

Collection of Egyptian personal status laws

Law No. 25 of 1920

Law No. 25 of 1929

Law No. 1 of 2000

Personal Status Law No.

25 of 1920, amended by Law No. 25 of 1929, amended by Law No. 100 of 1985

Personal Status No. 25 of 1920

(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 provide maintenance to her husband from the date of the valid contract if she surrenders herself to him, even by ruling, 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 reverts, for a reason not on the part of the husband, or goes out or voluntarily refuses to surrender herself without right or is forced to do so without her husband's permission. It is not considered a reason for forfeiting the wife's alimony if she leaves the marital home - without her husband's permission - in cases where this is permitted by Sharia law, whether it is stated in a text or is customarily established or required by necessity. Nor is her leaving for conditional work tainted by abuse of the right, or contrary to the interest of the family and the demand of the wife. Including the husband abstaining from it. Alimony for the wife is considered a debt owed by the husband from the date of his abstention from spending, 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 setting off between the wife's maintenance and a debt he owes that does not exceed what meets her necessary needs. The wife's alimony debt shall have a priority over all of the husband's funds, and shall have priority over other alimony debts.

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 1929

Second section

In the inability to support

Article 4

If the husband abstains from spending on his wife, if he has apparent money, the ruling will be executed on him to pay maintenance from his money. If he does not have

He has apparent wealth and does not declare whether he is insolvent or solvent, but he insists on not spending, the judge will divorce him immediately, and if he claims incapacity, if he does not prove it, he will divorce him immediately, and if he proves it, he will give him a period not to exceed a month, and if he does not spend, he will divorce him yet. that.

Article 5

If the husband is absent for a short time, and if he has apparent wealth, the father-in-law shall fulfill his obligation to spend on his own wealth. If he does not have apparent wealth, the judge will excuse him and set a deadline for him. If he does not send money from which his wife can support herself or does not attend to spend on her, the judge will divorce him after the deadline has passed. If he has been absent for a long time and is not easy to reach, or his location is unknown, or he is missing, and it is proven that he has no money from which the wife can support him, the judge will divorce him, and the provisions of this article apply to the prisoner who is unable to provide

Article 6

The judge's divorce for non-support is revocable, and the husband has the right to take his wife back if it is proven that he is left and is ready to spend during the waiting period. If he does not prove that he is left and is not ready to spend, then taking them back is not valid.

Chapter Two

In the missing

Article 7

It was abolished by Law No. 25 of 1929

Article 8

Unless the second enjoys it without knowing the life of the first, then it is ruined. If the missing person comes or does not come and confirms that he is alive, then his wife is his, and the second enjoys it without knowing that he is alive. It belongs to the second unless it is a contract during the waiting period of the first's death.

Chapter Three

In differentiating the defect

Article 9

The wife has the right to request a separation between her and her husband if she finds in him a persistent defect that cannot be cured of or can be cured of after a long time. She cannot stay with him unless there is harm such as insanity, leprosy, or leprosy, whether that defect occurred in the husband before the contract and she did not know about it, or it happened after the contract and she did not accept it. If she married him knowing of the defect, or the defect occurred after the contract and she explicitly or implicitly accepted it after she knew about it, then it is not p

Article 10

Separation by defect is divorced and irrevocable

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 abolished by Law No. 25 of 1929

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.

Law No. 25 of 1929 amended by Law No. 100

of 1985 (regarding some personal
status provisions)

Divorce

Article 1

A drunk and deceitful person will not be divorced.

Article 2

An incomplete divorce does not take place if it is intended to force someone to do something or leave someone else's legacy.

Article 3

A divorce associated with a number of words or gestures does not take place as one.

Article 4

Metaphors for divorce are those that imply divorce and other things, and divorce does not take place except with the intention.

Article 5

Every divorce is retroactive, except for the person completing the third, divorce before consummation, divorce over property, and anything stipulated as

irrevocable in this law and Law No. 25 of 1920.

Article 5 bis

The divorced person must notarize his divorce certificate with the competent notary within thirty days from the date of the divorce. The wife is considered aware of the divorce by being present at its documentation. If she does not attend, the notary must announce the divorce to her person through a bailiff, and the notary must deliver a copy of the divorce certificate to the divorced woman or her representative, in accordance with the procedures confiscated hides it from by a decision of the Minister of Justice. The consequences of divorce shall occur from the date of its occurrence unless the husband the wife. The consequences in terms of inheritance and other financial rights shall only occur 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 them to continue living together with others like her, she may ask the judge to separate her, and then the judge will divorce her irrevocably if the harm is proven and he is unable to reconcile them. If the request is rejected, then the complaint is repeated and the harm is not proven, the judge will send two rulings and decide on the merits of the articles. .11,10,9,8,7

The referees and their work procedures

Article 7

The two arbitrators must be just, if possible, from the spouses' family; otherwise, from others who have experience with their situation and the ability to reconcile between them.

Article 8

A - The decision to send the two arbitrators includes the start and end dates of their assignment, provided that it does not exceed a period of six months, and the court notifies the two arbitrators and the opposing party of this, and it must make each of the two arbiters take an oath to carry out his mission fairly and honestly. B- The court may give the two arbiters another period of time, not to exceed three months. If they do not submit a report, it is considered that they have not agreed.

Article 9

The course of the two awards shall not be affected by the abstention of one of the spouses from attending the arbitration council once notified. The two arbitrators must know the reasons for the discord between the spouses and make every effort to reconcile them in any way possible.

Article 10

If the two arbitrators are unable to reconcile: A - If the entire abuse was on the part of the husband, the two arbitrators suggest an irrevocable divorce without prejudice to any of the wife's rights resulting from the marriage and divorce. B- If the entire abuse was on the part of the wife, the two arbiters will suggest divorce in exchange for an appropriate compensation that the wife agrees to pay. C- If the abuse was shared, they proposed divorce without compensation or with compensation commensurate with the rate of abuse. D. If the situation is ignorant and the offender is not known, the two arbitrators suggest a divorce without compensation.

Article 11

The two arbitrators must submit their report to the court, including the reasons on which it was based. If they do not agree, they will be sent with a third party who has experience with the situation and the ability to make amends, and they will take the oath indicated in Article (8). If they disagree or do not submit their report within the specified time, the court will proceed with the proof, even if the court is unable to do so. Reconciliation was reached between the spouses, and it became clear to her that it was impossible to live together, and the wife insisted on the divorce. The court ruled to divorce them with an irrevocable divorce, with the cancellation of all or some of the wife's financial rights, and obligating her to pay appropriate compensation, if all of that was necessary.

[Article 11 bis \(added\):](#) The

husband must declare in the marriage certificate his marital status. If he is married, he must indicate in the declaration the names of the wife or wives in his household and their place of residence. The notary must notify them of the new marriage by a registered letter with acknowledgment of receipt. The wife to whom he married may Her husband may request a divorce from him if she suffers material or moral harm that makes it impossible to continue living with people like her, even if she had not stipulated in the contract that he should not marry her. If the judge is unable to reconcile them, he divorces her irrevocably. The wife's right to request a divorce for this reason is forfeited after one year has passed. From the date of her knowledge of the marriage to another woman, unless she had explicitly or implicitly consented to that. Her right to request a divorce is renewed whenever he marries another woman. If the new wife did not know that he was married to another woman, and then it appears that he is married, she has the right to request a divorce as well.

[Obedience warning](#)

[Article 11 bis](#)

If the wife refuses to obey her husband without any right, the wife's maintenance will stop from the date of her abstention. She is considered unjustly abstaining if she does not return to the marital home after the husband invites her to return with a notification by a bailiff in her person or someone acting on her behalf, and he must indicate in this notification the residence. The wife may object to this before the court of first instance within thirty days from the date of this announcement, and she must state in the objection statement the legal grounds on which she bases her refusal to obey him, otherwise her objection will be ruled inadmissible. Her alimony will be suspended from the expiry date of the objection deadline if she does not submit it within the deadline. When examining the objection, or based on the requests of one of the spouses, the court must intervene to end the dispute between them through reconciliation by continuing the marriage and good cohabitation. If it becomes clear that the disagreement is persistent and the wife requests a divorce, the court shall take the arbitration procedures described in Articles 7 to 11 of this law.

[Divorce due to the husband's absence or imprisonment](#)

[Article 12](#)

If the husband is absent for a year or more without an acceptable excuse, his wife may request the judge to divorce her irrevocably if she is subsequently harmed, even if he has money from which she can spend.

[Article 13](#)

If it is possible for the letters to reach the absent person, the judge will set a deadline for him and give him an excuse that he will divorce her. If the deadline has passed and he does not do so and does not provide an acceptable excuse, the judge will separate them with an irrevocable divorce. If it is not possible for the letters to arrive in his absence, the judge shall divorce her without excuse or setting a deadline.

[Article 14](#)

The wife of a detainee who has been permanently sentenced to a sentence restricting his freedom for a period of three years or more may request the judge, after one year of his imprisonment, to divorce him irrevocably for harm, even if he has money from which she can spend.

Paternity claim

Article 15

Upon denial, the paternity claim shall not be heard for the child of a wife whose marriage has been proven to have been unrelated to her husband since the marriage contract, nor for the child of a wife whom she brought with her after a year of the husband's absence from her, nor for the child of a divorced woman whose husband has died if she brought him for more than a year from the time of divorce or death.

Iddah expense And Estimate the expense

Article 16

The wife's alimony is estimated according to the husband's condition at the time of entitlement, whether it is easy or difficult, provided that the alimony in the event of hardship does not fall below the amount that meets her essential needs. In the event that the reason for entitlement to alimony exists and its conditions are met, the judge must impose temporary alimony on the wife and her children within a period of two weeks at most from the date of filing the lawsuit (for her necessary needs) with an unjustified ruling that is immediately enforceable until the alimony is awarded by an enforceable ruling. The husband may make a set-off between what This includes temporary alimony and the alimony awarded to him permanently, so that it cannot be said that what the wife and her children receive is less than the amount that meets their necessary needs.

Article 17

The claim for alimony for iddah shall not be heard for a period exceeding one year from the date of divorce. In the event of denial, inheritance claims due to marital status of a divorced woman whose husband died one year from the date of divorce are not heard.

Article 18

It is not permissible to implement a judgment for alimony issued after the implementation of this law for a period exceeding one year from the date of divorce, and the implementation of a judgment issued before the implementation of this law for a period after its issuance may only exceed 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 her, is entitled, in addition to the maintenance of her waiting period, to enjoyment estimated at the maintenance of at least two years, taking into account the condition of the divorced person, whether ease or hardship, and the duration of the marriage. The divorced person may be granted permission to pay this pleasure in installments.

Article 18 bis: If the child does

not have money, his expenses are borne by his father. The maintenance of the children continues on their father until the daughter 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 completes it incapable of earning, the income suffers from physical or mental illness, or because of the pursuit of knowledge appropriate to his ideals and preparation, or because of the lack of availability of this earning. His expenses continued to be borne by his father. The father is committed to supporting his children and providing them with enough housing to ensure that the children live at a decent standard for people like them. Alimony for the children is due from their father from the date he refrains from spending on them.

[Article 18 bis ter \(added\)](#)

It was canceled by the ruling of the Constitutional Court issued in the 1/6/1996 session in Case No. 5 of 8 BC. constitutionality

Mahar

[Article 19](#)

If the spouses disagree about the amount of the dowry, the proof is on the wife, and if she is unable to do so, the husband is entitled to an oath unless he claims

something that is not valid as a dowry for a similar amount. The same applies to the ruling in the event of a disagreement between one of the spouses and the

heirs of the other, or between their heirs.

Nursery age

[Article 20](#)

Women's right to custody ends when the minor reaches the age of ten and the minor reaches the age of twelve. After this age, the judge may keep the minor until she marries in the hands of the custodian without a custody fee if it becomes clear that her reconciliation requires that. Each of the parents has the right to see the boy or girl, as well as the grandparents, when the parents are not present. If it is not possible to organize the vision by agreement, the judge shall organize it so that it takes place in a place that does not harm the young man or woman psychologically. The guardianship ruling shall not be enforced coercively, but if the minor refuses to implement the ruling without an excuse, warn the judge. If this is repeated, the judge may, with an enforceable ruling, temporarily transfer custody to the next person who has the right to it for a matter he determines.

The right to custody is established for the mother and then for female mahrams, giving precedence to the one claiming the mother over the one claiming the father, and considering the closest of the two in the following order: the mother, then the mother's mother, even if she is ill, then the father's mother, even if she is ill, then the full sisters, then the mother sisters, then the father sisters. So the daughter of the full sister, then the daughter of the full sister, then the maternal aunts in the order mentioned in the order of sisters, so the daughter of the father's sister, then the daughter of the brother in the aforementioned order, then the maternal aunts in the aforementioned order, then the paternal aunts in the aforementioned order, then the mother's aunts in the aforementioned order, then the father's aunts in the aforementioned order. If there is no female custodian among these women, or there are none of them entitled to custody, or the period of female custody has expired, the right to custody is transferred to male agnates according to the order of eligibility in inheritance, taking into account that the valid grandfather is given precedence over

the brothers. If none of these are present, the right to custody is transferred to the child's male relatives who are not married to her, in the following order: the maternal

the lost

[Article 21](#)

The missing person is considered dead after a period of time. The death of the missing person, who is mostly dead, is ruled after four years from the date of his loss and one year from the date of his loss in the event that it is proven that he was on board a ship that sank, or that he was in a plane that fell, or that he was a member of the armed forces and went missing during military operations. The Prime Minister or the Minister of Defense shall issue a decision on the circumstances, after investigating and presenting evidence that indicates the likelihood of death, naming the missing persons as dead according to the provisions of the previous paragraph. This decision shall take the place of ruling on the death of the missing person. In all other cases, the determination of the period after which the death of the missing person shall be decided shall be negotiated with the judge, provided that it is

By all possible methods leading to finding out whether the missing person is alive or dead.

Article 22

After ruling the death of the missing person or publishing the decision of the Prime Minister or the decision of the Minister of Defense 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 issuance of the ruling or publication of the decision in the Official Gazette, as well as all other effects.

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 spouse 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 Article Five bis and Article Six bis of this law. The husband shall also be punished with the same penalty if he provides the notary to the notary. Incorrect data about his marital status, place of residence, or the place of residence of his wives or divorcees, as stipulated in Article 11 bis. The notary shall be punished for a period not exceeding one month and a fine not exceeding fifty pounds if he

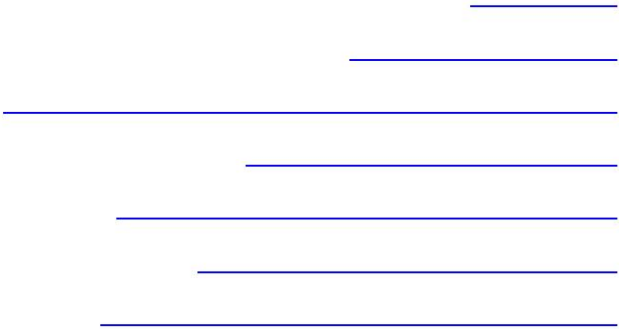
violates any of the obligations imposed on him by law. He may also be dismissed or dismissed. Suspension from

Article 24

Articles 12, 7, and 3 of Law 25 of 1920, which include provisions regarding alimony and matters related to personal status, shall be repealed.

Article 25

The Minister of Haqqaniya is responsible for this law, and it comes into effect from the date of its publication in the Official Gazette. (The law was issued at Abdeen Palace on the 28th of Ramadan 1347 AH, corresponding to March 10, 1939 AD, and the law was published in the Egyptian Gazette on Shawwal 14, 1347 AH, corresponding to March 25, 1939 AD. Issue No. 27 of 1939 AD



About traveling abroad after hearing the statements of the concerned parties.

second subject

Courts must analyze, without fees, on their own initiative, the cases they have that have become, under the provisions of the attached law, under the jurisdiction of other courts, in the state they are in. In the event of the absence of one of the litigants, the Registry shall notify him of the referral order and assign him to appear on the date before the court to which the referral is made. The lawsuit is brought to her. The provisions of the previous paragraph do not apply to lawsuits and the adjudicator or

lawsuits that are subject to adjudication, as they remain subject to the texts in effect before the

Article Three

Judgments are issued in accordance with the personal status and endowment laws in force, and what is not provided for in these laws is applied according to the most correct opinions from the doctrine of Imam Abu Hanifa. However, rulings are issued in disputes related to personal status between non-Muslim Egyptians of different sect and religion, who had

full and organized judicial bodies until December 31, 1955, in accordance with their law - as long as it does not contravene

Article Four

The regulation for the arrangement of Sharia courts issued by Decree Law No. 78 of 1931 shall be repealed, and Book Four of the Laws No. 462 of the Civil and Commercial Procedure Code added to Law No. 77 of 1949 628 of 1955 62 of 1976 referred to, and the list of procedures to be followed in implementation shall , 1955 also be repealed. Every text violates the provisions of Sharia courts issued in 1907

Article Five

The Minister of Justice issues the necessary decisions to implement the provisions of the attached law, and also issues regulations.

Article Six

This law has been published in the Official Gazette, and will come into force one month from the day following the date of its publication. This law

shall be stamped with the seal of the state, and shall be implemented as one of its laws.

Issued by the Presidency of

the Republic on Shawwal 22, 1420 AH (corresponding to January 29, 2000 AD)

[A law regulating certain conditions and procedures](#)

[Litigation in personal status matters](#)

·
[

Chapter One

Article 1

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

Article 2

The capacity to litigate in personal status matters shall be established by guardianship over anyone who has completed fifteen full Gregorian years and is mentally sound. A legal representative shall act on behalf of someone who is incapacitated or lacks legal capacity. If he has no one to represent him or if there is a reason to initiate litigation procedures in violation of the opinion of a representative or in confrontation with him, the court will appoint a

legal representative for him and appoint his opponents as guardians of his own accord or upon the request of the Public Prosecution.

Article 3

It is not necessary for a lawyer to sign the personal status lawsuit papers before the district court. If the lawsuit is filed without a lawyer's signature on its newspaper, the court may, when necessary, assign a lawyer to defend the plaintiff. The rulings issued in the case shall without prejudice to the councils' obligation. Sub- determine fees for the assigned lawyer, which shall be borne by the public treasury, unions provide legal assistance as stipulated in Law No. 17 of 1983

Concerning the issuance of the Law on Legal Profession. Claims for expenses and the like, including wages and expenses of all kinds, shall be exempt from all judicial fees at all stages of litigation.

Article 4

In the context of preparing the case for judgment, the court shall provide the parties with insight into what is required of the case and grant them deadlines to present their defence. It may designate one or more social workers to submit a report on the case presented to it or on a different issue, and set deadlines for submitting the report not to exceed two weeks. The delegate is made from the lists of social workers issued by a decision of the Minister of Justice based on the nomination of the Minister of Insurance and Social Affairs.

Article 5

The court may decide to consider matters related to personal status - taking into account considerations of public order or morality - in the consultation room and in the presence of a member of the Public Prosecution whenever she is represented in the case, and to discuss the rulings and decisions in a public session.

Article 6

Without prejudice to the Public Prosecution's jurisdiction to file lawsuits in personal status matters on an accounting basis

As stipulated in Law No. 3 of 1996, the Public Prosecution has the right to file a lawsuit initially in personal status matters if the matter relates to public order or morals. It may also intervene in personal status lawsuits that are within the jurisdiction of the district courts. The Public Prosecution must intervene in personal status and endowment cases that are within the jurisdiction of the courts of first instance. Or the courts of appeal, otherwise the ruling will be invalid.

Paternity claim

Article 7

In the event of denial, a claim for acknowledgment of lineage or testimony for its acknowledgment after the death of the deceased shall not be accepted unless official papers are found, all written in the deceased's handwriting and bearing the signature or conclusive evidence indicating the validity of this claim.

Suspension suit

Article 8

The endowment claim, its condition, its acknowledgment, entitlement to it, or the dispositions thereof shall not be accepted unless the endowment is proven by a published 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 from the time the right was established, unless there is an excuse that prevents that. If the endowment superintendent is ruled to be removed or another superintendent is appointed to him, the court shall, in both cases, appoint an

enforceable superintendent on a temporary basis until the court

Chapter Two

Courts have jurisdiction over personal status matters

Chapter One

Specific specialization

Article 9

The District Court has jurisdiction to hear the issues mentioned in this article. Taking into account the provisions of Article (52) of this law, its ruling on lawsuits is subject to appeal unless the law stipulates its finality, all in the following manner: **First: Issues related to guardianship over oneself -**

1 - Lawsuits related to the custody, preservation, vision, attachment, and transportation of the minor. Expenses and wages and expenses of all kinds. 3- Lawsuits related to permission for the wife to exercise her rights, whenever the applicable law stipulates the necessity of obtaining the husband's permission to exercise those rights. 4- Lawsuits for dowry, device, dowry, network, etc., and the ruling is final if what is sought is no. It exceeds the final quorum of the district judge. 5- Correcting the entries related to personal status in marriage and divorce documents. 6- Documenting what the concerned parties agree upon before the court in what is permissible according to the law. 7- Authorizing the marriage of his guardian. 8- Verifying death, inheritance, and obligatory will, etc. No dispute has arisen in their regard. 9 - Imprisonment cases in which the convicted person refuses to implement the provisions of expenses and the like, and the ruling in that regard shall be final (Law 91/2000). **Second: Issues related to guardianship over money, whenever the property is sought to be protected, its value does not exceed the quorum of the district court's jurisdiction.** -1 Install and appoint the chosen guardian

The trustee, supervisor, and manager, monitoring their work, adjudicating their accounts, removing them, and replacing them. -2 Proving the absence, ending it, appointing a representative for the absent person, monitoring his work, removing him, and replacing him. 3- Deciding and removing judicial assistance, and appointing and replacing the judicial assistant. 4 - Continuation of guardianship or guardianship until after the age of twenty-one, and permission for the minor to receive funds to manage them in accordance with the provisions of the law, and permission for him to engage in trade and carry out the actions that are necessary to do to obtain permission, and to take away, stop, or limit any of these rights. -5

Appointment of Mazoon to litigate on behalf of a minor or absent person, even if he has no money. 6- Estimating maintenance for the minor from his own money and adjudicating any dispute that arises between the guardian of the person or guardian and the guardian with regard to spending on the minor, his upbringing, or care for him. 7- Exempting the guardian in cases where he may be exempted in accordance with the provisions of the Guardianship of Property Law. -8 Requesting the guardian to step down from his position and restore it. 9- Permission to pay for the marriage of a minor in cases where the law requires court permission. 10 - All other materials 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. 11 - Appointing a liquidator for the estate, dismissing him, replacing him, and deciding disputes related to liquidation, if the value of the estate does not exceed the quorum of the district court's jurisdiction.

Article 10

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 with local jurisdiction to consider a suit for divorce, application, or physical separation alone shall have the right to make a preliminary ruling on claims for expenses or wages and the like, whether for the wife, children, or relatives, as well as the custody of the child, his protection, his vision, his care for him, transportation to him, and his custodial residence. The courts of first instance and summary courts before which any of these requests have been filed or are being filed are obligated to refer them to that court until a single final ruling is issued thereon. During the course of the lawsuit, the court may issue temporary, enforceable rulings regarding vision, or a temporary alimony decision, or amend what it may have decided in terms of an increase or decrease in alimony. It is not permissible to appeal those temporary rulings issued during the course of these cases unless the final ruling is issued.

Article 11

The court of first instance, within whose jurisdiction the marriage contract of foreigners is documented, shall have jurisdiction to rule on objection to this marriage or to request interdiction against one of the parties to the contract if the applicable law makes interdiction a reason for the cessation of his eligibility for marriage, and filing a lawsuit results in halting the consummation of the marriage until it is finally decided upon. The Court of First Instance is also competent to impose and lift the interdiction, appoint a trustee, monitor his actions, adjudicate against him by taking over, dismissing and replacing him, authorizing the interdicted person to receive his money to manage it in accordance with the provisions of the law, taking away this right or limiting it, appointing someone authorized to litigate on his behalf, estimating the expenditure of the interdicted person's money, and adjudicating what is due from him. A dispute between the guardian of the soul, the guardian of education, and the

Article 12

If the court rules that guardianship has been taken away or suspended, it shall entrust it to the next person whose guardianship has been stolen or suspended in accordance with the applicable law and then to the next successive person. If the person to whom it was entrusted refuses after notification in the manner stipulated in Article (40) of this law or if it is not available If there are reasons for validity, the court must entrust the guardianship to any trustworthy person or to one of the social institutions. In this case, the funds are handed over to the appointed deputy in his capacity as a temporary director, after inventorying them as stipulated in Article (41) of this law. The Public Prosecution will quickly take the necessary measures. To appoint a guardian for the per

Article 13

The court that considers the matter has exclusive jurisdiction to approve the account provided for the incapacitated person, the incapacitated person, or the absent person. Or submitted by the temporary manager and adjudicating disputes related to this account.

Article 14

The court that ruled the expiration of guardianship over the money shall have jurisdiction over the matters of the account and the delivery of the funds until they are fully decided. It is also competent to consider implementation disputes related to the rulings and decisions issued by it in this regard.

.
[

Chapter Two:

Local Jurisdiction

Article 15

Domicile is determined in the meaning of this law as stated in Articles (40, 42, and 43) of the Civil Code. Taking into account the provisions of Articles (11, 10) of this law, jurisdiction rests with the court within whose jurisdiction the plaintiff's domicile is located. If there are multiple defendants, jurisdiction lies with the court in which the plaintiff's domicile is located. Within the jurisdiction of which one of them is domiciled, local jurisdiction over some personal status issues is determined as follows: 1 - The court within whose jurisdiction the domicile of the plaintiff or defendant is located shall have jurisdiction to hear the lawsuit filed by the children, spouse, parents, guardianship, or custodial guardian, as the case may be, in the following articles. : A- Expenses, wages, and the like. B- And matters related to them. C- The dowry, the device, the dowry, the network, and the like. D- Divorce, divorce, disavowal, and separation between spouses for all their legal reasons. 2- The court within whose jurisdiction the deceased's last domicile in Egypt is located has jurisdiction. By verifying the proof of inheritance, wills, and liquidating estates, if the deceased does not have a domicile, jurisdiction shall be given to the court within whose jurisdiction one of the estate's notables is located. 3- Local jurisdiction in the following issues of guardianship over property shall be determined as follows: A- In matters of guardianship, the domicile of the guardian or minor, and in matters of guardianship In the last domicile of the deceased or 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 none of these people 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 property belonging to the person whose protection is requested. D- If the domicile of the minor,

The concerned parties or the Public Prosecution request that the case be referred to the court in which the new domicile is located. The court that ordered the removal or cessation of guardianship has jurisdiction to appoint a successor to the guardian - whether a guardian or guardian - unless it deems it in the interest to refer the matter to the court within which the minor's domicile is located. 4 - With the exception of the division of the notables of the expired endowments, jurisdiction to consider the disputes of the endowment, its conditions, entitlement to it, and the transactions related to it shall rest with the court within whose jurisdiction the notables or the most valuable ones are located if there are more than one, or the

court whose visitors are located in the domicile of the superinter

.
[

Chapter Three

Filing the case and examining

it, Chapter One

In matters of guardianship over oneself

Procedures for filing a lawsuit

Article 16

The lawsuit in matters of guardianship over oneself shall be filed in the usual manner stipulated in the Civil or Commercial Procedures Law.

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. Upon denial, lawsuits arising from the marriage contract - in fact subsequent to the first of August 1931 - are not accepted unless the marriage is confirmed by an official document. In addition, a lawsuit for divorce or annulment is accepted, depending on the circumstances, only if the marriage is confirmed by any writing. A divorce lawsuit between spouses who defy sect and religion will not be accepted unless its law permits it." Added to the law 91 tongues.

"2000

Procedures for appointing referees and their work

Article 18

In cases of personal guardianship, the court is obligated to offer reconciliation to the opponents, and anyone who fails to attend the reconciliation session - even though he is aware of it - without an acceptable excuse is considered to have rejected it. In cases of divorce or divorcing, they are not decided except after 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 is obligated to offer reconciliation at least twice, separated by a period of not less than thirty days and not more than sixty days.

One day.

Article 19

In divorce lawsuits in which the law requires the appointment of two arbiters, the court must assign each of the spouses to submit

A ruling from his family - as much as possible - in the next session at the latest. If either of them fails, the court will appoint an arbitrator for him.

The two arbitrators must appear before the court in the next session to appoint them to decide what they have reached together. If they disagree about which of them is present, the court will hear their statements or the statements of the two present after taking the oath. The court has the

right to take into account the conclusions of the two rulings, the statements of either of them, or anything else it derives from the

[The best](#)

Article 20

The spouses have the right to agree between themselves on divorce. If they do not agree on it and the wife files her claim by requesting it and redeems herself and divorces her husband by giving up all of her legal financial rights and returns to him the dowry that they gave her, the court will rule to divorce her from him. The court does not rule divorce except after an attempt to reconcile the spouses.

He assigned her to two arbitrators to continue reconciliation efforts between the spouses, within a period not exceeding three months, in a manner similar to the second paragraph of Article 18 and the first and second paragraphs of Article 19 of this law, and after the wife explicitly declares that she hates life with her husband and that there is no way for marital life to continue between them and she fears Is it not due to this hatred? It is not valid that the exchange for divorce be forfeiting the custody of the children, their maintenance, or any of the rights within the limits set by God. In all cases, khula is an irrevocable divorce. The ruling - in all cases - is not subject to appeal by any means of appeal.

Article 21

It does not count in proving divorce in the case of denial, except through testimony and documentation, and when requesting testimony and documentation, and they invite them to choose an arbitrator from his family and an arbitrator from her family to reconcile them. If the spouses together insist on issuing the divorce immediately, or they decide together that the divorce has occurred, or the husband decides that he has effected the divorce, the divorce must be documented after it has been witnessed. All previous provisions apply in the event that the wife requests a divorce if she has reserved the right to do so in the marriage document. The notary must record the procedures that took place on the date of each of them on the form prepared for that purpose. It will not be taken into account in proving the divorce against either spouse unless he is present at the documentation procedures in person or on his behalf, or from

Article 22

Without prejudice to the wife's right to prove that her ex-husband has retracted her by all means of proof, the denial of the allegation of coercion shall not be deemed to be revocable by his ex-wife unless he notifies her of this revocation in an official paper before the expiration of sixty days

from the date on which his divorce was notarized for her, unless she is pregnant or her waiting period has not expired until it is announced. By

Article 23

If the income of the person sentenced to alimony or something similar is the subject of a serious dispute, and there is not enough in the case papers for a determination, the court must request the Public Prosecution to conduct the investigation that will enable it to reach this determination. The Public Prosecution itself will initiate an investigation into this matter. Without violating the provisions of Presidential Resolution No. 205 of 1990 regarding the secrecy of accounts in banks, any governmental or non-governmental entity is obligated to

By providing the Public Prosecution with the information at its disposal, it will be productive in determining the income of the person being sought, including expenses. The information resulting from these investigations may not be used in anything other than the material in which it was conducted. The Public Prosecution must complete the investigation and send it, together with a brief memorandum, of the findings it has reached, within a period not exceeding 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 request must include another statement of the domicile of the deceased, the names of the heirs and those to whom the obligatory will has been made, and their domicile, if any. The applicants must notify them of their appearance before the court on the time specified for hearing the request. The judge verifies the request with the testimony of someone he trusts and may add to it administrative investigations as he sees fit. If One of the heirs or legatees denied an obligatory will, and the judge considered that the denial was serious. He had to refer the request to the court of first instance with 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 ruling is issued to the contrary.

.
[

Chapter Two:

Issues of guardianship over money

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

The latent pregnancy is useless and incapacitated

Article 26

The Public Prosecution shall be responsible for looking after the interests of those without legal capacity, those lacking legal capacity, and those absent, seizing their assets, and supervising their management in accordance with the provisions of this law. It may designate, as it sees fit, any measures to be taken by one of the judicial officer's officers. It may also seek the assistance of assistants who will be attached to it by a decision issued by the Minister of Justice. These persons shall be considered judicial police officers in relation to the work entrusted to them while performing their duties. The Public Prosecution may estimate a temporary alimony from the funds of those entitled to alimony.

Article 27

Relatives who live with the deceased in the same household or who are the eldest adult among the heirs must inform the Public Prosecution of the death of an absent person, or one who has incapacitated or incomplete capacity, or an inhabited pregnancy, or the death of the guardian, custodian, guardian, or representative of the absent person within three days from the date of the death. Relatives must inform the Public Prosecution during the same period of the loss of capacity or absence of a family member if he or she resides with them in the same household.

Article 28

Treating doctors and directors of hospitals and sanitariums, as the case may be, must report cases to the Public Prosecution

Loss of capacity resulting from a mental condition once this is proven to them. Those specialized in administrative authorities must inform the

Public Prosecution whenever they discover during the course of their work a case of loss of capacity referred to in the previous paragraph.

Article 29

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 30

Violating the provisions of Articles 27, 28, and 29 of this law shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty pounds and not more than one hundred

pounds. If the failure to notify the person is with the intention of harming the incapacitated person, the incapacitated person, the absent person, or

others concerned, the penalty shall be imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year. A fine of not less than one hundred pounds and not

exceeding thousands of pounds, or one of these two penalties.

Article 31

Anyone who conceals, with the intention of causing harm, property belonging to someone who is incapacitated, incomplete, or absent, shall be punished with imprisonment.

Article 32

The Public Prosecution shall restrict requests for quarantine, judicial assistance, continued guardianship or guardianship, and deprivation of guardianship or severe guardianship

including or stopping it, depriving or limiting the permission of the minor or the person under interdiction, proving absence, and limiting the authority of the agent.

For the absent person and preventing the person requested to be interned, deprived of his guardianship, or restricting his freedom therein, on the

day and hour of submitting the request in a special register. Entry in the registry takes the place of registration, and takes effect from the date of its

making when the request is granted. The Public Prosecution must cancel the registration if a final ruling rejects the application. The Minister of

Justice shall issue a decision regarding registration and deletion p

Article 33

The Public Prosecution, as soon as it is notified in accordance with the provisions of this law, must take the necessary measures to preserve the

rights of a pregnant woman who is incapacitated, incapacitated, incapacitated, or absent, and must temporarily record their fixed or movable

property, rights, and obligations in a report signed by the concerned parties. The Public Prosecution may take the necessary temporary or

precautionary measures to preserve these funds and order that seals be placed on them. It may, based on an order issued by the judge of temporary

matters, transfer the money, securities, documents, jewellery, and other things of concern to the treasury of a bank or to a safe place. The Public

Prosecution - when necessary - may authorize the executor of the estate, the executor of the will, or its manager, if any, or any other trustworthy

person to pay for the funeral of the deceased, agree on those whose expenses he is obliged to pay, and manage the business for which there is a

fear of running out of time. The Public Prosecution may reverse any decision it has taken in implementation of the provisions of this article.

Article 34

The Public Prosecution may order, based on reasoned permission from the district judge, entry into homes and places that are required to be entered.

To take the precautionary measures stipulated in this law. She may appoint a judicial officer to do so by a reasoned order specifying the residence or place.

Article 35

It is not necessary to follow the procedures stipulated in the previous two articles if the money to be protected does not exceed three thousand pounds, as many as they may be. In this case, the Public Prosecution hands over the money to the person in charge of its affairs, unless the Public Prosecution sees fit to follow the procedures referred to 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 last case, the submitted request must include the data required by the Civil Procedures Law in the claim statement and must be accompanied by supporting documents. The court must refer it to the Public Prosecution to express its comments on it in writing within a period specified for that.

The Public Prosecution shall - with what is not concerned with issuing an order therein - set a session before the court to consider the request, accompanied by the investigations it has conducted and the opinion it has reached, and notifying anyone who has not been notified of the hearing before it, and the court may assign the Public Prosecution to undertake any of the investigation procedures 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 statements without legal justification, he may be sentenced to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds. If he does not 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 believes that a request to impose a quarantine, take away guardianship, limit it, stop it, or prove alibi requires taking investigative measures that will take a period of time during which it is feared that a right or property will be lost, it will refer the matter to the court to authorize taking whatever precautionary measures it deems appropriate, or to order the prevention of the plaintiff against the plaintiff. Requesting him to dispose of all or some of the funds, restricting his authority to manage them, or appointing a temporary manager to manage those funds.

Article 39

The Public Prosecution must submit to the court a reasoned memorandum of whom it nominates to represent the incapacitated person, the incapacitated person, or 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

Article 40

The Public Prosecution prohibits the guardian, custodian, representative of the absent person, judicial assistant, or temporary director from the decision issued for his appointment if it is ratified in his absence, and whoever refuses the appointment must inform the Public Prosecution in writing of his refusal within eight days.

days from the date of his knowledge of the decision, otherwise he will be responsible for the tasks assigned to him from the date of knowledge. In the

event of a dissolution, the court will quickly appoint a replacement for him.

Article 41

After the court has issued a decision to appoint a representative, the Public Prosecution shall inventory the assets of the incompetent,

incomplete, or absent person in a report prepared in two copies. The inventory shall be followed by the provisions and decisions issued by a

decision from the Minister of Justice. All concerned parties and the minor who has completed fifteen years of birth shall be invited to attend

the inventory if the Public Prosecution deems it necessary to attend. The Public Prosecution may seek the assistance of experts in inventorying

and evaluating funds, estimating debts, and handing over the funds after the inventory is completed to the court-appointed

Article 42

The Public Prosecution submits the inventory report to the court for approval after verifying the accuracy of the data contained therein.

Article 43

When presenting the inventory report to the court for approval, the Public Prosecution must attach a memorandum explaining the following

issues, as the case may be: continuing common ownership or exiting from it, exploiting or liquidating commercial and industrial shops or

professional offices, means of repaying debts, and the decisions implementing that. Providing the necessary permanent maintenance for the

minor or the person under interdiction. Taking the paths that lead to good money management and maintenance. The court is obligated to

ratify the inventory report and decide on the aforementioned issues expeditiously.

Article 44

The court may, at its own discretion, reverse any decision it issued on the matters set forth in the previous article or any other matter. The

court's withdrawal of a precautionary measure if it finds reason to issue it does not affect the rights of third parties in good faith arising from

an agreement.

Article 45

If the court appoints a liquidator of the estate before approving the inventory report, the liquidator shall undertake an inventory of the entire

estate and write a detailed report of what it has and what it owes, to be signed by him and the prosecutor, the aunt, the appointed representative,

and any of the adult heirs who are present. If the liquidator is appointed after approving the inventory report, the representative for the

incapacitated or incomplete person or for the absent person shall hand over the latter's share in the estate to the liquidator in a report signed

by him, the liquidator, the members of the Public Prosecution, and whoever is present among the adult heirs, unless the liquidator deems it

necessary to keep all or part of the money in secret. The representative shall record this on both copies of the inventory report and shall be

signed by the aforementioned persons. After the end of the liquidation, what becomes of the estate shall be handed over to the representative

on behalf of the incapacitated person, the incapacitated person, or the absent

Article 46

The representative for the incapacitated or incomplete person, or for the absent person, or the temporary director, must deposit the matter with the clerk of the court. If the time period has passed and he does not submit an account for his administration, accompanied by supporting documents, within the time limit that specifies the account, the court may sentence him to a fine not exceeding five hundred pounds, if he does so again, without prejudice to the other penalties stipulated by law. If the representative submits the account and expresses an excuse for the delay, the court may relieve him of the fine or part of it. The court must temporarily order the deposit of amounts whose verification is not disputed by the account provider, without this being considered an approval of the account. The court shall decide on the validity of the account submitted to it, and the final decision issued by the court regarding the account must include

an order obliging the person submitting it to pay the remaining amount he owes and deposit it in the

Article 47

The Public Prosecution may authorize the representative on behalf of an incapacitated person, a defective person, or an absent person to disburse liquid funds to any of these people without referring to the court, in an amount not to exceed one thousand pounds, which may

be increased to three thousand pounds by decision of the competent public attorney, once every six months.

Article 48

A request to regain guardianship to lift the quarantine, judicial assistance, lift guardianship or guardianship, or return permission to a minor or person under interdiction shall not be accepted except after one year has passed from the date of the final decision issued to reject a previous request.

Article 49

The concerned parties may review the files, books, records, and papers stipulated in the previous articles, and every person may also review the records. In both cases, copies or certificates of the contents of what is proven in them will be delivered to any of them, with the permission of the court or the Public Prosecution.

Article 50

The expenses of inventorying funds, placing seals, inventory, and administration shall have a privileged right to the rank of judicial expenses.

Article 51

The court may order that all or some of the fees be charged to the public treasury.

.
[

Chapter Four:

Decisions, rulings, and appeals. First:

Issuing decisions

Article 52

The rules relating to rulings apply to decisions issued in matters of guardianship over money.

Article 53

The court must deposit with the clerk the reasons for the final decisions issued in the matters of quarantine, judicial assistance, guardianship, absence, account, permission to act, and the removal of the guardian, and the decisions issued in accordance with the provisions of Article 38 of this law, within a period of eight days from the date of their pronouncement if they were issued by a district court, and fifteen days from the date of their pronouncement if they were issued by a district court. One day if it was issued by someone else. With the exception of other decisions issued in matters of financial guardianship, the court may give reasons for these decisions or suffice with sign

Article 54

Decisions issued by the court of first instance shall be enforceable even if they are appealed, except for those issued in the following matters: accounting, lifting the interdiction, and terminating judicial assistance. State response. Re-authorizing 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 on behalf of an incapacitated, incomplete, or absent person. 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 of appealing the rulings and decisions set forth in this law are appeal, cassation, and requesting reconsideration. Unless a special provision is mentioned in the following articles, the rules and procedures stipulated in the Code of Civil and Commercial Procedure are followed.

Article 57

In all cases, the Public Prosecution may appeal by way of appeal the rulings and decisions issued in cases in which the law requires or permits its intervention. In the appeal, the provisions stipulated in the Civil and Commercial Procedures Law shall be followed.

Article 58

The Court of Appeal shall consider the case in the state it was in before the issuance of the appealed ruling with regard to what the appeal was filed for only. However, while the original requests remain as they are, their reasons may be changed or added to, and new requests may be made provided that they are complementary to the original requests or result from them or are inseparably connected to them. In both cases, the Court of Appeal is committed to granting appropriate time to respond to new reasons or requests.

Article 59

An appeal against the final ruling issued in accordance with the provisions of Article 10 of this law entails submitting what this ruling has decided to the Court of Appeal, and until this court issues its final ruling, it may issue temporary rulings or an enforceable amendment regarding the vision or an alimony determination or a modification of the alimony that is due. The appealed ruling ruled

There is an increase or decrease in it.

Article 60

Without prejudice to the rights of bona fide third parties, an appeal of a ruling or decision issued in one of the articles of guardianship over property is considered an appeal of other articles that have not previously been appealed and are related to the appealed ruling or decision in such a way that it is impossible to decide on the appeal without re-adjudicating it.

Article 61

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

Article 62

The parties and the Public Prosecution have the right to appeal in cassation against the rulings issued by the Courts of Appeal. They also have the right to appeal in cassation against the decisions issued by these courts in matters of interdiction, absence, judicial assistance, removal of the guardian, taking away guardianship, stopping it, reducing it or returning it, and continuing guardianship or guardianship and accounting.

Article 63

Judgments issued for annulment or invalidity of marriage contracts or divorce or divorcing shall not be implemented except after the expiration of the deadlines for appealing them by way of cassation. If they are appealed within the legal deadline, their non-implementation will continue until the appeal is decided. The president of the court or his representative must schedule a session to hear the appeal directly before the court on a date not exceeding sixty days from the date the appeal is deposited with the court clerk or reaches him. The public prosecution must submit a memorandum of its opinion within thirty days at most before the session set for hearing the appeal. If the court overturns the ruling, it must decide on the matter.

Article 64

It is not permissible to request a reconsideration of matters of guardianship over money except in the final decisions issued in the following articles: signing the interdiction, deciding on judicial assistance, or proving alibi. Installing the chosen guardian or agent for the absent person. Isolate the guardian, custodian and agent or reduce his authority. Taking away, stopping, or limiting guardianship. Continued guardianship or guardianship over the minor. Account adjudication.

·
[

Chapter Five:

Implementing judgments and decisions

Article 65

Judgments and decisions issued to hand over or see the minor, or to pay expenses, wages, disbursements, or the like, shall be enforceable by force of law and without bail.

[Article 66](#)

Judgments and decisions issued to annex, preserve, and hand over the minor may be enforced. In implementing the rulings issued in this regard, the procedures stipulated by the law shall be followed. In all cases, it must be taken into account that the implementation procedures and entry into homes are completed in accordance with what the enforcement judge orders. And it may return whenever necessary spectrum.

[Viewing places](#)

[Article 76](#)

The ruling shall be executed by seeing the child in one of the places specified by a decision issued by the Minister of Justice with the approval of the Minister of Social Affairs, unless the custodian and the person in whose favor the ruling was issued agree on 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 an executive formula on it if it is enforceable.

[Judgment enforcement agency](#)

[Article 69](#)

Implementation is carried out by the bailiffs or the administration, and the Minister of Justice issues a decision regarding procedures to implement the rulings and decisions issued regarding the minor's extradition, inclusion, viewing, or residence, and whoever is entrusted with that.

[The prosecution's decision regarding custody](#)

[Article 70](#)

The Public Prosecution may, whenever it is presented with a dispute regarding the custody of a child of the age of women's custody, or requests for temporary custody, refer the ruling to it or, after conducting the appropriate investigation, issue a reasoned decision to hand over the minor to someone whose interests with her are achieved.

[Family insurance system and alimony disbursement procedures](#)

[Article 71](#)

A family insurance system shall be established, one of whose objectives is to ensure the implementation of judgments issued regarding alimony for the wife, divorced woman, children, or relatives. It shall supervise the implementation of Nasser Social Bank. The rules, procedures and methods of financing this system shall be issued by a decision from the Minister of Justice after the approval of the Minister of Insurance.

[Article 72](#)

Nasser Social Bank must pay expenses, wages, and the like, as ordered for the wife, divorced woman, children, or parents, in accordance with a decision issued by the Minister of Justice after the approval of the Minister of Insurance.

[Article 73](#)

Ministries, government departments, local administration units, public bodies, public sector units and the sector

Public works, private sector entities, the National Insurance and Pensions Authority for the Armed Forces, professional unions, and other parties, based on a request from Nasser Social Bank, accompanied by a true copy of the executive copy of the ruling and evidence that the announcement has been completed, may deduct the amounts within the limits of the amounts that may be seized in accordance with Article 76 of this law includes salaries and similar pensions, and depositing them in the bank's treasury immediately upon receipt of the request and without the need for any other procedure.

[Article 74](#)

If the judgment debtor is not one of those with salaries, wages, pensions or the like, he must deposit the judgment amount in the treasury of Nasser Social Bank or one of its branches or the Social Affairs Unit whose place of residence is located within the jurisdiction of any of them in the first week of every month whenever he The bank alerts him to pay.

[Article 75](#)

Nasser Social Bank may recover the expenses, wages and the like it has paid and all the actual expenses it incurred and spent due to the convict's refusal to pay them.

[Rules for estimating alimony](#)

[Article 76](#)

As an exception to what the laws stipulate regarding the rules of attachment of salaries, wages, pensions, and the like, the maximum limit of what may be seized shall be in settlement of a debt of alimony, wages, or the like for the wife, divorced woman, children, or parents, within the limits of the following percentages: 25% For a wife or divorced woman, it is 40% in the case of more than one person. 25% for parents or whomever. 35% for parents or less. 40% for the wife or divorced woman, one or two children, and the parents, or whichever of them. 50% for the wife or divorced woman, more than two children, and the parents, or either of them. In all cases, it is not permissible to want the percentage that may be seized at 50%, to be divided among the beneficiaries in proportion to what was ruled for each of them.

[Implementation of the](#)

[alimony ruling, Article 76 bis](#)

If the convicted person refuses to implement the final judgment issued in lawsuits for expenses, wages, and the like, the convicted person may submit the matter to the court that issued the judgment or in whose jurisdiction the execution is being conducted. Once it is proven that the convicted person is capable of performing what he was sentenced to, it orders him to perform it even if he does not comply. He was sentenced to imprisonment for a period not exceeding thirty days. If the convicted person performs what he was ordered to do or brings a guarantor accepted by the person in whose favor the judgment was issued, he will be released, and all of this is without prejudice to the right of the convicted person to implement it through normal means. In cases where this article applies, it is permissible to proceed with the procedures stipulated in Article 293 of the Penal Code, unless the convict has exhausted the procedures referred to in the first paragraph. If physical coercion is carried out on a person in accordance with the provisions of this article, and then, as a result of the same incident, he is sentenced to a prison sentence in accordance with Article 293 of the Penal Code, the first period of physical coercion will be deducted from the adjudicated period of imprisonment. If he is sentenced to a fine, it will be reduced upon implementation by five pounds for each day. From the days of physical coercion that was previously imposed on him.

[Rank of alimony debt](#)

[Article 77](#)

In the event of competition between debts, the priority is given to the maintenance debt of the wife or divorced woman, then the maintenance of the children, then the maintenance of

the parents, then the maintenance of relatives, then other debts.

[Forms in the ruling on 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 79](#)

Without prejudice to any more severe penalty stipulated by the Penal Code or any other law, anyone who obtains any sums from Nasser Bank based on any provisions of this law, based on formal or artificial procedures or evidence, with his knowledge of that, shall be punished with imprisonment of no less than six months. . The penalty shall be imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years for anyone who obtains from Nasser Social Bank sums that are not due to him while he is aware of this and is required to return them.

[Collection of Ministerial Decisions](#)

·
[

[Minister of Justice Resolution No. 1086 of 2000](#)

[Assistants attached to work in the Personal Status Prosecutions and granting them the status of judicial officers](#)

Minister of Justice: After reviewing the law regulating some situations and procedures for litigation in personal status matters issued by Law No. 1 of 2000

[Qarar](#)

[Article 1](#)

The assistants currently working in the Personal Status Prosecutions shall have the status of judicial officers in the tasks entrusted to them during the performance of their job duties, with regard to the application of the provisions of Article 26 of Law No. 1 of 2000, and this capacity shall be proven for everyone appointed to this position.

[Article 2](#)

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

Issued on 3/6/2000 by the Minister of Justice

Minister of Justice Decision No. 1087 of 2000

Determining the places for the implementation of judgments to see the minor, and the procedures for implementing the rulings and decisions issued

regarding the minor's extradition, annexation, viewing, or residence, and whoever is entrusted with that.

Minister of Justice :

After reviewing the law regulating some conditions and procedures for litigation in personal status matters promulgated by Law No. 1 of 2000

Qarar

Article 1

Judgments and decisions issued regarding the minor's surrender, annexation, seeing him, or housing him shall be implemented in accordance with the provisions of Articles 67.

69 of Law No. 1 of 2000, taking into account the procedures set forth in the following articles.

Article 2

The decisions issued to hand over the minor, include him, see him, or reside him shall be implemented with the knowledge of the competent court

clerk. If there is resistance, abstention, and failure to respond to advice and guidance, the matter shall be referred to the enforcement judge to order

implementation with the assistance of the administration by force, if necessary. The social worker shall write a memorandum containing his

observations, which shall be attached to the papers. Implementation.

Article 3

In all cases, it must be taken into account that the implementation procedures and entry into homes are carried out in accordance with what the

enforcement judge orders, and re-execution may be exceeded with the same executive document whenever the situation requires, as stated in Article 66 of the Law 1

For the year 2000

Article 4

In the event that the custodian or the person in whose favor the minor is in possession of the ruling on the place where the minor is to be seen does

not agree, the court may select from the following places for the vision according to the case presented to it and in a manner that is compatible with -

As much as possible - and under the circumstances of the parties to the dispute, taking into account that there is something in the place that spreads

peace of mind for the child and does not inflict unbearable hardship on the parties to the dispute. A sports or social club. One of the youth care

centers. One of the maternity and childhood care homes that has gardens. One of the public parks

Article 5

The viewing period should not be less than three hours per week between nine in the morning and seven in the evening.

He should

As much as possible, this should be taken into account during official holidays and in a way that does not conflict with the child's regular school

schedule.

Article 6

The ruling issued shall be executed by seeing the minor at the place and time specified in the ruling.

Article 7

Any of the parties to the executive document may seek the assistance of the social worker assigned to the workers in the court department that issued the vision ruling to prove the other party's refusal to implement it on the dates and places specified in the ruling. 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 in sports or social clubs, youth care centers, or childcare and maternity homes in which the vision ruling is being implemented is obligated, and upon the request of any of the parties to the executive document, to prove in a memorandum drawn up by him the presence or absence of the person responsible for implementing the vision ruling and the hand of the minor. The person at whose request the memorandum was drawn up may record its content in a report drawn up in the police department or station to which the place of execution is affiliated.

Article 9

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

Issued on 3/6/2000

Minister of Justice

Counselor / Farouk Saif Al-Nasr

Minister of Justice Resolution No. 1088 of 2000

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

Minister of Justice :

After reviewing the law regulating some conditions and procedures for litigation in personal status matters promulgated by Law No. 1 of 2000

He decided

Article 1

The procedures set forth in the following articles shall be followed in order to strip those appointed of protection in accordance with the provisions of Article 41 of Law 1:

For the year 2000

Article 2

The Public Prosecution shall notify the person in whose absence a court decision was issued appointing him as guardian, curator, agent in absence, judicial assistant, or temporary manager of the previous decision, in person, through a bailiff. If he objects within the period stipulated in Article 40 of Law 1 of 2000 referred to, he must He must follow the provisions of Article 39

From that law.

Article 3

The Public Prosecution shall notify the appointed representative and interested parties of the date it has set for the inventory of the assets subject to protection. This is done according to a notice made by a court clerk, and the Public Prosecution may invite the minor, if he has reached fifteen years of age, to attend the inventory procedures whenever it deems it necessary to attend.

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 taken with regard to the inventory of the property subject to protection shall be recorded in a report in two copies, in which the date and place of the opening of the report and the person conducting it shall be indicated, and proof of the invitation of the matter and the appointed representative to attend the inventory procedures, and proof of the presence of those who attended and his statements if he wishes to give statements related to the funds and rights being inventory. And debts.

Article 6

The seals ordered by the Public Prosecution to be placed when counting the funds shall be confirmed in accordance with Article 33 of the Law 1

For the year 2000 referred to, after verifying the amount, it will be filed and the above-mentioned inventory of funds will match the reality.

Article 7

All property and movables shall be inventoried, along with their descriptions and an estimate of their value. The Public Prosecution may seek the assistance of family members in this regard.

Expertise is from specialists, and in this case, the name and work of the person who carried out this assessment shall be recorded in the record. If it is not possible to seek assistance from experts at the time of the inventory, the Public Prosecution may temporarily seize the money whose value has not been estimated or appoint a guard over it, if necessary, until it is presented to an expert to estimate its value. Provided that descriptions of what has been seized 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, the provisions of the previous article must be followed.

Article 9

A memorandum from the expert shall be attached to the inventory report, which includes - as the case may be - the type, description, weights and caliber of the items and funds entrusted to him and the value of each of them. The content of what the memorandum included shall be recorded in the report.

Article 10

The liquid money available is recorded, indicating its type and amount.

Article 11

The existing stocks and bonds are recorded, their papers are numbered, and each one is marked by the inventory keeper.

Article 12

The status of commercial books and records shall be confirmed, their pages shall be numbered, and anything that has not previously been noted during the inventory of funds shall be marked 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 examine books, commercial records, and bonds in order to find the property concerned with protection, including money, rights, and financial obligations.

Article 14

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

Article 15

If it becomes clear during the inventory that there is an open will, its status and content must be recorded in the minutes after it has been notated by the person in charge of the inventory, and the matter regarding it shall be presented to the competent court.

Article 16

If it becomes clear during the inventory that there is a will or other sealed papers, whatever writing or seal is on its back, and the envelope containing it is signed by the person in charge of the inventory, the concerned persons present, and the inspecting representative.

Determine the day on which the envelope will be opened by the Public Prosecution to open the documents and prove the status of the papers and other items contained therein, and order their submission to the competent court.

Article 17

If it appears to the Public Prosecution from what is written on the sealed exhibits that they are owned by people other than those involved, it must summon them on a specified date to attend the opening of the exhibits. On the specified day, the Public Prosecution shall undertake to open them if those who were summoned do not attend. To them upon request. If a dispute arises in this regard, the matter must be referred to the competent court.

Article 18

A statement of the money, securities, documents, and jewels previously transferred to a bank or to any other place shall be recorded in the inventory report, in accordance with the second paragraph of Article 33 of Law No. 1 of 2000 referred to. These funds, documents, etc., shall be counted and evaluated, taking into account the advanced rules.

Article 19

In the event of a dispute over any of the funds or items that were inventoried, the matter must be referred to the competent court, after taking appropriate precautionary or temporary measures.

Article 20

If it is not possible to complete the executioner's procedures on the day of the opening of the inventory, it is necessary to record the procedures that were completed at that time and to postpone other work so that the report can be determined and signed by the appointed representative, the person present, and the one in charge of the inventory work. After their signature, they will be notified of the specific day for completing the inventory.

Article 21

After completing the inventory work, the funds are handed over to the appointed representative, and the concerned parties, the person in charge of the inventory work, and the inspecting representative sign the report. The appointed representative is considered responsible for the funds he received from the date of his signature, and the Public Prosecution submits the inventory report to the court for ratification as set forth in Article 42

of Law 1 of 2000 referred to above. .

Article 22

In the case of a liquidator of the estate before the appointment of the representative responsible for protection and the Public Prosecution conducting the inventory procedures, the provision of the first paragraph of Article 45 of Law 1 of 2000 shall be followed in that these procedures are carried out.

Article 23

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

3/6/2000 Issued on

Minister of

Justice Counselor Farouk Saif Al-Nasr

Minister of Justice Decision No. 1089 of 2000

The rules and procedures for the work of social statisticians attached to the courts of first instance

Minister of Justice :

After reviewing the law regulating some conditions and procedures for litigation in personal status matters promulgated by Law No. 1 of 2000

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

Qaaarr

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 branch offices at the headquarters of the district courts, and the supervision of their work is entrusted

to the judges of the district court.

Article 2

A special register shall be prepared for each court, at whose headquarters an office of social workers has been established to record the mission assigned to them by the court. The mission shall be recorded in the register with serial numbers with each judicial year. The register's data shall include the following: the case number, the names of the plaintiffs and defendants and their places of residence, the date of the court's decision, and a summary of its contents. The decision, the name of the assigned social worker, the date of receipt of the mission and his signature on

receipt, the date of submission of the report and the number of papers submitted.

Article 3

The President of the Court of First Instance or any of its judges entrusted to him shall review the entry in the registry set forth in the previous article on a monthly basis to determine the progress of work in the Social Statistics Office and establish the necessary rules to control its work.

The President of the Court of First Instance - if necessary - may submit a reasoned memorandum to the Minister of Justice proposing to remove the names of social statisticians proven to be unfit to perform the work.

Article 4

Each of those whose names are indicated in the lists accompanying the decision of the Minister of Justice is entrusted with issuing lists of social statisticians to work as social statisticians in the circuits of the courts of first instance shown next to the name of each of them.

Article 5

Al-Hikma entrusts the errand to a social worker according to a role in the order listed in her list, and the court may entrust the errand to a specific specialist without commitment to this arrangement if it deems it necessary for reasons it determines.

Article 6

An office for 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 on the days during which personal status sessions are held and the day following them, to receive the special notifications ordered by the court, provided that the presence is at the headquarters of the district courts during those days to receive mission notifications or submit status account reports.

Article 7

The secretary of the department must record the name of the social worker entrusted with the mission on the cover of the case file, and the social worker must sign the register shown in Article Two of this decision to ensure his review of the case file and the date thereof.

Article 8

The social worker must initiate the mission assigned to him immediately after he signs the register shown in the second paragraph of this decision, and he must submit a report thereon no later than ten days later.

Article 9

The social worker must record in the report all the measures he took in order to carry out the mission, a summary of the case or issue presented to him, and everything that was revealed to him through the research, especially what relates to the following matters: the case number, the names of the parties to the dispute, the mission registration number in the register, and the date he received it. . The social status of the parties to the dispute, their nationality, religion, and the work of each of them. The economic condition of the parties to the dispute. The cultural and scientific level of the opposing parties. Research the situation in terms of place of residence, its descriptions, standard of living, and surrounding environment. Discussing the cultural and educational level of the children of the parties to the conflict, the role of education they are assigned to, the academic grade and the level of achievement, by referring to the specialists therein and through direct conversation without directing correspondence in this regard. If the children are enrolled in work, the report must indicate the type and nature of this work and whether their health and mental condition, in principle, is consistent with the nature of the workers or not. If one of the parties to the dispute is sick with a chronic disease or a physical or mental disability, the specialist must prove this in a report and determine whether or not he is receiving treatment. The specialist must ensure that the report includes everything that allows the court to identify the actual reality of the lives of the parties to the dispute and their children, and that he supports this with supporting documents as much as possible, including photographs of the residence - after obtaining the permission of its residents - and the area in which it is located, and everything that honestly expresses

Article 10

The report shall be prepared in two identical copies, and all papers shall be signed by the social worker. The date of completion of the mission and the date of the report shall be recorded therein, taking into account the following: A copy of the report shall be delivered to a clerk by the specialist in charge of the mission, and he shall sign the register indicated in Article Two of this decision indicating that he has deposited the report. He shall also sign the The case in which the Sheriff's Office issued a statement indicating that filing and the number of papers in the report filed therefrom. The secretary of the department resists, after matching the submitted copy of the report to the other copy, by

To the social worker to file it in the office register indicated in Article One. The chief clerk of the Personal Status Court who is responsible for registration in the register specified in Article Three of this decision shall seal the copy papers of the report, and they shall be kept in the office after being included in serial lists for reference when necessary.

[Article 11](#)

The Minister of Justice may include social workers to work in the circuits of the courts of first instance after the approval of the Minister of Insurance and Social Affairs. He may remove the name of a social worker from the lists of each court and notify his employer thereof, and transfer any of them to work in the circuits of other courts of first instance for the benefit

[Article 12](#)

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

[Issued on 3/6/2000](#)

[Minister of Justice](#)

[Counselor/ Farouk Saif Al-Nasr](#)

Minister of Justice Resolution No. 1090 of 2000

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

Minister of Justice :

After reviewing the law regulating some conditions and procedures for litigation in personal status matters promulgated by Law No. 1 of 2000

He decided

Article 1

A registry shall be established in each prosecution office to record requests related to matters of guardianship, guardianship, interdiction, absence, 2000, and the procedures stipulated in this decision shall and judicial assistance, in implementation of the provisions of Article 32 of Law No. 1 of be followed regarding registration and deletion in this registry.

Article 2

Registration in the register referred to in the previous article shall be made as follows: **First:** Applications shall be registered with serial numbers beginning at the beginning of each judicial year and ending at its end, provided that applications for the year 2000 are registered from 3/15/2000 to 9/31/2000. **Second:** Each party shall be registered on a separate page, according to what is stated in the form attached to the decision, and the pages of the record shall be stamped with the prosecution's seal. **Third:** The application is registered as soon as it is submitted by the head of the Personal Status Registry or his representative, and the registration is approved by the head of the college prosecution no later than the day following the date of registration. **Fourth:** The date and hour of registration, the student's name and domicile are confirmed after confirming his identity, his status with regard to the applicant against the application, and a statement of his power of attorney that gives him the right to apply for students. The power of attorney data is recorded in the register. The power of attorney is attached to the application file if the power of attorney is private, or a photocopy of it is attached. In all cases, the applicant must sign alongside this information in the designated places where the agency was general in the register. **Fifth:** Statement of the name, age, domicile, religion and nationality of the applicant submitting the application. **Sixth :** A summary of the subject of the request shall be recorded in the place designated for that purpose in the record. **Seventh:** The text of the decisions issued by the Public Prosecution and what it has taken regarding any of the following measures shall be recorded. With a statement of the name and capacity of the person performing it, the date it was taken, and his signature therein: Procedures for inventorying the funds and rights of the person subject to protection. Procedures for placing and removing seals. The number of the temporary order issued authorizing the Public Prosecution to transfer money, securities, documents, jewellery, and other things that may be harmed to a bank treasury or to a safe place. A statement of the entity with which these items were deposited, the date they were deposited, and the deposit number. Any other decisions ordered by the Public Prosecution. **Eighth:** The date and logic of the decision issued to appoint the representative for protection, his name and domicile, and the date of notification of the decision to appoint him if it was issued in his absence, shall be recorded. The date of his objection shall also be recorded, and the date of issuance of the decision issued to appoint another person 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 property concerned with protection shall be recorded after appointing a representative, the person who carried out the inventory, and the name of the member of the prosecution who signed the inventory report. It shall also record all decisions related to assigning experts to evaluate the funds and debts. **Tenth:** The date of handing over the inventoried funds to the appointed represent

Allocated in the register. **Eleventh** : The date of appointing a liquidator on the estate, the case number in which the decision to appoint him was issued, the name of the liquidator, his domicile, the date of his receipt of the estate's funds, and the date of completion of the liquidation work shall be recorded. **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 second instance regarding the articles of guardianship over property and the dates of their issuance shall be confirmed. **Fourteenth**: The date of the final decision issued to cancel the application shall be recorded, and the phrase (scanner of the registration) and the number of the article in which that decision was issued shall be recorded in the register. **Fifteenth** : The registration shall not be amended, scratched out, inserted into it, or changed, and when a statement is

proven in error, the correct statement shall be proven. Next to the incorrect statement being bracketed. In this case, the ar

Article 3

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

Issued on 3/6/2000

Minister of Justice

Advisor/ Farouk Saif Al-Nasr¹