

Translation of

the Penal Code
No. 58 of 1937

ترجمة قانون العقوبات
رقم ٥٨ لسنة ١٩٣٧

13 May 2026


ANDERSEN

Law No. 58 of 1937, Promulgating the Penal Code

In the name of the people: President of the republic

The House of Representatives has enacted the following law, which we hereby promulgate:

Preamble

The Senate and the House of Representatives have resolved the following law, which we have ratified and promulgated:

Article (1) – Promulgation:

The Penal Code currently in force before the Native Courts and the Penal Code applied by the Mixed Courts are hereby repealed and replaced by the Penal Code attached to this Law.

Article (2) – Promulgation:

The Minister of Justice shall implement this Law, and it shall come into force as of 15 October 1937.

We order that this Law be stamped with the Seal of the State, published in the Official Gazette, and enforced as one of the laws of the State.



Article (1):

The provisions of this Law shall apply to anyone who commits, within the Egyptian territory, any of the crimes provided for herein.

Article (2):

The provisions of this Law shall also apply to the following persons:

First: Anyone who, outside the Egyptian territory, commits an act which renders him a principal offender or an accomplice in a crime that occurred wholly or partly within the Egyptian territory.

Second: Anyone who, outside the Egyptian territory, commits any of the following crimes:

- A felony prejudicial to the security of the Government, as provided for in Chapters One and Two of Book Two of this Law.
 - A felony of forgery, as provided for in Article 206 of this Law.
 - A felony of counterfeiting, falsifying, or forging paper or metallic currency, as provided for in Article 202, or a felony involving the introduction into Egypt or removal therefrom, circulation, possession with intent to circulate, or dealing in such counterfeit, falsified, or forged paper or metallic currency, as provided for in Article 203, provided that such currency is legally in circulation in Egypt.
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Article (3):

Every Egyptian who, while outside the Egyptian territory, commits an act deemed to be a felony or misdemeanor under this Law shall be punished in accordance with its provisions if he returns to the Egyptian territory and the act is punishable under the law of the country in which it was committed.



Article (4):

Criminal proceedings may not be instituted against the perpetrator of a crime or act committed abroad except by the Public Prosecution.

Such proceedings may not be instituted against any person who proves that foreign courts have acquitted him of the charge brought against him, or that they have rendered a final judgment against him and he has served his sentence.

Article (5):

Crimes shall be punishable pursuant to the law in force at the time of their commission. However, if, after the occurrence of the act and before a final judgment is rendered thereon, a law more favorable to the accused is enacted, such law alone shall apply.

If, after a final judgment has been rendered, a law is enacted rendering the act for which the convicted person was sentenced no longer punishable, the enforcement of the judgment shall be suspended and its criminal effects shall cease.

However, where criminal proceedings are pending or a conviction has been rendered in respect of an act committed in violation of a law prohibiting its commission during a specified period, the expiry of such period shall not preclude the continuation of the proceedings or the enforcement of the penalties adjudged.

Article (6):

A judgment imposing the penalties prescribed by law shall not prejudice any restitution or compensation due to the litigants.

Article (7):

The provisions of this Law shall not, under any circumstances, prejudice the personal rights established under the noble Sharia.



Article (8):

The provisions of Book One of this Law shall be observed in respect of crimes provided for in special laws and regulations, unless such laws or regulations contain a provision to the contrary.

Book One: Preliminary Provisions

Chapter Two: Types of Crimes

Article (9):

Crimes are of three types:

- Felonies.
 - Misdemeanors.
 - Contraventions.
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Article (10):

Felonies are crimes punishable by the following penalties:

- Death penalty.
 - Life imprisonment.
 - Aggravated imprisonment.
 - Imprisonment.
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Article (11):

Misdemeanors are crimes punishable by the following penalties:

- Detention.
- A fine whose maximum amount exceeds one hundred Egyptian pounds.

Article (12):

Contraventions are crimes punishable by a fine whose maximum amount does not exceed one hundred Egyptian pounds.

Book One: Preliminary Provisions

Chapter Three: Penalties

Section One: Principal Penalties

Article (13):

Every person sentenced to death shall be hanged.

Article (14):

Life imprisonment and aggravated imprisonment shall mean placing the convicted person in one of the prisons legally designated for this purpose, and employing him therein in the works assigned by the Government, for life if the penalty is life imprisonment, or for the adjudged term if the penalty is aggravated imprisonment.

The term of aggravated imprisonment may not be less than three years and may not exceed fifteen years, except in the special cases provided for by law.



Article (15):

Men sentenced to life imprisonment or aggravated imprisonment who have exceeded sixty years of age, and women in all cases, shall serve the term of their sentence in one of the public prisons.

Article (16):

The penalty of imprisonment shall mean placing the convicted person in one of the public correction and rehabilitation centers and employing him, inside or outside the correction center, in the works assigned by the Government for the term adjudged against him. Such term may not be less than three years and may not exceed fifteen years, except in the special cases provided for by law.

Article (17):

In felony matters, where the circumstances of the crime for which the criminal proceedings have been instituted require judicial clemency, the judges may substitute the penalty as follows:

The death penalty may be substituted by life imprisonment or aggravated imprisonment.

Life imprisonment may be substituted by aggravated imprisonment or imprisonment.

Aggravated imprisonment may be substituted by imprisonment or detention for a term that may not be less than six months.

Imprisonment may be substituted by detention for a term that may not be less than three months.

Article (18):

The penalty of detention shall mean placing the convicted person in one of the geographical or public correction centers for the term adjudged against him. Such term may not be less than twenty-four hours and may not exceed three years, except in the special cases provided for by law.

Every person sentenced to simple detention for a term not exceeding six months may request, instead of the enforcement of the detention penalty against him, to be employed outside the correction center in accordance with the restrictions prescribed by the Criminal Procedure Law, unless the judgment provides that he is deprived of this option.



Article (19):

The penalty of detention is of two types:

- Simple detention.
- Detention with labor.

Persons sentenced to detention with labor shall work inside or outside correction and rehabilitation centers in the works assigned by the Government.

Article (20):

The judge must impose detention with labor whenever the term of the adjudged penalty is one year or more, as well as in the other cases specified by law.

In all other cases, the judgment may impose simple detention or detention with labor.

Article (21):

The duration of custodial penalties shall commence from the day the convicted person is imprisoned based on the enforceable judgment, taking into account any reduction for the duration of pre-trial detention.

Article (22):

The penalty of a fine shall require the convicted person to pay the specified amount into the government treasury.

The fine shall not be less than one hundred piasters and shall not exceed five hundred Egyptian pounds in the case of misdemeanors, without prejudice to the limits defined by law for each crime.

Article (23):

If a person is detained pending trial and is later sentenced to a fine, five Egyptian pounds shall be deducted from the fine for each day of detention.



If the person is sentenced to both imprisonment and a fine, and the period of pre-trial detention exceeds the sentence imposed, the fine shall be reduced by the amount equivalent to the days of excess detention.

Book One: Preliminary Provisions

Chapter Three: Penalties

Section Two: Ancillary Penalties

Article (24):

Ancillary penalties are:

- Deprivation of the rights and privileges outlined in Article 25.
 - Dismissal from public office.
 - Placing the convicted person under police supervision.
 - Confiscation.
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Article (25):

Every judgment for a felony shall necessarily entail the deprivation of the following rights and privileges for the convicted person:

- Acceptance into any government service, either directly or as a contractor, regardless of the nature of the service.
- Holding any rank or decoration.
- Testifying before courts for the duration of the sentence, except for purposes of inquiry.



- Managing his personal business, assets, and properties during his detention, with the court appointing a guardian for this purpose. If the court fails to appoint one, a civil court within the jurisdiction of the convicted person's residence may do so upon the request of the public prosecution or an interested party. The appointed guardian may be required to provide a guarantee. The convicted person may only manage his assets with the court's permission. Any obligations entered into without the court's approval shall be null and void, and his assets will be returned to him upon completing his sentence or being released. The guardian will provide a report on the management.
- Remaining, from the final judgment, a member of any advisory board, directorate council, municipal or local councils, or any public committee.
- Eligibility to be a member of any of the bodies mentioned in paragraph five or to serve as an expert or witness in contracts, if sentenced to life imprisonment or aggravated imprisonment.

Article (26):

Dismissal from public office is the deprivation of both the office itself and the salary attached to it.

Whether the convicted person was employed in his position at the time of judgment or not, he may not be appointed to any public office, nor receive any salary, for a period specified by the judgment, which cannot exceed six years nor be less than one year.

Article (27):

Any employee who commits a felony as outlined in Chapters Three, Four, Six, and Sixteen of Book Two of this Law and is treated with clemency and sentenced to imprisonment shall also be dismissed for a period no less than double the term of imprisonment.



Article (28):

Any person sentenced to life imprisonment, aggravated imprisonment, or imprisonment for a felony prejudicial to government security, counterfeiting, theft, or murder under the circumstances specified in paragraph two of Article 234 of this Law, or any felony outlined in Articles 356 and 368, shall, upon completing their sentence, be placed under police supervision for a period equal to the length of the sentence, without exceeding five years.

However, the judge may reduce the period of supervision or waive it entirely.

Article (29):

Police supervision requires the convicted person to comply with all the provisions set forth in the relevant laws regulating such supervision. A violation of these laws will result in imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year.

Article (30):

The judge, when sentencing for a felony or misdemeanor, may order the confiscation of objects seized from the crime, including weapons and tools used or intended to be used in the crime, without prejudice to the rights of third parties acting in good faith.

If the seized objects are those whose manufacture, use, possession, sale, or offering for sale is a crime in itself, confiscation shall be ordered in all cases, even if the objects are not owned by the defendant.

Article (31):

In addition to the previous cases, the penalties of dismissal from public office, police supervision, and confiscation may be imposed in the cases specified by law.



Article (32):

If a single act constitutes multiple crimes, the crime punishable by the severest penalty shall be deemed applicable, and its penalty alone shall be imposed.

If several crimes are committed for one purpose and are so connected to each other that they are indivisible, they shall all be deemed one crime, and the penalty prescribed for the severest of such crimes shall be imposed.

Article (33):

Custodial penalties shall be cumulative, except as provided in Articles 35 and 36.

Article (34):

If multiple penalties vary in type, they shall be enforced in the following order:

- Life imprisonment.
 - Aggravated imprisonment.
 - Imprisonment.
 - Detention with labor.
 - Simple detention.
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Article (35):

The penalty of life imprisonment or aggravated imprisonment, for the duration thereof, shall absorb every custodial penalty imposed for a crime committed before the judgment imposing such life imprisonment or aggravated imprisonment.



Article (36):

If a person commits multiple crimes before being sentenced for any one of them, the term of aggravated imprisonment shall not exceed twenty years, even in the case of multiple penalties.

The term of imprisonment, or imprisonment and detention together, shall not exceed twenty years, and the term of detention alone shall not exceed six years.

Article (37):

Penalties of fines shall always be cumulative.

Article (38):

Penalties of police supervision shall be cumulative; however, their total duration may not exceed five years.

Book One: Preliminary Provisions**Chapter Four: Participation of Several Persons in a Single Crime**

Article (39):

The following shall be deemed a principal offender in a crime:

- Whoever commits it alone or with another.
- Whoever participates in its commission, where it consists of several acts, by intentionally committing one of the acts constituting it.

However, where special circumstances relating to one of the principal offenders require a change in the characterization of the crime or the penalty in respect of him, their effect shall not extend to the others. The same shall apply where the characterization changes by reason of the offender's intent or the manner of his knowledge thereof.



Article (40):

The following shall be deemed an accomplice in the crime:

- Whoever incites the commission of the act constituting the crime, if such act occurs as a result of such incitement.
 - Whoever agrees with another to commit the crime, if the crime occurs as a result of such agreement.
 - Whoever gives the principal offender or offenders a weapon, tools, or any other thing used in committing the crime, with knowledge thereof, or assists them in any other manner in the preparatory, facilitating, or completing acts for its commission.
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Article (41):

Whoever participates in a crime shall be liable to its penalty, except where otherwise provided by a special legal provision.

However:

- The accomplice shall not be affected by the special circumstances of the principal offender that require a change in the characterization of the crime, if the accomplice was unaware of such circumstances.
 - If the characterization of the crime changes by reason of the principal offender's intent or the manner of his knowledge thereof, the accomplice shall be punished with the penalty he would deserve if the principal offender's intent or knowledge of the crime were the same as the accomplice's intent or knowledge thereof.
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Article (42):

If the perpetrator of the crime is not punishable for a reason of justification, lack of criminal intent, or other special circumstances, the accomplice shall still be punished with the penalty prescribed by law.



Article (43):

Anyone who participates in a crime shall be punished with its penalty, even if it is not the one he intended to commit, provided that the crime actually committed was a possible result of the incitement, agreement, or assistance that occurred.

Article (44):

If several defendants are sentenced by a single judgment for one crime, whether as principal offenders or accomplices, fines shall be imposed individually on each of them, except in the case of joint fines, where they shall be jointly liable for the fine unless otherwise stated in the judgment.

Article (44) bis:

Anyone who conceals stolen items or items obtained from a felony or misdemeanor, knowing that they were stolen or obtained illegally, shall be punished with imprisonment and labor for a period not exceeding two years.

If the offender knows that the items concealed are obtained from a crime punishable by a more severe penalty, he shall be sentenced to the penalty prescribed for that crime.

Book One: Preliminary Provisions**Chapter Five: Attempt**

Article (45):

Attempt is the commencement of an act with the intention of committing a felony or misdemeanor, if the act is stopped or its effect fails due to reasons beyond the perpetrator's will.

Merely intending to commit a felony or misdemeanor or engaging in preparatory actions does not constitute an attempt.



Article (46):

Attempting a felony shall be punished with the following penalties, unless the law prescribes otherwise:

- Life imprisonment if the penalty for the felony is death.
- Aggravated imprisonment if the penalty for the felony is life imprisonment.
- Aggravated imprisonment for a duration not exceeding half of the maximum penalty prescribed by law or imprisonment if the penalty for the felony is aggravated imprisonment.
- Imprisonment for a duration not exceeding half of the maximum penalty prescribed by law or detention if the penalty for the felony is imprisonment.

Article (47):

The law shall determine the misdemeanors for which attempt is punishable, as well as the penalty for such attempts.

Book One: Preliminary Provisions

Chapter Six: Criminal Agreements

Article (48):

Article declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Constitutional Court under its ruling No. 114 of the 21st Judicial Year regarding the unconstitutionality of Article (48) of the Penal Code, published in the Official Gazette on 14 June 2001.



Article (49):

A person is considered a recidivist if:

- He has been sentenced for a felony and subsequently commits another felony or misdemeanor.
- He has been sentenced to imprisonment for one year or more and subsequently commits a misdemeanor within five years from the expiration or cancellation of the sentence.
- He has been sentenced for a felony or misdemeanor with imprisonment for less than one year or a fine, and subsequently commits a similar misdemeanor within five years from the date of the judgment.

The crimes of theft, fraud, and breach of trust are considered similar misdemeanors for recidivism purposes.

Similarly, defamation, insult, slander, and libel are considered similar crimes.

Article (50):

In cases of recidivism as outlined in the previous article, the judge may impose a penalty exceeding the legal maximum prescribed for the crime, provided that the penalty does not exceed twice the maximum.

However, in no case shall the term of aggravated imprisonment or imprisonment exceed twenty years.



Article (51):

If the recidivist has previously been sentenced to two custodial penalties, each for at least one year, or to three custodial penalties, one of which is for one year or more, for crimes such as theft, concealment of stolen property, fraud, breach of trust, forgery, or attempt to commit these crimes, and then it is proven that he committed a misdemeanor such as theft, concealment of stolen property, fraud, breach of trust, forgery, or attempt to commit any of these crimes after the last sentence, the judge may impose aggravated imprisonment for a period of two to five years instead of applying the previous article's provisions.

Article (52):

If recidivism occurs according to the previous article, the court may, instead of imposing the penalty provided in that article, decide to classify the recidivist as a habitual criminal. The court may order his confinement in one of the work institutions established by the President of the Republic, based on a decision concerning their creation, regulation, and how to treat those committed to them, until the Minister of Justice orders his release based on a recommendation from the institution's administration and approval by the Public Prosecution.

The duration of confinement in the institution shall not exceed six years.

Article (53):

If a recidivist has been sentenced to aggravated imprisonment or has been classified as a habitual criminal, and then commits a crime as defined in the previous article within two years of being released, the court shall order his confinement in one of the work institutions referred to in the previous article until the Minister of Justice orders his release based on a recommendation from the institution's administration and approval by the Public Prosecution. The duration of the confinement in this case shall not exceed ten years.

Article (54):

The judge may, pursuant to Article 51 of this Law, impose the penalty on a recidivist who has been previously sentenced for crimes specified in Articles 355, 356, 367, and 368, with two custodial penalties, each for at least one year, or three custodial penalties, one of which is for one year or more, if it is proven that he committed a crime under Articles 355 and 367 after the last sentence imposed.



Book One: Preliminary Provisions

Chapter Eight: Conditional Suspension of Penalties

Article (55):

The court may, when sentencing for a felony or misdemeanor punishable by a fine or imprisonment for not more than one year, order the suspension of the penalty if it believes, based on the convict's character, past record, age, or the circumstances of the crime, that there is a reasonable expectation that he will not violate the law again.

The reasons for suspending the sentence must be stated in the judgment.

The suspension may apply to any ancillary penalties and all the criminal effects of the judgment.

Article (56):

The order to suspend the penalty shall last for three years, starting from the date the judgment becomes final.

It may be revoked if, during this period, the convicted person is sentenced to imprisonment for more than one month for an act committed before or after the suspension order, or if it is revealed during this period that the convicted person had a previous judgment, which the court was unaware of, that would have affected the decision to suspend.

Article (57):

The court that issued the suspension order may, upon request from the Public Prosecution, cancel the suspension order after notifying the convicted person to appear before the court.

If the penalty that led to the suspension order was imposed after the suspension, the cancellation may also be issued by the court that imposed the penalty, either sua sponte or upon the Public Prosecution's request.



Article (58):

Upon cancellation, the original penalty and all ancillary penalties, as well as any criminal consequences that were suspended, shall be enforced.

Article (59):

If the suspension period expires without the issuance of a revocation judgment, the penalty imposed cannot be executed, and the judgment shall be treated as if it never existed.

Book One: Preliminary Provisions**Chapter Nine: Justifications and Grounds for Non-Punishment**

Article (60):

The provisions of the Penal Code shall not apply to any act committed with a legitimate intent, as an action performed in accordance with a right established by Sharia.

Article (61):

There shall be no penalty for anyone who commits a crime due to necessity to protect himself or others from a serious danger to life, which was about to occur and was beyond his control to prevent in any other way.

Article (62):

A person who, at the time of committing a crime, suffers from a mental or psychological disorder that impairs his awareness or choice, or who is in a state of coma caused by drugs, whether he took them forcibly or unknowingly, shall not be held criminally responsible.

However, a person who suffers from a mental or psychological disorder that diminishes his awareness or choice shall remain criminally responsible, and the court shall take this into account when determining the penalty.



Article (63):

There shall be no crime if an act is committed by a public employee in the following circumstances:

- If the act was carried out in execution of an order given to him by his superior, which he was obliged to obey or believed he was obliged to obey.
- If he acted in good faith, executing what he believed to be required by law or that the act fell within his jurisdiction.

In all cases, the employee must prove that he only committed the act after verifying it and that he believed it to be lawful based on reasonable grounds.

Book One: Preliminary Provisions

Chapter Ten: Juvenile Offenders

Article (64):

Repealed

Article (65):

Repealed

Article (66):

Repealed

Article (67):

Repealed



Article (68):

Repealed

Article (69):

Repealed

Article (70):

Repealed

Article (71):

Repealed

Article (72):

Repealed

Article (73):

Repealed



Article (74):

Pardon from a penalty means the complete or partial cancellation of the penalty or its substitution with a lesser penalty prescribed by law.

Ancillary penalties and other criminal effects arising from the judgment of conviction shall not be waived unless otherwise specified in the pardon order.

Article (75):

If a pardon is granted by substituting the penalty with a lesser one, the death penalty shall be replaced with life imprisonment.

If a person sentenced to life imprisonment is pardoned or his penalty is substituted, he shall, without fail, be placed under police supervision for a period of five years.

The pardon of the penalty or its substitution, if the penalty is prescribed for felonies, shall not include the deprivation of the rights and privileges specified in the first, second, fifth, and sixth paragraphs of Article 25 of this Law, unless the pardon specifies otherwise.

Article (76):

A general pardon prevents or halts the proceedings of the case or erases the conviction. It does not affect the rights of others unless the law granting the pardon provides otherwise.



Book Two: Felonies and Misdemeanors Harmful to Public Interests

Chapter One: Felonies Harmful to Government Security from Abroad

Article (77):

Anyone who deliberately commits an act that threatens the independence, unity, or territorial integrity of the country shall be punished by death.

Article (77 A):

Anyone who joins, in any way, the armed forces of a country at war with Egypt shall be punished by death.

Article (77 B):

Anyone who seeks to assist a foreign country or conspires with it or its agents to engage in hostile actions against Egypt shall be punished by death.

Article (77 C):

Anyone who seeks to assist a hostile foreign country or conspires with it or its agents to aid them in military operations or to harm Egypt's military operations shall be punished by death.



Article (77 D):

The penalty shall be imprisonment if the crime is committed during peacetime and aggravated imprisonment if the crime is committed during wartime:

- Anyone who seeks to assist a foreign country or any of its agents or conspires with them, and such act harms Egypt's military, political, diplomatic, or economic standing.
- Anyone who intentionally destroys, conceals, steals, or forges documents or papers, knowing they relate to state security or any other national interest.

If the crime is committed with the intent to harm Egypt's military, political, diplomatic, or economic standing or any national interest, the penalty shall be aggravated imprisonment during peacetime and life imprisonment during wartime.

The provisions of Article 17 of this Law shall not apply to such crimes if committed by a public official or a person with public representation or responsibility.

Article (77 E):

Anyone entrusted with negotiating with a foreign government on Egypt's behalf, who intentionally conducts negotiations against the country's interest, shall be punished by life imprisonment.

Article (77 F):

Anyone who, without authorization from the government, recruits' soldiers or engages in any other hostile act against a foreign country that might expose Egypt to the risk of war or break diplomatic relations shall be punished by imprisonment.

If the act results in war or the severance of diplomatic relations, the penalty shall be aggravated imprisonment.



Article (78):

Anyone who requests, for himself or for others, or accepts, or receives, even through intermediaries, from a foreign country or those acting on its behalf, or from any individual or legal entity or organization, whether domestic or foreign, or any other entity not belonging to a foreign state or working for it, money, movable goods, equipment, machinery, weapons, ammunition, or any other items, or promises to provide any of these, with the intent to commit an act harmful to national interests or to undermine the country's independence, unity, or territorial integrity, or to carry out hostile acts against Egypt, or to disrupt public security and peace, shall be punished with life imprisonment and a fine no less than five hundred thousand pounds and no more than the amount given or promised. The penalty shall be death or life imprisonment, and a fine no less than five hundred thousand pounds, if the perpetrator is a public servant, a person with public representation, or committed the crime during wartime or for terrorist purposes.

The same penalty applies to anyone who gives, offers, or promises any of the aforementioned items with the intent to commit an act harmful as described in the previous paragraph.

The same penalty applies to anyone who intermediates in the commission of the crime.

If the request, acceptance, offer, or intermediation is made in writing (paper or electronic), the crime is considered complete upon sending the document or statement.

Article (78 bis):

Repealed

Article (78 – Third):

Repealed

Article (78 – Fourth):

Repealed



Article (78 A):

Anyone who interferes in the enemy's favor to disrupt the loyalty of the armed forces, weaken their morale, or that of the people, or the resistance power, shall be punished by death.

Article (78 B):

Anyone who incites soldiers during wartime to join the service of a foreign country or facilitates their participation, and anyone who intentionally interferes in recruiting soldiers, men, funds, supplies, equipment, or in any such preparations for the benefit of a country at war with Egypt shall be punished by death.

Article (78 C):

Anyone who facilitates the enemy's entry into the country or hands over cities, fortresses, installations, sites, ports, stores, shipyards, ships, aircraft, means of transport, weapons, ammunition, or military supplies, or serves them by transmitting information or acting as a guide, shall be punished by death.

Article (78 D):

Anyone who intentionally assists the enemy by any means other than those mentioned in the previous articles shall be punished with life imprisonment or aggravated imprisonment.

Anyone who provides the enemy's forces with any service in exchange for a benefit or promise for himself or another, either directly or indirectly, shall be punished by imprisonment.

Article (78 E):

Anyone who intentionally damages, defects, or sabotages weapons, ships, aircraft, equipment, installations, means of transport, public utilities, ammunition, supplies, or any other items prepared for the defense of the country, or that can be used for it, shall be punished by life imprisonment.



Anyone who deliberately mismanages or improperly manufactures or repairs such items, or performs any act that makes them temporarily unusable, shall be punished by the same penalty.

The penalty shall be death if the crime occurs during wartime.

Article (78 F):

If any of the actions referred to in the first paragraph of the previous article occurs due to negligence or failure, the penalty shall be imprisonment.

If the crime occurs during wartime, the penalty shall be aggravated imprisonment, and the penalty shall be life imprisonment if the crime causes the disruption of military operations.

Article (79):

Anyone who, during wartime, directly or indirectly, or through another country, exports goods, products, or any other materials from Egypt to an enemy country, or imports any of those from it, shall be punished with aggravated imprisonment and a fine equivalent to five times the value of the exported or imported items, with the fine not less than one thousand pounds.

The items involved in the crime shall be confiscated, and if they are not seized, the perpetrator shall be sentenced to an additional fine equivalent to the value of those items.

Article (79 bis):

Repealed

Article (79 – Second):

Repealed



Article (79 A):

Any person who, during wartime, personally or through an intermediary, conducts any commercial transactions or other commercial activities with nationals of an enemy country, or with the agents, delegates, or representatives of such country, regardless of their place of residence, or with any entity or individual residing therein, shall be punished by imprisonment and a fine of not less than one thousand Egyptian pounds and not exceeding ten thousand Egyptian pounds.

The court shall order the confiscation of the objects constituting the subject matter of the offence. If such objects are not seized, the offender shall be sentenced to an additional fine equivalent to the value of those objects.

Article (80):

Any person who delivers to a foreign state, or to any person acting in its interest, or discloses thereto, in any manner, by any means, and in any form whatsoever, a secret relating to the defense of the country, or who, by any means, obtains such a secret with the intent of delivering or disclosing it to a foreign state or to any person acting in its interest, shall be punished by death.

The same penalty shall apply to any person who, for the benefit of a foreign state, destroys or renders unusable any item considered to be a secret relating to the defense of the country.

Article (80 bis):

Repealed

Article (80 – Third):

Repealed

Article (80 – Fourth):

Repealed



Article (80 A):

Without prejudice to any more severe penalty prescribed under any other law, the following acts shall be punishable by imprisonment for a term of not less than six months and not exceeding five years, and by a fine of not less than five thousand Egyptian pounds and not exceeding fifty thousand Egyptian pounds:

- Any person who unlawfully obtains, by any means, a secret relating to the defense of the country, without intending to deliver or disclose it to a foreign state or to any person acting in its interest.
- Any person who disseminates, by any method, a secret relating to the defense of the country.
- Any person who establishes or uses any means of communication with the intent of obtaining, delivering, or disseminating a secret relating to the defense of the country.
- Any person who conducts surveys or statistics, or undertakes studies concerning any information or data related to the Armed Forces, their missions, or their current or former personnel by reason of their duties, without written authorization from the Ministry of Defense.

If the offence is committed during wartime, or through the use of deception, fraud, concealment, disguise of identity, nationality, profession, or capacity, or by means of information technology, or if the offender is an officer or member of the Armed Forces or a civilian employee thereof, the penalty shall be aggravated to penal servitude/imprisonment.

Attempting to commit any of these offences shall be punishable by the same penalties.

Article (80 B):

A public servant or a person with public representation or responsibility who discloses any secret related to the defense of the country shall be punished with imprisonment, and the penalty shall be aggravated imprisonment if the crime occurs during wartime.



Article (80 C):

Anyone who intentionally disseminates false or malicious news, data, or rumors during wartime, or who engages in provocative propaganda that causes harm to the country's military preparedness, military operations, creates panic among the public, or weakens national morale, shall be punished with imprisonment.

The penalty shall be aggravated imprisonment if the crime was committed as a result of espionage with a foreign country.

The penalty shall be life imprisonment if the crime was committed as a result of espionage with an enemy state.

Article (80 D):

Any Egyptian who intentionally disseminates abroad false news, statements, or rumours concerning the internal conditions of the country, where such dissemination is likely to weaken the State's financial confidence, prestige, reputation, or standing, or who engages, by any means whatsoever, in any activity likely to prejudice the national interests of the country, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of not less than six months and not exceeding five years, and by a fine of not less than one hundred Egyptian pounds and not exceeding five hundred Egyptian pounds, or by either of these two penalties.

The penalty shall be imprisonment with hard labour / penal imprisonment if the offence is committed during wartime.

Article (80 E):

Any person who commits any of the following acts shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year and by a fine not exceeding five hundred Egyptian pounds, or by either of these two penalties:

- Flying over Egyptian territory without authorization from the competent authorities.
- Taking photographs, drawings, or maps of sites or places in violation of a prohibition issued by the competent authority.



- Entering a fortress, defence installation, camp, place where armed forces are encamped or stationed, warship or commercial vessel, military aircraft or vehicle, arsenal, any military site, or any place or factory where work is carried out for the defence of the country and to which public access is prohibited.
- Residing or being present in sites or places where residence or presence has been prohibited by the military authorities.

If the offence is committed during wartime, or through deception, fraud, concealment, or disguise of identity, nationality, profession, or capacity, the penalty shall be imprisonment for a term of not less than six months and not exceeding five years, and a fine of not less than one hundred Egyptian pounds and not exceeding five hundred Egyptian pounds, or either of these two penalties.

Where both aggravating circumstances are combined, the penalty shall be penal imprisonment.

Attempting to commit any of these offences shall be punishable by the same penalties.

Article (80 F):

Any person who delivers to a foreign state, or to any person acting in its interest, in any manner, form, or by any means whatsoever, any news, information, objects, correspondence, documents, maps, drawings, photographs, or any other materials relating to governmental interests, public authorities, or public utility institutions, in respect of which an order prohibiting publication or dissemination has been issued by the competent authority, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of not less than six months and not exceeding five years, and by a fine of not less than one hundred Egyptian pounds and not exceeding five hundred Egyptian pounds, or by either of these two penalties.

Article (81):

Any person who, during wartime, intentionally fails to perform, in whole or in part, the obligations imposed upon him under a supply or works contract concluded with the Government for the needs of the Armed Forces, or for the protection or provisioning of civilians, or who commits any fraud in the execution of such contract, shall be punished by penal servitude/imprisonment. This provision shall also apply to subcontractors, agents, and sellers where the failure to perform the obligation is attributable to their acts.



If the offence is committed with the intent to prejudice the defence of the country or the operations of the Armed Forces, the penalty shall be death.

In all cases, the offender shall be sentenced to a fine equal to the value of the damage caused to Government funds or interests, provided that such fine shall not be less than the amount unlawfully gained by him as a result of the breach or fraud.

Article (81 bis):

Repealed

Article (81 A):

If the breach in fulfilling all or part of the obligations mentioned in the previous article is due to negligence or failure, the penalty shall be imprisonment and a fine not exceeding three thousand pounds or one of these penalties.

Article (82):

The following persons shall be punished as accomplices in the offences provided for in this Chapter:

- Any person who, being aware of the offender's intentions, provides him with assistance, means of subsistence, lodging, shelter, a meeting place, or any other facilities; as well as any person who carries his messages, or facilitates his search for, concealment, transfer, or communication of the subject matter of the offence.
- Any person who conceals objects used or intended to be used in the commission of the offence, or obtained therefrom, while being aware thereof.
- Any person who intentionally destroys, misappropriates, conceals, or alters a document capable of facilitating the discovery of the offence, its evidence, or the punishment of its perpetrators.

In such cases, the court may exempt from punishment the offender's relatives and in-laws up to the fourth degree, provided that they are not punishable under another provision of the law.



Article (82 bis):

Any person who digs, prepares, equips, or uses an underground road, passage, or tunnel in the border areas of the country with the intent of communicating with a foreign entity or state, or with any of its nationals or residents, or of bringing in or taking out persons, goods, commodities, equipment, machinery, or any other thing, whether or not having monetary value, shall be punished by life imprisonment.

The same penalty shall apply to any person who is proven to have known of the existence or use of an underground road, passage, or tunnel in the border areas of the country, under the description and conditions set out in the preceding paragraph, or who is proven to have known of a plan to commit any of the said acts and failed to report it to the competent authorities before its discovery.

In addition to the penalty prescribed in the first paragraph, the court shall order the confiscation of the buildings and structures constituting the subject matter of the offence, as well as the tools and objects used in its commission.

Article (82 A):

Any person who incites the commission of any of the offences provided for in Articles 77, 77 bis (A), 77 bis (B), 77 bis (C), 77 bis (D), 77 bis (E), 78, 78 bis (A), 78 bis (B), 78 bis (C), 78 bis (D), 78 bis (E), and 80 of this Law, where such incitement produces no effect, shall be punished by rigorous imprisonment or imprisonment.

Article (82 bis):

Anyone who participates in a criminal conspiracy, whether its purpose is the commission of the crimes specified in Articles 77, 77(A), 77(B), 77(C), 77(D), 77(E), 78, 78(A), 78(B), 78(C), 78(D), 78(E), and 80, or using them to achieve the intended goal, shall be punished with life imprisonment or aggravated imprisonment.

Anyone who incites or is involved in managing the conspiracy shall also be punished with the same penalty. If the conspiracy is meant to commit one specific crime or serve as a means to achieve a specific goal, the penalty for that crime will apply.

Anyone who calls others to join such a conspiracy and is unsuccessful in the call shall be punished with imprisonment.



Article (82 C):

Anyone who, through negligence or failure, facilitates the commission of any crime specified in Articles 77, 77(A), 77(B), 77(C), 77(D), 77(E), 78, 78(A), 78(B), 78(C), 78(D), 78(E), and 80 shall be punished with imprisonment and a fine not exceeding five hundred pounds, or either of these penalties.

If the crime occurs during wartime or is committed by a public servant or someone with public representation, the penalty shall be doubled.

Article (83):

In the felonies stipulated in this chapter, the court may, in cases other than those provided for in Articles 78, 79, and 79(A) of this Law, impose a fine not exceeding ten thousand pounds in addition to the penalties prescribed.

Article (83 bis):

Repealed

Article (83 A):

The penalty shall be death for any crime specified in Chapter Two of this book if it is committed with the intent to harm the country's independence, unity, or territorial integrity, or if it occurs during wartime with the intent to assist the enemy or disrupt military operations.

The penalty shall also be death for any felony or misdemeanor specified in this chapter if the perpetrator's intent was to aid the enemy or disrupt military operations, and the crime results in achieving the intended purpose.

Article (84):

Anyone who is aware of the commission of a crime specified in this chapter and fails to report it to the competent authorities shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year and a fine not exceeding five hundred pounds, or either of these penalties.

The penalty shall be doubled if the crime occurs during wartime.



The court may exempt the perpetrator's spouse and relatives up to the fourth degree from punishment if they are not penalized under any other law.

Article (84) bis:

Repealed

Article (84) – Third:

Repealed

Article (84 A):

Any offender who voluntarily reports to the administrative or judicial authorities, before the commencement of the execution of the offence and prior to the initiation of the investigation, shall be exempt from the penalties prescribed for the offences referred to in this Chapter.

The court may also exempt the offender from punishment if the report is made after the completion of the offence but before the commencement of the investigation.

The court may likewise grant such exemption where the offender, during the investigation, enables the authorities to apprehend the other perpetrators of the offence or the perpetrators of another offence of a similar nature and gravity.

Article (85):

The following shall be deemed secrets relating to the defense of the country:

- Military, political, diplomatic, economic, and industrial information which, by its nature, is known only to persons having an official capacity in that regard, and which, in the interest of the defense of the country, must remain secret from all persons other than them.



- Objects, correspondence, papers, documents, drawings, maps, designs, photographs, and other items which, in the interest of the defense of the country, must be known only to those entrusted with their custody or use, and which must remain secret from all others for fear that they may lead to the disclosure of information referred to in the preceding paragraph.
- News and information relating to the Armed Forces, their formations, movements, equipment, supplies, and personnel, and, in general, everything connected with military and strategic affairs, unless written authorization for its publication or dissemination has been issued by the General Command of the Armed Forces.
- News and information relating to the measures and procedures taken for detecting or investigating the offences provided for in this Chapter, or for prosecuting their perpetrators. Nevertheless, the court hearing the case may authorize the dissemination of such parts of its proceedings as it deems appropriate.

Article (85 A):

For the purposes of applying the provisions of this chapter:

- The term "country" refers to the territories over which the Egyptian state has sovereignty or authority.
- A public servant or a person with public representative status or tasked with public service is considered as such, even if they did not receive the documents, papers, or secrets during the performance of their duties or due to them, as well as those who no longer hold that status at the time of the offense, regardless of whether they received the documents or secrets during or after their tenure.
- The situation of severing diplomatic relations is treated as a state of war, and the period of war is considered to begin when the threat of war exists, even if the war has not yet occurred.
- Political groups that Egypt has not recognized as states are treated as hostile entities. A decision by the President of the Republic may extend the provisions of this chapter, fully or partially, to acts committed against allied, partner, or friendly states.



**Book Two: Felonies and Misdemeanors Prejudicial to the Public
Interest and the Penalties Prescribed Therefor**

**Chapter Two: Felonies and Misdemeanors Prejudicial to the
Government from Within**

Section One

Article (86):

For the purposes of this law, terrorism is defined as any act of force, violence, threat, or intimidation, whether carried out individually or collectively, aimed at disturbing public order or endangering the safety and security of the society. This includes actions that harm individuals, instill fear, or endanger their lives, freedoms, or security; harm to the environment, communications, transportation, assets, buildings, public or private property; or any act that hinders the activities of public authorities, places of worship, or educational institutions, or obstructs the enforcement of the constitution, laws, or regulations.

Article (86 bis):

Whoever establishes, forms, organizes, or leads, contrary to the law, any association, body, organization, group, or gang with the purpose of using any means to disrupt the constitution, laws, or prevent any state institution or public authority from performing its duties, or violating the personal freedom of citizens or any other public rights and freedoms protected by the constitution and law, or damaging national unity or social peace, shall be punished with imprisonment.

Whoever assumes leadership or provides material or financial support to such groups, knowing their aims, shall be punished with aggravated imprisonment.

Whoever joins or participates in such associations, bodies, organizations, or groups, with knowledge of their aims, shall be punished with imprisonment for up to five years.

Anyone who promotes these aims by word, writing, or any other means, or who possesses documents, publications, recordings, or anything that promotes these aims, if prepared for distribution or for others' knowledge, will face the same punishment.



Anyone who possesses or acquires any means of printing, recording, or broadcasting used for these purposes shall also be punished.

Article (86 bis A):

The penalty for any offense specified in the first paragraph of the previous article shall be the death penalty or life imprisonment, if terrorism is used to achieve or execute the aims of the association, body, organization, group, or gang mentioned in that paragraph.

The same penalty applies to anyone who provides such groups with weapons, ammunition, explosives, equipment, funds, or information, knowing their aims and methods.

The penalty for the crime in the second paragraph of the previous article shall be aggravated imprisonment if terrorism is used in achieving or executing the aims of the association, body, organization, group, or gang mentioned in that paragraph, or if the offender is a member of the armed forces or police.

The penalty for the crime in the third paragraph of the previous article shall be imprisonment for up to ten years if the association, body, organization, or group uses terrorism to achieve its aims, or if it promotes its goals inside places of worship, military facilities, or among their members.

Article (86 bis B):

Anyone who is a member of any group, body, organization, or gang mentioned in Article 86 bis and uses terrorism to force someone to join or prevent them from leaving shall be punished with life imprisonment.

If the act causes the victim's death, the penalty shall be the death sentence.



Article (86 bis – C):

Any person who seeks contact with a foreign state, or with an association, body, organization, group, or gang whose headquarters are located outside the country, or with any person acting in the interest of any of them, as well as any person who communicates or collaborates with any of them, for the purpose of carrying out any terrorist act within Egypt, or against its property, institutions, employees, diplomatic representatives, or citizens while performing their duties or while present abroad, or for the purpose of participating in the commission of any such acts, shall be punished by life imprisonment.

The penalty shall be death if the offence which is the subject of such seeking of contact or communication is committed, or if an attempt is made to commit it.

Article (86 bis D):

Anyone who, without the written consent of the relevant governmental authority, joins or cooperates with a foreign state's armed forces or with any foreign-based terrorist group, organization, or gang, which uses terrorism or military training to achieve its objectives, even if its actions are not directed at Egypt, shall be punished with aggravated imprisonment.

The penalty shall be life imprisonment if the offender receives military training or participates in the group's operations, even if these are not directed at Egypt.

Article (87):

Any person who attempts by force to overthrow or alter the Constitution of the State, its republican system, or the form of government shall be punished by life imprisonment or rigorous imprisonment.

If the offence is committed by an armed gang, the founder of the gang, its leader, and any person assuming a command role therein shall be punished by death.



Article (88):

Anyone who hijacks any means of air, land, or sea transportation, thereby endangering the safety of those aboard, shall be punished with aggravated imprisonment.

The penalty shall be life imprisonment if terrorism is used, or if the act results in injuries as specified in Articles 240 and 241 of this law to any person inside or outside the vehicle, or if the offender resists public authorities during the recovery of the vehicle.

The penalty shall be the death sentence if the act causes the death of a person inside or outside the vehicle.

Article (88) bis:

Anyone who unlawfully detains any person, other than as permitted by law, or holds them hostage in order to influence public authorities in their duties or to obtain some benefit or advantage, shall be punished with aggravated imprisonment.

If the offender uses force, violence, threat, or terrorism, or assumes a false identity, or presents a forged document claiming to be issued by a public authority, or if the act causes injury as specified in Articles 240 and 241 of this law, or if the offender resists authorities while performing their duties, the penalty shall be life imprisonment.

The penalty shall be the death sentence if the act results in the death of a person.

Article (88 bis A):

Without prejudice to any more severe penalty, any person who assaults any person charged with implementing the provisions of this Section, where such assault is committed by reason of such implementation, or who resists him by force, violence, or threat of using either against him during or by reason of the performance of his duties, shall be punished by rigorous imprisonment.

The penalty shall be life imprisonment if the assault or resistance results in a permanent disability, or if the offender carries a weapon, or abducts or detains any person charged with implementing the provisions of this Section, or his spouse, or any of his ascendants or descendants.

The penalty shall be death if the assault or resistance results in the death of the victim.



Article (88 bis B):

The provisions of Articles 82, 83, 95, 96, 97, 98, and 98 (E) of this Law shall apply to the offences provided for in this Section.

When ordering confiscation, the rights of bona fide third parties shall be respected.

Objects judicially ordered to be confiscated shall be allocated to the authority that carried out the seizure, whenever the competent minister considers them necessary for the conduct of its counter-terrorism activities.

Article (88 bis C):

The provisions of Article 17 of this Law may not be applied when passing a conviction in any of the offences provided for in this Section, except in cases where the law prescribes the death penalty or life imprisonment. In such cases, the death penalty may be reduced to life imprisonment, and life imprisonment may be reduced to rigorous imprisonment for a term of not less than ten years.

Article (88 bis D):

In the cases provided for in this Section, the court may, in addition to imposing the prescribed penalty, order one or more of the following measures:

- Prohibition of residence in a specific place or defined area.
- Obligation to reside in a specific place.
- Prohibition from frequenting specific places or premises.

In all cases, the duration of the measure may not exceed five years.

Any person who violates the measure ordered against him shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of not less than six months.



Article (88 bis E):

Any offender who voluntarily reports to the administrative or judicial authorities before the commencement of the execution of the offence and before the commencement of the investigation shall be exempt from the penalties prescribed for the offences referred to in this Section.

The court may exempt the offender from punishment if the report is made after the completion of the offence but before the commencement of the investigation.

The court may also grant such exemption where the offender, during the investigation, enables the authorities to apprehend the other perpetrators of the offence, or the perpetrators of another offence of a similar nature and gravity.

Article (89):

Any person who forms a gang that attacks a group of the population or resists, by force of arms, public authority officers in the enforcement of the law shall be punished by death. The same penalty shall apply to any person who assumes leadership of such a gang or holds any command position therein.

Any person who joins such a gang without participating in its formation and without holding any command position therein shall be punished by life imprisonment or rigorous imprisonment.



**Book Two: Felonies and Misdemeanors Prejudicial to the Public
Interest and the Penalties Prescribed Therefor**

**Chapter Two: Felonies and Misdemeanors Prejudicial to the
Government from Within**

Section Two

Article (89) bis:

Any person who intentionally destroys, by any means, any means of production or any movable or immovable property belonging to any of the entities referred to in Article 119, with the intent to harm the national economy, shall be punished by life imprisonment or rigorous imprisonment.

The penalty shall be life imprisonment if the offence results in serious harm to the country's economic position or to a national interest thereof, or if the offence is committed during wartime.

In all cases, the offender shall be ordered to pay the value of the property destroyed.

The court may exempt from punishment any accomplice in the offence, other than the instigators thereof, who voluntarily reports the offence to the judicial or administrative authorities after its commission and before a final judgment is rendered therein.

Article (90):

Any person who intentionally destroys buildings or public property, or property allocated to governmental interests, public utilities, public institutions, or legally recognized public benefit associations, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years.

The maximum penalty prescribed in the preceding paragraph shall be doubled if the offence is committed in execution of a terrorist purpose.

The penalty shall be life imprisonment or rigorous imprisonment if the offence is committed during a riot or sedition, or with the intent to spread terror among the people or create disorder.

The penalty shall be death if the offence results in the death of a person present in such places.

In all cases, the offender shall be ordered to pay the value of the property destroyed.



Article (90) bis:

Any person who attempts by force to occupy any public building, or building allocated to governmental interests, public utilities, or public benefit institutions, shall be punished by life imprisonment or rigorous imprisonment.

If the offence is committed by an armed gang, the founder of the gang, its leader, and any person assuming a command position therein shall be punished by death.

Article (91):

Any person who, for a criminal purpose, assumes command of a military unit or division, a section of the fleet, a warship, a military aircraft, a military post, a port, or a city without assignment from the Government or without lawful cause, shall be punished by death.

The same penalty shall apply to any person who continues to exercise military command, of whatever nature, despite an order issued by the Government to relinquish such command, as well as to any commander of a force who keeps his soldiers under arms or assembled after the issuance of a Government order for their disbandment.

Article (92):

Any person having authority to issue orders to members of the Armed Forces or the police, who requests or instructs them to obstruct the orders of the Government for a criminal purpose, shall be punished by rigorous imprisonment.

If the offence results in the obstruction of the execution of Government orders, the penalty shall be death or life imprisonment.

Subordinate military officers or commanders who obey such orders shall be punished by rigorous imprisonment.

Article (93):

Any person who assumes leadership of an armed gang, or exercises any command therein, with the intent of usurping or looting lands or property belonging to the Government or to a group of persons, or resisting the military force assigned to pursue the perpetrators of such felonies, shall be punished by death.

All other members of the gang shall be punished by rigorous imprisonment.



Article (94):

Any person who directs or organizes the movement of the gang referred to in the preceding Article, or supplies or procures for it weapons, ammunition, or equipment to assist it in committing the felony, while knowing this purpose, or who sends it provisions, or enters into criminal communications by any means with the leaders or directors of such gang, as well as any person who provides them with housing or places of shelter or meeting while aware of their purpose and character, shall be punished by rigorous imprisonment.

Article (95):

Any person who incites the commission of any of the offences provided for in Articles 87, 89, 90, 90 bis, 91, 92, 93, and 94 of this Law shall be punished by rigorous imprisonment or imprisonment if such incitement produces no effect.

Article (96):

The aforementioned penalties shall apply to any person who participates in a criminal agreement, whether its purpose is to commit any of the offences provided for in Articles 87, 89, 90, 90 bis, 91, 92, 93, and 94 of this Law, or to use such offences as a means to achieve the intended purpose thereof.

Any person who incites such agreement or has any role in directing its activities shall be punished by life imprisonment.

Any person who encourages the commission of any of the offences provided for in Articles 87, 89, 90, 90 bis, 91, 92, 93, and 94 of this Law by providing material or financial assistance, without having the intent to participate directly in the commission of such offences, shall be punished by rigorous imprisonment or imprisonment.

Article (97):

Any person who invites another to join an agreement whose purpose is to commit any of the offences provided for in Articles 87, 89, 90, 90 bis, 91, 92, 93, and 94 of this Law shall be punished by imprisonment if his invitation is not accepted.



Article (98):

Any person who becomes aware of a plan to commit any of the offences provided for in Articles 87, 89, 90, 90 bis, 91, 92, 93, and 94 of this Law and fails to report it to the competent authorities shall be punished by imprisonment.

The provisions of this Article shall not apply to the spouse of any person involved in such plan, nor to his ascendants or descendants.

Article (98 A):

Any person who creates, establishes, organizes, or manages associations, bodies, or organizations aiming at the domination of one social class over other classes, the elimination of a social class, the overthrow of the State's fundamental social or economic systems, the destruction of any fundamental system of the social order, or the advocacy or promotion of any of the foregoing, where the use of force, terrorism, or any other unlawful means is contemplated therein, shall be punished by rigorous imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years and by a fine of not less than one hundred Egyptian pounds and not exceeding one thousand Egyptian pounds.

The same penalties shall apply to any foreigner residing in Egypt and to any Egyptian, even if residing abroad, who creates, establishes, organizes, or manages a branch abroad of any of the aforementioned associations, bodies, or organizations, as well as to any person who creates, establishes, organizes, or manages in Egypt a branch of any such association, body, or organization, even if its headquarters are located abroad.

Any person who joins or participates in any manner in any of the associations, bodies, organizations, or branches referred to in the preceding two paragraphs shall be punished by imprisonment and by a fine of not less than fifty Egyptian pounds and not exceeding two hundred Egyptian pounds.

Any person who, personally or through an intermediary, communicates with the aforementioned associations, bodies, organizations, or branches for unlawful purposes, or encourages or facilitates such communication by another, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years.



Article (98 A bis):

Any person who creates, organizes, or manages an association, body, organization, or group whose purpose is to advocate, by any means, opposition to the fundamental principles upon which the socialist system of government in the State is based, or to incite hatred or contempt thereof, or to advocate against the alliance of the working people's forces, or to incite resistance against the public authorities, or to promote or advocate any of the foregoing, shall be punished by imprisonment and by a fine of not less than one hundred Egyptian pounds and not exceeding one thousand Egyptian pounds.

The penalty shall be rigorous imprisonment and a fine of not less than five hundred Egyptian pounds and not exceeding two thousand Egyptian pounds if the use of force, violence, or terrorism is contemplated therein.

Any person who joins any of these associations, bodies, organizations, or groups, knowing the purpose advocated thereby, or participates therein in any manner, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years and by a fine of not less than fifty Egyptian pounds and not exceeding five hundred Egyptian pounds.

The system of government in the State has become democratic pursuant to Article 1 of the Constitution of Egypt 2014, in addition to the abolition of socialism pursuant to the amendment to the 1971 Constitution issued on 29 March 2007.

Article (98 B):

Any person who promotes, within the Arab Republic of Egypt and by any means, the alteration of the fundamental principles of the Constitution or the fundamental systems of the social order, the domination of one social class over other classes, the elimination of a social class, the overthrow of the State's fundamental social or economic systems, or the destruction of any fundamental system of the social order, where the use of force, terrorism, or any other unlawful means is contemplated therein, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years and by a fine of not less than fifty Egyptian pounds and not exceeding five hundred Egyptian pounds.

The same penalties shall apply to any person who advocates, by any means, any of the aforementioned acts.



Article (98 B bis):

Any person who personally or through an intermediary possesses or holds writings or printed materials containing promotion of any of the matters provided for in Articles 98 (B) and 174, where such materials are prepared for distribution or for being made available to others, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years and by a fine of not less than fifty Egyptian pounds and not exceeding five hundred Egyptian pounds.

The same penalty shall apply to any person who possesses any means of printing, recording, or publicity, even temporarily allocated for printing, recording, or broadcasting calls, chants, or propaganda relating to a doctrine, association, body, or organization aiming at any of the purposes provided for in the said two Articles.

Article (98 C):

Any person who creates, establishes, organizes, or manages in the Arab Republic of Egypt, without government authorization, associations, bodies, or organizations of any kind having an international character, or branches thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or by a fine not exceeding five hundred Egyptian pounds.

The maximum penalty shall be doubled if the authorization was obtained on the basis of false statements.

Any person who joins the aforementioned associations, bodies, or organizations shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or by a fine not exceeding three hundred Egyptian pounds. The same penalty shall apply to any Egyptian residing in the Arab Republic of Egypt who, without government authorization, joins or participates in any manner in any of the aforementioned formations whose headquarters are located abroad.

Article (98 D):

Any person who directly or through an intermediary receives or accepts, by any means, funds or benefits of any kind from any person or entity outside or inside the Republic, where this is for the purpose of committing any of the offences provided for in Articles 98 (A), 98 (A) bis, 98 (B), 98 (C), and 174 of this Law, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years and by a fine of not less than one hundred Egyptian pounds and not exceeding one thousand Egyptian pounds.



The same penalties shall apply to any person who, by way of financial or material assistance, encourages the commission of any of the offences provided for in the Articles referred to in the preceding paragraph, without intending to participate directly in their commission.

Article (98 E):

In the cases provided for in Articles 98 (A), 98 (A) bis, and 98 (C), the court shall order the dissolution of the associations, bodies, organizations, groups, or branches referred to therein, the closure of their premises, and the confiscation of monies, movables, tools, papers, and other items used in the commission of the offence, intended for use therein, or found in the places designated for the meetings of members of such associations, bodies, organizations, groups, or branches.

The court shall also order the confiscation of any property obtained from the offence or any property apparently included among the assets of the convicted person where there are indications that such property is in fact a resource allocated for expenditure on the aforementioned associations, bodies, organizations, groups, or branches.

Article (98 F):

Any person who exploits religion in promoting, whether by speech, writing, or any other means, extremist ideas with the intent of inciting sedition, disparaging or showing contempt for any of the heavenly religions or the sects belonging thereto, or prejudicing national unity, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of not less than six months and not exceeding five years, or by a fine of not less than five hundred Egyptian pounds and not exceeding one thousand Egyptian pounds.

Article (99):

Any person who resorts to violence, threats, or any other unlawful means to compel the President of the Republic to perform an act falling within his legal powers or to refrain therefrom shall be punished by life imprisonment or rigorous imprisonment.

The penalty shall be rigorous imprisonment or imprisonment if the act is committed against a Minister, Deputy Minister, or a member of the House of Representatives.



Article (100):

No penalty shall be imposed, by reason of participation in sedition, upon any person who was among the groups referred to in the provisions of this Chapter, provided that he held no leadership position or function therein and withdrew from them upon the first warning issued to him by the civil or military authorities, or after such warning if he was apprehended only at a place distant from the sites of the rebellious assembly, without resistance and while unarmed.

In such two cases, he shall be punished only for any specific felonies personally committed by him.

Article (101):

Any rebel who voluntarily informs the Government of the person who carried out, instigated, or participated in such usurpation before the commission of the intended felony and before the Government begins investigating or searching for such rebels shall be exempt from the prescribed penalties.

The same exemption shall apply to any person who guides the Government to the means leading to their arrest after it has begun investigation and search procedures.

Article (102):

Any person who publicly shouts or sings with the intent of inciting sedition shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or by a fine not exceeding two hundred Egyptian pounds.

Article (102 bis):

Any person who intentionally disseminates false news, statements, or rumours where such dissemination is likely to disturb public security, spread terror among the people, or cause harm to the public interest, shall be punished by imprisonment and by a fine of not less than fifty Egyptian pounds and not exceeding two hundred Egyptian pounds.

The penalty shall be imprisonment with hard labour and a fine of not less than one hundred Egyptian pounds and not exceeding five hundred Egyptian pounds if the offence is committed during wartime.



The penalties provided for in the first paragraph shall also apply to any person who personally or through an intermediary possesses or holds writings or printed materials containing any of the matters referred to in the said paragraph, where such materials are prepared for distribution or for being made available to others, and to any person who possesses or holds any means of printing, recording, or publicity, even temporarily allocated for printing, recording, or broadcasting any of the aforementioned matters.

**Book Two: Felonies and Misdemeanors Prejudicial to the Public
Interest and the Penalties Prescribed Therefor**

Chapter Two bis: Explosives

Article (102) (A):

Any person who possesses, acquires, imports, or manufactures explosives, explosive materials, or substances deemed equivalent thereto before obtaining a licence therefor shall be punished by life imprisonment. The penalty shall be death if the offence is committed in execution of a terrorist purpose.

Any person who, without lawful justification, possesses, acquires, imports, or manufactures devices, machinery, or tools used in the manufacture or detonation of explosives, explosive materials, or substances deemed equivalent thereto shall be punished by life imprisonment or rigorous imprisonment.

Any substance entering into the composition of explosives or explosive materials shall be deemed equivalent thereto, and such substances shall be determined by a decree issued by the Minister of Interior.

Any person who becomes aware of the commission of any of the offences referred to in the first and second paragraphs of this Article and fails to report it to the competent authorities before its discovery shall be punished by imprisonment.

In addition to the penalties provided for in the first and second paragraphs of this Article, the court shall order the confiscation of the محل الجريمة, lands, buildings, and establishments used in the commission of the offence, means of transportation used in transporting them, as well as the tools and objects used in the commission thereof, all without prejudice to the rights of bona fide third parties.



Article (102) (B):

Any person who uses explosives with the intent of committing the offence provided for in Article 87, or for the purpose of committing a political assassination or destroying buildings and establishments designated for public interests, public benefit institutions, public meetings, or other buildings or places intended for public use, shall be punished by death.

Article (102) (C):

Any person who uses or attempts to use explosives in a manner likely to endanger the lives of persons shall be punished by life imprisonment.

If the explosion results in the death of one or more persons, the penalty shall be death.

Article (102) (D):

Any person who uses or attempts to use explosives in a manner likely to endanger the property of others shall be punished by rigorous imprisonment.

If the explosion causes damage to such property, the penalty shall be life imprisonment.

Article (102) (E):

By way of exception to the provisions of Article 17, in applying the preceding Articles, the penalty may not be reduced below the penalty immediately following the penalty prescribed for the offence.

Article (102) (F):

Any violation of the conditions of the license referred to in Article 102 (A) shall be punishable by imprisonment.

Article (102) (G):

Repealed.



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Chapter Three: Bribery

Article (103):

Any public official who requests for himself or for another, or accepts or receives, a promise or gift in order to perform an act of his office shall be deemed a bribe-taker and shall be punished by life imprisonment and by a fine of not less than one thousand Egyptian pounds and not exceeding the amount given or promised.

Article (103) bis:

Any public official who requests for himself or for another, or accepts or receives, a promise or gift in order to perform or refrain from performing an act which he mistakenly believes, or falsely claims, to fall within the duties of his office, shall be deemed a bribe-taker and shall be punished by the same penalty prescribed in the preceding Article.

Article (104):

Any public official who requests for himself or for another, or accepts or receives, a promise or gift in order to refrain from performing an act of his office, to breach the duties thereof, or as a reward for having done so, shall be punished by life imprisonment and by double the fine mentioned in Article (103) of this Law.

Article (104) bis:

Any public official who requests for himself or for another, or accepts or receives, a promise or gift in order to perform an act of his office, or an act which he mistakenly believes or falsely claims to fall within the duties of his office, or to refrain from performing such act, or to breach the duties of the office, shall be punished by the bribery penalty prescribed in the preceding three Articles, as applicable, even if he intended not to perform such act, not to refrain therefrom, or not to breach the duties of the office.



Article (105):

Any public official who, after performing an act of his office, refraining from performing such act, or breaching the duties of his office, accepts from a person for whom such act was performed, or from whom such act was withheld, a gift or gratuity as a reward therefor, without prior agreement, shall be punished by imprisonment and by a fine of not less than one hundred Egyptian pounds and not exceeding five hundred Egyptian pounds.

Article (105) bis:

Any public official who performs an act of his office, refrains from performing an act of his office, or breaches the duties thereof as a result of a request, recommendation, or mediation shall be punished by imprisonment and by a fine of not less than two hundred Egyptian pounds and not exceeding five hundred Egyptian pounds.

Article (106):

Any employee who, without the knowledge and consent of his employer, requests for himself or for another, or accepts or receives, a promise or gift in order to perform or refrain from performing any of the duties assigned to him shall be deemed a bribe-taker and shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years and by a fine of not less than two hundred Egyptian pounds and not exceeding five hundred Egyptian pounds, or by either of these two penalties.

Article (106) bis:

Any person who requests for himself or for another, or accepts or receives, a promise or gift in order to use real or alleged influence to obtain, or attempt to obtain, from any public authority any acts, orders, judgments, decisions, decorations, concession, licence, supply agreement, contract, position, service, or any advantage of any kind shall be deemed equivalent to a bribe-taker.

If he is a public official, he shall be punished by the penalty prescribed in Article (104) of this Law. In other cases, he shall be punished only by imprisonment and by a fine of not less than two hundred Egyptian pounds and not exceeding five hundred Egyptian pounds, or by either of these two penalties.

Any entity subject to the supervision of a public authority shall be deemed equivalent to a public authority.



Article (106) bis (A):

Any member of the board of directors of a joint-stock company, cooperative society, or trade union established in accordance with the rules prescribed by law, or of any institution or association legally deemed to be of public benefit, as well as any director or employee thereof, who requests for himself or for another, or accepts or receives, a promise or gift in order to perform or refrain from performing an act of his office, or an act which he mistakenly believes or falsely claims to fall within the duties of his office, or to breach the duties thereof, shall be deemed a bribe-taker and shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding seven years and by a fine of not less than five hundred Egyptian pounds and not exceeding the amount given or promised, even if the offender intended not to perform the act, not to refrain therefrom, or not to breach the duties of his office.

The offender shall be punished by the same penalties if the request, acceptance, or receipt occurs after the performance of the act, refraining therefrom, or breach of the duties of the office, and was intended as a reward therefor, without prior agreement.

Article (106) bis (B):

Any foreign public official or official of a public international organization who requests for himself or for another, or accepts or receives, a promise or gift in order to perform or refrain from performing any of his international duties, or to breach the duties thereof, shall be deemed a bribe-taker and shall be punished by life imprisonment and by a fine of not less than one thousand Egyptian pounds and not exceeding twice the amount given or promised.

Any person who offers a bribe to a foreign public official or an official of a public international organization and whose offer is not accepted shall be punished by imprisonment and by a fine of not less than five hundred Egyptian pounds and not exceeding one thousand Egyptian pounds.

Article (107):

Any benefit obtained by the bribe-taker, or by the person designated therefor, or known and approved by him, regardless of its name or nature, and whether such benefit is material or immaterial, shall be deemed a promise or gift.



Article (107) bis:

The bribe-giver and the intermediary shall be punished with the penalty prescribed for the bribe-taker. Nevertheless, the bribe-giver or intermediary shall be exempt from punishment if he reports the offence to the authorities or confesses thereto.

Article (108):

If the purpose of the bribe is the commission of an act punishable by a penalty more severe than that prescribed for bribery, the bribe-giver, bribe-taker, and intermediary shall be punished by the penalty prescribed for such act together with the fine prescribed for bribery.

The bribe-giver or intermediary shall be exempt from punishment if he reports the offence to the authorities in accordance with the last paragraph of Article 48 of this Law.

Article (108) bis:

Any person designated to receive the gift or benefit, or whose appointment thereto is known and approved by the bribe-taker, or who receives or accepts anything thereof while aware of its cause, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of not less than one year and by a fine equal to the value of what was given or promised, provided that he did not act as an intermediary in the bribery.

Article (109):

Repealed.

Article (109) bis:

Any person who offers a bribe which is not accepted shall be punished by imprisonment and by a fine of not less than five hundred Egyptian pounds and not exceeding one thousand Egyptian pounds where the offer is made to a public official.

If the offer is made to a person other than a public official, the penalty shall be imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or a fine not exceeding two hundred Egyptian pounds.



Article (109) bis (Second):

Without prejudice to any more severe penalty prescribed by the Penal Code or any other law, any person who offers or accepts mediation in bribery, where his act does not go beyond the mere offer or acceptance, shall be punished by imprisonment and by a fine of not less than two hundred Egyptian pounds and not exceeding five hundred Egyptian pounds, or by either of these two penalties.

If such act is committed by a public official, the offender shall be punished by the penalty prescribed in Article (104).

If the act is committed for the purpose of mediating with a public official, the offender shall be punished by the penalty prescribed in Article (105) bis.

Article (110):

In all cases, the court shall order the confiscation of whatever is paid by the bribe-giver or intermediary by way of bribery in accordance with the preceding Articles.

Article (111):

The following persons shall be deemed public officials for the purposes of applying the provisions of this Chapter:

- Employees in departments affiliated with or subject to the supervision of the Government.
- Members of public or local representative councils, whether elected or appointed.
- Arbitrators, experts, religious agents, liquidators, and judicial custodians.
- Repealed.
- Any person entrusted with a public service.
- Members of boards of directors, directors, and employees of institutions, companies, associations, organizations, and establishments in whose capital the State or any public authority participates in any capacity whatsoever.



For the purposes of this Chapter, a foreign public official shall also mean any person holding a legislative, executive, administrative, or judicial office in a foreign country, whether appointed or elected, and any person exercising a public function for the benefit of a foreign country.

An official of a public international organization shall mean any international civil servant or any person authorized by such organization to act on its behalf.

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Chapter Four: Embezzlement of Public Funds, Aggression Thereagainst, and Extortion

Article (112):

Any public official who embezzles monies, documents, or other items found in his possession by reason of his office shall be punished by rigorous imprisonment.

The penalty shall be life imprisonment in the following cases:

- If the offender is a tax or revenue collector, his delegate, a custodian of deposits, or an exchange officer, and the property was delivered to him in such capacity.
- If the offence of embezzlement is inseparably connected with the offence of forgery or the use of a forged document.
- If the offence is committed during wartime and results in harm to the country's economic position or to a national interest thereof.

Article (113):

Any public official who unlawfully appropriates monies, documents, or other items belonging to any of the entities referred to in Article 119, or facilitates such appropriation for another by any means whatsoever, shall be punished by rigorous imprisonment or imprisonment.

The penalty shall be life imprisonment or rigorous imprisonment if the offence is inseparably connected with the offence of forgery or the use of a forged document, or if the offence is committed during wartime and results in harm to the country's economic position or to a national interest thereof.



The penalty shall be imprisonment and a fine not exceeding five hundred Egyptian pounds, or either of these two penalties, if the act is committed without intent to own the property.

The penalties provided for in the preceding paragraphs, as applicable, shall also apply to any public official who unlawfully appropriates private property, documents, or other items held by any of the entities referred to in Article 119, or facilitates such appropriation for another by any means whatsoever.

Article (113) bis:

Any chairman or member of the board of directors of a joint-stock company, or any director or employee thereof, who embezzles monies, documents, or other items found in his possession by reason of his office, or unlawfully appropriates them, or facilitates such appropriation for another by any means whatsoever, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years.

The penalty shall be imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years and a fine not exceeding two hundred Egyptian pounds, or either of these two penalties, if the appropriation is committed without intent to own the property.

Article (114):

Any public official concerned with the collection of taxes, fees, revenues, fines, or the like, who requests or receives what is not due or what exceeds the amount due, while aware thereof, shall be punished by rigorous imprisonment or imprisonment.

Article (115):

Any public official who obtains or attempts to obtain for himself, or obtains or attempts to obtain for another, without right, a profit or benefit from an act of his office shall be punished by rigorous imprisonment.



Article (115) bis:

Any public official who encroaches upon agricultural land, vacant land, or buildings owned by or in the possession of a charitable endowment or any of the entities referred to in Article (119) of this Law, whether by cultivating or planting such land, erecting constructions thereon, occupying or benefiting therefrom in any manner whatsoever, or facilitating such acts for another by any means, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of not less than five years and by a fine of not less than one hundred thousand Egyptian pounds and not exceeding one million Egyptian pounds, where such property belongs to the entity for which he works or an entity connected to his work.

The penalty shall be life imprisonment or rigorous imprisonment and a fine of not less than one million Egyptian pounds and not exceeding two million Egyptian pounds if the offence is inseparably connected with the offence of forgery or the use of a forged document.

In all cases, the offender shall be removed from office or lose his official capacity, and shall be ordered to restore the usurped property together with any buildings or plantations thereon, or to restore it after removing such structures or plantations at his own expense, in addition to paying the value of any benefit derived therefrom.

Article (116):

Any public official responsible for distributing a commodity, or entrusted with its distribution according to a specific system, who intentionally breaches the system governing its distribution, shall be punished by imprisonment.

The penalty shall be penal servitude/imprisonment if the commodity relates to the sustenance or essential needs of the people, or if the offence is committed during wartime.

Article (116) bis:

Any public official who intentionally causes harm to the funds or interests of the entity for which he works or with which he is connected by reason of his work, or to the funds or interests of others entrusted to such entity, shall be punished by rigorous imprisonment.

If the harm resulting from his act is not serious, the court may impose a sentence of imprisonment.



Article (116) bis (A):

Any public official who, through his fault, causes serious harm to the funds or interests of the entity for which he works or with which he is connected by reason of his office, or to the funds or interests of others entrusted to such entity, where such harm arises from negligence in the performance of his duties, breach of the obligations thereof, or abuse of authority, shall be punished by imprisonment and by a fine not exceeding five hundred Egyptian pounds, or by either of these two penalties.

The penalty shall be imprisonment for a term of not less than one year and not exceeding six years, and a fine not exceeding one thousand Egyptian pounds, if the offence results in harm to the country's economic position or to a national interest thereof.

Article (116) bis (B):

Any person who neglects the maintenance or use of any public property entrusted to him, or whose maintenance or use falls within his competence, in a manner that disrupts its use or endangers its safety or the safety of persons, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year and by a fine not exceeding five hundred Egyptian pounds, or by either of these two penalties.

The penalty shall be imprisonment for a term of not less than one year and not exceeding six years if such negligence results in a fire or other accident causing the death of one or more persons or the injury of more than three persons.

The penalty shall be penal servitude/imprisonment if the offence referred to in the preceding paragraph is committed during wartime against a means of production allocated to the war effort.

Article (116) bis (C):

Any person who intentionally fails to perform all or part of the obligations imposed upon him under a contract for contracting, transportation, supply, concession, or public works concluded with any of the entities referred to in Article 119 or with a joint-stock company, thereby causing serious damage, or who commits any fraud in the execution of such contract, shall be punished by imprisonment.

The penalty shall be life imprisonment or rigorous imprisonment if the offence is committed during wartime and results in harm to the country's economic position or to a national interest thereof.



Any person who uses or supplies adulterated or defective goods or materials in execution of any of the aforementioned contracts, without proof that he adulterated them or knew of their adulteration or defect, shall be punished by imprisonment and by a fine not exceeding one thousand Egyptian pounds, or by either of these two penalties, unless he proves that it was impossible for him to know of the adulteration or defect.

The offender shall be sentenced to a fine equal to the value of the damage resulting from the offence.

Subcontractors, agents, and intermediaries shall be punished by the aforementioned penalties, as applicable, if the failure to perform the obligation or the fraud is attributable to their acts.

Article (117):

Any public official who uses workers as forced labor in work for any of the entities referred to in Article 119, or who unjustifiably withholds all or part of their wages, shall be punished by rigorous imprisonment.

If the offender is not a public official, the penalty shall be imprisonment.

Article (117) bis:

Any public official who intentionally destroys, damages, or sets fire to movable or immovable property, documents, or other items belonging to the entity for which he works or with which he is connected by reason of his work, or belonging to others where such property is entrusted to that entity, shall be punished by life imprisonment or rigorous imprisonment.

The penalty shall be life imprisonment if any of these offences is committed with the intent of facilitating the commission of any of the offences provided for in Articles 112, 113, or 113 bis, or concealing the instruments thereof.

In all cases, the offender shall be ordered to pay the value of the property destroyed, damaged, or burned.



Article (118):

In addition to the penalties prescribed for the offences referred to in Articles 112; 113, first, second, and fourth paragraphs; 113 bis, first paragraph; 114; 115; 116; 116 bis; and 117, first paragraph, the offender shall be removed from office or lose his official capacity.

In the offences referred to in Articles 112; 113, first, second, and fourth paragraphs; 113 bis, first paragraph; 114; and 115, the offender shall also be ordered to make restitution and to pay a fine equal to the value of the money or benefit embezzled, appropriated, collected, or requested, provided that such fine shall not be less than five hundred Egyptian pounds.

Article (118) bis:

Without prejudice to the provisions of the preceding Article, the court may, in addition to the penalties prescribed for the offences provided for in this Chapter, impose one or more of the following measures:

- Prohibition from practicing the profession for a period not exceeding three years.
- Prohibition from carrying on the economic activity in connection with which the offence was committed for a period not exceeding three years.
- Suspension of the employee from work without salary or with reduced salary for a period not exceeding six months.
- Removal from office for a period of not less than one year and not exceeding three years, commencing from the completion or expiry of the sentence for any other reason.
- Publication of the operative part of the conviction judgment by appropriate means and at the expense of the convicted person.



Article (118) bis (A):

In the offences provided for in this Chapter, the court may, having regard to the circumstances and facts of the offence, where the value of the property constituting the subject matter of the offence or the damage resulting therefrom does not exceed five hundred Egyptian pounds, impose, instead of the prescribed penalties, a sentence of imprisonment or one or more of the measures provided for in the preceding Article.

In addition, thereto, the court shall order confiscation and restitution where applicable, as well as a fine equal to the value of the money embezzled or appropriated, or the benefit or profit obtained.

Article (118) bis (B):

Any accomplice in any of the offences provided for in this Chapter, other than the instigators thereof, who voluntarily reports the offence to the judicial or administrative authorities after its commission and before its discovery, shall be exempt from the prescribed penalties.

The court may grant exemption from the aforementioned penalties if the report is made after the discovery of the offence but before a final judgment is rendered therein.

No person reporting the offence may be exempted from punishment pursuant to the preceding two paragraphs in the offences provided for in Articles 112, 113, and 113 bis unless the report leads to the recovery of the property constituting the subject matter of the offence.

Any person who conceals property derived from any of the offences provided for in this Chapter may be exempted from punishment if he reports the offence and such report leads to its discovery and to the recovery of all or part of the proceeds thereof.

Article (119):

For the purposes of applying the provisions of this Chapter, public funds shall mean any property wholly or partially owned by, or subject to the supervision or administration of, any of the following entities:

- The State and local administrative units.
- Public authorities, public institutions, and public sector units.
- The Arab Socialist Union and the institutions affiliated therewith.*
- Syndicates and unions.



- Private institutions and associations of public benefit.
- Cooperative societies.
- Companies, associations, economic units, and establishments in which any of the entities referred to in the preceding paragraphs participates.
- Any other entity whose funds are deemed public funds by law.

The Arab Socialist Union and its affiliated institutions were abolished pursuant to the constitutional amendment issued in 1980.

For the purposes of this Chapter, a public official shall mean:

- Persons entrusted with public authority functions and employees of the State and local administrative units.
- Chairpersons and members of councils, units, and popular organizations and others having representative public status, whether elected or appointed.
- Members of the Armed Forces.
- Any person delegated by a public authority to perform a specific task, within the limits of the delegated task.
- Chairpersons and members of boards of directors, directors, and all employees of the entities whose funds are deemed public funds pursuant to the preceding Article.
- Any person performing work connected with a public service pursuant to an assignment issued to him under the law or by a public official referred to in the preceding paragraphs, provided that such official has the power to issue such assignment under the applicable laws or regulations, and only in relation to the assigned work.

It shall make no difference whether the office or service is permanent or temporary, paid or unpaid, voluntary or compulsory.

The termination of service or loss of status shall not prevent the application of the provisions of this Chapter where the act occurred during the period of service or while the status existed.



Article (119) bis:

The term “public employee” within the meaning of this chapter refers to:

- Those entrusted with the duties of public authority and employees of the State and local administrative units.
- Heads and members of councils, units, and popular organizations, and others who hold a public representative capacity, whether elected or appointed.
- Members of the armed forces.
- Any person delegated by one of the public authorities to perform a specific task, within the limits of the delegated assignment.
- Heads and members of boards of directors, managers, and all employees of entities whose funds are deemed public funds pursuant to the preceding article.
- Any person performing a public service based on an assignment issued to them under the law or by a public employee within the meaning of the preceding paragraphs, provided that such public employee is legally authorized to issue such assignment, and this applies only in respect of the assigned work.

It is immaterial whether the position or service is permanent or temporary, with or without pay, voluntary or compulsory.

The termination of service or loss of status shall not prevent the application of the provisions of this chapter, provided that the act was committed during the period of service or while the relevant status was held.



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Chapter Five: Public Officials Exceeding the Limits of Their Functions

Article (120):

Any public official who intervenes with a judge or court in favor of, or to the detriment of, one of the litigants, whether by way of order, request, plea, or recommendation, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or by a fine not exceeding five hundred Egyptian pounds.

Article (121):

Any judge who refrains from rendering judgment, or who renders a judgment proven to be unjust, based on any of the reasons referred to in the preceding Article, shall be punished by the penalty prescribed in Article (105) bis and by removal from office.

Article (122):

Any judge who refrains from rendering judgment in cases other than those mentioned above shall be punished by removal from office and by a fine not exceeding two hundred Egyptian pounds.

A judge shall be deemed to have refrained from rendering judgment where he refuses or suspends issuing a judgment after an application has been submitted to him in this regard in accordance with the conditions prescribed in the Code of Civil and Commercial Procedure, even if he invokes the absence of a legal provision, the ambiguity of the provision, or any other reason.

Article (123):

Any public official who uses the authority of his office to suspend the execution of orders issued by the Government, the provisions of laws or regulations, delay the collection of monies or fees, or suspend the execution of a judgment or order issued by a court or any competent authority, shall be punished by imprisonment and removal from office.



Likewise, any public official who intentionally refrains from executing any such judgment or order after eight days have elapsed from being formally notified thereof through a bailiff, where the execution of the judgment or order falls within his competence, shall be punished by imprisonment and removal from office.

Article (124):

If three or more public officials or public employees abandon their work, even in the form of resignation, or intentionally refrain from performing one of the duties of their office pursuant to an agreement among themselves or with the aim of achieving a common purpose, each of them shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of not less than three months and not exceeding one year, and by a fine not exceeding one hundred Egyptian pounds.

Article (124) (A):

Any person who participates by way of incitement in the commission of any of the offences provided for in Article (124) shall be punished by double the penalties prescribed therein.

Any person who, by any means whatsoever, incites or encourages one or more public officials or public employees to abandon work or refrain from performing one of the duties of their office, where such incitement or encouragement produces no result, shall be punished by the penalties prescribed in the first paragraph of the said Article.

In addition to the aforementioned penalties, removal from office shall be ordered if the offender is a public official or public employee.

The maximum limit of such penalty shall be doubled if the abandonment of work or refusal to perform duties is likely to endanger the lives, health, or security of persons, cause disorder or sedition among the people, or harm the public interest.

Any public official or public employee who abandons his work or refrains from performing one of the duties of his office with the intent of obstructing or disrupting the regular functioning of work shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or by a fine not exceeding five hundred Egyptian pounds.

The maximum limit of such penalty shall be doubled if the abandonment or refusal is likely to endanger the lives, health, or security of persons, cause disorder or sedition among the people, or harm the public interest.



Article (124) (B):

Any person who assaults or attempts to assault the right of public officials or public employees to work by using force, violence, terrorism, threats, or unlawful measures in the manner provided for in Article 375 shall be punished by the penalties prescribed in the second paragraph of Article (124).

Article (124) (C):

For the purposes of applying the preceding three Articles, all wage earners working in any capacity in the service of the Government, or in the service of any regional, municipal, or village authority, as well as persons delegated to perform a specific task of the Government or of the said authorities, shall be deemed equivalent to public officials and public employees.

Article (125):

Any public officeholder or other person who fraudulently seeks to prejudice or obstruct the smooth conduct of tenders relating to the Government shall be punished, in addition to removal from office, by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, and shall be required to pay the Government compensation for the losses arising from his said act.



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Chapter Six: Coercion and Ill-Treatment by Public Officials against Individuals

Article (126):

Any public official or public employee who orders the torture of an accused person, or personally tortures him, in order to compel him to confess, shall be punished by rigorous imprisonment or imprisonment for a term of three to ten years.

If the victim dies, the penalty prescribed for intentional killing shall be imposed.

Article (127):

Any public official or any person entrusted with a public service who orders the punishment of a convicted person, or personally punishes him, more severely than the penalty legally imposed upon him, or by a penalty not imposed upon him, shall be punished by imprisonment.

Article (128):

If any public official or public employee, or any person entrusted with a public service, relying on his office, enters the home of any private individual without his consent, except in the cases prescribed by law or without observing the rules prescribed therein, he shall be punished by imprisonment or by a fine not exceeding two hundred Egyptian pounds.

Article (129):

Any public official or public employee, or any person entrusted with a public service, who uses cruelty against people by relying on his office, in a manner that impairs their honour or causes bodily pain, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or by a fine not exceeding two hundred Egyptian pounds.



Article (130):

Any public official or public employee, or any person entrusted with a public service, who, by virtue of the authority of his office, purchases real or movable property by compulsion from its owner, unlawfully appropriates such property, or coerces the owner into selling it to another person, shall be punished, according to the gravity of his offence, by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years and by removal from office, in addition to restitution of the usurped property or its value if it is not found in kind.

Article (131):

Any public official who imposes work on people in cases other than those permitted by law, or uses persons for purposes other than those for which they were assembled pursuant to the law, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years and by removal from office, in addition to being ordered to pay the value of the wages due to those unlawfully used.

Article (132):

Any public official or public employee who, while lodging with any person whose dwelling is situated on the route of his mission, abuses such lodging by forcibly taking from him, without payment or at an undervalue, food or fodder, shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to a fine not exceeding two hundred Egyptian pounds, and to removal from office in either case, in addition to being ordered to repay the price of the items taken to those entitled thereto.



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**Chapter Seven: Resisting Rulers, Non-Compliance with Their Orders,
and Assaulting Them by Insult or Otherwise**

Article (133):

Any person who insults, by gesture, words, or threats, a public official, law enforcement officer, or any person entrusted with a public service during or by reason of the performance of his duties, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or by a fine not exceeding two hundred Egyptian pounds.

If the insult is directed at a judicial or administrative court, council, or any member thereof during the sitting, the penalty shall be imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or a fine not exceeding five hundred Egyptian pounds.

Article (134):

The penalty prescribed in the first paragraph of the preceding Article shall be imposed if the insult is made by telegraph, telephone, writing, or drawing.

Article (135):

Any person who disturbs any public authority, administrative body, or person entrusted with a public service by reporting, by any means whatsoever, the occurrence of disasters, accidents, or dangers that do not exist, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months and by a fine not exceeding two hundred Egyptian pounds, or by either of these two penalties.

The court shall also order him to pay the expenses caused by such disturbance.

Article (136):

Any person who assaults a public official, law enforcement officer, or any person entrusted with a public service, or resists him by force or violence during or by reason of the performance of his duties, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or by a fine not exceeding two hundred Egyptian pounds.



Article (137):

If the assault or resistance is accompanied by battery, or results in injury, the penalty shall be imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or a fine not exceeding two hundred Egyptian pounds.

If the battery or injury is committed using any weapons, sticks, instruments, or other tools, or if the battery or injury reaches the degree of gravity provided for in Article (241), the penalty shall be imprisonment.

Article (137) bis:

The minimum penalty for the offences provided for in Articles (133), (136), and (137) shall be fifteen days for imprisonment and ten Egyptian pounds for the fine, where the victim is a public official or a person entrusted with public services on railways or other means of public transport, and the assault occurs while such means of transport is in motion or stopped at stations.

Article (137) bis (A):

Any person who uses force, violence, or threats against a public official or a person entrusted with a public service in order to unlawfully compel him to perform or refrain from performing an act of his office, without achieving his purpose, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years.

If the offender achieves his purpose, the penalty shall be imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years.

In both cases, the penalty shall be imprisonment if the offender is carrying a weapon.

The penalty shall be rigorous imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years if the offender commits battery or causes injury resulting in permanent disability.

The penalty shall be rigorous imprisonment if the battery or injury referred to in the preceding paragraph results in death.



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Chapter Eight: Escape of Prisoners and Concealment of Offenders

Article (138):

Any person who, having been lawfully arrested, escapes shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or by a fine not exceeding two hundred Egyptian pounds.

If an order has been issued for the accused person's arrest and detention in prison, and he has been sentenced to imprisonment or to a more severe penalty, he shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or by a fine not exceeding five hundred Egyptian pounds.

The penalties shall be cumulative if the escape, in either of the two preceding cases, is accompanied by force or by another offence.

Article (139):

Any person entrusted with guarding, escorting, or transporting an arrested person who escapes due to his negligence shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or by a fine not exceeding five hundred Egyptian pounds, where the escaped person was sentenced for a felony or accused of a felony.

In other cases, the penalty shall be imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or a fine not exceeding two hundred Egyptian pounds.

Article (140):

Any person entrusted with guarding, escorting, or transporting an arrested person who assists, facilitates, or deliberately overlooks his escape shall be punished in accordance with the following provisions:

If the arrested person has been sentenced to death, the penalty shall be rigorous imprisonment.

If he has been sentenced to life imprisonment or rigorous imprisonment, or is accused of an offence punishable by death, the penalty shall be imprisonment.

In all other cases, the penalty shall be imprisonment.



Article (141):

Any public official or public employee entrusted with arresting a person who neglects the necessary procedures for such arrest with the intent of assisting him to escape justice shall be punished by the penalties set out in the preceding Article, according to the circumstances specified therein.

Article (142):

Any person who enables an arrested person to escape, assists him therein, or facilitates his escape, in cases other than those previously mentioned, shall be punished in accordance with the following provisions:

If the arrested person has been sentenced to death, the penalty shall be rigorous imprisonment or imprisonment for a term of three to seven years.

If he has been sentenced to life imprisonment or rigorous imprisonment, or is accused of an offence punishable by death, the penalty shall be imprisonment for a term of three to seven years.

In all other cases, the penalty shall be imprisonment.

Article (143):

Any person who supplies weapons to an arrested person to assist him in escaping shall be punished by rigorous imprisonment for a term of three to seven years.

Article (144):

Any person who personally or through another conceals a person who has escaped after arrest, or a person accused of a felony or misdemeanor, or against whom an arrest order has been issued, as well as any person who assists him in any manner whatsoever to evade justice while aware thereof, shall be punished in accordance with the following provisions:

If the concealed person, or the person assisted in concealing himself or evading justice, has been sentenced to death, the penalty shall be imprisonment for a term of three to seven years.

If he has been sentenced to life imprisonment or rigorous imprisonment, or is accused of an offence punishable by death, the penalty shall be imprisonment.

In all other cases, the penalty shall be imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.



These provisions shall not apply to the spouse of the person concealed or assisted in concealing himself or evading justice, nor to his parents, grandparents, children, or grandchildren.

Article (145):

Any person who knows of the commission of a felony or misdemeanor, or has grounds to believe that it has occurred, and who assists the offender in any manner whatsoever to evade justice, whether by sheltering the said offender, concealing evidence of the offence, or providing information relating to the offence while knowing such information to be false or having grounds to believe so, shall be punished in accordance with the following provisions:

If the offence committed is punishable by death, the penalty shall be imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

If the offence committed is punishable by life imprisonment, rigorous imprisonment, or imprisonment, the penalty shall be imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year.

In all other cases, the penalty shall be imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months.

In all cases, the penalty may not exceed the maximum penalty prescribed for the offence itself.

The provisions of this Article shall not apply to the spouse or the ascendants or descendants of the offender.

Article (146):

Any person who personally or through another conceals a deserter from military service, or knowingly assists him in evading justice, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

These provisions shall not apply to the wife of the deserter from military service.



**Book Two: Felonies and Misdemeanors Prejudicial to the Public Interest and the Penalties
Prescribed Therefor**

Chapter Nine: Breaking Seals and Theft of Deposited Official Documents and Papers

Article (147):

If a seal placed for the preservation of premises, papers, or movables pursuant to an order issued by a governmental authority or a court in any matter is broken, the custodians, if any, shall be punished for their negligence by a fine not exceeding five hundred Egyptian pounds.

Article (148):

If the seals are placed on papers or movables belonging to a person accused of a felony or convicted of a felony, the custodian whose negligence caused the breaking thereof shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or by a fine not exceeding five hundred Egyptian pounds.

Article (149):

Any person who breaks a seal placed for the preservation of papers or movables of the kind referred to in the preceding Article shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year.

If the perpetrator is the custodian himself, he shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to seven years.

Article (150):

If the seals broken were placed for a purpose other than those mentioned above, the person who breaks them shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or by a fine not exceeding two hundred Egyptian pounds.

If the perpetrator is the custodian himself, he shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year.



Article (151):

If papers, deeds, registers, or books relating to the Government, or judicial pleadings, are stolen, misappropriated, or destroyed while kept in the public repositories designated for them, or delivered to a person entrusted with their custody, the person in whose custody they were placed shall, by reason of his negligence in preserving them, be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or by a fine not exceeding three hundred Egyptian pounds.

Article (152):

Any person who steals, misappropriates, or destroys any of the items mentioned in the preceding Article shall be punished by imprisonment.

Article (153):

If the breaking of seals, theft, misappropriation, or destruction of papers is committed by coercing their custodians, the perpetrator shall be punished by rigorous imprisonment.

Article (154):

Any government or postal employee or officer who conceals or opens any letter delivered to the post, or facilitates the same for another, shall be punished by imprisonment or by a fine not exceeding two hundred Egyptian pounds, and by removal from office in either case.

Likewise, any government or telegraph service employee or officer who conceals or discloses any telegram delivered to the said service, or facilitates the same for another, shall be punished by the same two penalties.



Book Two: Felonies and Misdemeanors Prejudicial to the Public Interest and the Penalties Prescribed Therefor

Chapter Ten: Usurpation of Titles and Offices and Unlawful Assumption Thereof

Article (155):

Any person who interferes in a public office, whether civil or military, without having official capacity from the Government or authorization therefrom, or who performs an act pertaining to any such office, shall be punished by imprisonment.

Article (156):

Any person who publicly wears an official uniform without holding the rank entitling him thereto, or publicly bears the distinctive insignia of a work or office without right, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year.

Article (157):

Any person who publicly wears a decoration not conferred upon him, or publicly assumes a title of honor, rank, office, or representative public capacity without right, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two hundred Egyptian pounds.

Article (158):

Any Egyptian who publicly wears, without right or without authorization from the President of the Republic, a foreign decoration, or publicly assumes a foreign title of honor or foreign rank, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two hundred Egyptian pounds.

Article (159):

In the cases provided for in the two preceding Articles, the court may order the publication of the judgment in full or of a summary thereof in the newspapers it selects, and such publication shall be at the expense of the convicted person.



Book Two: Felonies and Misdemeanors Prejudicial to the Public Interest and the Penalties Prescribed Therefor

Chapter Eleven: Misdemeanors Relating to Religions and Combating Discrimination

Article (160):

The following acts shall be punishable by imprisonment and by a fine of not less than one hundred Egyptian pounds and not exceeding five hundred Egyptian pounds, or by either of these two penalties:

- Any person who disturbs or disrupts, by violence or threats, the holding of religious rites or celebrations of a religious community.
- Any person who destroys, breaks, damages, or desecrates buildings designated for the performance of religious rites, or symbols or other objects held sacred by a religious community or group of persons.
- Any person who violates or desecrates graves or cemeteries.

The penalty shall be imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years if any of the aforementioned acts is committed in execution of a terrorist purpose.

Article (161):

The same penalties shall apply to any infringement committed by one of the means specified in Article (171) against any religion whose rites are publicly practiced.

The following acts shall fall within the provisions of this Article:

(First) Printing or publishing a sacred book, according to the followers of a religion whose rites are publicly practiced, where the text of such book is intentionally altered in a manner changing its meaning.

(Second) Imitating a religious celebration in a public place or public gathering with the intent of mocking it or for the amusement of the audience.



Article (161) bis:

Any person who commits an act or abstains from an act in a manner likely to create discrimination between individuals or against a group of persons on the basis of sex, origin, language, religion, or belief, where such discrimination results in undermining the principle of equal opportunity or social justice, or disturbing public peace, shall be punished by imprisonment and by a fine of not less than thirty thousand Egyptian pounds and not exceeding fifty thousand Egyptian pounds, or by either of these two penalties.

The penalty shall be imprisonment for a term of not less than three months and a fine of not less than fifty thousand Egyptian pounds and not exceeding one hundred thousand Egyptian pounds, or by either of these two penalties, if the offence referred to in the first paragraph of this Article is committed by a public official, public employee, or any person entrusted with a public service.

Book Two: Felonies and Misdemeanors Prejudicial to the Public Interest and the Penalties Prescribed Therefor**Chapter Twelve: Destruction of Buildings, Antiquities, and Other Public Property**

Article (162):

Any person who intentionally demolishes or damages any buildings, property, or establishments designated for public benefit, or works intended for ornamentation having commemorative or artistic value, and any person who cuts down or damages trees planted in places designated for worship, in streets, parks, markets, or public squares, shall be punished by imprisonment and by a fine of not less than one hundred Egyptian pounds and not exceeding five hundred Egyptian pounds, or by either of these two penalties, in addition to being ordered to pay the value of the items demolished, damaged, or cut down.

The maximum limit of the penalty shall be doubled if the offence is committed in execution of a terrorist purpose.

Article (162) bis:

Any person who intentionally causes damage to an electricity line owned by the Government, public authorities, public institutions, or their affiliated units, or licensed to be established for public benefit, by cutting electrical wires or cables, breaking any equipment, machinery, wire insulators, towers, stations, or networks connected to the said electricity lines, or rendering all or part thereof unfit for use by any means whatsoever, resulting in the interruption of electric current, even temporarily, shall be punished by imprisonment.



If any of the acts referred to in the preceding paragraph occurs as a result of negligence or lack of due care, the penalty shall be imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or a fine not exceeding five hundred Egyptian pounds.

In all cases, the convicted person shall be ordered to pay the value of the items he damaged, cut, or broke.

Article (162) bis (First):

Any person who, during a riot or sedition, commits any of the acts referred to in the first paragraph of the preceding Article, or seizes by force or by any means whatsoever any of the electricity generation or transmission facilities referred to therein, resulting in interruption of electric current, as well as any person who forcibly prevents the repair of any such facilities, shall be punished by rigorous imprisonment, in addition to being ordered to pay the value of the items damaged, cut, or broken.

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Chapter Thirteen: Disruption of Transportation

Article (163):

Any person who disrupts telegraphic communications or damages any of their equipment, whether through negligence or lack of due care, resulting in interruption of communications, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred Egyptian pounds.

Where such act is committed with proven malicious intent, the penalty shall be imprisonment, without prejudice in both cases to the obligation to pay compensation.

Article (164):

Any person who intentionally causes interruption of telegraphic communications by cutting transmission wires, breaking equipment, wire insulators, supporting poles, or by any other means whatsoever, shall be punished by imprisonment, without prejudice to his obligation to compensate for the loss.



Article (165):

Any person who, during a riot or sedition, damages one or more telegraph lines, renders them, even temporarily, unfit for use by any means whatsoever, or seizes them by force or by any other means, thereby causing interruption of communications between public authorities or preventing the transmission of communications of private individuals, as well as any person who forcibly prevents the repair of a telegraph line, shall be punished by rigorous imprisonment, in addition to being obliged to compensate for the losses resulting from his act.

Article (166):

The provisions of the preceding three Articles shall apply to telephone lines established by the Government or licensed to be established for public benefit.

Article (166) bis:

Any person who intentionally causes annoyance to another through the misuse of telephone communication devices shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year and by a fine not exceeding one hundred Egyptian pounds, or by either of these two penalties.

Article (167):

Any person who intentionally endangers the safety of public land, water, or air transportation, or obstructs its operation, shall be punished by rigorous imprisonment or imprisonment.

Article (168):

If the act referred to in the preceding Article results in injuries of the kind provided for in Articles 240 or 241, the penalty shall be rigorous imprisonment.

If it results in the death of a person, the offender shall be punished by death or life imprisonment.

Article (169):

Any person who unintentionally causes an accident involving a public means of land, water, or air transportation, thereby endangering the persons therein, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or by a fine not exceeding two hundred Egyptian pounds.



If the act results in the death of a person or bodily injuries, the penalty shall be imprisonment.

Article (170):

Any person who transports or attempts to transport explosives or flammable materials on railway trains or other vehicles designated for the transportation of groups of persons, in violation of the police regulations governing such trains or vehicles, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month and by a fine not exceeding two hundred Egyptian pounds, or by either of these two penalties only.

The same penalty prescribed in the preceding paragraph shall apply to any person who transports or attempts to transport explosives or flammable materials in postal correspondence in cases other than those authorized for the transportation of such items.

Article (170) bis:

The following acts shall be punishable by imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months and by a fine of not less than ten Egyptian pounds and not exceeding two hundred Egyptian pounds, or by either of these two penalties:

First: Any person who rides in railway carriages or other means of public transportation and refuses to pay the fare or fine, or who travels in a class higher than that indicated on the ticket he holds and refuses to pay the difference.

Second: Any person who rides in places not designated for passengers on any means of public transportation.



Book Two: Felonies and Misdemeanors Prejudicial to the Public Interest and the Penalties Prescribed Therefor

Chapter Fourteen: Offences Committed by Means of Newspapers and Other Means

Article (171):

Any person who incites one or more persons to commit a felony or misdemeanor by words or shouting uttered publicly, by an act or gesture made publicly, by writing, drawings, pictures, photographs, symbols, or any other method of representation made public, or by any other means of publicity, shall be deemed an accomplice in its commission and shall be punished by the penalty prescribed therefor if such incitement actually results in the commission of that felony or misdemeanor.

If the incitement results only in an attempt to commit the offence, the judge shall apply the legal provisions governing punishment for attempt.

Words or shouting shall be deemed public if uttered or repeated by mechanical means in a public gathering, public road, or any other frequented place, or if uttered or repeated in such a manner that they can be heard by persons present in such road or place, or if broadcast by wireless or by any other means.

An act or gesture shall be deemed public if it occurs in a public gathering, public road, or any other frequented place, or if it occurs in such a manner that it can be seen by persons present in such road or place.

Writing, drawings, pictures, photographs, symbols, and other methods of representation shall be deemed public if distributed indiscriminately to a number of people, displayed in such a manner that they can be seen by persons on a public road or in any frequented place, or sold or offered for sale in any place.

Article (172):

Any person who directly incites the commission of felonies of murder, looting, or arson by any of the means provided for in the preceding Article, where such incitement produces no result, shall be punished by imprisonment.

Article (173):

Repealed.



Article (174):

Any person who, by any of the aforementioned means, commits any of the following acts shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years and by a fine of not less than five thousand Egyptian pounds and not exceeding ten thousand Egyptian pounds:

First: Incitement to overthrow the established system of government in the Egyptian territory.

Second: Promotion of doctrines aimed at changing the fundamental principles of the Constitution or the fundamental systems of the social order by force or terrorism.

The same penalties shall apply to any person who encourages, by means of material or financial assistance, the commission of any of the offences provided for in the two preceding paragraphs without intending to participate directly in their commission.

Article (175):

The same penalties shall apply to any person who, by any of the aforementioned means, incites soldiers to disobedience or to abandon the performance of their military duties.

Article (176):

Any person who, by any of the aforementioned means, incites discrimination against a group of people on the basis of sex, origin, language, religion, or belief, where such incitement is likely to disturb public peace, shall be punished by imprisonment.

Article (177):

The same penalties shall apply to any person who, by any of the aforementioned means, incites another person not to comply with the laws.

Article (178):

Any person who publishes, manufactures, or possesses, with intent to trade, distribute, rent, paste, or display, printed materials, manuscripts, drawings, advertisements, engraved or carved images, manual or photographic drawings, symbolic signs, or any other objects or images in general, where they are offensive to public decency, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years and by a fine of not less than five thousand Egyptian pounds and not exceeding ten thousand Egyptian pounds, or by either of these two penalties.



Article (178) bis:

Repealed.

Article (178) bis (Second):

Any person who publishes, manufactures, or possesses, with intent to trade, distribute, rent, paste, or display, unreal images that are likely to harm the reputation of the country shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten thousand Egyptian pounds and not exceeding thirty thousand Egyptian pounds.

The same penalty shall apply to any person who intentionally imports, exports, or transports, personally or through another, any of the foregoing for the said purpose, and to any person who advertises it, displays it to the public, sells it, rents it, offers it for sale or rent even not publicly, presents it publicly, directly or indirectly, even free of charge and in any form whatsoever, or distributes it or delivers it for distribution by any means.

Article (179):

Any person who insults the President of the Republic by any of the aforementioned means shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten thousand Egyptian pounds and not exceeding thirty thousand Egyptian pounds.

Article (180):

Repealed.

Article (181):

Any person who, by any of the aforementioned means, defames a king or head of a foreign state shall be punished by imprisonment or by a fine of not less than ten thousand Egyptian pounds and not exceeding twenty thousand Egyptian pounds.

Article (182):

Any person who, by any of the aforementioned means, defames a representative of a foreign state accredited in Egypt in relation to matters concerning the performance of his duties shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten thousand Egyptian pounds and not exceeding twenty thousand Egyptian pounds.



Article (183):

Repealed.

Article (184):

Any person who insults or abuses, by any of the aforementioned means, the House of Representatives, the Shura Council, any other statutory body, the Army, the courts, authorities, or public departments shall be punished by imprisonment and by a fine of not less than five thousand Egyptian pounds and not exceeding ten thousand Egyptian pounds, or by either of these two penalties.

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The expression "House of Representatives" replaced the expression "People's Assembly" pursuant to Article 9 of Law No. 2 of 2013.

The Shura Council was abolished pursuant to Article 2 of the Issuance Provisions of Law No. 46 of 2014.

Article (185):

Any person who insults a public official, a person holding representative public capacity, or a person entrusted with a public service by reason of the performance of the office, representation, or public service shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten thousand Egyptian pounds and not exceeding twenty thousand Egyptian pounds, without prejudice to the application of the second paragraph of Article (302) where there is a connection between the insult and an offence of defamation committed by the same accused against the same victim of the insult.

Article (186):

Any person who, by any of the aforementioned means, impairs the dignity, prestige, or authority of a judge in connection with a case shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months and by a fine of not less than five thousand Egyptian pounds and not exceeding ten thousand Egyptian pounds, or by either of these two penalties.



Article (186) bis:

Without prejudice to any more severe penalty, any person who photographs or records words or clips, or broadcasts, publishes, or displays, by any means of publicity, the proceedings of a trial hearing allocated for the hearing of a criminal case without authorization from the president of the competent court after obtaining the opinion of the Public Prosecution, shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred thousand Egyptian pounds and not exceeding three hundred thousand Egyptian pounds.

In addition, the court shall order the confiscation of the devices or other items used in, or resulting from, the offence, or the deletion or destruction of their contents, as the case may be.

The fine shall be doubled in case of recidivism.

Article (187):

The same penalties shall apply to any person who publishes, by any of the aforementioned means, matters likely to influence the judges entrusted with deciding a case pending before any judicial authority in the country, or to influence members of the judiciary, the Public Prosecution, or other officials entrusted with investigation, or to influence witnesses who may be summoned to testify in such case or investigation, or matters likely to prevent a person from providing information to the competent authorities, or to influence public opinion in favor of or against a party to the case or investigation.

Article (188):

Any person who maliciously publishes, by any of the aforementioned means, false news, statements, or rumors, or fabricated or forged documents, or documents falsely attributed to another, where such publication is likely to disturb public peace, spread panic among the people, or harm the public interest, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year and by a fine of not less than five thousand Egyptian pounds and not exceeding twenty thousand Egyptian pounds, or by either of these two penalties.

Article (188) bis:

Repealed.



Article (189):

Any person who publishes, by any of the aforementioned means, what took place in civil or criminal cases which the courts decided to hear in closed session shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year and by a fine of not less than five thousand Egyptian pounds and not exceeding ten thousand Egyptian pounds, or by either of these two penalties.

There shall be no punishment for merely publishing the subject matter of the complaint or merely publishing the judgment. However, in cases where evidence may not be adduced in respect of the alleged matters, the publication of the complaint or judgment shall be punishable by the penalties provided for in the first paragraph of this Article, unless the publication of the judgment or complaint was made at the request or with the permission of the complainant.

Article (190):

In cases other than those falling within the scope of the preceding Article, courts may, having regard to the nature of the facts of the case, prohibit, for the preservation of public order or morals, the publication of all or part of the pleadings or judgments by any of the means specified in Article (171).

Any person who violates such prohibition shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year and by a fine of not less than five thousand Egyptian pounds and not exceeding ten thousand Egyptian pounds, or by either of these two penalties.

Article (191):

The same penalties shall apply to any person who publishes, by any of the aforementioned means, what took place in the confidential deliberations of courts, or who dishonestly and maliciously publishes what took place in public court hearings.

Article (192):

The same penalties shall apply to any person who publishes, by any of the aforementioned means, what took place in the discussions of closed sessions of the People's Assembly, or who dishonestly and maliciously publishes what took place in the public sessions of the said Assembly.



Article (193):

Any person who publishes, by any of the aforementioned means, any of the following shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months and by a fine of not less than five thousand Egyptian pounds and not exceeding ten thousand Egyptian pounds, or by either of these two penalties:

- News concerning an ongoing criminal investigation, where the investigating authority has decided to conduct it in the absence of the parties, or has prohibited the dissemination of any part thereof in consideration of public order, morals, or the revelation of the truth.
- News concerning investigations or pleadings in divorce, separation, or adultery cases.

Article (194):

Any person who opens a subscription or advertises, by any of the aforementioned means, for the purpose of compensating fines, expenses, or damages adjudged judicially in a felony or misdemeanor shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year and by a fine of not less than five thousand Egyptian pounds and not exceeding ten thousand Egyptian pounds, or by either of these two penalties.

The same penalty shall apply to any person who announces, by any of the said means, that he or another person has undertaken, wholly or partially, the compensation referred to above, or his intention to do so.

Article (195):

Repealed.

Article (196):

In cases where the writing, drawing, pictures, photographs, symbols, or other methods of representation used in committing the offence were published abroad, and in all cases where the perpetrator of the offence cannot be identified, the importers and printers shall be punished as principal offenders; and where this is not possible, the sellers, distributors, and persons posting such materials shall be punished, unless it appears from the circumstances of the case that it was not possible for them to know the contents of the writing, drawing, pictures, photographs, symbols, or other methods of representation.



Article (197):

No person may invoke, in order to escape criminal liability under the preceding Articles, as justification or excuse, that the writings, drawings, pictures, photographs, symbols, or other methods of representation were merely copied or translated from publications issued in Egypt or abroad, or that they merely repeated rumors or narratives originating from others.

Article (198):

If an offence is committed by any of the aforementioned means, judicial police officers may seize all writings, drawings, pictures, photographs, symbols, and other methods of representation prepared for sale, distribution, or display, or which have actually been sold, distributed, or displayed, as well as the originals (printing plates), blocks, stones, and other printing and reproduction tools.

The officer carrying out the seizure shall immediately notify the Public Prosecution. If the Public Prosecution approves the seizure, it must refer the matter to the President of the Court of First Instance or his deputy within twenty-four hours from the time of seizure where the seized material is a daily or weekly newspaper. If the newspaper is a morning publication and the seizure occurs before six o'clock in the morning, the matter shall be referred to the President of the Court at eight o'clock. In all other cases, the matter shall be referred within three days.

The President of the Court shall immediately issue his decision either confirming or revoking the seizure order and ordering the release of the seized items, after hearing the statements of the accused, who must be summoned to appear. Any interested party may also submit the matter to the President of the Court by petition within the same time limits.

Where appropriate, the judgment imposing the penalty shall order the removal or destruction, in whole or in part, of the seized items or of any items subsequently seized.

The court may also order publication of the conviction judgment in one or more newspapers, or its posting on walls, or both, at the expense of the convicted person.

If the offence is committed through a newspaper, the editor-in-chief thereof or any other person responsible for publication shall publish the conviction judgment prominently in the newspaper within the month following the issuance of the judgment, unless the court specifies a shorter period; otherwise, he shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred Egyptian pounds and the newspaper shall be cancelled.

Article (199):

Repealed.



Article (200):

Repealed.

Article (200) bis:

Any person who issues newspapers in violation of the provisions prescribed by law shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of not less than six months and by a fine of not less than ten thousand Egyptian pounds and not exceeding thirty thousand Egyptian pounds, or by either of these two penalties, in addition to the confiscation of the issued copies.

Article (200) bis (A):

A juridical person shall be jointly liable with the convicted employee working for it for the payment of any compensation adjudged in offences committed through the juridical person by means of newspapers or other methods of publication. It shall likewise be jointly liable for the payment of any financial penalties adjudged where the offence is committed by the editor-in-chief or the responsible editor.

The editor-in-chief, or the person acting in his place in supervising publication, shall bear personal liability. Any of the offences referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be punishable by a fine of not less than five thousand Egyptian pounds and not exceeding ten thousand Egyptian pounds, where it is established that the publication resulted from his breach of the duty of supervision.

Article (201):

Any person, including members of the clergy while performing their duties, who delivers in a place of worship or at a religious gathering a speech containing defamation or disparagement of the Government, a law, a decree, a presidential decision, or an act of the public administrative authorities, or who disseminates or publishes, in the form of religious advice or instructions, a message containing any such matter, shall be punished by imprisonment and by a fine of not less than five thousand Egyptian pounds and not exceeding ten thousand Egyptian pounds, or by either of these two penalties.

If force, violence, or threats are used, the penalty shall be imprisonment with hard labor.



Article (201) bis:

Repealed.

Book Two: Felonies and Misdemeanors Prejudicial to the Public Interest and the Penalties Prescribed Therefor

Chapter Fifteen: Counterfeit and Forged Currency

Article (202):

Any person who counterfeits, falsifies, or forges, by any means whatsoever, paper or metallic currency lawfully in circulation in Egypt or abroad shall be punished by rigorous imprisonment.

Any reduction in the metal content of currency, or coating it in a manner making it resemble another currency of higher value, shall be deemed falsification.

Banknotes lawfully authorized for issuance shall be deemed equivalent to paper currency.

Article (202) bis:

The penalty prescribed in the preceding Article shall apply to any person who counterfeits, falsifies, or forges, by any means whatsoever, national commemorative gold or silver currency lawfully authorized for issuance.

The same penalty shall apply to any person who counterfeits, falsifies, or forges foreign commemorative currency, where the state issuing the falsified currency punishes the falsification of Egyptian commemorative currency.

Article (203):

The penalty prescribed in the preceding Article shall apply to any person who personally or through another brings into Egypt, or takes out of Egypt, counterfeit, falsified, or forged currency, as well as any person who circulates it or possesses it with intent to circulate or deal in it.



Article (203) bis:

If the offences provided for in the two preceding Articles result in a decline in the value of the Egyptian currency or government bonds, or in the destabilization of credit in domestic or foreign markets, life imprisonment may be imposed.

Article (204):

Any person who, in good faith, accepts counterfeit, falsified, or forged currency and then deals in it after becoming aware of its defect shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or by a fine not exceeding two hundred Egyptian pounds.

Article (204) bis (1):

Any person who manufactures, sells, distributes, or possesses with intent to sell or distribute, for cultural, scientific, industrial, or commercial purposes, metal pieces or papers resembling in appearance the currency circulating in Egypt or banknotes lawfully authorized for issuance, where such resemblance is likely to mislead the public, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or by a fine not exceeding five hundred Egyptian pounds.

The same penalty shall apply to any person who possesses, manufactures, photographs, publishes, or uses, for the said purposes, for artistic purposes, or merely as a hobby, images representing one side or part of one side of paper currency circulating in Egypt, unless he has obtained a special license therefor from the Minister of Interior and subject to the restrictions imposed thereby.

Foreign banknotes shall be deemed paper currency for the purposes of applying the provisions of the preceding two paragraphs.

Article (204) bis (2):

Any person who manufactures or possesses, without lawful justification, tools, machines, or equipment used in counterfeiting, falsifying, or forging currency shall be punished by imprisonment.



Article (204) bis (3):

Any person who withholds from circulation any legally circulating metallic currency, melts it down, sells it, offers it for sale at a price higher than its nominal value, or performs any act upon it that deprives it of its established monetary character, shall be punished by imprisonment with labor, by a fine equal to ten times the value of the currency constituting the subject matter of the offence, and by confiscation of the seized currency or metals.

Article (205):

Any offender who voluntarily informs the Government of the felonies referred to in Articles (202), (202) bis, and (203), before the use of the counterfeit, falsified, or forged currency and before the commencement of the investigation, shall be exempt from the prescribed penalties.

The court may exempt the offender from punishment if the report is made after the commencement of the investigation, provided that he enables the authorities to apprehend other perpetrators of the offence or the perpetrators of another offence of a similar nature and gravity.

**Book Two: Felonies and Misdemeanors Prejudicial to the Public
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Chapter Sixteen: Forgery

Article (206):

Any person who personally or through another counterfeits or forges any of the following items, as well as any person who uses such items or brings them into Egypt while knowing that they have been counterfeited or forged, shall be punished by rigorous imprisonment or imprisonment:

- A presidential order, law, decree, or decision issued by the Government.
- The State seal, the signature of the President of the Republic, or his seal.
- Seals, stamps, or marks of any public department or governmental authority.
- The seal, signature, or mark of any government official.
- Salary papers, vouchers, warrants, or other bonds issued by the Government Treasury or its branches.



- Gold or silver stamps.

Article (206) bis:

The offences referred to in the preceding Article shall be punishable by imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years where their subject matter consists of seals, stamps, or marks of a joint-stock company, cooperative society, trade union established in accordance with the legally prescribed rules, or any institution or association legally deemed to be of public benefit.

The penalty shall be imprisonment for a term not exceeding seven years where the seals, stamps, or marks in respect of which any of the offences referred to in the preceding paragraph was committed belong to an institution, company, association, organization, or establishment in whose capital the State or any public authority participates in any capacity whatsoever.

Article (207):

Any person who unlawfully obtains genuine seals, stamps, or marks belonging to a governmental department, a public administrative authority, or any of the entities referred to in the preceding Article, and uses them in a manner harmful to a public or private interest, shall be punished by imprisonment.

Article (208):

Any person who counterfeits a seal, stamp, or mark of any entity whatsoever, or of companies authorized by the Government, or of any commercial house, as well as any person who uses any of the aforementioned items while knowing them to be counterfeit, shall be punished by imprisonment.

Article (209):

Any person who unlawfully obtains genuine seals, stamps, or decorations prepared for any of the aforementioned categories, and uses them in a manner harmful to any public interest, commercial company, or any private administration, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.



Article (210):

Persons committing the felonies of forgery referred to in the preceding Articles shall be exempt from punishment if they inform the Government of such felonies before their completion and before the commencement of the search for the perpetrators, and if they identify the other perpetrators or facilitate their apprehension, even after such search has commenced.

Article (211):

Any public official who, in the course of performing his duties, commits forgery in judgments, reports, minutes, documents, registers, books, or other official deeds and papers, whether by affixing forged signatures or seals, altering documents, seals, or signatures, adding words, or inserting forged names or pictures of other persons, shall be punished by rigorous imprisonment or imprisonment.

Article (212):

Any person who is not a public official and who commits forgery of the kind referred to in the preceding Article shall be punished by rigorous imprisonment or imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years.

Article (213):

Any employee in a public department or court who, otherwise than for the purpose of forgery, alters the subject matter or particulars of documents at the time of drafting them, within the scope of his duties, whether by altering the declarations of the interested parties intended to be recorded therein, by presenting a forged fact in the form of a true fact while knowing it to be forged, or by presenting an unacknowledged fact in the form of an acknowledged fact, shall also be punished by rigorous imprisonment or imprisonment.

Article (214):

Any person who uses the forged papers referred to in the preceding three Articles while knowing them to be forged shall be punished by rigorous imprisonment or imprisonment for a term of three to ten years.



Article (214) bis:

Any forgery or use committed in a document belonging to a joint-stock company, cooperative society, trade union established in accordance with the legally prescribed rules, or any institution or association legally deemed to be of public benefit, shall be punishable by imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years.

The penalty shall be imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years where the forgery or use is committed in a document belonging to one of the companies or associations referred to in the preceding paragraph, or to any other institution, organization, or establishment in whose capital the State or any public authority has a share in any capacity whatsoever.

Article (215):

Any person who commits forgery in private documents by any of the methods previously mentioned, or who uses a forged document while knowing it to be forged, shall be punished by imprisonment with labor.

Article (216):

Any person who uses, in a travel ticket or pass, a name other than his true name, or who guarantees another in obtaining a document containing such name while knowing this, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

The penalty shall be imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years if the offence is committed in execution of a terrorist purpose.

Article (217):

Any person who fabricates a forged pass or travel ticket, or falsifies a document of that kind which was originally valid, or uses any of the aforementioned documents while knowing them to be forged, shall be punished by imprisonment.

The penalty shall be imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years if the offence is committed in execution of a terrorist purpose.

Article (218):

Any person who uses a pass or travel ticket belonging to another person shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or by a fine not exceeding two hundred Egyptian pounds.



The penalty shall be imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years if the offence is committed in execution of a terrorist purpose.

Article (219):

Any hotel keeper, café owner, lodging house owner, furnished premises owner prepared for rent, innkeeper, or any other person who accommodates people for daily payment, who records in his registers the persons residing with him under forged names while knowing this, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or by a fine not exceeding two hundred Egyptian pounds.

The penalty shall be imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years if the offence is committed in execution of a terrorist purpose.

Article (220):

Any public official who issues a travel ticket or passes in a forged name while knowing the forgery shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or by a fine not exceeding five hundred Egyptian pounds, in addition to dismissal from office.

The penalty shall be imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years if the offence is committed in execution of a terrorist purpose.

Article (221):

Any person who personally or through another fabricates a forged certificate attesting to a disability for himself or another person in the name of a physician or surgeon, with the intent of exempting himself or another from any public service, shall be punished by imprisonment.

Article (222):

Any physician, surgeon, or midwife who, by way of favor, issues a forged certificate or statement concerning pregnancy, illness, disability, or death while knowing it to be forged, shall be punished by imprisonment or by a fine not exceeding five hundred Egyptian pounds.

If he requests for himself or another, accepts, or receives a promise or gift for doing any of the foregoing, or if the act is committed as a result of solicitation, recommendation, or mediation, he shall be punished by the penalties prescribed in the Chapter on Bribery.



The briber and intermediary shall likewise be punished by the penalty prescribed for the bribe recipient.

Article (223):

The penalties provided for in the two preceding Articles shall also apply where such certificate is intended to be submitted to the courts.

Article (224):

The provisions of Articles (211), (212), (213), (214), and (215) shall not apply to the cases of forgery provided for in Articles (216), (217), (218), (219), (220), (221), and (222), nor to the cases of forgery provided for in special penal laws.

Article (225):

A fingerprint shall be deemed equivalent to a signature for the purposes of applying the provisions of this Chapter.

Article (226):

Any person who, in proceedings relating to the establishment of death, inheritance, and mandatory bequest before the competent authority responsible for issuing the declaration, makes incorrect statements concerning the facts sought to be established, while being unaware of their truth or knowing them to be incorrect, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or by a fine not exceeding five hundred Egyptian pounds, where the declaration is issued on the basis of such statements.

Any person who uses a declaration of death, inheritance, and mandatory bequest issued in the manner set out in the first paragraph of this Article, while knowing this, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or by a fine not exceeding five hundred Egyptian pounds.



Article (227):

Any person who, before the competent authority and with the intent of proving that either spouse has reached the legally prescribed age for registering the marriage contract, makes statements he knows to be incorrect, or prepares or submits papers he knows to be incorrect, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or by a fine not exceeding three hundred Egyptian pounds, where the marriage contract is registered on the basis of such statements or papers.

Any person legally authorized to register a marriage contract who does so while knowing that either party has not reached the age prescribed by law shall be punished by imprisonment or by a fine not exceeding five hundred Egyptian pounds.

Book Two: Felonies and Misdemeanors Prejudicial to the Public Interest and the Penalties Prescribed Therefor**Chapter Seventeen: Trading in Prohibited Goods and Counterfeiting Postal and Telegraph Marks**

Article (228):

Any person who brings into Egypt goods prohibited from entering the country, transports or carries such goods on roads for sale, offers them for sale, conceals them, or attempts to do so, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months and by a fine not exceeding five hundred Egyptian pounds, or by either of these two penalties only, unless another penalty is prescribed by law.

Article (229):

The penalties set out in the preceding Article shall apply to any person who manufactures, carries on roads for sale, distributes, or offers for sale printed materials or specimens, whatever their method of manufacture, which by their outward appearance resemble the marks and stamps of the Egyptian Postal and Telegraph Services or the postal and telegraph services of countries within the Postal Union, in such a manner as to facilitate their acceptance instead of the counterfeited papers.

International postal reply coupons shall be deemed equivalent to postal service marks and stamps.



The same penalty shall apply to any person who uses counterfeit postal stamps, even if not in circulation, or previously used postal stamps, while knowing this. This provision shall also apply to counterfeit international reply coupons.

Article (229) bis:

Any person who prints, publishes, sells, or offers for sale a book or work containing all or part of the educational curricula prescribed in schools managed or supervised by the Ministry of Education or any local administrative authority, before obtaining a licence from the competent authority, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred Egyptian pounds and by confiscation of the book or work.

Book Three: Felonies and Misdemeanors Committed against Individuals

Chapter One: Murder, Wounding, and Battery

Article (230):

Any person who intentionally kills another with premeditation or lying in wait shall be punished by death.

Article (231):

Premeditation is the intent formed before the act to commit a misdemeanor or felony, where the purpose of the person so premeditating is to harm a specific person or any unspecified person whom he finds or encounters, whether such intent is conditional upon the occurrence of an event or dependent upon a condition.

Article (232):

Lying in wait means that a person lies in wait for another in one or more places, for a long or short period of time, in order to kill that person or harm him by battery or the like.



Article (233):

Any person who intentionally kills another by means of substances causing death, immediately or subsequently, shall be deemed a poisoner, regardless of the manner in which such substances are used, and shall be punished by death.

Article (234):

Any person who intentionally kills another without premeditation or lying in wait shall be punished by life imprisonment or rigorous imprisonment.

Nevertheless, the perpetrator of this felony shall be sentenced to death if it was preceded by, accompanied by, or followed by another felony. If the intent thereof was to prepare for, facilitate, or actually commit a misdemeanor, or to assist its perpetrators or accomplices to escape or evade punishment, the penalty shall be death or life imprisonment.

The penalty shall be death if the offence is committed in execution of a terrorist purpose.

Article (235):

Accomplices in murder for which the perpetrator is liable to the death penalty shall be punished by death or life imprisonment.

Article (236):

Any person who intentionally wounds or beats another, or administers harmful substances to him, without intending to kill him, but such act results in death, shall be punished by rigorous imprisonment or imprisonment for a term of three to seven years.

If such an act is preceded by premeditation or lying in wait, the penalty shall be rigorous imprisonment or imprisonment.

The penalty shall be rigorous imprisonment or imprisonment if the offence is committed in execution of a terrorist purpose. If it is preceded by premeditation or lying in wait, the penalty shall be life imprisonment or rigorous imprisonment.



Article (237):

Any husband who surprises his wife in the act of adultery and immediately kills her and the person committing adultery with her shall be punished by imprisonment instead of the penalties prescribed in Articles (234) and (236).

Article (238):

Any person who causes the death of another by negligence, recklessness, lack of due care, or failure to observe laws, decisions, regulations, or systems shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of not less than six months and by a fine not exceeding two hundred Egyptian pounds, or by either of these two penalties.

The penalty shall be imprisonment for a term of not less than one year and not exceeding five years, and a fine of not less than one hundred Egyptian pounds and not exceeding five hundred Egyptian pounds, or either of these two penalties, if the offence occurs as a result of the offender's gross breach of the duties imposed by the principles of his profession, occupation, or trade, or if he was under the influence of an intoxicant or narcotic at the time of committing the error resulting in the incident, or if he abstained at the time of the incident from assisting the victim or seeking assistance for him while being able to do so.

The penalty shall be imprisonment for a term of not less than one year and not exceeding seven years if the act results in the death of more than three persons. If another circumstance mentioned in the preceding paragraph is present, the penalty shall be imprisonment for a term of not less than one year and not exceeding ten years.

Article (239):

Any person who conceals or buries the corpse of a murdered person without informing the competent authorities and before examination thereof and investigation into the circumstances and causes of death shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year.

Article (240):

Any person who inflicts upon another a wound or battery resulting in the severance or amputation of a limb, loss of its use, loss of sight, loss of one eye, or any permanent disability impossible to cure, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to five years.

If the battery or wounding is committed with premeditation, lying in wait, or ambush, the penalty shall be rigorous imprisonment for a term of three to ten years.



The maximum limit of the penalties shall be doubled if the offence is committed in execution of a terrorist purpose.

Article (241):

Any person who inflicts upon another a wound or battery resulting in illness or incapacity for personal work for a period exceeding twenty days shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or by a fine of not less than twenty Egyptian pounds and not exceeding three hundred Egyptian pounds.

If the battery or wounding is committed with premeditation or lying in wait, or by the use of weapons, sticks, tools, or other instruments, the penalty shall be imprisonment.

The penalty shall be imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years if the offence is committed in execution of a terrorist purpose.

Article (242):

If the battery or wounding does not attain the degree of seriousness provided for in the two preceding Articles, the offender shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or by a fine of not less than ten Egyptian pounds and not exceeding two hundred Egyptian pounds.

If committed with premeditation or lying in wait, the penalty shall be imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or a fine of not less than ten Egyptian pounds and not exceeding three hundred Egyptian pounds.

If the battery or wounding is committed by the use of weapons, sticks, tools, or other instruments, the penalty shall be imprisonment.

The penalty shall be imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years if the offence is committed in execution of a terrorist purpose.

Article (242) bis:

Any person who performs female circumcision by removing any part of the external genital organs of a female, wholly or partially, or inflicts injuries upon such organs, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of not less than five years. If the act results in a permanent disability, the penalty shall be rigorous imprisonment for a term of not less than seven years. If the act results in death, the penalty shall be rigorous imprisonment for a term of not less than ten years.



The penalty shall be rigorous imprisonment for a term of not less than five years if the person performing the circumcision referred to in the preceding paragraph is a physician or a practitioner of the nursing profession. If the offence results in permanent disability, the penalty shall be rigorous imprisonment for a term of not less than ten years. If the act results in death, the penalty shall be rigorous imprisonment for a term of not less than fifteen years and not exceeding twenty years.

In addition to the foregoing penalties, the court shall order the perpetrator, if a physician or nursing practitioner, to be prohibited from practicing the profession for a period of not less than three years and not exceeding five years commencing after completion of the sentence. The private establishment in which the circumcision was performed shall also be closed. If licensed, the period of closure shall equal the period of prohibition from practicing the profession, together with the removal of its signs and plaques, whether owned by the physician perpetrator of the offence or where its actual manager knew of its commission, without prejudice to the rights of bona fide third parties. The judgment shall also be published in two widely circulated daily newspapers and on electronic websites designated by the judgment, at the expense of the convicted person.

Article (242) bis (A):

Any person who requests the circumcision of a female, where such circumcision is performed upon his request in the manner provided for in Article (242) bis of this Law, shall be punished by imprisonment.

Any person who promotes, encourages, or calls for the commission of the offence of female circumcision by any of the means provided for in Article (171) of this Law, even if no result ensues from his act, shall also be punished by imprisonment.

Article (243):

If the battery or wounding referred to in Articles (241) and (242) is committed through the use of weapons, sticks, or other instruments by one or more person's forming part of a gang or gathering consisting of at least five persons who agreed to assault and inflict harm, the penalty shall be imprisonment.

The penalty shall be imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years if the offence is committed in execution of a terrorist purpose.



Article (243) bis:

The minimum penalties in the offences provided for in the preceding three Articles shall be fifteen days in respect of imprisonment and ten Egyptian pounds in respect of fines where the victim is an employee of the railways or other means of public transportation and the assault occurs during the performance of his duties while such transportation is in motion or stopped at stations.

Article (244):

Any person who, through negligence, recklessness, lack of due care, or failure to observe laws, decisions, regulations, or systems, causes injury or harm to another shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or by a fine not exceeding two hundred Egyptian pounds, or by either of these two penalties.

The penalty shall be imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years and a fine not exceeding three hundred Egyptian pounds, or either of these two penalties, if the injury results in permanent disability, or if the offence occurs as a result of the offender's gross breach of the duties imposed by the principles of his profession, occupation, or trade, or if he was under the influence of an intoxicant or narcotic at the time of committing the error resulting in the incident, or if he abstained at the time of the incident from assisting the victim or seeking assistance for him while being able to do so.

The penalty shall be imprisonment if the offence results in injury to more than three persons. If another circumstance mentioned in the preceding paragraph is present, the penalty shall be imprisonment for a term of not less than one year and not exceeding five years.

Article (245):

No penalty whatsoever shall apply to any person who kills another, inflicts wounds upon him, or strikes him while exercising the right of lawful self-defense in protection of himself, his property, another person, or another's property. The following Articles specify the circumstances giving rise to this right and the restrictions governing it.



Article (246):

The right of lawful self-defense of the person authorizes, except in the exceptional cases specified thereafter, the use of the necessary force to repel any act constituting an offence against the person provided for in this Law.

The right of lawful self-defense of property authorizes the use of force to repel any act constituting an offence among those provided for in Chapters Two, Eight, Thirteen, and Fourteen of this Book, and in paragraph (4) of Article (379).

Article (247):

This right shall not exist where it is possible, in due time, to seek protection from public authority officers.

Article (248):

The right of lawful self-defense does not permit resistance to a law enforcement officer while he is acting in accordance with the duties of his office and in good faith, even if such officer exceeds the limits of his office, unless there is fear that his acts may result in death or serious wounds and such fear is based on reasonable grounds.

Article (249):

The right of lawful self-defense of the person may not permit intentional killing unless it is intended to repel any of the following:

- An act from which death or serious wounds are feared, provided that such fear is based on reasonable grounds.
 - Forced intercourse with a woman or indecent assault by force.
 - Abduction of a person.
-



Article (250):

The right of lawful self-defense of property may not permit intentional killing unless it is intended to repel any of the following:

- Any of the acts set out in Chapter Two of this Book.
 - Theft amounting to a felony.
 - Night-time entry into an inhabited house or any of its appurtenances.
 - An act from which death or serious wounds are feared, provided that such fear is based on reasonable grounds.
-

Article (251):

A person who, in good faith, exceeds the limits of the right of lawful self-defense while exercising it, without intending to cause harm greater than that required by such defense, shall not be wholly exempt from punishment.

However, if the act constitutes a felony, the judge may, where appropriate, deem him excused and sentence him to imprisonment instead of the penalty prescribed by law.

Article (251) bis:

If the offences provided for in this Chapter are committed during wartime against the wounded, even if they are enemies, the perpetrator shall be punished by the same penalties prescribed for such offences when committed with premeditation and lying in wait.



Book Three: Felonies and Misdemeanors Committed against Individuals**Chapter Two: Willful Arson**

Article (252):

Any person who intentionally sets fire to buildings located in cities, suburbs, or villages, or to structures located outside the boundaries thereof, or to ships, boats, workshops, warehouses, and, in general, to any inhabited place or place prepared for habitation, whether or not owned by the perpetrator, shall be punished by life imprisonment or rigorous imprisonment.

The same penalty shall also apply to any person who intentionally sets fire to railway carriages, whether containing persons or forming part of a train containing persons.

Article (252) bis:

Any person who intentionally sets fire to any means of production or to movable or immovable property belonging to any of the entities referred to in Article (119), with the intent to harm the national economy, shall be punished by life imprisonment or rigorous imprisonment.

The penalty shall be life imprisonment if the offence results in serious harm to the country's economic position or to a national interest thereof, or if it is committed during wartime.

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

The court may exempt from punishment any accomplice, other than the instigators of the offence, who voluntarily reports the offence to the judicial or administrative authorities after its commission and before a final judgment is rendered therein.

Article (253):

Any person who intentionally sets fire to buildings, ships, boats, workshops, or warehouses that are neither inhabited nor prepared for habitation, or to presses, markets, irrigation machinery, forests, thickets, or unharvested crops, shall be punished by rigorous imprisonment if such items are not owned by him.



Article (254):

Any person who, by setting fire to any of the items mentioned in the preceding Article, causes damage to another shall be punished by rigorous imprisonment or imprisonment if such items are owned by him or if he acted upon the order of their owner.

Article (255):

Any person who intentionally sets fire to timber prepared for construction or fuel, harvested crops, heaps of straw or hay, or other combustible materials, whether still in the field or transferred to the threshing floor, or to railway carriages, whether loaded with goods or not, and not forming part of a train containing persons, shall be punished by rigorous imprisonment if such items are not owned by him.

If he intentionally causes damage to another by setting fire to any of the aforementioned items, and such items are owned by him or he acted upon the order of their owner, he shall be punished by rigorous imprisonment or imprisonment.

Article (256):

The same penalty shall apply, according to the various circumstances set out in the preceding Articles, to any person who sets fire to objects in order to transmit the fire to the object intended to be burned, instead of setting fire directly thereto.

Article (257):

In all the foregoing cases, if the aforementioned fire results in the death of one or more persons who were present in the burned places at the time the fire broke out, the perpetrator of such willful arson shall be punished by death.

Article (258):

Repealed.



Article (259):

In the cases provided for in the first paragraph of Article (255), if explosives are not used, the value of the burned items does not exceed five Egyptian pounds, and there is no danger to persons or risk of damage to other items, the penalty shall be imprisonment.

Book Three: Felonies and Misdemeanors Committed against Individuals

Chapter Three: Abortion and the Manufacture and Sale of Adulterated Beverages or Substances Harmful to Health

Article (260):

Any person who intentionally causes a pregnant woman to miscarry by beating or any similar form of harm shall be punished by rigorous imprisonment.

Article (261):

Any person who intentionally causes a pregnant woman to miscarry by administering medicines

Article (262):

A woman who consents to taking the medicines, while aware thereof, or consents to the use of the aforementioned means, or enables another person to use such means upon her, and the miscarriage actually results therefrom, shall be punished by the aforementioned penalty.

Article (263):

If the person causing the miscarriage is a physician, surgeon, pharmacist, or midwife, he shall be sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.

Article (264):

There shall be no punishment for attempt to commit abortion.



Article (265):

Any person who intentionally gives another person non-lethal substances, resulting in illness or temporary incapacity for work, shall be punished in accordance with Articles (240), (241), and (242), depending on the seriousness of the consequence of the offence and whether or not there was premeditation.

Article (266):

Repealed.

Book Three: Felonies and Misdemeanours Committed against Individuals**Chapter Four: Indecent Assault and Corruption of Morals**

Article (267):

Any person who has sexual intercourse with a female without her consent shall be punished by death or life imprisonment.

The offender shall be punished by death if the victim has not reached eighteen full Gregorian years of age, or if the offender is one of the victim's ascendants, one of those responsible for her upbringing or supervision, one of those having authority over her, a paid servant in her service or in the service of any of the aforementioned persons, or if there are multiple offenders.

Article (268):

Any person who commits indecent assault against another by force or threat, or attempts to do so, shall be punished by rigorous imprisonment.

If the victim of the said offence has not reached eighteen full Gregorian years of age, or if the perpetrator or any of the perpetrators is among those referred to in the second paragraph of Article (267), the penalty shall be rigorous imprisonment for a term of not less than seven years. If both circumstances are present together, life imprisonment shall be imposed.



Article (269):

Any person who commits indecent assault against a male or female child, each of whom has not reached eighteen full Gregorian years of age, without force or threat, shall be punished by imprisonment.

If the child has not exceeded twelve full Gregorian years of age, or if the offender is among those referred to in the second paragraph of Article (267), the penalty shall be rigorous imprisonment for a term of not less than seven years.

Article (269) bis:

Any person found on a public road or in a frequented place inciting passers-by to debauchery by gestures or words shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of not less than three months.

If the offender commits this offence again within one year from the date of the final judgment against him for the first offence, the penalty shall be imprisonment for a term of not less than one year and a fine of not less than five hundred Egyptian pounds and not exceeding three thousand Egyptian pounds. A conviction shall entail placing the convicted person under police supervision for a period equal to the term of the penalty.

Article (270):

Repealed.

Article (271):

Repealed.

Article (272):

Repealed.



Article (273):

An adulteress may not be prosecuted except upon a complaint filed by her husband. However, if the husband commits adultery in the residence where he lives with his wife, as provided in Article (277), his complaint against her shall not be admissible.

Article (274):

A married woman whose adultery is proven shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years. However, her husband may suspend the execution of such sentence by consenting to resume marital cohabitation with her as before.

Article (275):

The man who commits adultery with such woman shall also be punished by the same penalty.

Article (276):

The evidence admissible and conclusive against the accused in adultery consists of being caught in flagrante delicto, confession, the existence of letters or other writings written by him, or his presence in a Muslim house in the place designated for women.*

The Supreme Constitutional Court ruled unconstitutional the final part of Article (276) of the Penal Code issued by Law No. 58 of 1937, insofar as it restricted admissible and conclusive evidence against the accused in adultery to his presence in a Muslim house, pursuant to Judgment No. 248 of Judicial Year 30 Constitutional, published in the Official Gazette on 14/6/2020.

Article (277):

Any husband who commits adultery in the matrimonial home, and this is proven against him upon a complaint by his wife, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months.

Article (278):

Any person who publicly commits an indecent act violating modesty shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or by a fine not exceeding three hundred Egyptian pounds.



Article (279):

The same penalty shall apply to any person who commits with a woman an act violating modesty, even if not publicly.

Book Three: Felonies and Misdemeanors Committed against Individuals

Chapter Five: Unlawful Arrest and Detention of Persons, Child Theft, and Abduction of Girls

Article (280):

Any person who arrests, imprisons, or detains any person without an order from a competent authority and outside the cases in which laws and regulations authorize the arrest of suspects shall be punished by imprisonment or by a fine not exceeding two hundred Egyptian pounds.

Article (281):

Any person who knowingly lends a place for unlawful imprisonment or detention shall also be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

Article (282):

If the arrest, in the case provided for in Article (280), is carried out by a person who unlawfully wears the uniform of government employees, falsely assumes an official capacity, or presents a forged order claiming that it was issued by the Government, he shall be punished by imprisonment.

In all cases, rigorous imprisonment shall be imposed on any person who unlawfully arrests another person and threatens him with death or subjects him to physical torture.

Article (283):

Any person who abducts, conceals, substitutes with another, or falsely attributes to a person other than either of his parents a newborn child shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of not less than seven years.



Article (284):

Any person entrusted with the care of a child who, upon being requested to deliver the child by a person entitled to request him, fails to deliver him shall be punished by imprisonment or by a fine not exceeding five hundred Egyptian pounds.

Article (285):

Any person who exposes to danger a child who has not reached seven full years of age and leaves him in a place devoid of people, or causes another to do so, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

Article (286):

If exposing the child to danger and leaving him in a deserted place, as provided in the preceding Article, results in the severance of any of his limbs or the loss of its use, the offender shall be punished by the penalties prescribed for intentional wounding.

If this results in the death of the child, the penalty prescribed for intentional killing shall be imposed.

Article (287):

Any person who exposes to danger a child who has not reached seven full years of age and leaves him in an inhabited place, whether personally or through another, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or by a fine not exceeding two hundred Egyptian pounds.

Article (288):

Repealed.

Article (289):

Any person who abducts a child without deception or coercion shall be punished by rigorous imprisonment for a term of not less than ten years.



If the abduction is accompanied by a ransom demand, the penalty shall be rigorous imprisonment for a term of not less than fifteen years and not exceeding twenty years.

The perpetrator of the felony of abduction shall be sentenced to death or life imprisonment if it is accompanied by the offence of having sexual intercourse with the abducted person or indecent assault against him.

Article (290):

Any person who abducts a person by deception or coercion shall be punished by rigorous imprisonment for a term of not less than ten years.

If the abduction is accompanied by a ransom demand, the penalty shall be rigorous imprisonment for a term of not less than fifteen years and not exceeding twenty years. If the abducted person is a child or female, the penalty shall be life imprisonment.

The perpetrator of the felony of abduction shall be sentenced to death if it is accompanied by the felony of having sexual intercourse with the abducted person or indecent assault against him.

Article (291):

Any infringement of a child's right to protection from trafficking, sexual, commercial, or economic exploitation, or use in scientific research and experiments, is prohibited. The child shall have the right to be made aware of, and empowered to confront, such risks.

Without prejudice to any more severe penalty prescribed in another law, any person who sells, buys, or offers a child for sale, as well as any person who delivers, receives, or transports him as a slave, sexually or commercially exploits him, uses him in forced labour, or for any other unlawful purposes, even if the offence is committed abroad, shall be punished by rigorous imprisonment for a term of not less than five years and by a fine of not less than fifty thousand Egyptian pounds and not exceeding two hundred thousand Egyptian pounds.

The same penalty shall apply to any person who facilitates or incites any of the acts mentioned in the preceding paragraph, even if the offence does not occur as a result thereof.

Without prejudice to the provisions of Article (116) bis of the Child Law, the penalty shall be doubled if the offence is committed by an organized criminal group across national borders.



Subject to Article (116) bis of the said Law, any person who removes from a child any organ or part of his body shall be punished by rigorous imprisonment, and the consent of the child or of the person responsible for him shall not be recognized.

Article (292):

Either parent or grandparent who fails to deliver his minor child or grandchild to the person entitled to request him pursuant to a judicial decision issued concerning his custody or care shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or by a fine not exceeding five hundred Egyptian pounds.

The same penalty shall apply to either parent or grandparent who personally, or through another, abducts the child from the person entitled, pursuant to a judicial decision, to his custody or care, even without deception or coercion.

Article (293):

Any person against whom an enforceable judicial judgment has been issued ordering him to pay maintenance to his spouse, relatives, or in-laws, or custody, breastfeeding, or housing fees, and who refrains from payment despite his ability to pay for a period of three months after being notified to pay, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year and by a fine not exceeding five thousand Egyptian pounds, or by either of these two penalties.

The criminal case may only be instituted upon a complaint or request by the concerned party.

If, after conviction, a second case is brought against him for the same offence, the penalty shall be imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year.

A conviction judgment shall result in the suspension of the convicted person's benefit from services requested in connection with the practice of his professional activity and provided by governmental bodies, public authorities, public sector units, public business sector entities, and entities providing public utility services, until he pays the arrears owed to the judgment creditor and to Nasser Social Bank, as the case may be.

The victim, his special attorney, his heirs or their special attorney, and Nasser Social Bank may request the Public Prosecution or the competent court, as the case may be and at any stage of the proceedings, to record reconciliation with the accused. Reconciliation shall result in the extinguishment of the criminal case, and the Public Prosecution shall order suspension of execution of the penalty if reconciliation occurs during its execution, even after the judgment has become final.



Settlement shall have no effect if it is established that the judgment creditor has received from Nasser Social Bank all or part of the amounts awarded to him, unless the accused or convicted person submits a certificate confirming reconciliation with the Bank regarding the amounts it paid as maintenance, fees, equivalents thereof, and all actual expenses incurred due to the convicted person's failure to pay.

In all cases, if the convicted person pays the arrears owed by him or provides a guarantor accepted by the concerned party, the penalty shall not be executed.

The services, and the rules and procedures for their suspension and termination, shall be determined by a decree issued by the Minister of Justice in agreement with the competent ministers.

Book Three: Felonies and Misdemeanors Committed against Individuals

Chapter Six: Perjury and False Oath

Article (294):

Any person who gives false testimony for or against an accused person in a felony shall be punished by imprisonment.

Article (295):

However, if such testimony results in a judgment against the accused, the person who falsely testified against him shall be punished by rigorous imprisonment or imprisonment.

If the penalty imposed on the accused is death and it is executed, the person who falsely testified against him shall also be sentenced to death.

Article (296):

Any person who gives false testimony against or in favor of an accused person in a misdemeanor or contravention shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.



Article (297):

Any person who gives false testimony in a civil case shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

Article (298):

If a person who gives false testimony in a criminal or civil case accepts a gift or a promise of anything, he and the giver or promisor shall be sentenced to the penalties prescribed for bribery or for perjury, whichever is more severe.

If the witness is a physician, surgeon, or midwife, and requests for himself or another, accepts, or receives a promise or gift to give false testimony concerning pregnancy, illness, disability, or death, or if such testimony is given as a result of solicitation, recommendation, or mediation, he shall be punished by the penalties prescribed in the Chapter on Bribery or in the Chapter on Perjury, whichever is more severe. The briber and intermediary shall likewise be punished by the penalty prescribed for the bribe-taker.

Article (299):

Any person appointed by a judicial authority to perform expert examination or translation in a civil, commercial, or criminal case, who intentionally alters the truth by any means whatsoever, shall be punished by the penalties prescribed for perjury.

Article (300):

Any person who compels a witness not to testify or to give false testimony shall be punished by the same penalty prescribed for false testimony, subject to the circumstances provided for in the preceding Articles.

Article (301):

Any person upon whom an oath is imposed or referred back in civil matters and who swears falsely shall be punished by imprisonment, and may additionally be fined an amount not exceeding one hundred Egyptian pounds.



Book Three: Felonies and Misdemeanors Committed against Individuals

Chapter Seven: Defamation, Insult, and Disclosure of Secrets

Article (302):

A defamer is any person who attributes to another, by one of the means specified in Article (171) of this Law, matters which, if true, would subject the person to whom they are attributed to the penalties prescribed by law or would expose him to contempt among the people of his country.

However, criticism of the acts of a public official, a person vested with representative authority, or a person entrusted with a public service shall not fall within the scope of the preceding paragraph if made in good faith, confined to matters relating to the office, representative capacity, or public service, and provided that the accused proves the truth of every act attributed to the victim. The investigation authority or the court, as the case may be, may order administrative bodies to submit any papers or documents in their possession supporting the evidence presented by the accused to prove the truth of such acts.

The defamer may not adduce evidence to prove the truth of the defamation except in the case set out in the preceding paragraph.

Article (303):

Defamation shall be punishable by a fine of not less than five thousand Egyptian pounds and not exceeding fifteen thousand Egyptian pounds.

If the defamation is committed against a public official, a person vested with representative authority, or a person entrusted with a public service, by reason of the performance of the office, representative capacity, or public service, the penalty shall be a fine of not less than ten thousand Egyptian pounds and not exceeding twenty thousand Egyptian pounds.

Article (304):

No punishment shall be imposed upon any person who truthfully and without malicious intent reports to judicial or administrative authorities a matter warranting punishment of its perpetrator.



Article (305):

Any person who maliciously reports a false matter shall deserve punishment even if no dissemination occurs beyond the report itself and even if no proceedings are instituted in respect thereof.

Article (306):

Any insult which does not involve attribution of a specific fact but contains, in any manner whatsoever, an affront to honor or dignity shall, in the circumstances specified in Article (171), be punishable by a fine of not less than two thousand Egyptian pounds and not exceeding ten thousand Egyptian pounds.

Article (306) bis (A):

Any person who accosts another in a public, private, or frequented place by committing sexual or obscene acts, gestures, suggestions, or insinuations, whether by sign, speech, or deed, by any means including wired, wireless, or electronic communications or any other technological means, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of not less than two years and not exceeding four years and by a fine of not less than one hundred thousand Egyptian pounds and not exceeding two hundred thousand Egyptian pounds, or by either of these two penalties.

The penalty shall be imprisonment for a term of not less than three years and not exceeding five years and a fine of not less than two hundred thousand Egyptian pounds and not exceeding three hundred thousand Egyptian pounds, or either of these two penalties, if the offence is committed in the workplace, in one of the means of transport, by two or more persons, if the offender carries a weapon, or if the offender repeats the act through stalking or pursuing the victim.

If two or more of the aggravating circumstances provided for in the second paragraph of this Article are present, the minimum term of imprisonment shall be four years.

In the event of recidivism, both the minimum and maximum limits of the imprisonment and fine penalties shall be doubled.



Article (306) bis (B):

The offence provided for in Article (306) bis (A) of this Law shall constitute sexual harassment if committed with the intent of obtaining from the victim a benefit of a sexual nature, and the offender shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of not less than five years.

If the offender is among the persons referred to in the second paragraph of Article (267) of this Law, or has occupational, family, or educational authority over the victim, or exercises any pressure which circumstances permit him to exercise over the victim, or if the offence is committed in the workplace, in one of the means of transport, by two or more persons, or if the offender carries a weapon, the penalty shall be imprisonment for a term of not less than seven years.

If two or more of the aggravating circumstances provided for in this paragraph are present, the penalty shall be imprisonment for a term of not less than ten years.

Article (307):

If any of the offences provided for in Articles (182) to (185), (303), and (306) are committed through publication in newspapers or printed materials, the minimum and maximum limits of the fines prescribed in the said Articles shall be doubled.

Article (308):

If the insult, offence, defamation, or slander committed by one of the means specified in Article (171) includes an affront to the honor of individuals or damage to the reputation of families, the penalty shall be both imprisonment and a fine within the limits prescribed in Articles (179), (181), (182), (303), (306), and (307), provided that, in the case of publication in newspapers or printed materials, the fine shall not be less than half of the maximum limit and the imprisonment shall not be less than six months.

Article (308) bis:

Any person who defames another by telephone shall be punished by the penalties prescribed in Article (303).

Any person who, by the means referred to in the preceding paragraph, directs at another an insult which does not involve attribution of a specific fact but contains, in any manner whatsoever, an affront to honour or dignity, shall be punished by the penalty prescribed in Article (306).



If the offence, defamation, or insult committed by the means referred to in the preceding two paragraphs includes an affront to the honour of individuals or damage to the reputation of families, the offender shall be punished by the penalty prescribed in Article (308).

Article (309):

The provisions of Articles (302), (303), (305), (306), and (308) shall not apply to statements made by litigants in oral or written pleadings before courts. Such statements shall give rise only to civil proceedings or disciplinary action.

Article (309) bis:

Any person who violates the sanctity of the private life of citizens by committing any of the following acts, in circumstances other than those authorized by law or without the consent of the victim, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year:

- Eavesdropping, recording, or transmitting, by means of any device whatsoever, conversations held in a private place or over the telephone.
- Taking or transmitting, by means of any device whatsoever, the image of a person in a private place.

If the acts referred to in the preceding paragraphs are committed during a meeting within the hearing or sight of those present at the meeting, the consent of those present shall be presumed.

A public official who commits any of the acts provided for in this Article by virtue of the authority of his office shall be punished by imprisonment.

In all cases, the devices and other items used in the commission of the offence shall be confiscated, and the recordings obtained therefrom shall be erased or destroyed.

Article (309) bis (A):

Any person who broadcasts, facilitates the broadcasting of, or uses, even privately, a recording or document obtained by one of the means set out in the preceding Article or without the consent of the person concerned shall be punished by imprisonment.



Any person who threatens to disclose any matter obtained by one of the aforesaid means in order to compel another person to perform or refrain from performing an act shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years.

A public official who commits any of the acts provided for in this Article by virtue of the authority of his office shall be punished by imprisonment.

In all cases, the devices and other items used in or resulting from the offence shall be confiscated, and the recordings obtained through the offence shall be erased or destroyed.

Article (309) bis (B):

Bullying shall mean any statement, display of force or control by the offender, exploitation of the victim's weakness, or exploitation of a condition believed by the offender to demean the victim, such as gender, race, religion, physical characteristics, health condition, mental condition, or social status, with the intent of intimidating, ridiculing, degrading, or socially excluding the victim.

Without prejudice to any more severe penalty prescribed by any other law, the bully shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of not less than six months and by a fine of not less than ten thousand Egyptian pounds and not exceeding thirty thousand Egyptian pounds, or by either of these two penalties.

The penalty shall be imprisonment for a term of not less than one year and a fine of not less than twenty thousand Egyptian pounds and not exceeding one hundred thousand Egyptian pounds, or either of these two penalties, if the offence is committed in the workplace, in one of the means of transport, by two or more persons, or if the offender is one of the victim's ascendants, guardians, supervisors, persons having authority over the victim, persons entrusted with the victim by law or by judicial order, or servants of the offender. If two or more of the foregoing aggravating circumstances are present, the minimum penalty shall be doubled.

In the event of recidivism, both the minimum and maximum limits of the penalty shall be doubled.

Article (310):

Any physician, surgeon, pharmacist, midwife, or other person entrusted by reason of his profession or office with a private secret confided to him, who discloses such secret in cases other than those in which the law requires disclosure, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or by a fine not exceeding five hundred Egyptian pounds.



The provisions of this Article shall apply only in cases where no law authorizes the disclosure of specific matters, as was provided in Articles (202), (203), (204), and (205) of the Code of Civil and Commercial Procedure.

Book Three: Felonies and Misdemeanors Committed against Individuals

Chapter Eight: Theft and Usurpation

Article (311):

Whoever appropriates a movable property belonging to another shall be deemed a thief.

Article (312):

No prosecution may be instituted against a person who commits theft to the detriment of his spouse, ascendants, or descendants except upon the request of the injured party.

The injured party may waive the complaint at any stage of the proceedings and may also suspend execution of the final judgment against the offender at any time.

Article (313):

Whoever commits theft under the following five circumstances combined shall be punished by life imprisonment:

- The theft is committed at night.
 - The theft is committed by two or more persons.
 - The thieves, or at least one of them, carry visible or concealed weapons.
 - The thieves enter a dwelling house, residence, room, or its appurtenances, whether inhabited or intended for habitation, by scaling walls, breaking doors or similar means, using false keys, disguising themselves as officers or public officials, or presenting a forged order falsely claimed to have been issued by the Government.
 - The offence is committed by coercion or threat using their weapons.
-



Article (314):

Whoever commits theft by coercion shall be punished by aggravated imprisonment.

If the coercion results in injuries, the penalty shall be life imprisonment or aggravated imprisonment.

Article (315):

Life imprisonment or aggravated imprisonment shall be imposed for thefts committed on public roads, whether inside cities or villages or outside them, or on any means of land, water, or air transportation, in the following cases:

- If the theft is committed by two or more persons, at least one of whom carries a visible or concealed weapon.
 - If the theft is committed by two or more persons by coercion.
 - If the theft is committed even by one person carrying a weapon and is committed at night or by coercion or threat with the use of the weapon.
-

Article (316):

Aggravated imprisonment shall be imposed for thefts committed at night by two or more persons, at least one of whom carries a visible or concealed weapon.

Article (316) bis:

Aggravated imprisonment shall be imposed for thefts involving military weapons or ammunition.

The penalty shall be life imprisonment if the offence is committed by coercion or threat with the use of a weapon, or if any of the aggravating circumstances provided for in Article (317) are present.



Article (316) bis Second (A):

The penalty of imprisonment shall apply to thefts committed against tools or equipment used or intended for use in facilities for the generation or transmission of electricity, water, or sewage established by the Government, public authorities, public institutions, or public sector units, or licensed for establishment for public benefit, where none of the aggravating circumstances provided for in Articles (313) to (316) are present.

Article (316) bis Second (B):

Aggravated imprisonment and a fine of not less than one hundred thousand Egyptian pounds and not exceeding one million Egyptian pounds shall be imposed on any person who steals any tools, components, cables, devices, or equipment used or intended for use in licensed telecommunications networks, their infrastructure, or any telecommunications line.

Imprisonment and a fine of not less than fifty thousand Egyptian pounds and not exceeding five hundred thousand Egyptian pounds shall be imposed on any person who conceals or deals in objects obtained from the theft referred to in the preceding paragraph.

Imprisonment for a term of not less than six months and not exceeding seven years shall apply:

- To thefts committed in any means of land, water, or air transportation.
 - To thefts committed in an inhabited place or a place intended for habitation, or in one of its appurtenances, where entry was effected by scaling, breaking, the use of false keys, impersonation, falsely claiming to perform or be assigned a public service, or by any other unlawful means.
 - To thefts committed even by a single person carrying a visible or concealed weapon.
-

Article (316) bis Fourth:

Imprisonment shall apply to thefts committed during air raids.

The penalty shall be aggravated imprisonment if any of the aggravating circumstances provided for in Article (317) are present.

If the offence is committed by coercion or threat with the use of a weapon, the penalty shall be life imprisonment.



Article (317):

Imprisonment with hard labor shall apply:

- To thefts committed in an inhabited place or a place intended for habitation, its appurtenances, or any place designated for worship.
- To thefts committed in an enclosed place surrounded by a wall, green hedge, dry wood fence, or ditches, by means of breaking from the outside, scaling, or the use of false keys.
- To thefts committed by breaking seals as provided for in Chapter Nine of Book Two.
- To thefts committed at night.
- To thefts committed by two or more persons.
- Repealed.
- To thefts committed by servants to the detriment of their employers, or by employees, craftsmen, or apprentices in the workshops or shops of their employers or in places where they usually work.
- To thefts committed by professional transporters of goods in carts, boats, on pack animals, or any other person entrusted with transporting goods, or by one of their assistants, if the said goods were delivered to them by virtue of their capacity.
- To thefts committed during war against the wounded, even if they are enemies.

Article (318):

Imprisonment with hard labor for a term not exceeding two years shall apply to thefts in which none of the aggravating circumstances previously mentioned are present.

Article (319):

Repealed.



Article (320):

Persons sentenced to imprisonment for theft may, in the event of recidivism, be placed under police supervision for a period of not less than one year and not exceeding two years.

Article (321):

Attempted thefts classified as misdemeanors shall be punishable by imprisonment with hard labor for a term not exceeding one-half of the maximum penalty prescribed by law for the completed offence.

Article (321) bis:

Any person who finds a lost object or animal and fails to return it to its owner where possible, or fails to deliver it to the police station or administrative authority within three days, shall be punished by imprisonment with labor for a term not exceeding two years if he retains it with the intent to appropriate it.

If he retains it after the expiry of that period without intent to appropriate it, the penalty shall be a fine not exceeding one hundred Egyptian pounds.

Article (322):

Repealed.

Article (323):

The appropriation of items seized judicially or administratively shall be deemed theft, even if committed by their owner.

In such a case, the provisions of Article (312) of this Law concerning exemption from punishment shall not apply.

Article (323) bis:

The appropriation of movable items by the person who pledged them as security for a debt owed by him or by another shall likewise be deemed theft.



In such case, the provisions of Article (312) of this Law shall not apply if the appropriation is committed to the detriment of persons other than those mentioned in that Article.

Article (323) bis (First):

Any person who unlawfully takes possession of a car owned by another, without intent to appropriate it, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year and by a fine of not less than one hundred Egyptian pounds and not exceeding five hundred Egyptian pounds, or by either of these two penalties.

Article (324):

Any person who counterfeits keys, alters them, or manufactures any instrument while anticipating its use in the commission of an offence shall be punished by imprisonment with labor for a term not exceeding two years.

If the offender is professionally engaged in making keys and locks, he shall be punished by imprisonment with labor.

Article (324) bis:

Any person who consumes food or drink in a place prepared therefor, even if staying therein, occupies one or more rooms in a hotel or similar establishment, or hires a vehicle prepared for hire, while knowing that it is impossible for him to pay the price or fare, or who refuses without justification to pay what has become due therefor, or flees without payment, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months and by a fine not exceeding two hundred Egyptian pounds, or by either of these two penalties.

Article (325):

Any person who, by force or threat, extorts a document evidencing or creating a debt, disposition, discharge, a document of moral or reputational value, or papers proving the existence of a legal or social status, or who compels another by force or threat to sign or seal any of the foregoing papers, shall be punished by rigorous imprisonment.



Article (326):

Any person who obtains, by threat, the delivery of a sum of money or any other thing shall be punished by imprisonment.

Attempting to do so shall be punishable by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

Article (327):

Any person who threatens another in writing with the commission of a crime against the person or property punishable by death, life imprisonment, or aggravated imprisonment, or with the disclosure of matters or attribution of matters injurious to honor, where such threat is accompanied by a demand or an order, shall be punished by imprisonment.

If the threat is not accompanied by a demand or an order, the penalty shall be imprisonment.

Any person who verbally threatens another through an intermediary with any of the matters mentioned above shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or by a fine not exceeding five hundred Egyptian pounds, whether or not the threat is accompanied by a demand or order.

Any threat, whether in writing or verbally through another person, involving the commission of a less serious offence than those mentioned above shall be punishable by imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or by a fine not exceeding two hundred Egyptian pounds.



Book Three: Felonies and Misdemeanors Committed against Individuals**Chapter Nine: Bankruptcy**

Article (328):

Any trader who ceases payment of his debts shall be deemed fraudulently bankrupt in the following cases:

- If he conceals, destroys, or alters his books.
 - If he embezzles or conceals part of his assets to the detriment of his creditors.
 - If he acknowledges or fraudulently causes himself to appear indebted for sums not actually due from him, whether arising from his writings, balance sheets, or other documents, or from oral statements, or from his refusal to provide documents or explanations while aware of the consequences of such refusal.
-

Article (329):

A fraudulently bankrupt trader, and any person participating therein, shall be punished by imprisonment from three to five years.

Article (330):

A trader shall generally be deemed bankrupt by negligence if he causes loss to his creditors through lack of prudence or gross negligence, particularly in the following cases:

- If his personal or household expenses are found to be excessive.
 - If he expends substantial sums in gambling, speculative ventures, fictitious stock exchange dealings, or fictitious commodity transactions.
 - If he purchases goods for sale below their value in order to delay the declaration of his bankruptcy, or borrows money, issues financial papers, or uses other means causing severe losses in order to obtain funds and postpone the declaration of bankruptcy.
 - If he obtains a composition through fraud.
-



Article (331):

A trader may be deemed bankrupt by negligence in the following cases:

- If he fails to keep the books prescribed in Article (11) of the Commercial Code, fails to conduct the inventory prescribed in Article (13), or if his books are incomplete or irregular such that the true state of his assets and liabilities cannot be ascertained, provided there is no fraud.
- If he fails to declare cessation of payment within the period prescribed in Article (198) of the Commercial Code, fails to submit the balance sheet pursuant to Article (199), or if the data required under Article (200) is proven false.
- If he fails to appear personally before the bankruptcy trustee without lawful excuse, fails to provide the information requested by the trustee, or if such information is found to be false.
- If, after ceasing payment, he intentionally pays one creditor or grants him preference to the detriment of the remaining creditors, or grants a special advantage in order to secure acceptance of a composition.
- If he is declared bankrupt before fulfilling the obligations arising from a prior composition.

Article (332):

If a joint-stock company or partnership limited by shares is declared bankrupt, its board members and managers shall be punished with the penalties prescribed for fraudulent bankruptcy if it is established that they committed any of the acts provided for in Article (328) of this Law, or if they caused the company's bankruptcy through fraud or deceit, particularly if they contributed to the company's cessation of payment by declaring false information concerning subscribed or paid-up capital, distributing fictitious profits, or fraudulently taking for themselves sums exceeding those authorized by the company's articles.



Article (333):

In such case, the said board members and managers shall be punished with the penalties prescribed for negligent bankruptcy:

- If it is established that they committed any of the acts provided for in the second and third cases of Article (330), and the first, second, third, and fourth cases of Article (331) of this Law.
 - If they fraudulently fail to publish the company's articles in the manner prescribed by law.
 - If they participate in acts contrary to the company's governing law and approve them.
-

Article (334):

A trader declared bankrupt by negligence shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

Article (335):

The following persons, other than those participating in accordance with the general rules of complicity, shall be punished by imprisonment and by a fine not exceeding five hundred Egyptian pounds, or by either of these two penalties:

- Any person who steals, conceals, or hides all or part of the bankrupt's movable or immovable property, even if such person is the bankrupt's spouse, descendant, ascendant, or relatives in the same degree.
- Persons who are not creditors but participate fraudulently in deliberations concerning a composition, or who fraudulently submit or prove fictitious debt claims in the bankruptcy proceedings in their own name or in the name of another.
- Creditors who fraudulently increase the amount of their debts, stipulate for themselves special advantages from the bankrupt or others in consideration for their vote in composition or bankruptcy deliberations or promise thereof, or conclude private agreements benefiting themselves to the detriment of the remaining creditors.
- Trustees or representatives of creditors who embezzle anything during the performance of their duties.



The judge shall also, of his own motion, order restitution to the creditors and any compensation claimed on their behalf where appropriate, even in the case of acquittal.

Book Three: Felonies and Misdemeanors Committed against Individuals

Chapter Ten: Fraud and Breach of Trust

Article (336):

Any person who obtains possession of money, goods, debt instruments, discharge documents, or any movable property by fraud with the intent of appropriating all or part of another person's wealth shall be punished by imprisonment. Such fraud may occur through the use of fraudulent methods intended to deceive people into believing in the existence of a fictitious project or fabricated event, creating hope of imaginary profits, repayment of money obtained through fraud, or the existence of a false debt instrument or forged discharge document, or through disposing of immovable or movable property not owned by him and over which he has no right of disposition, or through the use of a false name or false capacity.

Any person who attempts fraud without completing it shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year.

In the event of recidivism, the offender may be placed under police supervision for a period of not less than one year and not exceeding two years.

Article (337):

Repealed.

Article (338):

Any person who exploits the need, weakness, or passion of a person under twenty-one full years of age, or a person placed under extended guardianship by the competent authority, and thereby obtains from him, to his detriment, the signing or sealing of instruments, acknowledgments, or discharge documents relating to the lending or borrowing of money or movable property, or a waiver of commercial papers or other binding instruments, shall be punished, regardless of the fraudulent means employed, by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, and may additionally be fined not more than one hundred Egyptian pounds.



If the offender is entrusted with guardianship or trusteeship over the deceived person, the penalty shall be imprisonment from three to seven years.

Article (339):

Any person who exploits the weakness or passion of another person and lends him money by any means at an interest rate exceeding the maximum rate legally permissible shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two hundred Egyptian pounds.

If the lender commits a similar offence within five years following the first judgment, the penalty shall be imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years and a fine not exceeding five hundred Egyptian pounds, or either of these two penalties.

Any person who habitually lends money by any means at an interest rate exceeding the legally permissible maximum shall be punished by the penalties prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

Article (340):

Any person entrusted with a paper signed or sealed in blank who breaches that trust by writing above the signature or seal a debt instrument, discharge, or any other instrument or document causing harm to the person of the signatory or seal holder or to his property shall be punished by imprisonment and may additionally be fined not more than fifty Egyptian pounds.

If the signed or sealed blank paper was not delivered to the offender in trust but was obtained by any means whatsoever, the offender shall be deemed a forger and punished with the penalty prescribed for forgery.

Article (341):

Any person who embezzles, uses, or dissipates sums of money, goods, merchandise, cash, tickets, or writings containing obligations or discharge documents, or any other items, to the detriment of their owners, possessors, or holders, where such items were delivered to him only by way of deposit, lease, loan for use, pledge, or in his capacity as an agent with or without remuneration for the purpose of displaying them for sale, selling them, or using them for a specified purpose for the benefit of the owner or another, shall be punished by imprisonment and may additionally be fined not more than one hundred Egyptian pounds.



Article (342):

The same penalties prescribed in the preceding Articles shall apply to an owner appointed as custodian over property seized judicially or administratively if he embezzles any part thereof.

Article (343):

Any person who submits or delivers to a court, during the investigation of a case, a document or paper and thereafter steals it by any means whatsoever shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months.

Book Three: Felonies and Misdemeanors Committed against Individuals**Chapter Eleven: Obstruction of Auctions and Fraud in Commercial Transactions**

Article (344):

Any person who obstructs, by threat, coercion, assault, or similar means, an auction relating to the sale, purchase, or lease of movable or immovable property, or relating to a contract for works, supply, exploitation, or similar matters, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months and by a fine not exceeding five hundred Egyptian pounds, or by either of these two penalties only.

Article (345):

Persons who cause the rise or fall of prices of grains, goods, vouchers, or financial instruments intended for circulation from their established value in commercial transactions, by intentionally spreading among people false or fabricated news or announcements, by offering the seller a price higher than that requested, by colluding with prominent traders holding one type of goods or grains not to sell it at all or to prevent its sale at a price lower than that agreed among them, or by any other fraudulent means, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year and by a fine not exceeding five hundred Egyptian pounds, or by either of these two penalties only.



Article (346):

The maximum term of imprisonment prescribed in the preceding Article shall be doubled if such fraudulent conduct relates to the price of meat, bread, firewood, coal, or similar essential commodities.

Article (347):

Repealed.

Article (348):

Repealed.

Article (349):

Repealed.

Article (350):

Repealed.

Article (351):

Repealed.



Book Three: Felonies and Misdemeanors Committed against Individuals**Chapter Twelve: Gambling and Lotteries**

Article (352):

Any person who prepares a place for gambling games and makes it available for public entry, together with the cashiers of such a place, shall be punished by imprisonment and by a fine not exceeding one thousand Egyptian pounds.

All money and objects found in the premises where such games are conducted shall be seized and confiscated.

Article (353):

The same penalties shall also apply to any person who offers for sale anything in the scheme known as lottery without authorization from the Government. All money and objects placed in the scheme shall also be seized for the benefit of the Government.

Book Three: Felonies and Misdemeanors Committed against Individuals**Chapter Thirteen: Sabotage, Damage, and Destruction**

Article (354):

Any person who breaks or damages agricultural machinery, cattle pens, or guards' huts belonging to another shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or by a fine not exceeding two hundred Egyptian pounds.

Article (355):

The following persons shall be punished by imprisonment with labor:

- Any person who intentionally and without necessity kills, or causes serious harm to, an animal used for riding, draught, or carrying, or any kind of livestock.
 - Any person who poisons any of the animals mentioned in the preceding paragraph, or poisons fish found in a river, canal, stream, marsh, or pond.
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- The offenders may be placed under police supervision for a period of not less than one year and not exceeding two years.
- Any attempt to commit the aforementioned offences shall be punishable by imprisonment with labour for a term not exceeding one year or by a fine not exceeding two hundred Egyptian pounds.

Article (356):

If the offences provided for in the preceding Article are committed at night, the penalty shall be rigorous imprisonment or imprisonment for a term of three to seven years.

Article (357):

Any person who intentionally and without necessity kills, poisons, or causes serious harm to a domesticated animal other than those mentioned in Article (355) shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or by a fine not exceeding two hundred Egyptian pounds.

Article (358):

Any person who destroys, in whole or in part, a boundary made of green or dry trees or otherwise, removes or eliminates a boundary marker or sign placed as a boundary between different properties or exploited lands, or fills in, wholly or partially, a ditch made as a boundary for properties or exploited lands, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or by a fine not exceeding two hundred Egyptian pounds.

If any of the acts provided for in the preceding paragraph is committed with the intent of usurping land, the penalty shall be imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

Article (359):

Any person who intentionally causes flooding by cutting a bridge or by any other means shall be sentenced to rigorous imprisonment or life imprisonment.



Article (360):

A fire resulting from failure to clean or repair ovens, chimneys, or other places in which fire is lit, or from fire lit in houses, buildings, forests, vineyards, fields, or gardens near heaps of straw or dry grass, as well as a fire resulting from setting off fireworks in any part of a town, or from any other negligence, shall be punishable by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month or by a fine not exceeding two hundred Egyptian pounds.

If the fire results from smoking or from a fire lit in vehicle service and fueling stations, natural gas stations, centers for the sale of butane cylinders, petroleum product depots, warehouses containing fuel materials, or any other flammable materials, the penalty shall be imprisonment and a fine of not less than five hundred Egyptian pounds and not exceeding two thousand Egyptian pounds, or either of these two penalties.

Article (361):

Any person who intentionally damages or destroys movable or immovable property not owned by him, renders it unfit for use, or disables it by any means shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months and by a fine not exceeding three hundred Egyptian pounds, or by either of these two penalties.

If the act results in financial damage amounting to fifty Egyptian pounds or more, the penalty shall be imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years and a fine not exceeding five hundred Egyptian pounds, or either of these two penalties.

The penalty shall be imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years and a fine of not less than one hundred Egyptian pounds and not exceeding one thousand Egyptian pounds if the act results in the disruption or suspension of the operations of a public utility, or if it endangers the life, health, or safety of persons.

The maximum limits of the penalties shall be doubled if the offence is committed in execution of a terrorist purpose.

Article (361 bis):

Any person who destroys fixed installations or mobile health units belonging to, or affiliated with, the medical department of the Armed Forces, or the equipment of such installations or units, or disables any of the said installations, units, or equipment, or renders them unfit for use, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years.



Article (361 bis A):

Any person who intentionally disrupts, by any means whatsoever, a public utility service or a means of production shall be punished by imprisonment.

The penalty shall be rigorous imprisonment if the offence is committed with the intent to harm production or disrupt the operation of a public utility.

Article (362):

Any person who demolishes, destroys, or removes geodetic or topographical markers, boundary mounds, boundary stakes, or levelling markers shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or by a fine not exceeding three hundred Egyptian pounds.

Article (363):

Repealed.

Article (364):

Any person who, without lawful justification and by assault or similar means, interferes to prevent the execution of public works ordered or authorized by the Government shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or by a fine not exceeding three hundred Egyptian pounds.

Article (365):

Any person who intentionally burns or destroys, by any means whatsoever, books, original records, registers, or similar documents belonging to government departments, or bills of exchange, commercial papers, banking documents, or any other instruments the destruction of which causes harm to others, shall be punished by imprisonment and by a fine not exceeding five hundred Egyptian pounds, or by either of these two penalties only.

Article (366):

Any plundering or destruction of goods, baggage, or crops committed by a group or gang using force shall be punishable by rigorous imprisonment or imprisonment.



Article (367):

The following persons shall be punished by imprisonment with labor:

- Any person who cuts or destroys unharvested crops, naturally growing or planted trees, or any other vegetation.
- Any person who destroys a seeded field or spreads weeds or harmful plants in a field.
- Any person who uproots one or more trees or other plants, cuts or strips them with intent to kill them, or destroys a graft on a tree.

The offenders may be placed under police supervision for a period of not less than one year and not exceeding two years.

Article (368):

If the offences provided for in the first and second paragraphs of the preceding Article are committed at night by at least three persons, or by one or two persons one of whom is armed, the penalty shall be rigorous imprisonment or imprisonment for a term of three to seven years.

Book Three: Felonies and Misdemeanors Committed against Individuals**Chapter Fourteen: Violation of the Sanctity of Another's Property**

Article (369):

Any person who enters immovable property in the possession of another with the intent to prevent such possession or to commit a crime therein, or who entered it lawfully and remained therein after the legal basis for his presence has ceased, with the intent to commit any of the foregoing acts, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of not less than two years and not exceeding five years and by a fine of not less than fifty thousand Egyptian pounds and not exceeding five hundred thousand Egyptian pounds.

If the offence is committed by fraud, or through submitting declarations or making false statements while knowing them to be false, the penalty shall be imprisonment for a term of not less than two years and not exceeding seven years and a fine of not less than one hundred thousand Egyptian pounds and not exceeding one million Egyptian pounds.



If the offence is committed by the use of force, or by two or more persons one of whom is armed, the penalty shall be imprisonment for a term of not less than three years and not exceeding seven years and a fine of not less than five hundred thousand Egyptian pounds and not exceeding one million Egyptian pounds.

The same penalty prescribed in the first paragraph shall apply to any person who enters immovable property in respect of which a judicial judgment or order has been issued granting possession to another, with the intent to prevent or diminish such possession. The penalty prescribed in the third paragraph shall apply where the circumstances stated therein are present. If the same act is committed within one year from the date of commission of the first act, the penalty shall be imprisonment for a term of not less than three years and not exceeding ten years and a fine of not less than three hundred thousand Egyptian pounds and not exceeding two million Egyptian pounds.

Article (370):

Any person who enters an inhabited house, a place prepared for habitation, one of its appurtenances, an inhabited vessel, or a place designated for the keeping of property, where such premises are in the possession of another, with the intent to prevent such possession or to commit a crime therein, or who entered such premises lawfully and remained therein after the legal basis for his presence has ceased, with the intent to commit any of the foregoing acts, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of not less than two years and not exceeding five years and by a fine of not less than one hundred thousand Egyptian pounds and not exceeding five hundred thousand Egyptian pounds.

If the offence is committed by fraud, or through submitting declarations or making false statements while knowing them to be false, the penalty shall be imprisonment for a term of not less than two years and not exceeding seven years and a fine of not less than one hundred thousand Egyptian pounds and not exceeding one million Egyptian pounds.

If the offence is committed at night, by the use of force, by breaking or climbing, by an armed person, or by at least ten persons even if unarmed, the penalty shall be imprisonment for a term of not less than three years and not exceeding seven years and a fine of not less than five hundred thousand Egyptian pounds and not exceeding one million Egyptian pounds.



The same penalty prescribed in the first paragraph shall apply to any person who enters any of the premises referred to therein where a judicial judgment or order has been issued granting possession thereof to another, with the intent to prevent or diminish such possession. The penalty prescribed in the third paragraph shall apply where the circumstances stated therein are present. If the same act is committed within one year from the date of commission of the first act, the penalty shall be imprisonment for a term of not less than three years and not exceeding ten years and a fine of not less than three hundred thousand Egyptian pounds and not exceeding two million Egyptian pounds.

Article (371):

Any person found hidden from the sight of those entitled to expel him in any of the premises referred to in Article (370) of this Law shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or by a fine of not less than ten thousand Egyptian pounds and not exceeding one hundred thousand Egyptian pounds.

Article (372):

Without prejudice to any more severe penalty provided for in another law, if the offence set forth in Article (371) of this Law is committed at night, the penalty shall be imprisonment for a term of not less than one year and not exceeding three years and a fine of not less than one hundred thousand Egyptian pounds and not exceeding two hundred thousand Egyptian pounds.

If the offence is committed at night by breaking, climbing, or by a person carrying a weapon, the penalty shall be imprisonment for a term of not less than two years and not exceeding five years and a fine of not less than five hundred thousand Egyptian pounds and not exceeding one million Egyptian pounds.

Article (372 bis):

Any person who trespasses upon agricultural land, vacant land, or buildings owned by the State, a public legal person, a charitable waqf, a public sector company, or any other entity whose property is considered public funds by law, or land or buildings in the possession of any of such entities, by cultivating or planting such land, erecting constructions thereon, occupying it, or benefiting from it in any manner, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of not less than two years and not exceeding five years and by a fine of not less than one hundred thousand Egyptian pounds and not exceeding one million Egyptian pounds.



The offender shall also be ordered to restore the usurped property together with any buildings or plantations thereon, or to restore it after removing such items at his own expense, in addition to paying the value of any benefit obtained therefrom.

If the offence is committed by fraud, or through submitting declarations or making false statements while knowing them to be false, the penalty shall be imprisonment for a term of not less than two years and not exceeding seven years and a fine of not less than one hundred thousand Egyptian pounds and not exceeding one million Egyptian pounds.

The penalties prescribed in the preceding two paragraphs shall be doubled in the event of recidivism.

Article (373):

Any person who enters agricultural land, vacant land, buildings, an inhabited house or a place prepared for habitation, one of its appurtenances, an inhabited vessel, or a place designated for the keeping of property, and fails to leave upon being ordered to do so by those entitled thereto, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or by a fine not exceeding two hundred Egyptian pounds.

Article (373 bis):

Repealed.

Book Three: Felonies and Misdemeanors Committed against Individuals

Chapter Fifteen: Work Stoppage in Public Utility Services and Infringement of Freedom of Work

Article (374):

Employees and workers performing a public service, working in public utilities, or carrying out work serving a public need, even if no special system governs such work, are prohibited from leaving or intentionally abstaining from their work.

All the provisions set forth in Articles (124) and (124 bis A) shall apply in this regard, and the penalties prescribed therein shall apply to such employees and workers as well as to instigators, encouragers, supporters, and promoters, as the case may be.



Article (374 bis):

Contractors and all persons managing a public utility or any public work referred to in the preceding Article are prohibited from suspending work in a manner that disrupts the performance and regularity of the public service.

The penalties prescribed in Articles (124) and (124 bis A) shall apply to them and to instigators, encouragers, supporters, and promoters, as the case may be.

Article (375):

Any person who uses force, violence, terrorism, threats, or unlawful measures to assault or attempt to assault any of the following rights shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years and by a fine not exceeding one hundred Egyptian pounds:

- The right of others to work.
- The right of others to employ or refrain from employing any person.
- The right of others to join any association.

The provisions of this Article shall apply even if the force, violence, terrorism, or unlawful measures are used against the spouse or children of the intended person.

The following acts in particular shall be deemed unlawful measures:

- Persistently following the intended person in his comings and goings, or standing in a threatening manner near his residence or any other place where he resides or works.
- Preventing him from carrying out his work by concealing his tools, clothing, or any other item he uses, or by any other means.

The same penalty mentioned above shall apply to any person who incites others by any means to commit any of the offences provided for in this Article.



Book Three: Felonies and Misdemeanors Committed against Individuals**Chapter Sixteen: Intimidation, Threatening, and Disturbance of Peace “Thuggery”**

Article (375) bis:

Without prejudice to any more severe penalty prescribed in another provision, any person who, personally or through another, displays force, brandishes violence, threatens with either, or uses either against the victim, his spouse, or any of his ascendants or descendants, with the intent of intimidating him, frightening him by causing any material or moral harm, damaging his property, dispossessing him of his money, obtaining a benefit from him, influencing his will in order to impose control over him, forcing him to perform or refrain from performing an act, obstructing the implementation of laws or legislation, resisting the authorities, preventing the execution of enforceable judgments, orders, or judicial procedures, or disturbing public security or tranquility, where such act or threat is likely to instill fear in the victim, disturb his security, peace, or tranquility, endanger his life or safety, cause damage to any of his property or interests, or prejudice his personal liberty, honor, or reputation, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of not less than one year.

The penalty shall be imprisonment for a term of not less than two years and not exceeding five years if the act is committed by two or more persons, accompanied by an animal that causes panic, by carrying any weapons, sticks, instruments, tools, incendiary, caustic, gaseous, narcotic, soporific, or any other harmful substances, or if the act is committed against a female or a person under eighteen full Gregorian years of age.

In all cases, the convicted person shall be placed under police supervision for a period equal to the term of the sentence imposed.

Article (375) bis (A):

Both the minimum and maximum limits of the penalty prescribed for any other misdemeanor committed as a consequence of the offence provided for in the preceding Article shall be doubled. The maximum limit of the penalties of imprisonment and rigorous imprisonment for any other felony committed as a consequence thereof shall be raised to twenty years.

The penalty shall be rigorous imprisonment or imprisonment if the felony of wounding, battery, or administering harmful substances resulting in death, as provided for in Article (236) of the Penal Code, is committed as a consequence of the offence provided for in the preceding Article. If such felony is preceded by premeditation or lying in wait, the penalty shall be life imprisonment or rigorous imprisonment.



The penalty shall be death if the offence provided for in Article (375) bis is preceded by, accompanied by, connected with, or followed by the felony of intentional murder provided for in the first paragraph of Article (234) of the Penal Code.

In all cases, the convicted person sentenced to a custodial penalty shall be placed under police supervision for a period equal to the term of the sentence imposed, provided that such period shall not be less than one year and not exceed five years.

Book Four: Contraventions Relating to Public Roads

Contraventions Relating to Public Roads

Article (376):

The penalty of imprisonment whose maximum term does not exceed one week shall be abolished in every provision contained in the Penal Code or in any other law. In such cases, the fine prescribed in each such provision shall be doubled, with a minimum of ten Egyptian pounds and a maximum of one hundred Egyptian pounds.

Book Four: Contraventions Relating to Public Roads

Contraventions Relating to Public Security or Public Comfort

Article (377):

Any person who commits any of the following acts shall be punished by a fine not exceeding fifty Egyptian pounds:

- Throwing stones, other hard objects, or filth at carriages, vehicles, houses, buildings, enclosures belonging to another, or at orchards or barns.
- Throwing into the Nile, canals, drains, or other waterways tools or other objects capable of obstructing navigation or congesting the flow of such waters.
- Cutting vegetation growing in places designated for public benefit, or removing soil, stones, or other materials therefrom without authorization.



- Damaging, removing, or transferring plates, numbers, or signs placed on streets or buildings.
- Extinguishing gas lights, lamps, or lanterns intended for lighting roads, or damaging, removing, or transferring any of them or their equipment.
- Causing damage, through negligence, to movable property belonging to another.
- Causing the death or injury of another person's cattle or animals through lack of care, negligence, or failure to observe regulations.
- Leaving young children or mentally ill persons entrusted to his care to wander, thereby exposing them to danger or injury.
- Addressing insults to another person in a non-public manner.

Article (378):

Shall be punished with a fine not exceeding fifty pounds anyone who commits any of the following acts:

- Whoever throws stones or other solid objects or filth at vehicles, cars, houses, buildings, enclosures owned by others, or at orchards or animal pens.
- Whoever throws into the Nile, canals, drains, or other waterways tools or other objects that may obstruct navigation or clog those waterways.
- Whoever cuts growing vegetation in places designated for public benefit or removes soil, stones, or other materials therefrom without authorization.
- Whoever destroys, removes, or relocates plates, numbers, or signs placed on streets or buildings.
- Whoever extinguishes gas lights or lamps or lanterns used for street lighting, or destroys, removes, or relocates any of them or their parts.
- Whoever, through negligence, causes damage to the movable property of others.



- Whoever causes the death or injury of another's animals or livestock through carelessness, negligence, or failure to comply with regulations.
 - Whoever leaves his young children or insane persons under his care wandering unsupervised, thereby exposing them to danger or injury.
 - Whoever initiates insulting another person in a non-public manner.
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Article (379):

Any person who commits any of the following acts shall be punished by a fine not exceeding twenty-five Egyptian pounds:

- Racing horses or other animals in inhabited areas, or allowing them to race therein.
 - Causing noise or disturbance at night in a manner that disturbs the comfort of residents.
 - Placing, in cities, on the roof or walls of his dwelling, materials composed of waste, animal dung, or other substances harmful to public health.
 - Entering, alone or with his cattle or animals used for draught, carrying, or riding, land prepared for cultivation, sown with crops, or containing crops, or allowing such cattle or animals to pass through or graze therein without right.
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Article (380):

Any person who violates the provisions of general or local regulations issued by public or local administrative authorities shall be punished by the penalties prescribed in such regulations, provided that they do not exceed fifty Egyptian pounds. If the penalty prescribed in the regulations exceeds this limit, it must be reduced thereto.

If the regulation does not prescribe any penalty, the offender shall be punished by a fine not exceeding twenty-five Egyptian pounds.



Book Four: Contraventions Relating to Public Roads

Contraventions Relating to Public Health

Article (381):

Repealed.

Article (382):

Repealed.

Article (383):

Repealed.

Article (384):

Repealed.

Book Four: Contraventions Relating to Public Roads

Contraventions Relating to Morals

Article (385):

Repealed.

Book Four: Contraventions Relating to Public Roads

Contraventions Relating to Public Authority

Article (386):

Repealed.



Book Four: Contraventions Relating to Public Roads

Contraventions Relating to Property

Article (387):

Repealed.

Article (388):

Repealed.

Article (389):

Repealed.

Book Four: Contraventions Relating to Public Roads

Contraventions Relating to Weights and Measures

Article (390)

Repealed.

Book Four: Contraventions Relating to Public Roads

Contraventions Relating to Persons

Article (391):

Repealed.

Article (392):

Repealed.



Article (393):

Repealed.

Article (394):

Repealed.

Book Four: Contraventions Relating to Public Roads

Contraventions Provided for in Special Regulations

Article (395):

Repealed.

