slave who has been lost for four years on the date of his loss.

The missing person is considered dead after one year from the date of his loss in the event that he was found to have been on board a

ship that sank, or to have been in a plane that had been sunk, or to have been in a ship in armed bunkers and went missing during

military operations. . Badr Rabibis Majlbis Al-Bouzara or Zaybar Al-Babdah is issued according to Al-Ahbwala and Al-Tahabbari and by

recalling the evidence that most likely causes death, a decision on the names of the missing persons is considered dead, according to

the previous paragraph, and this decision leads to the impeachment of the death of the missing person.

As for all the circumstances of the hadith, the definition of the servant of the Prophet, the one who died, and the missing one, is clear,

with her slave, the father, the judge, Ali. Doesn't she accept the son of four years, and that for the slave of the Prophet, his daughter, with all possible tabar?

This leads to knowing whether the missing person is alive or dead.

Article 22

After declaring the death of the missing person or publishing the decision of the Prime Minister or the decision of the Defense Minister deeming him dead in the manner indicated in the previous article, his wife shall observe the waiting period of death and his estate shall be divided among his heirs present at the time of issuing the decree or publishing the decision in the

official newspaper, as well as all other

General Provisions

Article 23

What is meant in Articles 12 to 18 is the year with 365 days.

Article 23 bis (added)

The divorced person or the husband shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months and a fine not exceeding two hundred pounds, or by one of these two penalties if he violates any of the provisions stipulated in Articles Five Bis and Six Bis of this law.

Likewise, the husband shall be punished with the same penalty if he provides the employer with an incorrect statement of his marital status, his place of residence, or the place of residence of his wives or divorcees, as stipulated in Article 11 bis.

The offender shall be punished for a period not exceeding one month and a fine not exceeding fifty pounds if he breaches any of the obligations imposed on him by law. He may also be subject to dismissal or suspension from work for a period not exceeding one year.

Article 24

Articles 12, 7, and 3 of the Code of Law 25 of the year 1121, which include provisions regarding maintenance of young people and matters related to personal status, are repealed.

Article 25

Al-Haqqaniya and Zaybar Al-Haqqaniyya are the names of Al-Qabanoon, and it is used in the
official calendar.

(The law was issued in the text of Abedin on February 28, 1347 AH, and the 11th of Mubaris, 1131

A.D., and the law was published in the Egyptian newspapers on the dates of 14, 1347, AH, 1347 AH, 25 AH.

From March 1131 AD. Number 27 of the year 1131 AH

Jaja 3

Law No. 1 of 2012

C Litigation procedure By issuing a law regulating some situations

In personal status matters

Amended by Law No. 11 of 2011 K

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Issuance law

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Part Three - Filing and reviewing the case. Part

Four - Decisions, rulings, and appealing them.

Chapter Five - Implementation of rulings and
decisions, a set of ministerial decisions related to implementing the law

Decision of the Minister of Justice No. 1186 of 2011 AH regarding assistants attached to work in the Personal Status Prosecution Office

Decision of the Minister of Justice, No. 1187 of 2011, regarding determining the whereabouts of the child's family and implementing the provisions related

to handing him over to his rightful owner.

Decision of the Minister of Justice No. 1188 of 2111 AH regarding the inventory of the funds of those concerned with protection

Procedures for the work of social workers in the institutes D regarding the rules of the Decision of the Minister of Justice No. 1181 of 2111

Decision of the Minister of Justice No. 1111 of 2011 AH regarding registration and deletion procedures in the register for financial guardianship matters.

Issue Code \$1

In the power of

the people, the

President of the Republic, the Riot Council decided the following law, and we have issued it:

Article One

The provisions of the supervising law apply to litigation procedures in matters of personal property and endowments, and are applied in matters concerning which a special text is provided, including the provisions of the Code of Civil and Commercial Procedure, the provisions of the Code of

Evidence in civil and commercial matters, and the provisions of the Civil Code regarding the management and liquidation of estates.

The judge of the civil court at the Court of First Instance is exclusively responsible for issuing a court order in the following personal status matters:

• Beware of the notary's refusal to notarize the marriage contract or to provide a certificate proving the abstinence, whether for Egyptians or foreigners.

Extending the period for the inventory of the estate as long as it takes to complete the inventory if the law that must be implemented specifies the property.
for him.

• Taking whatever precautionary or temporary measures it deems necessary on inheritances that do not require qualified, incomplete or absent slaves.

Permission is given to the Public Prosecution to accept coins, financial documents, documents, dyed goods, and other items that are stored in the box, including the money of incompetents, incompetents, or absentees, to the treasury of a bank or to a safe place.

Disputes about traveling abroad after hearing the statements of the concerned parties. •

second subject

The one who is in charge must analyze, without a response on his own, whatever claims she has that have become in accordance with the terms of the rulings of the judiciary, which are related to the specification of the rulings of informing you of the situation that you are seeking, and in the case of the absence of the most beloved of Khasboud, the heart of the book will come to you with the order of the court, with the assignment of being present, so

in the state of affairs of the court to which it has been referred

The previous rulings do not examine the cases of the lawsuit and the person who was detained in it, or the lawsuits to record a lawsuit in them, as they are subject to the texts in force before the implementation of this law.

Article Three

The rulings are issued in accordance with the personal status and endowment laws in force, and it is implemented in a manner that must be

examined in those laws according to the most correct opinions from the doctrine of Imam Abu Hanifa.

As a result, the Ahkabad began to fight disputes related to personal status between the two Muslims, who were united by sect and religion, who had full and organized judicial battles until December 31, 1155.

In accordance with the Sharia law - without contravening the usual rules.

Article Four

The regulations on the arrangement of legal courts issued by the decree of Law No. 78 of the year 1131 are cancelled, and the fourth books of the Code of Civil and Commercial Pleadings, added to the Code No. 77 of the year 1141, and the Codes No. 462 of the year 1155, 628 of the year 1155 and 62 of the year 1176 referred to, shall be cancelled. The list of compulsory duties is also necessary Nabs announces the thousand adherents to it, so the implementation of the Ahkababad Al-Muhabib

· Akad Al-Shabaria Al-Sabna, 1117, the enj

Article Five

applicable law, and also issues regulating Migration. Justice issues the necessary decisions to implement the provisions of the

Article Six

This law has been published in the Official Gazette, and will come into effect one month after the date of its publication.

This law shall be issued by the State and shall be implemented as one of its laws.

Issued by the Presidency

of the Republic on Shawwal 22, 1421 AH (corresponding to January 21, 2111 AH)

A law regulating certain conditions and procedures

Litigation in personal status matters

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Chapter One

General Provisions

Article 1

The procedural periods and dates stipulated in this law are calculated according to the Gregorian calendar.

Article 2

The suitability to litigate in matters of the personal affairs of the governor has been established, for the son of one-fifth-tenth of a full Gregorian

calendar year has been confirmed, enjoying his mental faculties.

The representative of Al-Qabbanouni is appointed by Ibn Abdid Al-Ahliba, or the one who lacks it is the representative of Al-Qabbanouni. If there is a need for someone to represent

him or someone to represent him, he will be obligated to initiate litigation procedures in violation of the opinion of the representative, or in confronting him, the arbitrator will appoint

a representative of him and appoint his representative on her own initiative or at the request of the Public Prosecution or a third party.

Article 3

The signature of an individual on the personal status lawsuit filing is not required by the district court. If the lawsuit is filed without the

signature of an individual in its filing, the court may, if necessary, designate a lawyer to defend the claimant. The judgment issued in the lawsuit

specifies fees for the appointed lawyer, which the general treasury will bear, without prejudice to the auction councils. The sub-unions are

entitled to register the judicial assistants in the case of Al-Nahbo and the official in the office of Al-Qabbanun, No. 17 of the year 1183 regarding

the issuance of the Law on the Legal Profession.

Claims for expenses and the like, including wages and expenses of all kinds, shall be exempt from all judicial returns at all stages of litigation.

Article 4

In the context of preparing the case for trial, the court shall have the discretion to confront the defendant regarding what is required according to the scope of the case and set deadlines for submitting his defense.

It may assign one or more social workers to submit a report on the case presented to it or absentmindedly, and set a deadline for submitting the report not to exceed two weeks.

The appointment comes from the leaders of social workers, who were appointed by Qabar Ben and Ziber Al-Abdul Benbaa Albi Tarshbih, Minister of Insurance and Social Affairs.

Article 5

The court may decide to consider matters related to personal status - taking into account considerations of morality or morals -

In the consultation room, in the presence of one of the members of the Public Prosecution, Mtabi Kanbet, represented in the case, the rulings and decisions are announced in a public session.

Article 6

In the event of breach of the Public Prosecution's jurisdiction to file a lawsuit in personal status matters and the duty of hisbah stipulated in Law No. 3 of the year 1116, the Public Prosecution has the right to initially file a lawsuit in personal status matters, and it may also intervene in personal status lawsuits if the matter concerns morality, morals, or personal matters. Which partial emulators specialize in

The Public Prosecution must intervene in personal status and endowment lawsuits that concern primary schools or where the judgment is . Confirm the appeal invalid.

Paternity claim

Article 7

The claim of acknowledgment by lineage or suspicion of acknowledgment of a slave and the loss of the bequeathed property shall not be accepted at the time of denial unless official or all written documents are in the handwriting of the deceased and bear his testimony, or conclusive and conclusive evidence indicates the existence of this. The supplication.

Suspension suit

Article 8

The claim of the endowment, its conditions, the acknowledgment of it, the entitlement to it, or the dispositions contained therein shall not be accepted, unless the endowment must be proven by a notarized certificate in accordance with the provisions of the law.

The endowment or inheritance claim shall not be accepted upon denial if it is filed after thirty-three years have passed and the marriage has been established, unless there is an excuse that prevents this.

If he is judged to be the judge of the judge, or he is appointed judge of the case, he informs him of the court's request, then the two cases are judged and the judge must be executed in a temporary capacity until the case is decided by a final arbitrator.

Chapter Two

Specialization §3

Courts have jurisdiction over personal status matters

Chapter One

Specific specialization

Article 1

District Court shall have the eyes of the issues contained in this article .

Taking into account the rulings on the case (52), the ruling on lawsuits is subject to appeal as long as the law stipulates that it is final, and all of this is as follows:

First: Issues related to guardianship over oneself,

lawsuits related to the custody, protection, guardianship, guardianship, and transfer of a child.

Claims related to expenses, wages and the like, and expenses of all kinds. .2

In cases related to the husband's permission to exercise his rights, it appears that the law must be subject to medical .3

treatment, which stipulates the necessity of obtaining the husband's permission to exercise those rights.

The final judge's quorum for correcting the entries related to personal status in marriage .4

and divorce documents shall be final and final if, as

required, the final quorum of the district judge shall not exceed the quorum of the district judge. .5

Documenting what is agreed upon by the concerned parties before the court regarding what is permissible according to Sharia law. .6

* Permission to marry from his .7

guardian unless a dispute arises regarding it. Death, inheritance, obligatory will, and .8

imprisonment claims are established if the convict refuses to implement the provisions of expenses and .1

the like, and the party is liable for this permanently (Law 211/11)

Secondly: Issues related to the guardianship of the person who is in charge of the property for whom protection is sought, the

value of which does not exceed the quorum of the district court's jurisdiction.

Installation of the tested agent and the designation between the user, the supervisor, and the supervisor, and the monitoring of the work of the supervisor and .1

the third party, so that he can calculate, remove, and replace them.

It includes appointing an agent for the absent person, monitoring his work, removing him, and replacing him. .2

Determining and submitting judicial assistance, and appointing and replacing the judicial assistant. .3

Continuation of guardianship or guardianship until after the age of one to twenty years of age, and permission for the .4

minor to appoint an estate to manage it in accordance with the law of the law, and permission for him to exercise coercion and

discharge the expenses that the minor does not need to obtain permission, and to deprive, stop, or limit any of these rights.

Appointment of a judge in litigation on behalf of a minor or absent child who has no .5

money. Estimating alimony for the minor, whether he is in charge of his family or family, whether he is in charge of the .6

child, or he is the guardian of his upbringing, and the guardian is related to the provision, upbringing, or care of the minor.

Exempting the guardian in cases where he may be relieved in accordance with the provisions of the law of guardianship over property. .7

8. Requesting the guardian to step down from his guardianship and restore it.

Permission to spend money for the marriage of a minor in cases where the law requires court permission. .1

11. All other articles related to managing funds in accordance with the provisions of the law and taking precautionary

and temporary measures related to them, regardless of the value of the money.

Appointing a liquidator for the estate, dismissing him, replacing him, and deciding disputes related to .11

liquidation if the value of the estate does not exceed the quorum of the district court's jurisdiction.

Article 11

The court of first instance has jurisdiction to hear personal status lawsuits that do not fall within the jurisdiction of the district court

Endowment claims, conditions, entitlement to it, and actions related to it .

The court of first instance that has local jurisdiction to hear claims for childbirth, medical treatment, or physical therapy shall have the exclusive

right to decide in the first instance on claims for expenses or wages, and based on its ruling, whether the spouse, children, or relatives, the

· custody of the child, his care, his offspring, his custody, his transportation, and his custodial residence.

The Courts of First Instance and Summary Courts, before which a lawsuit has been filed or is being filed in any building, shall include these

requests by referring them to that court until a single final judgment is issued therein.

During the course of the case, the court may issue temporary and enforceable rulings regarding the tax or the amount of alimony and a lump

sum, or amend what it may have decided in terms of alimony by increase or decrease.

It is not permissible to appeal those temporary judgments issued during the course of these lawsuits except by issuing the final judgment

therein.

Article 11

The court of first instance in whose jurisdiction the marriage contract of foreigners is registered shall have jurisdiction over the objection to

this marriage or the request for interdiction on either side of the contract, if the law that must be applied makes the interdiction a reason for

the loss of his eligibility for marriage, and the filing of the lawsuit results in stopping the approval of the marriage until it is finally decided upon.

The Court of First Instance also has jurisdiction to impose and lift the interdiction, to appoint the slave, to monitor his actions, to issue a ruling on him, remove

him, and replace him, and to authorize the interdicted person to hand over his property to manage it in accordance with the provisions of the law and for

interdiction regarding his reasons of this love or limit it, and to appoint a person to litigate on his behalf, and to assess the matter for the person under

property, and to settle whatever dispute arises. Between the guardian of the soul and the guardian of education and the restriction in what relates to the guardianship of t

Article 12

If the court decides that the custodian has been dismissed or suspended, it shall be entrusted to the father, son of a slave, upon request and cessation, or

suspended, and in accordance with the applicable law, it shall be returned to the successor in succession. If he refuses to entrust his guardianship to a slave, he shall be notified of his duty.

stipulated in Article (41) of this law, or if there are reasons for its validity, the court must entrust the guardianship to any honest person or to one of the social institutions.

In this case, the funds shall be given to the representative appointed as a supervisory director, and that is to Abd Jardhaba Ali al-Nahbo al-Bouard in Article (41) of this law. The Public Prosecution shall urgently take the necessary measures to impeach the person subject to the guardianship.

Article 13

The court that considers the matter has exclusive jurisdiction to approve the account registered with Ibn Abdid Al-Ahliba, incomplete, absent, or registered with the director, and to decide on

disputes related to this account.

Article 14

The court that decides that the guardianship of the funds has ended shall have the jurisdiction to review the exchange of accounts and the redemption of

the funds, and so on until they have been adjudicated.

It is also specialized in examining implementation disputes related to judgments and the decisions issued by it in this regard.

Chapter

Two: Local Jurisdiction

Article 15

In the meaning of this Code, domicile is determined by Articles (41, 42, and 43) of the Civil Code. Taking into account the provisions of Articles (11, 11) of this Law, the jurisdiction of the court shall lie within its jurisdiction in the domicile of the plaintiff.

The jurisdiction of the court in which the defendant is located is determined accordingly.

Local jurisdiction over some personal status matters is as follows:

1 - The court within whose jurisdiction the domicile of the plaintiff or defendant is located shall have jurisdiction over the lawsuit

filed against the children, wife, parents, or custodian, as the case may be, in the following articles:

A- Expenses, wages and the like.

Custody, parenthood, and issues related to them. C- B-

The dowry, the device, the dowah, the net, and the like.

D- Detachment, divorce, exoneration, and separation between spouses for all their legal reasons.

2- The court will decide whether the deceased has a domicile in his district, and will decide on the domicile of the deceased, which will be responsible

for preparing the proofs of inheritance, wills, and liquidation of the estate. If the deceased had no domicile, the jurisdiction will be for the court in whose

district one of the notables of the estate is located.

3- Local jurisdiction in the following matters of jurisdiction over money is determined as follows:

A - In the articles of guardianship in the domicile of the guardian or the minor, and in the articles of guardianship in the last domicile of the deceased or the minor.

B- In matters of quarantine and judicial assistance in the home country of the person sought to be quarantined or judicially assisted.

C- In matters of absence, in the last domicile of the absent person.

If any of these people does not have a domicile in Egypt, jurisdiction falls to the court in whose jurisdiction the applicant's domicile is located or in

whose jurisdiction there is money for the person whose protection is requested.

D- If the domicile of a minor, a person under interdiction, or a judicial assistant changes, the court may, through a written notice, request the

families of the young men or the Public Prosecution to refer the case to the court within whose jurisdiction the new domicile is located.

The court that ordered the removal or cessation of guardianship shall have jurisdiction to appoint a successor to the guardian - whether a guardian or a

child - unless it deems it in the interest to refer the matter to the court within whose jurisdiction the minor's domicile is located.

4 - In the beginning of the endowment division of the endowment, the specification of the affairs of the endowment, its conditions, entitlement to it, and

the dispositions contained therein shall be decided by the court in whose jurisdiction the notables or the most valuable person is located, if they are

worshippers, or the court in whose jurisdiction the domicile of the administrator of the endowment or the defendant is located.

Chapter Three

Filing and reviewing a lawsuit costs \$4

Chapter One

In matters of guardianship over oneself

Procedures for filing a lawsuit

Article 16

The lawsuit is filed in the cases of the state, in the same manner, in the usual manner, which is based on the law of civil or commercial proceedings.

Matrimonial claims

Article 17

Claims arising from the marriage contract shall not be accepted if the wife's age is less than sixteen Gregorian years or the husband's age is less than eighteen Gregorian years at the time of filing the lawsuit.

The lawsuits arising from the marriage contract shall not be accepted at the time of denunciation - in the event that follows the first of

August 1131 AH - since the marriage must be established by a formal bond, and accordingly the claim of demand or annulment shall be

accepted on the basis of the circumstances only if the marriage is confirmed by any writing.

A lawsuit for divorce between spouses that defies sect and religion will not be accepted unless its law allows it." Added to the law.

11 of 2111"

Procedures for appointing and working referees

Article 18

The court increases the claims of guardianship over oneself by offering reconciliation to Al-Khusud, and it is considered the basis of the defection of Ibn Hadbour.

The reconciliation session - even though he was aware of it - without an acceptable excuse rejecting it.

In the lawsuits of drummers or requests, no one will judge Bhamba except a slave, if the court makes an effort to try to reconcile the

spouses and is unable to do so. If the spouses have a child, the court shall, at the crossroads of the reconciliation, separate two

daughters on each other and separate them for a period of no less than thirty days and no more than sixty

Article 11

In the lawsuits in which the law requires the court to appoint a judge, the court will order the court to order the death of the judge of

Ahlabbah - Qabdur Al-Imkban - in the next court case, the court will appoint a judge on his behalf.

The two arbitrators must appear before the court at the next session for their appointment in order to make their case in full. If they

disagree about which of them is present, the court shall hear its statements or the statements of the two present after taking the oath.

The court may take the conclusions of the two rulings, the statements of either of them, or any other evidence it deduces from the case.

The bastard

Article 21

The spouses have the right to agree between themselves on divorce. If they agree on a child and the wife files her lawsuit by requesting

it and redeems herself and divorces her husband by giving up all of her legal financial rights and returns to him the ransom he gave

her, the court will rule by divorcing her from him.

The court shall not rule on the divorce except in the case of an attempt to reconcile the marriage between the spouses, and it shall rule

on the possibility of reconciliation efforts between the spouses, within a period not exceeding three months and within the period

specified in the second paragraph of Article 18 and the first and second paragraphs of Article 11 of this law, and after the wife has given

Because of it her patience. Anhbah Oasis She hates life with her husband and that there is no way for marital life to continue between them,

and she fears that her love will not be bound by the father of this hatred, and it is not valid for the exchange of khula to be the loss of

custody of the children, loss of custody, or any love based on a covenant. Khula takes place in all cases, irrevocably. Hatred - in all

cases - cannot be appealed in any way.

Article 21

He does not rely on the need to confirm the marriage of the Prophet, except by Ishbahad and Tawtheb, and he invites them to choose a woman from his family and a woman from her family to die between them. If the spouses are patient and insist on striking the call immediately, or they decide together that the call has occurred, or the husband decides that he has dropped the call, then the drummer must be entrusted to a slave to bear witness to it.

All of the previous provisions apply in the event that the wife requests that she divorce herself if she has previously kept her permission to do so in the marriage document.

The notary must prove what appears, based on the required documents, on the dates and records of the documents in the form specified for that purpose. The drummer's proof of the love of any of the two couples shall not be taken into account unless he has attended the documentation procedures himself or by someone acting on his behalf, or from the date of his notification under an official

Article 22

With the number of violations of the marital relationship, there is proof that the divorced woman should review her with sufficient proof of proof. The claim of impulsiveness is not accepted by her ex-wife unless he informs her of this review in an official paper before the expiry of sixty days from the date on which his divorce was notarized for her, and that is unless she is pregnant or the number of the expiry of her waiting period until it is announced. By

Article 23

If the convict's income is from alimony or something that is not subject to a serious dispute, and there must be a sufficient amount to determine the claim's income, the court must ask the Public Prosecution to conduct the investigation that will enable it to achieve this determination. The Public Prosecution itself will initiate an investigation into these young men. In light of the violation of the accusations of the President of the Republic, President of the Republic, Raqbd 215 of the year 1111, regarding the young men who searched the accounts in the banks, any governmental or non-governmental group is committed to providing the Public Prosecution with whatever information it wishes to provide, in order to determine what is required. Alimony from him.

The information resulting from these investigations may not be used for anything other than the material in which it was conducted.

The Public Prosecution must complete the investigation and send it, accompanied by a brief memorandum to the prosecutor in which it was concluded, no later than thirty days from the date on which the court's request reaches it.

Article 24

The applicant for a certificate of death, inheritance, or obligatory will must submit a request to the competent court, accompanied by an official paper proving the death, otherwise the request will be inadmissible.

The application must include two boxes stating the domicile of the deceased, the names of the heirs and descendants of his son, male and female children, and his domicile, if any. The applicant must fill in the letter in the courtroom at the specified date to examine the application. The judge has the right to request the testimony of his entrusted person and may add administrative investigations to it as he deems appropriate. If The husband of the heir or the wife of the husband and wife became obsolete, and the judge saw that the abrogation was necessary, so he had to submit the request to the court of first instance that had jurisdiction over it.

Article 25

The testimony issued by the judge in accordance with the provisions of the previous article shall be evidence regarding death, inheritance, and due guardianship unless a judgment is issued to the contrary.

Chapter Two:

Issues of guardianship over money

Inventory procedures to protect the estate and funds of the absent person

Multiple and ineligible latent pregnancy

Article 26

The Public Prosecution is responsible for taking care of Misbah Abdimi Al-Ahilibah, its occupants, and the absentees, seizing custody of the Ambuwalahed estates, and supervising their management in accordance with the provisions of this law.

It may designate - whatever measures it deems necessary - one of the judicial police officers.

It may also have the right to appoint assistants to be attached to it, such as Qabar Yasabdarah and Zaybar al-Abdul. The appointed officers are considered among the judicial police officers in relation to the work entrusted to him during the performance of his job.

The Public Prosecution may estimate a temporary alimony from the funds of those entitled to alimony until it is determined to estimate it.

Article 27

Relatives who reside with the deceased in a single household or the eldest adult among the heirs must inform the Public Prosecution Office of the case of an absent person or of a new or missing family member or of your child's family, or of the guardian, custodian, registrant, or representative of the absent person within three days from the date of the death.

Relatives must notify the Public Prosecution Office within the same period of the absence of family or absence of a loved one of the family member if they are a resident or cohabitant.

Article 28

Treating physicians, hospital administrators, and hospital administrators, as appropriate, must inform the Public Prosecution Office of cases of loss of capacity resulting from a mental condition as soon as this is proven.

Those responsible for the administrative authorities must notify the Public Prosecution Office when it comes to informing him of his work discipline as a result of the cases of loss of capacity referred to in the previous paragraph.

Article 21

The guardian of the late pregnancy must inform the Public Prosecution of the expiration of the pregnancy or its separation, whether dead or alive.

Article 31

Violating the provisions of Articles 21, 28, and 27 of this law shall be punished by a fine of no less than one-fifth of a person's side and no more than one hundred pounds. If the number of notifications was made with the intention of harming the number of applicants or those who are missing, or those who are absent or absent from among those concerned, the penalty shall be imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year. A fine of not less than one hundred pounds exceeding one thousand pounds, or one of these two

Article 31

Anyone who conceals, with the intention of causing harm, property belonging to someone who has incapacity, lacks legal capacity, or is absent, shall be punished with imprisonment.

Article 32

The Public Prosecution shall record requests for interdiction and judicial assistance, the continuation of guardianship or guardianship, the plundering or endowment of guardianship or a slave, the granting of permission to a minor or a veiled person, or a slave being abandoned, proof of absence, and a slave being subject to a loss.

The agent on behalf of the absent person and the source of the requested person shall confiscate his or her loss and prevent him from exercising or restricting

his freedom in him, and so he wishes to register the request in a special register.

The entry in the register leads to the beginning of the registration, and its provenance grows from the dates of its implementation, as a result of the fulfillment

of the request. The Public Prosecution must cancel the registration if a final ruling rejects the application.

The Minister of Justice issued a resolution procedures for listing and delisting .

Article 33

The General Public Prosecution Office shall, upon receipt of the report submitted to it and under this law, obtain the necessary documents to preserve the

rights of the resident child, the slave of the family, or the deficiency thereof, or the absent person, and to record the amount of fixed or movable property or

rights and obligations that may be acquired in a report signed by the concerned parties.

The Public Prosecution Office may take the necessary temporary or precautionary measures to preserve the packaging of this ampoule and order the placing

of a seal on it. It may, based on an order issued by the judge of temporary matters, transport the cash, financial bills, documents, jewellery, and other things

of concern to the treasury of a bank or to a safe place.

The Public Prosecution Office - specifically - has the right to give permission to the town clerk, the town executor, or its director, if the clerk or any authorized

person informs the person responsible for carrying out the funeral procession of the deceased and informing him that he is obligated to take care of and

manage the business for which there is a fear that it will run out of time.

The Public Prosecution has the right to reverse any decision it took in application of the provisions of this article.

Article 34

The Public Prosecution Office may issue an order for a public prosecutor with a reasoned permit from the District Judge to enter the premises and premises

to take the precautionary measures stipulated in this law. She may assign for this purpose a reasoned order specifying the residence or place of one of the

judicial police officers.

Article 35

It is only necessary to follow the measures imposed on him in the previous two articles, if the amount of the person whose protection is sought exceeds three

thousand pounds, and may be multiplied by this number, and in this case the Public Prosecution will charge the person who is responsible for his affairs

unless the Public Prosecution sees that the procedures referred to are followed for the controls and conditions stipulated in these two articles.

Article 36

The request is submitted to the competent court by the Public Prosecution or concerned parties.

In the final case, the submitted application must include the information required by the Pleadings Law in the claim statement and must include the documents requested for it. The court must refer it to the Public Prosecution Office to express its observations on it in writing within a period it specifies for that.

The Public Prosecution shall lead - with regard to issuing an order to set a session before the court to consider the request, accompanied by what it has conducted through investigations and what it has concluded in its opinion, and a statement that must be brought before it by the families of the young men at the hearing. The court may designate the Public Prosecution to undertake any of the investigation procedures that it orders. with it.

Article 37

The court and the Public Prosecution may invite whomever it deems useful to hear his statements in every trial investigation. If he fails to appear at the specified session or refrains from giving his statement without legal justification - the defendant will be charged a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds - and if he does appear, the court and the Public Prosecution may order his summons. .

The court may dismiss all or part of the convict if he presents an acceptable excuse.

Article 38

If the Public Prosecution Office deems that a request for the imposition of interdiction, guardianship, plundered bondage, cessation, or proof of absence necessitates the taking of measures to remove any loss of love or money, it shall refer the matter to the court to authorize taking whatever precautionary measures it deems appropriate or to order the prevention of the loss of love or money against him. Requesting the management of all or some of the funds, restricting his authority to manage them, or appointing a designated manager to manage those funds.

Article 31

The Public Prosecution must submit to the court a reasoned memorandum of whom it nominates for the prosecution, whether Ibn Abdid Al-Ahliba or the one lacking it, or on behalf of the absent person, or whomever it nominates as a judicial assistant, within a maximum of eight days from the date

of its notification of the reason for his appointment.

The court appoints the representative or judicial assistant after taking the opinion of the concerned parties.

Article 41

The Public Prosecution shall ban the guardian, slave, or representative of the absent person, the judicial attendant, or the supervising supervisor by the decision issued for his appointment if it is issued in his absence. Whoever refuses the appointment must inform the Public Prosecution in writing of his refusal within eight days from the date of his learning of the decision, otherwise he shall be held liable to the person assigned to him from the date of the slave. In the event of dissolution, the court shall appoint a replacement for him quickly.

Article 41

The Public Prosecution Office in Abd Subdour Qabbar will lead the court by appointing the two prosecutors, and by impeaching Ambola Abdid Al-Ahilibah or the one who lacks it or On behalf of the absent person, in a report prepared in two copies.

The inventory shall be followed by the rulings and decisions issued by a decision of the Minister of Justice, and all concerned parties and the minor who has reached fifteen Gregorian years shall be summoned to attend the case if the Public Prosecution deems it necessary for his presence.

The Public Prosecution Office may seek the assistance of the most expert in inventorying and valuing the ampoule, estimating the debts, and issuing the ampoule upon completion of the inventory to the representative appointed by the court.

Article 42

The Public Prosecution shall submit the court case to the court to confirm the evidence contained therein.

Article 43

When the Public Prosecution presents the inventory report to the court for review, it must accompany it with a brief on the following issues, as the case may be:

Continuing the common ownership or looted business and exploiting commercial and industrial businesses or professional offices or liquidating them and the means of repaying debts and the decisions implementing that.

Determining the permanent maintenance required for the minor or the person under interdiction.

Take the necessary care for the management of the ampoules and its employees. The muhkamba is covered with sabdi, alabi, and the jabard preparation

And to decide the aforementioned issues quickly.

Article 44

The court may, at its own discretion, reverse any decision it issued in the matters set forth in the previous or subsequent genocide. The court's reversal of the justification for the reason for any precautionary measure, if it discovers a reason for that, does not affect the rights of third parties in good faith arising from an agreement.

Article 45

If the court appoints a liquidator for the estate before transferring, the liquidator shall handle the liquidation of the entire estate and draw up a detailed report regarding its liquidation and liquidation, signed by the representative, the general prosecutor, the appointed representative, and any of the adult heirs present.

If the liquidator appoints Abd al-Tasabdi, a servant of the general prosecutor, the representative shall be represented by Ibn Abdid al-Ahliba, or the one who lacks it, or the absent person, by handing over the latter's share in the estate to the liquidator in a report signed by him, the liquidator, the members of the general prosecutor, and whoever is present among the adult heirs. This must be done by the liquidator by retaining the funds whether he is in possession of them or his relatives. The representative shall appear on both copies of the inventory report and shall be signed by the above-men-

After the end of the liquidation, what passes from the estate shall be transferred to the representative son, Ibn Abdid al-Ahliba, the one who lacks it, or the son of the absent person, taking into account the procedures stipulated in this law.

Article 46

The representative, the son of Abdid Al-Ahliba, or the one who lacks it, or the son of the absent person, or the supervisor director, must file with the clerk of the court an account for his administration, accompanied by the documents he desires, within the time specified by him.

If the time period has passed and a child submits the account, the court may impose upon him a fine not exceeding five hundred pounds, if he does so repeatedly without prejudice to the other penalties stipulated by law.

· If the representative settles the account and expresses an excuse for the delay, the court may relieve him of the fine or part of it^a

The court must order a court to deposit the sums whose proof is not disputed by the person to whom the account is held, as well as his liability, without this being considered an approval of the account.

The court shall decide on the validity of the account submitted to it, and it must include the final judgment issued by the court.

In the case of the accountant's accountant, he pays the deposit in advance by stating the remaining amount in his account.

We define it.

Article 47

The Public Prosecution may authorize the representative for someone who is incapacitated, incomplete, or absent, to disburse from the outstanding funds to the Habrala building without returning to the court, in such a way that it does not exceed an amount of the sum of his

pocket, which may be increased to three thousand pounds by a decision of the competent public defender, and that is once even

Article 48

The request to recover guardianship to lift the quarantine, judicial assistance, guardianship or guardianship, or return of permission to the minor or the veiled person shall not be accepted except with the help of the expiration of the case based on the dates of the final judge who is

able to reject the request.

Article 41

Young people's families must have records of documents, notebooks, records, and written records on previous records. Likewise, young people must have copies of records, and documents issued to anyone with a patient record or testimonies with the contents of what has been proven therein, with the permission of the court or the Public Prosecution.

Article 51

The expenses of inventorying the funds, filing the seal, inventory, and administration shall have a privilege in the rank of judicial expenses.

Article 51

The court may order that all or some of the deposits be added to the public treasury.

Chapter Four

Decisions, rulings and appeals are \$5

First: Issuing decisions

Article 52

Decisions issued in matters of guardianship over property shall be subject to the rules relating to legal entities.

Article 53

The court must submit to the court the reasons for the final rulings that are pending, in the articles of interdiction, judicial assistance, guardianship, absence, account, permission to act, and the removal of a guardian, and the rulings that are just in accordance with the provisions of Article 38 of this code, and also in the eight days of the court, based on the dates of the court therein, if they are

issued from the ruling of a partial court, and fifteen One day if it was issued by

Other than these decisions issued in matters of guardianship over the funds, the court may give reasons for these decisions or suffice with signing the minutes of the session containing the contents.

Article 54

The decisions issued by the court of first instance shall be enforceable, even if they are subject to appeal, as those issued in the following matters:

the account

· Termination of legal aid

Lift the stone wa

State response.

Restoring permission to the minor or interdicted person to act or manage.

Proof of majority after the decision to continue guardianship or guardianship.

Permission to act for the representative if he is incapacitated, lacking in capacity, or absent.

The court before which the appeal is being heard may order a stay of execution until the appeal is decided.

Second: Appealing judgments and decisions

Article 56

The methods for appealing judgments and decisions set forth in this law are appeal, cassation, and appeal, and the following are followed - in cases where a special judgment is mentioned in the following articles - the rules and obligations stipulated in the Code of Civil and Commercial Procedures.

Article 57

They are submitted to the Public Prosecution Office, in the case of appeals, in the lawsuits that the law does not require, or whose intervention therein is required, and in which cases are filed in the Civil and Commercial Litigation Code.

Article 58

The Court of Appeal shall consider the case in the same state as it existed prior to the issuance of the appealed court for the reason for which the appeal was filed only.

However, while the original requests remain as they are, it is permissible to change their reasons or add to them, and it is also permissible to make new requests on the condition that they are complementary to the original requests, or result from them, or are inextricably linked to them.

In both cases, the Court of Appeal shall grant an appropriate period of time to respond to the new reasons or requests.

Article 51

An appeal against the peremptory judgment issued in accordance with the provisions of Article 11 of this law shall result in the submission of this clause to the court of appeals, and until this court issues its final judgment, it may issue a subsequent judgment or an enforceable amendment regarding the property or an alimony determination or modification of the final judgment. The contested offense shall be judged either by increase or by decrease.

Article 61

He is the servant of the violation of the rights of the unseen, according to the Naybah. He worships the appeal of the arbitrator or arrogant arbitrator in any of the articles of guardianship over money, an appeal of news materials that must cause their resumption and which are linked to the arrogant or arrogant being appealed in such a way that it is impossible to decide the appeal without re-decision.

Article 61

The appeal period is sixty days for those who have no domicile in Egypt, without adding a distance period.

Article 62

The court has the right to appeal by cassation in judgments issued by the Courts of Appeal. It is also possible to appeal by cassation in the case of the prior rulings, such as the cases of incarceration, alibi, the cause of judicial removal, the removal of the guardian, the taking away of guardianship, stopping it, limiting it, or returning it, and the continuation of the guardianship or guardianship, and accounting.

Article 63

Judgments issued by the annulment of a marriage contract, its annulment, its invalidation, or its invalidation shall not be enforced except after the expiry of the deadlines for appealing them through cassation. If they are appealed within the legal period, their execution period shall continue until the appeal is decided. The president of the court or his representative must set a session to consider the appeal directly at the courthouse, not more than sixty days from the date on which the filing of the appeal was deposited with the court clerks office or when it reaches him. The Public Prosecution must submit a memorandum of its opinion within thirty days at most before the session scheduled to examine the appeal. If the court overturns the ruling, it must decide on the matter.

Article 64

It is not permissible to seek reconsideration of matters of guardianship over property except in the final decisions issued in the following articles:

Stone signed judicial assistance or report or prove alibi.

Install the chosen guardian or agent for the absent.

Isolating the guardian, registry, and agent or limiting his
authority. Taking away, stopping, or limiting guardianship.

Continued guardianship or guardianship over the minor.

Account adjudication.

Chapter Five:

Implementing judgments and decisions, \$6

Article 65

The parties and corporations who take the initiative to cause an unpaid bill of exchange, a mortgage, alimony, taxes, or tax payments, and whatever their ruling is, shall be enforceable by force of law and without bail.

Article 66

Judgments and decisions issued against a minor may be implemented, preserved, and forcibly extradited.

In implementing the rulings issued in this regard, what is stipulated in the law shall be followed in terms of compulsions. In all cases, care must be taken to ensure that the enforcement procedures and entry into homes are in accordance with what the enforcement judge orders. And it may return whenever necessary spectrum.

Rarity places

Article 76

The writ shall be executed by the minor in one of the places specified by Qabar Bin and Zibar al-Abdul in Abd Muqababah and Zibar for Social Affairs, unless the custodian and the person in whose favor the writ was issued has executed the writ in another place. In all cases, it is required that there be something in the place that will satisfy the child's soul.

Article 68

The clerk of the court that issued the ruling or decision must place the executive formula on it if it is enforceable.

Judgment enforcement agency

Article 61

Implementation must be carried out by the office of the court clerks or the administration office, and the servant shall be in charge of the procedures for implementing the offices and decisions issued to hand over the minor, annex him, his wife, or his residence, and whoever is entrusted with that.

The prosecution's decision regarding custody

Article 71

The Public Prosecution may, whenever it is presented with a dispute regarding the custody of a minor of relative's custody age, or requests prospective custody of a child to whom the child is to be returned, thus taking the initiative to force the appropriate investigation by reason of handing over the minor to whomever has an interest in her with her.

Alimony disbursement procedure Family insurance system

Article 71

A family insurance system shall be established. Among its objectives shall be to ensure the implementation of the rulings issued to provide for a wife or divorced woman. Or children or relatives, its implementation will be supervised by Nasser Social Bank.

Its procedures and financing framework are decided by the Minister of Justice after the approval of the Minister of Insurance. It shall be issued according to the rules of this system

Article 72

The social worker, Nasser Bank, must pay the expenses and wages and the like imposed on the wife, the divorced woman, the children, or the parents, in accordance with what is issued by a decision of the Minister of Justice after the approval of the Minister of Insurance.

Article 73

On the ministries, government departments, local administration units, public bodies, units of the public sector, the sector of the public sector, the regions of the private sector, the National Authority for Insurance and Housing of the Armed Forces, professional unions, and other parties, based on a request from the Nasser Social Bank, accompanied by a patient copy of the executive copy of the government and what proves that it has been approved. The announcement must be made regarding the amounts, within the limits of the amounts that the law prohibits from salaries and what is the ruling on them of this is his ~~from~~ among the family members and relatives. The blocking is upon her and according to the extermination 76, the building

The bank's locker immediately upon receipt of the request and without the need for any further action.

Article 74

If the creditor is not one of those who have salaries, wages, or benefits, and in accordance with the provisions thereof, he must deposit the amount awarded to the treasury of the Nasser Social Bank, or any of its branches, or any of its branches, or any of its branches.

His place of residence falls within the jurisdiction of any of them in the first week of every month whenever he leads the bank to notify him of payment.

Article 75

We will be able to pay the social worker compensation for what he has incurred in terms of his duties, such as expenses, duties, what is in its ruling, and all

of what he has incurred in terms of actual expenses he has spent due to the convict's refusal to pay them.

Rules for estimating alimony

Article 76

As an exception, as may be justified by the laws, there is a maximum limit for what is permissible to withhold, as plunder and compensation for the amount

of maintenance, compensation, or whatever it takes, for the wife, the divorced woman, the children, or the parents, within the limits of the following ratios:

25% for a wife or divorced woman, and 41% if there is more than one woman.

25% for parents or whomever.

35% for parents or less.

41% for the wife or divorced woman, one or two children, and the parents, or whichever of them.

51% for the wife or divorced woman, more than two children, and the debtor, or either of them.

In all cases, the percentage for which it is permissible to withhold should not exceed 51%, to be divided among the eligible persons in

proportion to what was determined for each person.

Execution of the alimony

writ Article 76 bis If the

judgment debtor refuses to implement the extortionate writ in the case of claims for expenses and compensation and in accordance with its ruling, the

judgment debtor may submit the matter to the court that issued the writ or in whose jurisdiction the execution is taking place, unless it is proven that the

judgment debtor is capable of performing what he has agreed to. I ordered him to perform it, and if the child complied, I would order his imprisonment for a

period not exceeding thirty days.

So, if the person to whom the freed party performs what he has promised, or if he brings it as a slave that the one who is willing to accept for the sake of the freedman, then he

will be informed that he will go on his way, and all of this is without prejudice to the right of the freed person to implement it in normal ways.

In the circumstances in which this article applies, it is permissible to follow the procedures stipulated in Article 213.

of the Penal Code, unless the recipient has exhausted the procedures referred to in the first paragraph. Then we will win

By physical coercion on a person, and according to the provisions of this law, his person, for the same crime, was punished with imprisonment

in accordance with Article 213 of the Penal Code. The first period of physical coercion was deducted from the period of imprisonment imposed

on him. If he was sentenced to a fine, the execution office reduced it to the amount of five pounds from Kabul Yaboud from Ibad. The physical

oppression that caused it to be imposed on him.

Rank of alimony debt

Article 77

In the event of competition between debtors, the wife or divorced woman shall pay the debtor's debt, so the expense of the children, the expense of the

children, and the expense of the relatives in addition to the other debts

Forms in determining alimony

Article 78

The problem in implementing the alimony provisions referred to in the previous article does not result in stopping the implementation procedures

Penalty for disbursing undue alimony from Nasser Bank

Article 71

Without prejudice to any more severe penalty stipulated by the Penal Code or any other law, anyone who obtains any sums from Nassir Bank

based on the provisions of this law shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of not less than six months, with his knowledge of this. .

And you will be subjected to the punishment of love, and you will not be able to use it with a span of two spans.

The social worker pays sums that are not due to him, knowing this, and obligating him to return them.

A set of ministerial decisions \$7

Decision of the Minister of Justice No. 1186 of 2011

With assistants attached to work in the Personal Status Prosecution

He is given the status of a judicial officer

Minister of Justice :

Laws of litigation in personal property matters

Some wa modes

After reviewing the regulation law

promulgated by Law No. 1 of 2011

Qabbr

Article 1

The agents currently working in the Personal Status Bureaus shall have the status of judicial officers in the tasks assigned to them while performing the duties of their duties, and this is in accordance with the application of Article 26 of the Code of Law, Section 1.

This quality is also proven for everyone appointed to this position. For the year 2111,

Article 2

This decision shall be published in the Egyptian Gazette, and shall be effective from the date of its publication.

Issued on 3/6/2011 by the Minister of Justice

Decision of the Minister of Justice No. 1187 of 2011

Determining the locations of the implementation of writs on the minor's property, the procedures for implementing the writs, and the decisions issued to hand over the minor, annex him, his wife, or his residence, and who is entrusted with that?

Minister of Justice :

Laws of litigation in personal matters matters

After reviewing the law regulating some situations

Promulgated by Law No. 1 of 2011

Qabbr

Article 1

Judgments and decisions issued regarding the delivery, seizure, taxation, or construction of the minor shall be implemented in application of the provisions of Articles 67.

And 61 of Law No. 1 of 2011, taking into account the procedures set forth in the following articles.

Article 2

The executing officers shall be forced to imprison, confiscate, seize, or imprison the child with the knowledge of the competent court officer.

If resistance, abstention, or abstinence occurs in response to the summons and instructions, the case shall be filed with the executive judge

to order the execution, with the assistance of the administration, by coercive force, in addition to the case, and the social worker shall be

released. A memorandum containing his observations was presented to Ora Imp

Article 3

In all cases, it must be taken into account that the enforcement and entry into the premises must begin in accordance with

what the enforcement judge orders, and it is permissible to re-execute the same executive document whenever the situation

requires, as stated in Article 66 of Law 1 of 2011.

Article 4

In the event of a number of custodians or a building in which the small custodian is in favor of the holder of the building in which the

small family starts, the court may search from the premises subject to the tax, in accordance with the land presented to it and in a manner

that is compatible - as much as possible - with the circumstances of the parties to the dispute, taking into account that the premises are

sufficient to satisfy Reassurance in the soul of the child and does not inflict unbearable hardship on the pa

A sports or social club.

One of the youth care centers

One of the maternity and childhood care homes that has one of the public
shoes

Article 5

The duration of the study should not be less than three hours per week between seven in the morning and seven in the evening, and care must be taken as much as possible to do this during official holidays and in a way that does not conflict with the child's attendance schedule in educational institutions.

Article 6

The judgment issued by the minor shall be executed at the place and time indicated in the judgment.

Article 7

Any of the parties to the executive document may seek assistance from the social worker assigned to work in the court department that issued the family writ to prove the other party's refusal to implement it on the dates and places specified in the writ. The social worker shall submit a report to the court regarding this if he files a lawsuit in this regard.

Article 8

The administrative official shall attend sports or social clubs, youth care centers, or childcare and maternity homes in which the family plan is carried out, and upon notification of the request of any member of the executive branch, to record in a written memorandum the presence or number of the presence of the person in charge of implementing the family plan and his small hand.

When the memorandum was drawn up with the news of Ali's request that its contents be confirmed, it must be recorded in the police station or police station to which the place of implementation is located.

Article 1

This decision shall be published in the Egyptian Gazette, and shall be effective from the date of its publication.

Issued on 3/6/2011

Minister of Justice

Counselor/Faro Q Saif Al-Nasr

Decision of the Minister of Justice No. 1188 of 2011

The procedures taken by the Public Prosecution regarding the inventory of the funds of those appointed to protection

Minister of Justice :

Laws of litigation in personal matters matters

After reviewing the law regulating some situations

Promulgated by Law No. 1 of 2011

He decided

Article 1

The patent duties set forth in the following articles are followed in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 1 of 2011.

Article 2

The Public Prosecution shall notify the person in whose absence a court decision was issued appointing him as a child, a slave, an absent servant, a judicial assistant, or a department manager of the previous decision, in person, through a court clerk. If he objects during the period stipulated in Article 41 of Law 1 of 2011 referred to, he must He must follow the provisions of Article 31 of that law.

Article 3

The Public Prosecution shall notify the appointed representative and concerned parties of the date it has set for an inventory of the funds subject to protection. This is done by means of a notice by a bailiff, and the Public Prosecution may invite the minor, if he is five-tenths of a month old, to attend the inventory procedures whenever it deems it necessary for his presence.

Article 4

The Public Prosecution itself, or one of the assistants assigned to it to do so, shall directly undertake the inventory procedures.

Article 5

The procedures being taken against the young men of Jabard Ambula who are assigned to protection are confirmed in a report from Nasbakhtin indicating the date and place of the opening of the report and the person who is in charge of it, and proving the invitation of the young men and representatives appointed to attend the inventory procedures, and proving the presence of those who attended the meeting and their statements, if they wished, regarding the admissible testimony, including what begins Jabard bin

And rights and debts.

Article 6

The case of the seal that the Public Prosecution ordered to be placed on the ambulatory holder in implementation of the genocide No. 33 of Al-Qabanoun 1 of the

year 2011 Al-Mishbar is confirmed, and Abd Al-Taqabd from the defendant begins to remove it and seeks medical attention regarding the reason for his

entrapment from the ampula on the ground

Article 7

The inventory of all property and movables shall be carried out with an explanation of their description and an estimate of their value. The Public Prosecution

may seek the assistance of experienced specialists in this regard. In this case, the record and the work of whoever led this assessment shall be recorded. If it

is not possible to seek the assistance of experienced persons at the time of the inventory, the Public Prosecution may reserve a reservation as much as it can.

The value of the ampoule or appoint a guard over it, if necessary, until it is presented to an expert to estimate its value.

Provided that descriptions of what is subject to reservation shall be recorded in the record.

Article 8

If among the property subject to protection are precious metals, stones, or jewelry, their type, weight, and caliber must be stated with the knowledge of

experts. If this is not possible at the time of inventory, follow the provisions of the previous article.

Article 1

A memorandum from the expert shall be submitted to the inventory report, which includes - according to the conditions - the type, description, weights and

dimensions of the items and funds entrusted to him and the value of each of them. The content of what the memorandum included is recorded in the report.

Article 11

It is necessary to prove the existing liquid money, indicating its type and amount.

Article 11

The records and bonds that exist are recorded, their papers are laid out, and each of them is notified by the commander of the inventory.

Article 12

The condition of the commercial books and records shall be verified, their pages shall be sealed, and the boxes shall be marked as necessary, with a prior

labeling during the inventory of the funds, and the two blanks shall be filled in by placing written marks.

Article 13

The Public Prosecution may seek the assistance of an accounting expert to scrutinize the books, commercial records, and bonds to collect the amount of money, rights, and financial obligations that are concerned with protection.

Article 14

The condition of closed safes, if any, shall be verified, and after they are opened, an inventory of the money, documents, etc. in them shall be made.

Article 15

If it becomes clear during the inventory that there is an unopened girl, her condition and contents shall be proven in the register by notifying them from the commander of the inventory work, and the matter regarding her shall be presented to the competent court.

Article 16

If it is found during the process of filing, a stamped woman, a young woman or a young woman has a seal, starting with what must be written on the back of it, including a letter or letter, and a signature on the envelope that contains it from the commander of the inventory works and the attendant from the families of the registered young men and women, specifying the date on which the envelope is to be opened with the knowledge of the Public Prosecution for Unsealing the Bags, and proving that she has obtained what must be done. Bahba from Aura and others, and orders its submission to the

Article 17

If it appears to the Public Prosecution, from the appearance of what is written on the sealed ink containers, that they are the property of someone other than the youth's family, it must summon him, then it will be necessary to summon him in order to be able to seize the ink, and the Public Prosecution will be responsible for opening them if a child attends the summons. The person must submit his request. If a dispute arises in this regard, his matter must be referred to the competent court.

Article 18

A statement of what caused it to be transferred to a bank or to any reported warehouse shall be recorded in the inventory report, including ampoules, liquid materials, dyes, and dyes in accordance with the second chapter of the 33rd chapter of the 33rd branch of the Qubanoon 1 for the year 2011. Referred to, the inventory and restriction of these funds, documents, etc. shall take into account the advanced rules.

Article 11

In the event of a dispute involving containers, i.e. containers or objects whose inventory appears to be exhausted, the case must be brought before the competent court, after taking appropriate precautionary or temporary measures.

Article 21

If it is not possible to carry out the procedures of the executioner when he wishes to open the court, proof of what has been started from the compulsory documents in this case and other work must be completed, and the report must then be determined and signed by the appointed representative and the families of the young men and tribes present to complete the inventory work, and after signing a covenant, notify him of the date

Article 21

The ambulatory documents shall be handed over to the registered representatives, and the families of the young men and tribes shall sign the ambulatory works and the registered representatives on the record boxes, and the appointed representatives shall carry the ambulatory records that were received based on the dates of their signature, and the Public Prosecution shall submit the inventory report to the court to challenge it in the boxes indicated in Extermination 42 of the Qabanu

For the year 2111 referred to.

Article 22

In the case of a liquidator of the estate, before the appointment of the representative in charge of guardianship and the General Prosecutor's Office exercising the enforcement of damages, the provisions of the first paragraph of Article 45 of Law 1 of 2011 shall be followed in these procedures.

Article 23

This decision shall be published in the Egyptian Gazette, and shall be effective from the date of its publication.

Issued on 3/6/2011

Minister of Justice

Advisor/Faro Saif Al-Nasr

Decision of the Minister of Justice No. 1181 of 2011

Procedures for the work of social statisticians attached to primary schools

With wa rules

Minister of Justice :

Laws of litigation in personal matters matters

After reviewing the law regulating some situations

Promulgated by Law No. 1 of 2011

Based on the approval of the Minister of Insurance and Social Affairs.

Qbbbr

Article 1

An office for social workers shall be established at the headquarters of each court, subject to the direct supervision of its president.

The president of the court of first instance may establish subsidiary offices in the cemetery of the district court, and the supervision of their work

is entrusted to the judge of the district court.

Article 2

A special register shall be prepared for each court, at whose headquarters an office for social workers has been established, to record the mission

assigned to it by the court. The mission shall be recorded in the register with a serial number with each judicial record. The register's data shall

include the following:

The filing of the case, the names of the plaintiffs and the defendant and their place of residence, the date of the court filing, a summary of the

content of the decision, the name of the assigned social worker, the date of submission of the commission and his signature on the receipt, the

dates of the report's creation and the number of its papers submitted

Article 3

The President of the Court of First Instance or whoever is entrusted by one of its judges may review the register in the register indicated in the

previous paragraph on a monthly basis to determine the status of employees in the social statistics office, and to establish the necessary rules to

control its work.

The President of the Court of First Instance - when necessary - may submit a reasoned memorandum to the Minister of Justice proposing the removal of

Assad from Ben, confirming the number of his eligibility to perform the work as a social statistician.

Article 4

He is known as the servant of the father, Kabul, in the building of the city of Asabmarhad, accompanied by the servants of Qabbar and Zibbar, in

the name of the servant of social statisticians, to work as social statisticians in the primary school districts indicated next to each institute.

Article 5

The court assigns the mission to the social worker according to his role in the arrangement contained in the special list, and the

court may entrust the mission to a specific social worker without adhering to this arrangement if it deems it necessary for reasons it deems appropriate.

Article 6

An office of social statisticians must be present in the office referred to in Article 1 of this decision during the days specified by the

President of the Court of First Instance, and especially during the days during which personal status cases and subsequent days are

being considered, to receive the special notifications ordered by the court. They must be present at a graveyard. Partial schedules

can be done on your iPad to notify errands or create reports, as the case may be.

Article 7

The social worker assigned to the court must prove his proof of the case file, and the social worker shall sign the record shown in

the second article herein, indicating his review of the case file and the date thereof.

Article 8

The social worker must take the initiative to undertake the mission assigned to him immediately after he signs the register indicated

in the second paragraph of this decision, and he must submit his report thereon no later than ten days.

Article 1

The social worker must record in his report all the measures he took in connection with the investigation, a summary of the case or

issue presented to him, and all that was revealed to him through the research, especially including the following matters:

The filing of the lawsuit, the names of the parties to the dispute, the tax office's entry in the register, and the date on which it was received.

The social status of the parties to the dispute, the nationality of the leader, the religion of the leader, and the work of each leader.

The economic condition of the parties to the dispute.

The cultural and scientific level of the opposing parties

Research the case in terms of the place of residence, its description, standard of living, and surrounding environment.

Research the cultural and scientific level of the children of the parties to the conflict, the educational institutions attached to them, the academic grade and the level of achievement, by referring to specialists in them and through direct conversation without directing correspondence in this regard.

If the children are engaged in work, it must be proven that the source and nature of this work are determined, and whether their health and mental health problems have developed, in principle, and the nature of the work or not.

The most important person in the family is suffering from a chronic illness or a physical or mental disorder, and the specialist must confirm this in his report and determine whether or not he is receiving treatment.

The expert must ensure that his approximation is adequate enough to allow the court to enter the actual location of the lives of the Khasbooma chieftain and his sons, and to include that with the suspicious documents as much as possible, including the photographic representation of the dwelling - in Abd al-Hasboul, with the permission of the residents therein - and the area in which he resides, and sufficient to include It reflects the actual reality.

Article 11

The report shall be prepared in two identical copies. All papers shall be signed by the social worker, and the date of completion of the mission and the date of the report shall be recorded therein, taking into account the following:

A percentage of the filing of the report shall be submitted to the court with the knowledge of the expert on the matter, and the registered case shall be registered in the case of the lawsuit issued by the court in Article 2 of this decision, indicating that he has filed the report, including the evidence of that filing and the number of pages of the report filed by him.

He shall confirm the report copy deposited on the information copy box by signing all of its papers and return it to the social worker for deposit in the office register indicated in Article One.

The chief clerk of the Personal Status Court responsible for registration in the register set forth in Article Three of this decision shall take a copy of the report and keep it in the office and include it in a serial register for return.

when necessary.

Article 11

The Minister of Justice may assign social workers to work in the primary school departments in Abd Muwaqba and Zibir, Insurance and Social Affairs, and may appoint a social worker to work in the special offices of Kabul Court, after

notifying his employer of this, and to transfer any worker to work in other elementary school departments for the benefit of

Article 12

This decision shall be published in the Egyptian Gazette, and shall be effective from the date of its publication.

Issued on 3/6/2011

Minister of Justice

Advisor/Faro Saif Al-Nasr

Decision of the Minister of Justice No. 1111 of 2011

Procedures for registration and deletion in the register for financial guardianship matters

Minister of Justice :

Laws of litigation in personal matters matters

After reviewing the law regulating some situations

Promulgated by Law No. 1 of 2011

Grave

Article 1

A registry shall be established in each public prosecution office to record requests related to matters of guardianship, guardianship, interdiction, alibi, and judicial assistance, in implementation of the provisions of Article 32 of Law No. 1 of 2011, and the procedures stipulated in this decision shall be followed regarding registration and deletion in this registry.

Article 2

Registration in the register referred to in the previous article shall be as follows:

First: Requests are registered in a serial order that begins at the beginning of each judicial return and ends at its end. Applications for the 2111 return must be registered from 3/15/2111 to 1/31/2111.

Second: Each party is registered on a separate page, according to what is indicated in the form attached to the decision, and the pages of the record are registered in the office of the prosecution.

Third: Proof of registration of the application shall be made immediately upon submission by the head of the Personal Status Registry or his representative, and the registration shall be approved by the head of the college prosecution no later than the day following the date of registration.

Fourth: Proof of the dates of registration, his or her family, the requester's family, and his domicile begins with verification of his identity, proof of his identity with respect to the person against whom the request is made, and a statement of his power of attorney, which authorizes him to submit the request. The power of attorney's data shall be recorded in the register, and the power of attorney shall be filed in the application file if the power of attorney is private or is not subject to a search warrant. If so, in all cases the applicant must sign alongside these data in the place designated for that authorization in general.

In the register.

Fifth: Statement of Asad against whom the request is made, his age, domicile, religion, and nationality.

Sixth: A summary of the subject of the request shall be recorded in the place designated for that purpose in the record.

Seventh: The nature of the decisions issued by the Public Prosecution and what it has taken regarding any of the following acquittals shall be proven. With a statement of Asad and the description of its leader, the date of its adoption, and his signature corresponding to that:

Procedures for identifying the funds and rights of those concerned with protection.

Procedures for placing and removing the stamp.

The bank's official supervisor, Al-Bouqi Al-Sabhad, issued a license to the General Prosecution, so we accepted the ampoule, financial bills, documents, jewellery, and other things that might be of concern to a bank vault or to a safe place.

A statement of the entity with which these items were deposited, the date of their deposit, and the deposit date.

Any other decisions ordered by the Public Prosecution.

Eighth: The date and position of the late leader shall be confirmed by two descriptions of the representative, Ibn al-Ma'nabi, under protection, his name and domicile, and the date of his notification of the decision to appoint him if it was issued in his absence. The date of his objection, and the date of the issuance of the leader, shall

be confirmed by two other comments in his place, and the previous procedures shall be followed in this regard.

Ninth: The history of the procedures followed by the Public Prosecution regarding the inventory of the funds concerned with protection is proven by Abd Ta'ibin, his representative, the person in charge of the inventory, and Asad, the member of the prosecution, Al-Badhi, and Qabi Alabi Muhaddhar Al-Jabard. All decisions related

to the assignment of experts to restrict funds and debts have also been proven.

Tenth: The date on which the inventory is delivered to the appointed representative shall be recorded, after recording his name, domicile, and signature on a box

stating that in the designated place in the register.

Habadi Ashbar : The dates of appointment of the two liquidators of the estate, Raqbad al-Badawi and al-Sabad are recorded, including the date of his appointment, the liquidator's name, his domicile, the date of his receipt of the estate's funds, and the date of completion of the liquidation work.

Twelfth: All other decisions issued by the court regarding the management of the funds of the person under protection shall be confirmed.

Thirteenth : All decisions issued by the Court of Thabbani Dergba in the Khasbous Mbawad Waliba Court confirm the date of their issuance.

Raba' Ashabar: The annals of the sacred grave are confirmed by the deletion of the order, and they appear in the syllabus with the phrase (the record is deletion), and

the annexation of the article in which that decision was issued.

Khamis Ashabar : It is not permissible to alter the record, scratch it, insert it in it, or change it, and when the statement is proven in the wrong way, the proof of the correct statement begins with the next one and the hyena of the boxes of the wrong statement, and in this case it is necessary to approve the amendment from the

competent chief prosecutor.

Article 3

This decision shall be published in the Egyptian Gazette, and shall be effective from the date of its publication.

Issued on 3/6/2011

Minister of Justice

Counselor/Farouq Saif Al-Nasr

Law No. 11 of 2014 D, Jaga 8

Issuing the Family Court Law

“The Official Gazette - Issue 12, Continued A, 3/18/2014”

Basid of the people

President of the Republic

. We have issued it. The People's Assembly decided the following law

The first article

applies to the provisions of the attached law regarding the establishment of asbara parks, and any construction contract that

contravenes its provisions is prohibited

second subject

The first-class, partial, and primary schools must transfer, on their own initiative, whatever documents they have that have become subject to the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure under the jurisdiction of the Courts of Asbara, and that in the condition they are in and without failure. In the event of the absence of Ahmad Al-Khasboud, the clerk of the books shall be brought to his attention by order of transfer, with his assignment to be present at the time. The case was referred to the court of Asbara, Tebe, to

which the case was referred.

The provisions of the previous paragraph are overshadowed by the claims that require the application of the remaining provisions of the previous paragraph without

Presenting it to the family dispute settlement offices stipulated in the attached law.

The first paragraph does not apply to contested lawsuits or lawsuits that are subject to appeal, and the filing of lawsuits in this lawsuit is subject to the rules regulating the filing of appeals in effect before the implementation of this law.

Article Three

The Court of Cassation, the Courts of Appeal, and the Courts of First Instance continue to examine the appeals submitted before them before the application of the judgments of the judiciary filed with the judiciary and the judgments issued from the judiciary.

Partial, first instance, and appeals courts, depending on the circumstances, in lawsuits that have therefore become
subject to the jurisdiction of the Family Court.

Article Four

The Minister of Justice shall issue the necessary decisions to implement the provisions of the annexed law within
three months of the date of its issuance.

Article Five

This law shall be published in the Official Gazette, and shall be effective as of October 1, 2014

This law shall be issued by the State and shall be implemented as one of its laws.

Issued by the Presidency of the Republic on Muharrad 26, 1425 AH - March 17, 2114 AH

President of the Republic

Law establishing family centers

Article 1

It originates from a circuit of allotment of a tight, partial, tight cable for a sabrah, forming two faults close to the troughs of Mabin and Zibar.

Justice.

In a family court, there are specialized circuits of appeal, specialized circuits of appeal in order to determine the path of appeal to which it is referred, in the conditions that the law permits from the families and families emerging from the family courts.

These appellate chambers shall be held in the jurisdiction of the courts of first instance, and the family courts or their appellate chambers - when necessary - may convene in any place within their jurisdiction or outside this circuit, by decision of the Minister of Abd al-Nabaa Alabi, the president of the court of first instance or the president of the court of appeal, according to Adverbs.

Article 2

The Asbara Court is composed of three judges who hold the rank of Chief Justice of the Court of First Instance. The court is assisted in the cases assigned to it in Article (11) of this law by two experts, one of whom is a social worker and the other is a psychologist, at least one of whom must be a woman.

The Appeals Chamber includes three interrogators at the Court of Appeals, including Ahmad Ali, who holds the rank of chief of the Court of Appeals, and the Chamber may seek the assistance of whomever it deems appropriate among the statisticians. The two experts referred to shall be among those registered in the tables issued by Qabarar, the Minister of Justice, in agreement with the Minister of Social Insurance or the Minister of Health, as the case may be.

Article 3

Family courts are exclusively responsible for examining all personal status matters that are subject to specialization FBI Litigation Law the law, which regulates certain conditions for partial lawsuits in accordance with Personal status matters issued by Law No. 1 of 2011.

The provisions of Article (3) of the same law apply to the filing of lawsuits that are the exclusive jurisdiction of partial lawsuits, and thereof, including the lawsuit of the imprisonment who is with regard to the exemption of expenses lawsuits and the like

subject to the judgment against him from implementing the judgments issued therein, the provisions of Article (3) of t

As an exception to the provisions of the first paragraph, the President of the Family Court has the authority to issue evidence of death and inheritance, and he may refer them to the court when a serious dispute arises regarding them.

Kamal is solely responsible for issuing an order to Aridba regarding the matters charged in Article 1 of the articles issuing Law No. 1 of 2011, in his capacity as a judge for temporary matters.

Article 4

A specialized prosecution office shall be established for family matters, and the general prosecution office shall take over from the family prosecutors and its appellate chambers.

The Public Prosecution Office - in cases and appeals in which the Asbara courts and its appellate chambers specialize in its jurisdiction - undertakes the specializations assigned to the Public Prosecution Office, and its intervention in the matter

There was no hatred at all The lawsuit, appeals, and jubiq. The Family Affairs Prosecution must file a memorandum of opinion in every lawsuit or appeal, and whenever the court requests it to do so.

Article 5

One or more offices for the settlement of economic disputes shall be established within the jurisdiction of each district court, affiliated with the Ministry of Justice and against Abdadak Kafibaq, among the legal, social, and psychological statisticians.

The rules for choosing these rules shall be issued by a decision of the Minister of Justice after consultation with the concerned ministers.

Each office is headed by someone with experience from among the qabanons or from among the chief among the specialists in family

Jabarat affairs, who are registered in a special roster designated for this purpose in the Ministry of Abdal, and he is the head of the family affairs office.

The conditions for registration in this table are determined by a decision of the Minister of Justice.

Article 6

In addition to personal status lawsuits in which conciliation is not required, urgent lawsuits, implementation disputes, and temporary orders, anyone who wishes to file a lawsuit regarding any of the personal status matters that are within the jurisdiction of family courts must submit a request to settle the dispute to the court.

The competent family dispute settlement office.

The office body is in charge of meeting with the parties to the conflict, and Abd Sabmaa Aqboulhad, to provide insight into its various aspects, its effects, and the consequences of continuing with it, and to provide advice and guidance in an attempt to settle it amicably in order to preserve the family entity.

Article 7

It is issued by Zaybar Al-Abdul Qabarraq, which includes the formation of offices for the settlement of international disputes and the establishment of procedures for submitting legal requests to them, registering them, and notifying them, and what you determine based on Business procedures in these offices, and the rules and procedures that are followed accordingly sessions, wa Reconciliation, and other things necessary to lead to settlement.

Resorting to these offices is without failure.

Article 8

The settlement must be completed within fifteen days from the date of submitting the application, and no later than that With this term, except in the case of the Khasboud, if reconciliation is established, the head of the Office for Resolving Family Disputes shall record it in a report signed by the parties to the dispute, and he shall record the minutes of the session in which it is entered, and it shall have the force of executive bonds and shall be enforceable, and the dispute shall end therewith within the limits

of what reconciliation is reached

If efforts result in settling the dispute and agree on all or some of its elements, the student insisted Wa

I must complete the investigation into it, draw up a record of what appears to be looted, and sign it with the parties to the conflict, or those present, and include the reports of the statisticians, a report from the head of the office, and send all the reports.

The clerk of the competent family court to whom the lawsuit should be filed, and that is why he missed seven days from the date of the request of any of the parties to the dispute, in order to investigate the judicial procedures, in what the parties to the dispute can agree on.

Article 1

The lawsuit filed initially with the family courts regarding disputes within its jurisdiction shall not be accepted in matters in which reconciliation is permissible in accordance with Article 6 without submitting a request for settlement between its parties in accordance with the law.

According to Article 8

The court may order that the case be referred to the competent office to undertake the task of settlement and settlement of disputes

This law depends on the number of cases accepted by the judiciary.

Article 11

The hearings of the judicial and appeals courts shall be held in places separate from the places where the sessions of the other courts shall be held, and shall be provided with additional means appropriate to the nature

of the disputes and their parties and what may be required of the attendance of the minors in those hearings to hear their statements

The court shall be guided in its rulings and decisions by what is required by the interests of the child.

Article 11

The presence of the two experts stipulated in Article 2 of this law shall be in the court cases of the family and Jubaiq in the court of Da'bawi, the drum, the demand, the separation of the body, the fisbakh, the legalization of marriage, the custody of the child, the residence of his guardianship, his protection, his offspring, his attachment, and acceptance of him, and

likewise in the court of Da'bawi of lineage and of

The court may consider anything other than that among personal status matters if it deems it necessary.

. So

Each of them must submit to the court a report on the scope of the case.

Article 12

You are heading to the court of the Asbara Al-Mukhtasibah court, where you will be transferred to the first court to which you will be transferred to the court of the beloved couple.

We specialize in Mahalibaq, and no other, in dealing with all lawsuits that may be brought against you, from Ayhamba, or

You are subject to or as a consequence of the cases of marriage, marriage, demand, physical separation, or separation, and thus the claim of expenses or taxes, and in its ruling there are grounds for the spouse, children, or relatives, and cases of imprisonment for the convict's refusal to implement the judgments imposed upon him, custody, and all claims of minor conditions, preservation, and order. And its fog And receiving him and his residence into his personal custody, and that is his duty according to Cyprian

* Ahkbad, paragraphs four and five of Article 11 of the Procedures for Litigation in the Personal Status Matters referred to above.

The office of the clerk of the court referred to above shall be established when the first lawsuit is filed for a family, in which files relating to this lawsuit are filed, and the files of all new lawsuits that are filed against that person and are related to the same family.

Article 13

The family courts and their appellate chambers shall follow the rules and procedures stipulated in this law, and in the law Litigation procedures in personal status matters, Al-Mishbar regulating certain situations and conditions. To him, and apply to what he has a special text containing the provisions of the law of civil and commercial pleadings. The provisions of the Evidence Law in civil and commercial matters, and the provisions of the Civil Law regarding the management and liquidation of estates.

Article 14

In the event of breach of Article 251 of the Code of Civil and Commercial Proceedings, judgments and decisions issued by the appellate chambers are not subject to appeal by cassation.

Article 15

A special administration shall be established in each family court for the enforcement of judgments and judgments issued by it or by its appellate departments, which shall be provided with a separate directorate of executive executives, who shall be determined by a decision from the president of the court.

Law No. 11 of 2114 AD

Establishing the family insurance system fund, Gaja 1

In the power of
the people, the President

of the Republic, the People's Assembly decided the following law, and we have issued it:

(Primary Article)

“Subbando Nazbad Tubba Aman Al-Asbara” does not cause profit for any reason. At its core, it creates the public legal personality, its private budget, and its cemetery is located in the city of Cairo, and is affiliated with the Nassabir Social Bank.

The Fund shall be managed by a Board of Directors whose formation shall be issued and whose work shall be governed by the Minister of Social Insurance.

) second subject (

The criteria are increased by participation in the insurance regulations stipulated in Article (71) of the Law Regulating Certain Litigation
1 for Sabna Procedures in Personal Status Matters issued by the Law, see below. Procedures and B
2111 in the following categories:

- 1. Fifty pounds for each marriage incident, paid by the husband.
- 2. Fifty pounds for each incident of request or review, to be paid by the requester or reviewer.
- 3. Twenty pounds for each birth incident, to be paid by the informant on the birth certificate on a one-by-one basis when he receives it on the birth certificate.

The fees for collecting these amounts and supplying them to the person in the fund and Qabar Bin and Zibar Al-Abduh he is blessed with Qawaabed Wa
In agreement with the competent minister.

(Article Three)

Nasser Social Bank’s performance of expenses, wages, and the like shall be in accordance with the remaining provisions of Article (72) of the Litigation Patents in Personal Status Matters referred to herein, From the law regulating some situations
From the proceeds of the fund’s resources, amounts that are intended to be created or exploited and replenished are transferred to the fund.
From the aforementioned law. " 73, 74, 75 According to the

provisions of the Articles, it is permitted by the President of the Republic to add insurance services to the Information Technology Bureau, funded by the Federal Republic, and the decision includes specifying the categories of subscription to it.

(Article Four)

- The proceeds of the fund consist of the following:
- 1. The record of subscriptions to the Nazi Party, according to the Secretary of State, who was appointed in the Second Exodus under this law.
 - 2. The amounts transferred to the Fund in accordance with the provisions of Article Three of this law.
 - 3. Gifts, bequests and donations accepted by the Board of Directors.

4. What is allocated in the state’s general budget to support the fund.

5. Return on investment of the fund's funds.

(Article Five)

Ibn al-Qabbanun, Raqbd 66, 1171 AD, Bانشابا " 11,12 Tasbari Al-Sando Ahkbad Al-Mubadtain “General Authority of Bassad” “Nasser Social Bank”

(Article Six) This law shall

be published in the Official Gazette, and shall be effective from the day following the date of its publication.

This law shall be issued by the State and shall be implemented as one of its laws.

Year 1425 AH Issued by the Presidency of the Republic on the 26th of Muharrad Al-Mawaf, March 17, 2114 AD.

President of the
Republic Mohamed Hosni Mubarak