

Translation of the Child Law No. 12 of 1996

ترجمة قانون الطفل
رقم ١٢ لسنة ١٩٩٦

23 June 2026


ANDERSEN

Law No. 12 of 1996, Promulgating the Child Law

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 People's Assembly has decided the following law, and we have promulgated it:

Promulgation Articles

Promulgation Article (1):

The provisions of the attached Child Law shall come into force, and any provision conflicting with its provisions shall be repealed.

Promulgation Article (2):

The Prime Minister shall issue the executive regulations necessary for the implementation of the provisions of this Law.

Promulgation Article (3):

This Law shall be published in the Official Gazette and shall come into force as of the day following the date of its publication.



Article (1):

The State shall guarantee the protection of childhood and motherhood, care for children, and work to provide the appropriate conditions for their proper upbringing in all respects, within a framework of freedom and human dignity.

The State shall also guarantee, as a minimum, the rights of the child set forth in the Convention on the Rights of the Child and other relevant international instruments in force in Egypt.

Article (2):

For the purposes of the care provided for under this Law, a child shall mean every person who has not exceeded eighteen full Gregorian years of age.

Age shall be established by virtue of a birth certificate, national identification card, or any other official document.

If no official document exists at all, the age shall be assessed by one of the authorities to be determined by a decision issued by the Minister of Justice in agreement with the Minister of Health.

Article (3):

This Law shall guarantee, in particular, the following principles and rights:

- The child's right to life, survival, and development within a cohesive and mutually supportive family, and to enjoy the various preventive measures, and protection from all forms of violence, harm, physical, moral, or sexual abuse, neglect, dereliction, or any other forms of maltreatment and exploitation.
- Protection from any kind of discrimination among children on the grounds of place of birth, parents, sex, religion, race, disability, or any other status, and the assurance of effective equality among them in the enjoyment of all rights.



- The right of the child who is capable of forming his or her own views to obtain the information enabling him or her to form such views, to express them, and to be heard in all matters concerning him or her, including judicial and administrative proceedings, in accordance with the procedures prescribed by law.

The protection of the child and his or her best interests shall have priority in all decisions and procedures relating to childhood, regardless of the authority issuing or undertaking them.

Article (4):

The child shall have the right to be attributed to his or her legitimate parents and to enjoy their care.

The child shall have the right to establish his or her legitimate parentage to them by all means of proof, including lawful scientific methods.

The parents shall provide the necessary care and protection for the child, and the State shall provide alternative care for every child deprived of the care of his or her family. Adoption shall be prohibited.

Article (5):

Every child shall have the right to have a name that distinguishes him or her, and such name shall be registered at birth in the birth registers in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

The name may not involve contempt or humiliation of the child's dignity or be contrary to religious beliefs.

Article (6):

Every child shall have the right to have a nationality in accordance with the provisions of the law governing Egyptian nationality.



Article (7):

Every child shall enjoy all legal rights under Sharia, particularly the right to breastfeeding, custody, food, clothing, housing, visitation with his or her parents, and the care of his or her property, in accordance with the laws governing personal status.

Article (7) bis:

Every child shall have the right to obtain healthcare and social care services and treatment of diseases, and the State shall take all measures to ensure that all children enjoy the highest attainable standard of health.

The State shall guarantee the provision to parents, the child, and all sectors of society of basic information relating to child health and nutrition, the advantages of breastfeeding, the principles of hygiene, environmental safety, and accident prevention, and shall assist in benefiting from such information.

The State shall also guarantee the child's right, in all fields, to a suitable, healthy, and clean environment, and shall take all effective measures to abolish practices harmful to the child's health.

Article (7) bis (A):

Without prejudice to the duties and rights of the person responsible for the child's care, and to his or her right to lawful discipline permitted under Sharia, it shall be prohibited to intentionally expose the child to any harmful physical injury or harmful or unlawful practice.

The competent Sub-Committee for Child Protection may take legal measures in the event of a violation of the provision of the preceding paragraph.



Article (7) bis (B):

The State shall guarantee priority to preserving the child's life and ensuring his or her sound and safe upbringing away from armed conflicts, and shall ensure that the child is not involved in acts of war. The State shall guarantee respect for the child's rights in cases of emergencies, disasters, wars, and armed conflicts, and shall take all measures to prosecute and punish any person who commits against a child any crime of war, genocide, or crimes against humanity.

Part Two: Healthcare for the Child**Chapter One: Practising the Profession of Midwifery**

Article (8):

No person other than human physicians may practise the profession of midwifery, whether in a public or private capacity, except for a woman whose name is registered in the records of midwives, assistant midwives, or birth attendants at the Ministry of Health.

Article (9):

Any woman licensed to practise the profession of midwifery shall notify the Ministry of Health, by registered letter, of any permanent change in her place of residence within thirty days from the date of such change. Otherwise, the Ministry of Health may remove her name from the register prepared for that purpose after fifteen days from the date of notifying her by registered letter at her last known address.

A woman whose name has been removed in the foregoing manner shall have the right to have her name re-registered if she notifies the Ministry of Health of her address, against payment of a re-registration fee to be determined by the executive regulations, not exceeding ten pounds.



Article (10):

Any woman licensed to practise the profession of midwifery shall, in carrying out her profession, comply with the duties issued by a decision of the Minister of Health; otherwise, she shall be subject to disciplinary accountability.

A disciplinary board shall be formed in each governorate by a decision of the Governor to discipline women licensed to practise the profession of midwifery who are not employees of the State administrative apparatus. The board shall be chaired by the competent Director of Health Affairs, with the membership of a physician from the Motherhood and Childhood Care Department and a member of the Legal Affairs Department at the Directorate.

The disciplinary board may decide to remove the licensed woman's name from the register, or to deprive her of practising the profession for a period not exceeding one year, for matters affecting integrity, honour, or professional competence, or for any other violation relating to the practice of the profession.

Article (11):

A woman licensed to practise the profession of midwifery may file a grievance against the decision issued by the disciplinary board referred to in the preceding Article, imposing a penalty on her by removing her name or depriving her of practising the profession, within fifteen days from the date on which she is notified by registered letter.

The grievance shall be decided by a board formed by a decision of the Minister of Health, chaired by one of the heads of the central departments at the Ministry of Health, or whoever acts in his place, and composed of two directors-general at the Ministry, one of whom shall be the Director-General of Legal Affairs.

Article (12):

The Governor may, based on a report from the competent health administration, remove the name of the woman licensed to practise the profession from the register if it is established that she has become in a health condition that does not allow her to continue practising her profession.



Article (13):

Without prejudice to any more severe penalty prescribed by law, any person who practises the profession of midwifery in a manner contrary to the provisions of this Law shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months and by a fine of not less than two hundred pounds and not more than five hundred pounds, or by either of these two penalties. In the event of recidivism, both penalties shall be imposed together.

Part Two: Healthcare for the Child**Chapter Two: Registration of Births**

Article (14):

Births must be reported within fifteen days from the date on which the birth occurs. The report shall be made on the form prepared for that purpose to the health office in the area where the birth occurred, if such area has a health office; or to the health authority in areas where there are no health offices; or to the village mayor in other areas, in the manner specified by the executive regulations.

The village mayor shall send the reports to the health office or to the health authority within seven days from the date on which the birth is reported.

The health office or health authority shall send the reports to the competent civil registry office within three days from the date on which they are notified, in order for them to be recorded in the birth register.

Article (15):

The persons responsible for reporting a birth are:

- The child's father, if present.
- The child's mother, provided that the marital relationship is established in the manner specified by the executive regulations.



- The directors of hospitals, penal institutions, quarantine houses, and other places where births occur.
- The village mayor or sheikh.

A report may also be accepted from adult relatives and relatives by marriage who attended the birth, up to the second degree, in the manner specified by the executive regulations.

Those responsible for failure to report within the prescribed time limits shall be the persons charged with reporting, in the above order. No report may be accepted from persons other than those previously mentioned.

Physicians and women licensed to practise midwifery shall issue certificates for the births they attend, confirming the authenticity and date of the event, and the name and sex of the newborn's mother. Physicians of health units and health inspectors shall also issue certificates of the same content after conducting a medical examination, if requested to do so in other birth cases.

Without prejudice to the provisions of Articles (4), (21), and (22) of this Law, the mother shall have the right to report her newborn and register him or her in the birth records, and to obtain a birth certificate for the newborn stating her name. Such certificate shall not be relied upon for any purpose other than proving the occurrence of the birth.

Article (16):

The report must include the following details:

- The day and date of birth.
- The sex of the child, whether male or female, and the child's name and surname.
- The names, surnames, nationalities, religions, places of residence, and occupations of the parents.
- The place of their registration, if known to the reporting person.
- Any other details added by a decision of the Minister of Interior in agreement with the Minister of Health.



Article (17):

The civil registrar shall issue the birth certificate on the form prepared for that purpose immediately after registering the event. The certificate shall include the details provided for in Article (16) of this Law.

The first birth certificate of the child shall be delivered free of charge and without any insurance contribution to the head of the newborn's family after verifying his identity.

The executive regulations of this Law shall determine the other persons to whom the birth certificate may be delivered. An extract of the certificate, for one time only, shall be treated in the same manner prescribed under Article Two of the Family Insurance Fund Law issued by Law No. 11 of 2004.

Article (18):

If the newborn dies before his or her birth is reported, both the birth and the death must be reported. However, if the child is stillborn after the sixth month of pregnancy, the report shall be limited to the death.

Article (19):

If the birth occurs during travel abroad, it must be reported to the nearest Egyptian consulate in the destination to which the traveller is heading, or to the competent civil registry office, within thirty days from the date of arrival.

If the birth occurs during the return journey, the report shall be made within the aforementioned period to the health office or health authority located at the place of residence.

Article (20):

Any person who finds a newborn child in cities shall immediately hand the child over, in the condition in which he or she was found, to one of the institutions designated to receive newborn children, or to the nearest police authority, which shall send the child to one of such institutions. In the first case, the institution must notify the competent police authority.



In villages, handing the child over to the village mayor or sheikh shall be deemed equivalent to handing the child over to the police authority. In such case, the village mayor or sheikh shall immediately hand the child over to the institution or police authority, whichever is nearer.

In all cases, the police authority shall draw up a report containing all details relating to the child and to the person who found him or her, unless the latter refuses. The police authority shall then notify the physician of the competent health authority to estimate the child's age, assign him or her a three-part name, and record the child's details in the birth register. The health authority shall send a copy of the report and other papers to the competent civil registry office within seven days from the date of registration in the health birth register.

The civil registrar shall register the child in the birth register. If either parent appears before the police authority and submits an acknowledgment of paternity or maternity of the child, a report shall be drawn up to that effect, recording the details provided for in Article (16) of this Law. A copy of the report shall be sent to the competent civil registry within seven days from the date on which the report is drawn up.

Article (21):

The registration of the child referred to in the preceding Article shall be made according to the details provided by the reporting person and under his responsibility, except for recording the name of the parents, or either of them, which shall be based on an express written request from whoever wishes to do so.

Such registration shall not have evidentiary force that conflicts with the established rules concerning personal status.

Article (22):

As an exception to the provision of the preceding Article, the civil registrar may not mention the name of the father, the mother, or both together, even if requested to do so, in the following cases:

- If the parents are within the prohibited degrees of kinship, their names shall not be mentioned.
- If the mother is married and the newborn is not from her husband, her name shall not be mentioned.



- With respect to non-Muslims, if the father is married and the newborn is not from his lawful wife, his name shall not be mentioned unless the birth occurred before the marriage or after its dissolution, except for persons who follow a religion that permits polygamy.

The executive regulations shall determine the details to be mentioned in the birth certificate in the above-mentioned cases.

Article (23):

Any violation of the provisions of Articles (14), (15), (18), (19), and (20) of this Law shall be punishable by a fine of not less than five hundred pounds and not more than two thousand pounds.

Article (24):

Without prejudice to any more severe penalty prescribed by any other law, any person who intentionally provides incorrect information among the details which the law requires to be stated when reporting the newborn shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than six months and not more than one year, and by a fine of not less than two thousand pounds and not more than five thousand pounds, or by either of these two penalties.

The same penalty shall apply to any person responsible for reporting who reports a birth that has already been reported and registered, while being aware of such fact.



Part Two: Healthcare for the Child

Chapter Three: Vaccination and Immunisation of the Child

Article (25):

The child must be vaccinated and immunised with vaccines protective against infectious diseases, free of charge, at health offices and health units, in accordance with the systems and dates specified by the executive regulations.

The duty to present the child for vaccination or immunisation shall fall upon his father or upon the person in whose custody the child is.

The child may be vaccinated or immunised with protective vaccines by a private physician licensed to practise the profession, provided that the person responsible for presenting the child for vaccination or immunisation submits a certificate proving this to the health office or health unit before the expiry of the prescribed deadline.

Article (26):

Without prejudice to the provisions of the Penal Code, any violation of the provisions of the preceding Article shall be punishable by a fine of not less than twenty pounds and not more than two hundred pounds.

Part Two: Healthcare for the Child

Chapter Four: The Child's Health Card

Article (27):

Every child shall have a health card, the details of which shall be recorded in a special register at the competent health office. The card shall be delivered to the child's father or to the person responsible for raising him, after its number has been recorded on the birth certificate.



The executive regulations shall determine the manner of organising this card and the details to be included therein.

Article (28):

The health card shall be presented at every medical examination of the child at health units, motherhood and childhood care centres, or other competent medical authorities.

The competent physician shall record the child's health condition, and shall also record the child's vaccination or immunisation and the date on which the vaccination or immunisation was carried out.

Article (29):

The health card must be submitted with the documents for the child's enrolment in the two stages of pre-university education. The card shall be kept in the child's school file, and the school physician shall record therein the results of monitoring the child's health condition throughout the two stages of study.

The school must verify the existence of the health card for children who were enrolled therein before the date on which this Law came into force. If such card does not exist, the child's father or the person responsible for raising him must create a card in accordance with the provision of Article (27) of this Law.

The executive regulations shall determine the manner of organising the periodic medical examination of the child's health at school during the two stages of pre-university education, provided that such examination shall be conducted at least once every year.



Part Two: Healthcare for the Child

Chapter Five: Child Nutrition

Article (30):

No colouring substances, preservatives, or any food additives may be added to foods and preparations intended for the nutrition of infants and children unless they comply with the conditions and provisions specified by the executive regulations.

Children's foods and their containers must be free from substances harmful to health and from pathogenic germs as determined by the Minister of Health.

The circulation of such foods and preparations, or advertising them by any means of advertising, shall be prohibited unless they have been registered and a licence has been obtained from the Ministry of Health for their circulation and for the method of advertising them, in accordance with the conditions and procedures to be determined by a decision issued by the Minister of Health in agreement with the Minister of Supply.

Without prejudice to any more severe penalty prescribed by any other law, any person who violates any of the provisions of this Article shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than six months and by a fine of not less than five hundred pounds and not more than two thousand pounds, or by either of these two penalties. In all cases, the foodstuffs, containers, and advertising materials subject of the offence shall be confiscated.

Part Three: Social Care

Chapter One: Nurseries

Article (31):

A nursery shall be deemed to be every suitable place designated for the care of children who have not reached the age of four. Nurseries shall be subject to the supervision and control of the Ministry of Social Affairs in accordance with the provisions of this Law.



Every child referred to in the first paragraph shall have the right to benefit from nursery services, and the State shall take all necessary measures to guarantee this right.

Article (31 bis):

A nursery shall be established in every women's Correction and Rehabilitation Center, meeting the prescribed conditions for nurseries. The children of female inmates may be placed therein until the child reaches four years of age, provided that the mother shall remain with her child during the first year of the child's life.

The manner in which the inmate mother may communicate with her child and provide him or her with care shall be regulated by a decision issued by the Minister of Interior. The mother shall not be permitted to take her child to her place of detention, and she may not be deprived of seeing or caring for her child as a penalty for any violation committed by her.

Article (32):

Nurseries aim to achieve the following purposes:

- To provide social care for children and develop their talents and abilities.
- To prepare children physically, culturally, psychologically, and morally in a proper manner consistent with the objectives of society and its religious values.
- To spread awareness among children's families regarding their proper upbringing.
- To strengthen and develop social ties between the nursery and the children's families.
- To meet children's need for recreation and for engaging in games and recreational and artistic activities appropriate to their ages.

Nurseries must have the means and methods necessary to ensure the achievement of the foregoing purposes, in accordance with what is determined by the Executive Regulations in this regard.



Article (33):

No nursery may be established, nor may its location or specifications be changed, before obtaining a licence therefor from the competent authority.

In the event that the nursery passes to a person other than the licensee, the person to whom it has passed must notify the competent Directorate of Social Affairs within ninety days by registered letter with acknowledgment of receipt, stating such transfer and its reason. The notification must be accompanied by evidence that the conditions prescribed under Article 34 of this Law are satisfied.

Article (34):

Natural or juristic persons shall be licensed to establish nurseries in accordance with the provisions determined by the Executive Regulations. In the case of a natural person, the licensee must:

- Be an Egyptian national with full legal capacity.
 - Not have been previously convicted of a felony or sentenced to a penalty restricting liberty in a misdemeanour involving dishonour or breach of trust, or in any of the crimes provided for in Articles 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 292, and 293 of the Penal Code, unless he has been rehabilitated.
 - Be of good conduct and have a good social reputation.
 - Not be engaged in any work or profession that conflicts with social or educational work.
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Article (35):

Any person wishing to establish a nursery must submit an application to the competent Directorate of Social Affairs using the form prepared for this purpose.

The Directorate of Social Affairs shall decide on the application in light of the needs of the locality, area, or district in which the nursery is intended to be established, within thirty days from the date of submission. The licence applicant shall be notified of the decision by letter with acknowledgment of receipt. If the decision is to reject the application, it must be reasoned. Any person whose application is rejected may submit a grievance to the committee referred to in Article 40 of this Law.

Article (36):

Where the application is approved, the applicant shall be obliged to prepare all requirements necessary for the operation of the nursery and to notify the Directorate of Social Affairs immediately upon completion thereof by registered letter with acknowledgment of receipt.

Within fifteen days from the date of receipt of the letter, the Directorate shall verify that the nursery satisfies all specifications; otherwise, it shall request the applicant to complete any deficiencies and then notify it. Within fifteen days from the date of receiving such notification, the Directorate shall re-inspect the nursery to verify that the required deficiencies have been completed and shall issue the licence once this is established.

Article (37):

A nursery licensed to a natural person shall enjoy juristic personality. It shall also enjoy such personality where the licence is granted to a juristic person, unless the licence is granted to an association whose purposes include the establishment of a nursery. The nursery shall be legally represented before the courts and vis-à-vis third parties by the licensee.

The licensee of the nursery must appoint a person to manage it in accordance with the conditions determined by the Executive Regulations.

The licensee shall be obliged to establish internal regulations within thirty days from the date of issuance of the nursery licence, to be approved by the competent Directorate of Social Affairs. The Executive Regulations shall determine the rules and conditions that must be included in the model internal regulations for nurseries.



The necessary records and books for organising the work of the nursery from technical, financial, and administrative aspects shall be maintained in accordance with the forms prepared by the Ministry of Social Affairs and shall be kept at the nursery's premises.

Article (38):

A nursery may accept subsidies, gifts, donations, and bequests offered by Egyptian individuals or entities. Those offered by foreign or international individuals or entities may not be accepted except with the approval of the Ministry of Social Affairs.

A percentage of the portion allocated from companies' profits for central social services shall be allocated to subsidising nurseries, in the manner determined by the Executive Regulations. Such percentage shall be added to the resources of the governorates' subsidiary funds for subsidising their associations and private institutions.

The Executive Regulations shall specify the method and conditions for distributing subsidies from the proceeds of such percentage in the governorates to the nurseries located therein.

Article (39):

The competent technical bodies at the Ministry of Social Affairs shall undertake technical inspection and financial and administrative supervision over nurseries to verify the implementation of the provisions of this Law and the decisions issued in implementation thereof.

The competent Directorate of Social Affairs shall notify the nursery of any violations revealed to it and shall warn it to rectify them within an appropriate period specified by the Directorate. If the nursery fails to remedy and rectify such violations, the matter shall be referred to the Governorate Nursery Affairs Committee to take whatever action it deems appropriate in this regard in accordance with the provisions of Article 40 of this Law.



Article (40):

A committee shall be established in each governorate under the name “Nursery Affairs Committee”, chaired by the Governor or his delegate. The Executive Regulations shall determine its formation and working system. This committee shall be competent to decide on the following:

- Grievances submitted by concerned parties against decisions of the Directorate rejecting the licence to establish the nursery, requiring completion of deficiencies therein, changing its location, transferring its ownership, or closing it.
- Temporarily closing the nursery or placing it under the direct administration of the Directorate of Social Affairs if the Committee establishes that the nursery’s management has deteriorated in such a way that it is unable to perform its mission or fulfil its obligations properly, or that the nursery is being used for purposes other than those for which it was established. Placing the nursery under the administration of the Directorate shall result in preventing the person in charge of its management from exercising management powers, and the Directorate shall manage it on his behalf until the causes of the violation are removed or a final decision is made regarding the status of the nursery.
- The Directorate’s proposal to suspend payment of the subsidy allocated to the nursery in the event that it violates the provisions of the Law or the decisions issued in implementation thereof, and to direct the suspended amount toward rectifying the violation.
- Granting the nursery an additional period until the causes of the violation are removed. If the nursery fails to do so, the Committee may place it under the direct administration of the Directorate of Social Affairs in accordance with the provisions of item 2.

The Committee shall decide on matters submitted to it within a maximum period of thirty days; otherwise, the lapse of such period without a decision shall be deemed a rejection decision.



Article (41):

A nursery may not be closed after it has been licensed except by a reasoned decision issued by the Governorate Nursery Affairs Committee.

However, in cases of extreme necessity, the Director of the Directorate of Social Affairs in the governorate may temporarily close the nursery by a reasoned decision that shall be enforceable immediately upon issuance, provided that it is submitted to the Governorate Nursery Affairs Committee within thirty days to take whatever action it deems appropriate in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Article.

Failure to observe the aforementioned time limit shall result in the decision being deemed as if it had never existed.

Article (42):

The funds of nurseries shall be deemed public funds, and their employees shall be deemed public officials for the purposes of applying the provisions of Chapter Four of Book Two of the Penal Code. The records and books maintained by nurseries shall also be deemed official documents for the purposes of applying the forgery provisions contained in the Penal Code.

Article (43):

A Higher Committee for Nurseries shall be established by a decision of the Minister competent for social affairs. It shall be formed under his chairmanship and with the membership of a number of representatives of the concerned ministries and persons interested in childhood and motherhood affairs, who shall be appointed by a decision issued by him after the approval of the authorities to which they belong.

The said Committee shall be competent to lay down the general policy for nurseries and to follow up its implementation.

Article (44):

Any person who establishes or manages a nursery, or changes its location or specifications, before obtaining a licence from the competent authority shall be punished by imprisonment and a fine of not less than five hundred pounds and not exceeding five thousand pounds, or by either of these two penalties.



The penalty shall be imprisonment for a period of not less than one year if any of the conditions prescribed in items (1), (2), and (3) of Article (34) of this Law is not satisfied.

The Public Prosecution may, upon the request of the Social Affairs Directorate, order the temporary closure of the nursery established without a licence until the case is adjudicated. The owner of the nursery may file a grievance against such order before the competent summary judge within one week from being notified thereof.

Article (45):

Any person who violates the provisions of the second paragraph of Article (33) and Article (37) of this Law shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year and by a fine of not less than two hundred pounds and not exceeding two thousand pounds, or by either of these two penalties.

Part Three: Social Care

Chapter Two: Alternative Care

Article (46):

The alternative families system aims to provide social, psychological, health, and vocational care for children who are over three months of age and whose circumstances have prevented them from being raised within their natural families, with the aim of raising them properly and compensating them for the affection and tenderness they have lost.

The executive regulations shall determine the rules and conditions governing the alternative families project and the categories benefiting therefrom.

Article (47):

The Child Club shall be deemed a social and educational institution that ensures the provision of social care for children from the age of six to fourteen, by occupying their leisure time through sound educational means and methods.



The Club shall aim to achieve the following purposes:

- Providing social and educational care for children during their leisure time throughout holidays and before and after the school day.
- Complementing the role of the family and the school towards the child, and working to assist the working mother in protecting children from physical and spiritual neglect and preventing them from being exposed to delinquency.
- Providing the child with the opportunity to achieve integrated development in all physical, mental, emotional, and psychological aspects, in order to acquire new experiences and skills and to achieve the greatest possible development of his or her latent abilities.
- Assisting children in improving their academic achievement.
- Strengthening the ties between the Club and the children's families.
- Preparing the child's family, providing it with knowledge, and spreading awareness regarding child upbringing and the factors of raising and preparing the child in accordance with proper educational methods.

The executive regulations shall specify the manner of issuing the model regulations for Child Clubs.

Article (48):

A social care institution for children deprived of family care shall mean every home for housing children who are not less than six years of age and not more than eighteen years of age, and who are deprived of family care due to orphanhood, family breakdown, or the family's inability to provide proper family care for the child.

The child may continue to remain in the institution if he or she is enrolled in higher education until graduation, provided that the circumstances that led to his or her admission to the institution continue to exist and that he or she has successfully passed the stages of education.

The executive regulations shall specify the manner of issuing the model regulations for such institutions.



Article (49):

Repealed.

Part Three: Social Care

Chapter Three: Protection from Traffic Hazards

Article (50):

Except where a special provision is provided in the Traffic Law, a child may not be granted a licence to drive a motor vehicle.

Without prejudice to the provision of Article (101) of this Law, any child who drives a motor vehicle without a licence shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months and by a fine of not less than fifty pounds and not exceeding one hundred pounds, or by either of these two penalties.

Without prejudice to the provisions of the Traffic Law, the same penalty shall be imposed on any person who rents a motor vehicle to a child or enables him or her in any way to drive a motor vehicle. The court may suspend the vehicle licence for a period not exceeding three months, and suspend the licence of the place designated for rental for the same period. In the event of recidivism, the court must order the cancellation of the licence of the place, or its closure if it is not licensed.

Article (51):

No person under eight full Gregorian years of age may ride bicycles on public roads. The person responsible for the child shall be liable for any damage resulting therefrom.

Article (52):

Lessors of bicycles and their workers may not rent them to any person under eight years of age; otherwise, they shall be liable for any damage caused to third parties and to the child himself or herself.



Article (53):

The education of the child at the various stages of education shall aim to achieve the following objectives:

- Developing the child's personality, talents, and mental and physical abilities to their fullest potential, while ensuring that educational programmes are consistent with the dignity of the child, enhance his or her sense of personal worth, and prepare him or her for participation and the assumption of responsibility.
 - Developing respect for human rights and public freedoms.
 - Developing the child's respect for his or her parents, cultural identity, language, and religious and national values.
 - Raising the child to belong to and be loyal to his or her homeland, to embrace fraternity and tolerance among people, and to respect others.
 - Entrenching the values of equality among individuals and non-discrimination on the grounds of religion, sex, race, ethnicity, social origin, disability, or any other form of discrimination.
 - Developing respect for and preservation of the natural environment.
 - Preparing the child for a responsible life in a solidary civil society based on the interdependence between awareness of rights and commitment to duties.
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Article (54):

Education shall be a right for all children in State schools, free of charge.

Educational guardianship over the child shall belong to the custodian. In the event of a dispute concerning what achieves the best interests of the child, any concerned person may refer the matter to the President of the Family Court, in his capacity as judge of urgent matters, to issue his decision by order on petition, taking into account the financial capacity of the guardian, without prejudice to the custodian's right to educational guardianship.

Part Four: Education of the Child**Chapter Two: Kindergartens**

Article (55):

Kindergarten is an educational system that achieves the comprehensive development of children before the primary education stage and prepares them to join it.

Article (56):

Without prejudice to the provisions concerning nurseries set forth in Part Three, a kindergarten shall be deemed to be every independent educational institution for children, every class or classes attached to an official school, and every home that accepts children after the age of four and operates in accordance with the objectives provided for in the following Article.

Article (57):

Kindergartens aim to assist preschool children in achieving comprehensive and integrated development for each child in the mental, physical, motor, emotional, social, moral, and religious fields.



Article (58):

Kindergartens shall be subject to the plans and programmes of the Ministry of Education and to its administrative and technical supervision. The executive regulations shall determine their specifications, the manner of their establishment and organisation of work therein, the admission requirements, and the fees payable for enrolment therein.

Part Four: Education of the Child**Chapter Three: Stages of Education**

Article (59):

The two stages of pre-university education shall be as follows:

- The compulsory basic education stage, consisting of two cycles: the primary cycle and the preparatory cycle. Another cycle may be added, in the manner specified by the executive regulations.
 - The secondary education stage, both general and technical.
-

Article (60):

Basic education aims to develop pupils' abilities and aptitudes, satisfy their interests, and provide them with the necessary level of values, conduct, knowledge, and practical and vocational skills consistent with the circumstances of their different environments, so that whoever completes the basic education stage may continue his or her education at a higher stage and face life after appropriate vocational training, with the aim of preparing the individual to be a productive citizen in his or her environment and society.

Article (61):

The general secondary education stage aims to prepare students for practical life, for higher and university education, and for participation in public life, while emphasizing the consolidation of religious, behavioural, and national values.



Article (62):

Technical secondary education primarily aims to prepare a category of technicians in the fields of industry, agriculture, administration, and services, and to develop the technical aptitudes of students.

Article (63):

The provisions of the Education Law shall apply to matters for which no provision is made in this Part.

Part Five: Care of the Working Child and the Working Mother**Chapter One: Care of the Working Child**

Article (64):

Without prejudice to the provision of the second paragraph of Article (18) of the Education Law promulgated by Law No. 139 of 1981, the employment of children before they reach fifteen full Gregorian years of age shall be prohibited, and their training before they reach thirteen Gregorian years of age shall also be prohibited.

By a decision of the competent Governor, after the approval of the Minister of Education, children from thirteen to fifteen years of age may be licensed to work in seasonal work that does not harm their health or development and does not prejudice their regular attendance at school.

Article (65):

The employment of a child in any type of work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is performed, may expose the child's health, safety, or morals to danger shall be prohibited. In particular, the employment of any child in the worst forms of child labour as defined in Convention No. 182 of 1999 shall be prohibited.



Subject to the provisions of the first paragraph, the executive regulations of this Law shall specify the system for employing children, the cases in which employment is permitted, and the works, crafts, and industries in which they may work according to the different age stages.

Article (65 bis):

A medical examination shall be conducted before the child is engaged in work to verify his or her health fitness for the work to which he or she is assigned. The examination shall be repeated periodically at least once every year, in the manner specified by the executive regulations.

In all cases, the work must not cause the child physical or psychological pain or harm, or deprive him or her of the opportunity to regularly attend education, recreation, and the development of his or her abilities and talents. The employer shall be obliged to insure the child and protect him or her from occupational hazards during the period of work.

The annual leave of the working child shall exceed the leave of an adult worker by seven days, and it may not be postponed or denied to him or her for any reason.

Article (66):

A child may not be employed for more than six hours per day. The working hours must include one or more periods for meals and rest, the total of which shall not be less than one hour. Such period or periods shall be determined in such a way that the child does not work for more than four consecutive hours.

The employment of children for overtime hours, or their employment on weekly rest days or official holidays, shall be prohibited.

In all cases, children may not be employed between seven o'clock in the evening and seven o'clock in the morning.



Article (67):

Every employer who employs a child under the age of sixteen shall be obliged to grant him or her a card proving that he or she works for the employer. The child's photograph shall be affixed thereto, and the card shall be approved by the manpower office and stamped with its seal.

Article (68):

An employer who employs one or more children shall observe the following:

- To post, in a visible place at the workplace, a copy containing the provisions included in this Chapter.
 - To prepare, on an ongoing basis, a statement of the basic data relating to each child employed by him, including the child's name, date of birth, nature of activity, number of working hours, rest periods, and the content of the certificate proving his or her fitness for work, and to submit such statement to the competent officials upon request.
 - To notify the competent administrative authority of the names of the children being employed and the names of the persons entrusted with supervising their work.
 - To provide separate accommodation for child workers from adult workers, if the circumstances of work require them to stay overnight.
 - To keep at the workplace the official documents proving the age of all children employed by him and their health fitness, and to submit them upon request. The employer shall be responsible for verifying the age of the children employed by him.
 - To provide at the workplace all occupational health and safety precautions and to train working children on their use.
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Article (69):

The employer shall deliver to the child himself or herself, or to one of his or her parents, the child's wage, bonuses, and any other entitlements. Such delivery shall discharge the employer's liability.

Part Five: Care of the Working Child and the Working Mother**Chapter Two: Care of the Working Mother**

Article (70):

A female worker in the State, the public sector, the public business sector, and the private sector, whether employed on a permanent basis or under a temporary contract, shall have the right to maternity leave for a period of three months after childbirth, with full pay. In all cases, the female worker shall not be entitled to such leave more than three times throughout her period of service.

The daily working hours of a pregnant woman shall be reduced by at least one hour as of the sixth month of pregnancy, and she may not be employed for overtime hours throughout the period of pregnancy and until the end of six months from the date of childbirth.

Article (71):

A female worker who breastfeeds her child during the two years following the date of childbirth shall have, in addition to the prescribed rest period, the right to two further periods for this purpose, each of which shall not be less than half an hour. The female worker shall have the right to combine these two periods. These two periods shall be counted as part of the working hours, and no reduction in wage shall result therefrom.



Article (72):

A female worker in the State, the public sector, and the public business sector shall have the right to obtain unpaid leave for a period of two years to care for her child, and she shall be entitled to such leave three times throughout her period of service.

As an exception to the provisions of the Social Insurance Law, the entity to which the female worker belongs shall bear the insurance contributions payable by it and by the female worker in accordance with the provisions of this Law, or shall grant the female worker compensation for her wage equal to 25% of the salary to which she was entitled on the date of commencement of the leave period, according to her choice.

In the private sector, a female worker in an establishment employing fifty workers or more shall have the right to obtain unpaid leave for a period not exceeding two years, for the care of her child. She shall not be entitled to such leave more than three times throughout her period of service.

Article (73):

An employer who employs one hundred or more female workers in one place shall establish a nursery or entrust a nursery with the care of the children of the female workers, in accordance with the conditions and procedures determined by the executive regulations.

Establishments located in one area, each employing fewer than one hundred female workers, shall jointly implement the obligation provided for in the preceding paragraph, in accordance with the conditions and procedures determined by the executive regulations.

Article (74):

Any person who violates the provisions of Part Five of this Law shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred pounds and not more than five hundred pounds.

The fine shall be multiplied by the number of workers in respect of whom the violation occurred. In the event of recidivism, the penalty shall be increased by an amount equal thereto, and its execution may not be suspended.



Part Six – Care and Rehabilitation of the Disabled Child

Article (75):

The State shall guarantee the protection of the child from disability and from every act that may harm his or her health or physical, mental, spiritual, or social development. The State shall work to take the necessary measures for the early detection of disability, and for the rehabilitation and employment of disabled persons upon reaching working age.

Appropriate necessary measures shall be taken to ensure the contribution of the media to awareness and guidance programmes in the field of disability prevention, to raising awareness of the rights of disabled children, and to informing them and those responsible for their care of what facilitates their integration into society.

Article (76):

A disabled child shall have the right to enjoy special social, health, and psychological care that develops his or her self-reliance and facilitates his or her integration and participation in society.

Article (76 bis):

A disabled child shall have the right to education, training, and vocational rehabilitation in the same schools, institutes, and training centres available to non-disabled children, except in exceptional cases resulting from the nature and degree of the disability.

In such exceptional cases, the State shall be obliged to secure education and training in special classes, schools, institutions, or training centres, as the case may be, which satisfy the following conditions:

- They must be connected to the regular education system and to the vocational training and rehabilitation system for non-disabled persons.
- They must be suitable for the needs of the disabled child and close to his or her place of residence.
- They must provide full education or rehabilitation for all disabled children, regardless of their age or degree of disability.



Article (77):

A disabled child shall have the right to rehabilitation. Rehabilitation shall mean the provision of social, psychological, medical, educational, and vocational services that must be made available to the disabled child and his or her family to enable the child to overcome the effects arising from his or her disability.

The State shall provide rehabilitation services and prosthetic devices free of charge, within the limits of the amounts allocated for this purpose in the State's general budget, subject to the provision of Article (85) of this Law.

Article (78):

The Ministry of Social Affairs shall establish the institutes and facilities necessary to provide rehabilitation services for disabled children.

It may license the establishment of such institutes and facilities in accordance with the conditions and procedures determined by the executive regulations.

The Ministry of Education may establish schools or classes for the education of disabled children in a manner appropriate to their abilities and aptitudes. The executive regulations shall determine the admission requirements, curricula, and examination systems therein.

Article (79):

The authorities referred to in the first and second paragraphs of the preceding Article shall deliver, free of charge and without fees, a certificate to every disabled child who has been rehabilitated. The certificate shall state the profession for which the child has been rehabilitated, in addition to the other details, in the manner specified by the executive regulations.



Article (80):

Rehabilitation authorities shall notify the manpower office within whose jurisdiction the disabled child's place of residence is located of the child's rehabilitation. The manpower offices shall record the names of rehabilitated children in a special register and shall deliver to the disabled child, or to his or her representative, a certificate confirming such registration, free of charge and without fees.

The manpower offices shall be obliged to assist disabled persons registered with them in joining jobs suitable for their ages, competence, and places of residence. They shall notify the Social Affairs Directorate within whose jurisdiction they are located by a monthly statement of the disabled children who have been employed.

Article (81):

The Minister of Manpower, in agreement with the Minister competent for social affairs, shall issue a decision determining certain jobs in the State administrative apparatus, public authorities, public sector units, and public business sector units to be allocated to disabled children who hold rehabilitation certificates, in accordance with the legally prescribed rules governing this matter.

Article (82):

An employer who employs fifty workers or more, whether they work in one place or in separate places in one city or village, shall employ disabled children nominated by the manpower offices at a minimum rate of two per cent from among the five per cent percentage provided for in Law No. 39 of 1975 concerning the Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons.

The employer may fill this percentage by employing disabled children other than through nomination by the manpower offices, provided that they have previously been registered with such offices.

The employer shall notify the competent manpower office of those employed by registered letter with acknowledgment of receipt within ten days from the date on which they commence work.



Article (83):

The employer referred to in the preceding Article shall maintain a special register for recording the names of disabled persons holding rehabilitation certificates who have been employed by him. The register shall include the details contained in the rehabilitation certificates.

This register must be submitted to the inspectors of the manpower office within whose jurisdiction his activity is located whenever they request it. The employer must also notify such office by a statement indicating the total number of workers, the number of positions occupied by the disabled persons referred to, and the wage received by each of them, within the time limit and according to the form determined by the executive regulations.

Article (84):

Any person who violates the provisions of the two preceding Articles shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred pounds and not exceeding one thousand pounds.

The court may order the employer to pay monthly to the qualified disabled person whom he refused to employ an amount equal to the prescribed or estimated wage for the work for which such person was nominated, starting from the date on which the violation is established and for a period not exceeding one year. This obligation shall cease if the latter joins suitable work.

Article (85):

A fund shall be established for the care and rehabilitation of disabled children. It shall have juristic personality. A decision of the President of the Republic shall be issued to regulate it and determine its competencies. The fines imposed in respect of the offences provided for in this Part shall form part of its resources.

Article (86):

Prosthetic and assistive devices and their spare parts, the means and equipment for their production, and the means of transport necessary for the use and rehabilitation of the disabled child shall be exempt from all types of taxes and fees.



The use of such devices and means by non-disabled persons, without justification, shall be prohibited. Violation thereof shall be punishable by imprisonment for a period of not less than one year, a fine of not less than two thousand pounds and not exceeding ten thousand pounds, and confiscation.

Part Seven: Child Culture

Article (87):

The State shall guarantee the fulfilment of the child's cultural needs in all fields, including literature, arts, and knowledge, and shall link them to the values of society within the framework of human heritage and modern scientific progress.

Article (88):

Children's libraries shall be established in every village, and in neighbourhoods and public places. Child culture clubs shall also be established successively, each of which shall have attached to it a library, cinema, and theatre. The executive regulations shall determine the manner of establishing such libraries or clubs and organising work therein.

Article (89):

It shall be prohibited to publish, display, or circulate any publications or visual or audio artistic works intended for the child that appeal to his or her base instincts, glorify conduct contrary to the values of society, or are likely to encourage the child to delinquency.

Without prejudice to any more severe penalty prescribed by any other law, violation of the provision of the preceding paragraph shall be punishable by a fine of not less than one hundred pounds and not more than five hundred pounds. The violating publications or artistic works must be confiscated.



Article (90):

The prohibition of what is shown to children in cinemas and similar public places shall be in accordance with the conditions and procedures determined by the executive regulations.

Managers of cinemas and other similar public places, as determined by a decision of the Minister of Culture, as well as their operators, supervisors of events, and persons responsible for admitting the public, shall be prohibited from allowing children to enter such places or watch what is shown therein if the showing is prohibited for them pursuant to what is decided by the competent authority. It shall also be prohibited to accompany children when entering to watch such events.

Article (91):

Managers of cinemas and other similar public places shall announce, at the place of showing and in all relevant advertising media, that children are prohibited from watching the showing. Such announcement shall be made clearly and in Arabic.

Article (92):

Without prejudice to any more severe penalty prescribed by any other law, violation of the provisions of Article (90) of this Law shall be punishable by a fine of not less than fifty pounds and not more than one hundred pounds for each child.

Violation of the provisions of Article (91) of this Law shall also be punishable by a fine of not less than fifty pounds and not more than five hundred pounds.

Article (93):

The employees to be determined by a decision of the Minister of Justice, in agreement with the Minister of Culture, shall have the capacity of judicial officers in establishing violations of the provisions of this Part and the decisions issued in implementation thereof.



Part Eight: Criminal Treatment of Children

Article (94):

Criminal liability shall not apply to a child who has not exceeded twelve full Gregorian years of age at the time of committing the crime.

However, if the child has exceeded seven years of age and has not exceeded twelve full Gregorian years of age, and an act constituting a felony or misdemeanour is committed by him or her, the Child Court, exclusively, shall have jurisdiction to consider his or her case. The Court may order one of the measures provided for in items (1), (2), (7), and (8) of Article (101) of this Law.

An appeal may be filed against the judgment ordering placement pursuant to items (7) and (8) before the appellate circuit competent to hear appeals in children's cases, in accordance with Article (132) of this Law.

Article (95):

Subject to the provision of Article (111) of this Law, the provisions set forth in this Part shall apply to any person who has not exceeded eighteen full Gregorian years of age at the time of committing the crime or upon being found in any of the cases of exposure to danger.

Article (96):

A child shall be deemed exposed to danger if he or she is found in a condition that threatens the sound upbringing that must be available to him or her, in any of the following cases:

- If his or her security, morals, health, or life is exposed to danger.
- If the circumstances of his or her upbringing in the family, school, care institutions, or elsewhere are such as to expose him or her to danger, or if he or she is exposed to neglect, abuse, violence, exploitation, or homelessness.
- If the child is deprived, without justification, even partially, of his or her right to custody or to see either of his or her parents or any person entitled thereto.



- If the person obliged to provide maintenance for the child abandons him or her, or if the child is exposed to the loss of both parents or either of them, or their abandonment, or the abandonment by the person responsible for him or her of such responsibility.
- If the child is deprived of basic education or his or her educational future is exposed to danger.
- If the child is exposed, within the family, school, care institutions, or elsewhere, to incitement to violence, acts contrary to morals, pornographic acts, commercial exploitation, harassment, sexual exploitation, or the unlawful use of alcohol or narcotic substances affecting the mental state.
- If the child is found begging. Acts of begging shall include offering trivial goods or services, performing acrobatic acts, and other acts that do not constitute a serious source of livelihood.
- If the child practises collecting cigarette butts or other waste and refuse.
- If the child has no stable place of residence or habitually sleeps in streets or in other places not prepared for residence or overnight stay.
- If the child associates with delinquents, suspects, or persons known for bad conduct.
- If the child is of bad conduct and is rebellious against the authority of his father, guardian, custodian, or person responsible for him, or against the authority of his mother in the event of the death, absence, or incapacity of his guardian.

No action may be taken against the child in this case, even if such action is part of evidence-gathering procedures, except upon a complaint from his father, guardian, custodian, mother, or person responsible for him, as the case may be.

- If the child has no lawful means of livelihood and no trustworthy provider.
- If the child suffers from a physical, mental, or psychological illness or mental weakness in a manner that affects his or her capacity for perception or choice, such that such illness or weakness is feared to endanger his or her safety or the safety of others.
- If the child is under the age of seven and an act constituting a felony or misdemeanour is committed by him or her.



Except for the cases provided for in items (3) and (4), any person who exposes a child to any of the cases of danger shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than six months and by a fine of not less than two thousand pounds and not exceeding five thousand pounds, or by either of these two penalties.

Article (97):

A General Committee for Child Protection shall be established in each governorate, chaired by the Governor and with the membership of the directors of the directorates of security and the directorates competent for social affairs, education, and health, a representative of civil society institutions concerned with childhood affairs, and any person whom the Governor deems appropriate to seek assistance from. The Committee shall be formed by a decision issued by the Governor.

This Committee shall be competent to lay down the general policy for child protection in the governorate and to follow up the implementation of such policy.

A Sub-Committee for Child Protection shall be formed within the jurisdiction of each police department or police station, by a decision issued by the General Committee. In forming the Sub-Committee, it shall be taken into account that it includes security, social, psychological, medical, and educational elements, provided that the number of its members shall not be fewer than five and shall not exceed seven, including the chairperson. The Committee may include among its members one or more representatives of civil society institutions concerned with childhood affairs.

The Sub-Committees for Child Protection shall be competent to monitor all cases of exposure to danger and to undertake the necessary preventive and remedial intervention for all such cases, as well as to follow up the procedures taken.

Article (98):

If the child is found in any of the cases of exposure to danger provided for in items (1) and (2), and items (5) to (14), of Article (96) of this Law, his or her matter shall be referred to the Sub-Committee for Child Protection to exercise its functions provided for in Article (99 bis) of this Law.



If the Committee deems it necessary, it may request the Child Prosecution to warn the person responsible for the child, in writing, to remove the causes of the child's exposure to danger. An objection may be filed against such warning before the Child Court within ten days from the date of its delivery. The procedures prescribed for objection to criminal orders shall be followed in considering and deciding such objection, and the judgment issued thereon shall be final.

If the child is found in any of the cases of exposure to danger referred to in the preceding paragraph after the warning has become final, his or her matter shall be referred to the Sub-Committee for Child Protection. In addition to the powers prescribed for it in the preceding paragraph, the Committee may refer the child's matter to the Child Prosecution so that one of the measures provided for in Article (101) of this Law may be taken in respect of the child. If the child has not reached seven years of age, only the measure of handover or placement in a specialised hospital may be taken in respect of him or her.

Article (98 bis):

Any person who becomes aware that a child is exposed to danger shall provide the child with such urgent assistance as is within his or her capacity and as is sufficient to prevent the danger or remove it from the child.

Article (99):

The Sub-Committees for Child Protection shall have the authority to receive complaints concerning cases where a child is exposed to danger. In such case, after verifying the seriousness of the complaint, they may summon the child, his or her parents, the person responsible for him or her, or the person in charge of him or her, and hear their statements concerning the facts subject of the complaint.

The Committee shall examine the complaint and work to remove its causes. If it is unable to do so, it shall submit a report on the incident and the procedures taken in respect thereof to the General Committee for Child Protection, so that it may take the necessary legal measures.



Article (99 bis):

The Sub-Committees for Child Protection shall take such measures and procedures as they deem appropriate from among the following:

- Keeping the child within his or her family, with the parents being obliged to take the necessary measures to remove the imminent danger facing the child, within specified time limits and subject to periodic monitoring by the Child Protection Committee.
- Keeping the child within his or her family, while organising methods of social intervention by the authority concerned with providing the necessary social, educational, and health services to the child and his or her family, and assisting them.
- Keeping the child within his or her family, while taking the necessary precautions to prevent any contact between the child and persons who may cause a threat to his or her health or physical or moral safety.
- Recommending to the competent court that the child be placed temporarily, until the danger is removed, with a family, body, or other social or educational institution, and, where necessary, in a health or therapeutic institution, in accordance with the legally prescribed procedures.
- Recommending to the competent court that the urgent measures necessary be taken to place the child in a reception institution, rehabilitation institution, therapeutic institution, entrusted family, or suitable social or educational body or institution for the period necessary for the danger to be removed, in cases where the child is exposed to danger or neglect by the parents or the person responsible for him or her.
- The Committee may, where necessary, refer the matter to the Family Court to consider obliging the person responsible for the child to pay temporary maintenance. The court's decision in this regard shall be enforceable and shall not be stayed by appeal.

In cases of imminent danger, the General Department for Child Rescue at the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood, or the nearest Protection Committee, shall take the necessary urgent measures to remove the child from the place where he or she is exposed to danger and transfer him or her to a safe place, including seeking the assistance of authority officers where necessary.



Imminent danger shall mean any positive or negative act that threatens the life of the child or his or her physical or moral safety in a manner that cannot be avoided with the passage of time.

Article (99 bis A):

The Child Protection Committees shall periodically follow up on the procedures and results of implementing the measures taken in respect of the child. They may, where necessary, recommend reconsidering such measures and replacing or suspending them, in a manner that achieves, as far as possible, keeping the child within his or her family environment, not separating the child therefrom except as a last resort and for the shortest possible period, and returning the child thereto at the earliest possible time.

Article (100):

If the act constituting the crime occurred under the influence of a mental or psychological illness or mental weakness that deprived the child of the capacity for perception or choice, or if, at the time of the crime, the child was suffering from a pathological condition that seriously impaired his or her perception or freedom of choice, the child shall be ordered to be placed in a specialised hospital or institution.

This measure shall be taken in accordance with the procedures prescribed by law in respect of a person who becomes affected by any of such conditions during the investigation or after the judgment has been issued.

Article (101):

A child who has not exceeded fifteen full Gregorian years of age shall, if he or she commits a crime, be sentenced to one of the following measures:

- Reprimand.
- Handover.
- Placement in training and rehabilitation.
- Obligation to perform specific duties.



- Judicial probation.
- Work for public benefit, provided that it does not harm the child's health or psychological condition. The executive regulations of this Law shall determine the types and controls of such work.
- Placement in a specialised hospital.
- Placement in a social care institution.

Except for confiscation, closure of premises, and restoration of the thing to its original condition, no penalty or measure provided for in any other law may be imposed on such child.

Article (102):

Reprimand means that the court directs blame and admonition to the child for what he or she has done and warns him or her not to return to such conduct again.

Article (103):

The child shall be handed over to one of his or her parents, or to the person who has guardianship or custodianship over him or her. If none of them is fit to undertake the child's upbringing, the child shall be handed over to a trustworthy person who undertakes to raise the child and ensure his or her good conduct, or to a trusted family whose provider undertakes to do so.

If the child has property, or if there is a person legally obliged to provide maintenance for him or her, and the person to whom the child has been ordered to be handed over requests that maintenance be determined for the child, the judge must specify in the handover judgment the amount to be collected from the child's property or to be imposed on the person responsible for maintenance, after such person has been notified of the scheduled hearing and the dates for payment of maintenance. Such maintenance shall be collected by way of administrative attachment.

The judgment ordering the handover of the child to a person other than the person obliged to provide maintenance shall be for a period not exceeding three years.



Article (104):

The training and rehabilitation of the child shall be carried out by the court entrusting him or her to one of the centres designated for that purpose, or to one of the factories, shops, or farms that accept his or her training, in a manner appropriate to the child's circumstances, for a period determined by the court in its judgment, provided that the child's stay in the aforementioned entities shall not exceed three years, and without hindering the child's regular attendance in basic education.

Article (105):

The obligation to perform specific duties shall consist of prohibiting the child from frequenting certain types of premises, or requiring attendance at specified times before certain persons or bodies, or regular attendance at certain guidance meetings, or any other restrictions determined by a decision of the Minister competent for social affairs.

A judgment imposing this measure shall be for a period of not less than six months and not more than three years.

Article (106):

Judicial probation shall consist of placing the child in his or her natural environment under guidance and supervision, while observing the duties determined by the court.

The period of judicial probation may not exceed three years. If the child fails the probation, the matter shall be submitted to the court to take such other measures as it deems appropriate from among those set forth in Article (101) of this Law.

Article (107):

The placement of the child shall be in one of the juvenile social care institutions affiliated with, or recognised by, the Ministry competent for social affairs. If the child is disabled, the placement shall be in an appropriate institute for his or her rehabilitation.



The court shall not specify in its judgment a period for placement. The court must follow up the matter of the juvenile through a report submitted by the institution in which the child has been placed at least once every two months, so that the court may decide to terminate the measure immediately or replace it, as appropriate, taking into consideration that placement shall be for the shortest possible period. In all cases, the court shall not order the measure of placement except as a last resort.

In all cases, the period of placement shall not exceed ten years in felonies and five years in misdemeanours.

Article (108):

A person sentenced to placement in a specialised hospital shall be admitted to the entities where he or she receives the care required by his or her condition.

The court shall supervise his or her continued treatment at periodic intervals, none of which may exceed one year, during which medical reports shall be submitted to the court. The court shall order his or her release if it appears that his or her condition permits this.

If the child reaches the age of twenty-one and his or her condition requires continued treatment, he or she shall be transferred to one of the hospitals designated for the treatment of adults.

Article (109):

If a child who has not exceeded fifteen years of age commits two or more crimes, one appropriate measure must be ordered.

The same shall apply if, after a judgment ordering a measure has been issued, it appears that the child committed another crime before or after such judgment.



Article (110):

The measure shall necessarily end when the sentenced person reaches eighteen years of age.

However, in felony matters, the court may, upon the request of the Public Prosecution and after obtaining the opinion of the social observer, order that the sentenced person be placed under judicial probation for a period not exceeding two years.

If the condition of the person sentenced to placement in a specialised hospital requires continued treatment, he or she shall be transferred to one of the hospitals appropriate to his or her condition, in accordance with Article (108) of this Law.

Article (111):

A defendant who has not exceeded eighteen full Gregorian years of age at the time of committing the crime shall not be sentenced to death, life imprisonment, or aggravated imprisonment.

Without prejudice to Article (17) of the Penal Code, if a child who has exceeded fifteen years of age commits a crime punishable by death, life imprisonment, or aggravated imprisonment, he or she shall be sentenced to imprisonment. If the crime is punishable by imprisonment, he or she shall be sentenced to detention for a period of not less than three months.

Instead of sentencing the child to detention, the court may order the measure provided for in item (8) of Article (101) of this Law.

If a child who has exceeded fifteen years of age commits a misdemeanour punishable by detention, the court may, instead of imposing the prescribed penalty, order one of the measures provided for in items (5), (6), and (8) of Article (101) of this Law.

Article (112):

Children may not be detained, held in custody, or imprisoned with adults in the same place. In implementing detention, children shall be classified according to age, sex, and type of crime.

Any public official or person entrusted with a public service who detains, holds in custody, or imprisons a child with one or more adults in the same place shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than three months and not more than two years, and by a fine of not less than one thousand pounds and not exceeding five thousand pounds, or by either of these



two penalties.

Part Four: Child Education

Chapter One: Child Education (General)

Article (113):

Any person who, after being warned in accordance with the first paragraph of Article (98) of this Law, neglects to supervise the child, and such neglect results in the child being exposed to danger in any of the cases referred to in the first paragraph of Article (98) of this Law, shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than three months or by a fine of not less than one thousand pounds and not more than five thousand pounds.

Instead of imposing either of the penalties referred to in the first paragraph of this Article, the court may order the offender to be subjected to rehabilitation and training programmes to be determined by a decision of the Minister competent for social affairs, in coordination with the National Council for Women and the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood, for a period not exceeding six months.

The court shall follow up the offender's matter through a report submitted to it every month by the entity responsible for implementing the rehabilitation and training programmes, so that the court may decide to terminate the programmes, replace them, or impose the penalty.

Part Four: Child Education

Chapter Two: Kindergarten (Pre-Primary Education)

Article (114):

Any person to whom a child has been handed over and who neglects to perform any of his or her duties, if such neglect results in the child committing a crime or being exposed to danger in any of the cases set forth in this Law, shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than three months and not exceeding six months, or by a fine of not less than one thousand pounds and not more than five thousand pounds.



The penalty shall be imprisonment for a period of not less than six months and not exceeding one year and a fine of not less than two thousand pounds and not more than five thousand pounds, or either of these two penalties, if such act arises from a serious breach of his or her duties.

The provision of the second paragraph of Article (113) of this Law shall apply to any person who violates the provisions of the first and second paragraphs of this Article.

Article (115):

Except for the parents, grandparents, husband, and wife, any person who conceals a child whose handover to a person or entity has been ordered in accordance with the provisions of this Law, or who causes the child to flee or assists him or her in doing so, shall be punished by imprisonment and a fine not exceeding one thousand pounds, or by either of these two penalties.

Article (116):

Without prejudice to the provisions on criminal participation, any adult who incites a child to commit a misdemeanour, prepares him or her for it, assists him or her in it, or facilitates it for him or her in any manner, without achieving his or her intended purpose, shall be punished by a penalty not exceeding half of the maximum penalty prescribed for that crime.

The penalty shall be imprisonment for a period of not less than six months if the offender used means of coercion or threat against the child, or if the offender is one of the child's ascendants, or one of those responsible for his or her upbringing or supervision, or if the child was handed over to him or her by virtue of the law, or if the offender is a servant of any of the aforementioned persons.

In all cases, if the crime is committed against more than one child, even at different times, the penalty shall be imprisonment for a period of not less than one year and not more than seven years.

Any adult who incites a child to commit a felony, prepares him or her for it, assists him or her in it, or facilitates it for him or her in any manner, without achieving his or her intended purpose, shall be punished by the penalty prescribed for attempted commission of the crime to which the child was incited.



Article (116 bis):

The minimum penalty prescribed for any crime shall be doubled if the crime is committed by an adult against a child, or if it is committed by one of the child's parents, or by the person having guardianship or custodianship over the child, or by the person responsible for supervising or raising the child, or by any person having authority over the child, or by a servant of any of the aforementioned persons.

Article (116 bis A):

Any person who imports, exports, produces, prepares, displays, prints, promotes, possesses, or broadcasts any pornographic works involving children or relating to the sexual exploitation of a child shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than two years and by a fine of not less than ten thousand pounds and not exceeding fifty thousand pounds.

The court shall order the confiscation of the tools and machines used in committing the crime, the funds obtained therefrom, and the closure of the places where the crime was committed for a period of not less than six months, all without prejudice to the rights of bona fide third parties.

Without prejudice to any more severe penalty prescribed by any other law, the same penalty shall be imposed on any person who:

- (a)** Uses a computer, the internet, information networks, or animation to prepare, store, process, display, print, publish, or promote pornographic activities or works relating to the incitement of children, their exploitation in prostitution and pornographic acts, defamation of them, or their sale.
 - (b)** Uses a computer, the internet, information networks, or animation to incite children to delinquency, to exploit them in committing a crime, or to cause them to engage in unlawful activities or acts contrary to morals, even if the crime does not actually occur.
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Article (116 bis B):

Without prejudice to any more severe penalty prescribed by any other law, any person who publishes or broadcasts, through any media outlet, any information or data, or any drawings or images relating to the identity of a child while his or her matter is being presented before the authorities concerned with children exposed to danger or children in conflict with the law, shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten thousand pounds and not exceeding fifty thousand pounds.



Article (116 bis C):

The provisions concerning the extinguishment of the criminal case by reconciliation or settlement, as prescribed in the Criminal Procedure Law or any other law, shall apply to crimes committed by a child.

Article (116 bis D):

Child victims and child witnesses shall, at all stages of arrest, investigation, trial, and execution, have the right to be heard and to be treated with dignity and compassion, with full respect for their physical, psychological, and moral safety.

They shall also have the right to protection, health, social, and legal assistance, rehabilitation, and reintegration into society, in light of the United Nations Guidelines on Justice in Matters involving Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime.

Article (117):

The employees appointed by the Minister of Justice, in agreement with the Minister competent for social affairs, shall, within their respective jurisdictions, have the power of judicial officers with respect to crimes committed by children, cases of exposing them to danger, and all other crimes provided for in this Law.

Article (118):

A decision shall be issued by the Minister competent for social affairs selecting social observers and determining the conditions required to be satisfied by them.



Article (119):

A child who has not exceeded fifteen years of age may not be held in pretrial detention.

The Public Prosecution may place the child in an observation home for a period not exceeding one week and require that he or she be presented whenever requested, if the circumstances of the case require keeping him or her under supervision, provided that the period of placement shall not exceed one week unless the court orders its extension in accordance with the rules of pretrial detention prescribed in the Criminal Procedure Law.

Instead of the procedure provided for in the preceding paragraph, an order may be issued to hand the child over to one of his or her parents, or to the person having guardianship over him or her, to preserve him or her and present him or her whenever requested. Breach of this duty shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds.

Article (120):

One or more Child Courts shall be formed at the seat of each governorate. Child Courts may also be established in other places by a decision of the Minister of Justice, and their territorial jurisdiction shall be determined in the decision establishing them.

The functions of the Public Prosecution before such courts shall be undertaken by specialised Child Prosecutions to be established by a decision of the Minister of Justice.

Part Four: Child Education**Chapter Three: Basic Education Stages**

Article (121):

The Child Court shall be composed of three judges. The Court shall be assisted by two expert specialists, at least one of whom shall be a woman. Their attendance at the trial proceedings shall be mandatory. The two experts shall submit their report to the Court after examining the child's circumstances from all aspects, before the Court issues its judgment.

The two experts referred to above shall be appointed by a decision of the Minister of Justice in agreement with the Minister competent for social affairs. The conditions required to be satisfied by any person appointed as an expert shall be determined by a decision of the Minister competent for social affairs.



Appeals against judgments issued by the Child Court shall be heard before an appellate court formed at each Court of First Instance and composed of three judges, at least two of whom shall hold the rank of President of Court. The provisions of the preceding two paragraphs shall be observed in the formation of such court.

Article (122):

The Child Court shall have exclusive jurisdiction to consider the matter of the child when he or she is accused of committing any crime or is exposed to delinquency. It shall also have jurisdiction to decide on the crimes provided for in Articles (113) to (116) and Article (119) of this Law.

As an exception to the provision of the preceding paragraph, jurisdiction shall belong to the Criminal Court or the Supreme State Security Court, as the case may be, to hear felony cases in which a child who has exceeded fifteen years of age at the time of committing the crime is accused, whenever a non-child contributed to the crime and it is necessary to bring the criminal case against such non-child together with the child. In such case, before issuing its judgment, the Court must examine the child's circumstances from all aspects, and may seek the assistance of such experts as it deems appropriate.

Article (123):

The jurisdiction of the Child Court shall be determined by the place where the crime occurred, the place where any of the cases of exposure to delinquency existed, the place where the child was apprehended, or the place where the child, his or her guardian, custodian, or mother resides, as the case may be.

Where necessary, the Court may sit in one of the social care institutions for children in which the child is placed.



Part Five: Care of the Child Worker and the Working Mother

Chapter One: Care of the Child Worker

Article (124):

In all cases, the rules and procedures prescribed for misdemeanour matters shall be followed before the Child Court, unless the law provides otherwise.

Article (125):

The child shall have the right to legal assistance. In felony matters and in misdemeanour matters punishable by mandatory imprisonment, the child must have a lawyer to defend him or her during the investigation and trial stages. If the child has not chosen a lawyer, the Public Prosecution or the Court shall appoint one for him or her, in accordance with the rules prescribed in the Criminal Procedure Law.

Article (126):

No person may attend the trial of the child before the Child Court except his or her relatives, witnesses, lawyers, social observers, and any person whom the Court permits to attend by special authorisation.

The Court may order the child to leave the hearing after questioning him or her, or may order any of the persons mentioned in the preceding paragraph to leave, if it deems this necessary. However, if the child is ordered to leave, the Court may not order his or her lawyer or the social observer to leave. The Court may not issue a conviction judgment except after explaining to the child the procedures that took place in his or her absence.

The Court may exempt the child from attending the trial in person if it considers that the child's interest so requires. Attendance by the child's guardian or custodian on his or her behalf shall be sufficient, and in such case the judgment shall be deemed to have been issued in the presence of the child.



Article (127):

The observers referred to in Article (118) of this Law shall prepare, for every child accused of a felony or misdemeanour and before any disposition of the case, a file containing a complete examination of the child's educational, psychological, mental, physical, and social condition. The case shall be disposed of in light of the contents of such file.

Before ruling on the case, the Court must discuss with the authors of the examination reports referred to above the contents thereof, and it may order additional examinations.

Article (128):

If the Court considers that the child's physical, mental, or psychological condition requires examination before deciding the case, it shall order that the child be placed under observation in one of the appropriate places for the period necessary for such purpose. Proceedings in the case shall be stayed until such examination is completed.

Article (129):

Civil claims shall not be admissible before the Child Court.

Article (130):

A judgment issued against a child imposing measures shall be enforceable even if it is subject to appeal.

Article (131):

Every procedure which the law requires to be notified to the child, and every judgment issued concerning him or her, shall be notified to one of his or her parents, the person having guardianship over him or her, or the person responsible for him or her. Each of such persons may, in the interest of the child, exercise the methods of appeal prescribed by law.



Article (132):

Judgments issued by the Child Court may be appealed, except for judgments ordering reprimand or the handover of the child to his or her parents or to the person having guardianship over him or her. Such judgments may not be appealed except on the ground of an error in the application of the law, nullity in the judgment, or nullity in the procedures that affected the judgment.

The appeal shall be filed before a circuit designated for that purpose at the Court of First Instance.

Article (133):

If a defendant is sentenced to a penalty on the basis that his or her age exceeded fifteen years, and it is subsequently established by official documents that he or she had not exceeded such age, the Advocate General shall refer the matter to the court that issued the judgment in order to reconsider it in accordance with the law.

If the defendant is sentenced on the basis that his or her age exceeded eighteen years, and it is subsequently established by official documents that he or she had not exceeded such age, the Advocate General shall refer the matter to the court that issued the judgment in order to reconsider it, rule to annul its judgment, and refer the papers to the Public Prosecution for disposition.

In both of the preceding cases, execution of the judgment shall be suspended, and the convicted person may be held under supervision in accordance with Article (119) of this Law.

If a defendant is sentenced on the basis that he or she is a child, and it is subsequently established by official documents that he or she exceeded eighteen years of age, the Advocate General may refer the matter to the court that issued the judgment to reconsider it in the manner set forth in the preceding two paragraphs.

Article (134):

The President of the Child Court within whose jurisdiction execution is carried out shall have exclusive jurisdiction to decide all disputes and issue decisions and orders relating to the execution of judgments issued, provided that, when deciding objections to execution, he shall comply with the rules provided for in the Criminal Procedure Law.



The President of the Child Court, or any judge of the Court or expert thereof delegated by him, shall visit observation homes, training and rehabilitation centres, social care institutions, specialised hospitals, penal institutions, and other entities cooperating with the Child Court and located within its jurisdiction, at least once every three months, in order to verify that they are performing their duties in rehabilitating the child and assisting him or her to reintegrate into society.

The President of the Child Court may send a report containing his observations to the competent General Committee for Child Protection to take the necessary action thereon.

Article (135):

Except for the measure of reprimand, the social observer shall supervise the execution of the measures provided for in Articles (101) to (104) of this Law, monitor the person sentenced thereto, and provide guidance to him or her and to those responsible for his or her upbringing.

The social observer shall submit periodic reports to the Child Court concerning the child whose matter he or she is handling and supervising.

The person responsible for the child shall notify the social observer in the event of the child's death, illness, change of residence, or absence without permission, as well as any other emergency affecting the child.

Article (136):

If the child violates the measure imposed on him or her pursuant to any of Articles (104), (105), and (106) of this Law, the Court may, after hearing the child's statements, order the extension of the period of the measure by no more than half of the maximum limit prescribed in the aforementioned Articles, or replace it with another measure appropriate to the child's condition.



Article (137):

Except for the measure provided for in Article (102) of this Law, the Court may, after reviewing the reports submitted to it, or upon the request of the Public Prosecution, the child, the person having guardianship or custodianship over him or her, or the person to whom the child was handed over, order the termination of the measure, the amendment of its system, or its replacement, subject to the provision of Article (110) of this Law.

If such request is rejected, it may not be renewed until at least three months have elapsed from the date of rejection. The judgment issued in this regard shall not be subject to appeal.

Part Five: Care of the Child Worker and the Working Mother

Chapter Two: Care of the Working Mother

Article (138):

No measure whose execution has been omitted for one full year from the date of pronouncement thereof shall be executed except by a decision issued by the Court upon the request of the Public Prosecution and after obtaining the opinion of the social observer.

Article (139):

Execution by way of bodily coercion may not be carried out against convicted persons subject to the provisions of this Law who have not exceeded eighteen full years of age at the time of execution.

Article (140):

Children shall not be required to pay any fees or expenses before all courts in cases relating to this Part.



Article (141):

Penalties involving deprivation of liberty imposed on children shall be executed in special penal institutions, the organisation of which shall be issued by a decision of the Minister competent for social affairs in agreement with the Minister of Interior.

If the child reaches eighteen years of age, the penalty or the remaining period thereof shall be executed against him or her in one of the public correction and rehabilitation centres. Nevertheless, execution may continue in the penal institution if there is no danger in doing so and the remaining period of the penalty does not exceed six months.

Article (142):

An execution file shall be created for each convicted child, to which the case file shall be attached. All papers relating to the execution of the judgment issued against the child shall be deposited therein, and all decisions, orders, and judgments issued concerning execution shall be recorded therein.

This file shall be submitted to the President of the Court before any of the procedures provided for in Article (134) of this Law are taken.

Article (143):

The provisions set forth in the Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Law shall apply to matters for which no provision is made in this Part.



Part Nine: The National Council for Childhood and Motherhood

Article (144):

A council called the “National Council for Childhood and Motherhood” shall be established, having juristic personality and its headquarters in Cairo. A decision of the President of the Republic shall be issued regarding its formation, organisation, and determination of its competencies.

Article (144 bis):

A fund affiliated with the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood shall be established under the name “Childhood and Motherhood Care Fund”. It shall have independent juristic personality and a special budget.

Its fiscal year shall begin with the beginning of the State’s fiscal year and shall end with the end thereof. The account surplus shall be carried forward from one fiscal year to another.

Article (144 bis A):

The Fund shall have a Board of Directors chaired by the Secretary-General of the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood.

A decision of the Prime Minister shall be issued regarding the formation of the Fund’s Board of Directors and its working system. The term of the Fund’s Board of Directors shall be three years, renewable.

Article (144 bis B):

The Fund’s Board of Directors shall be the authority controlling its affairs. In particular, it shall have the following powers:

- Taking the necessary measures to develop the Fund’s resources.
- Establishing shelters, schools, and hospitals for children.



- Establishing service and productive projects, events, charity markets, exhibitions, and sports competitions to achieve the objectives of the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood, after obtaining authorisation from the concerned authorities.
 - Distributing subsidies to entities concerned with childhood and motherhood.
 - Carrying out any act that supports the rights of the child.
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Article (144 bis C):

The Fund's resources shall consist of the following:

- Amounts allocated in the State's general budget to support the Fund.
 - Fines and settlement consideration for the crimes provided for in this Law.
 - Returns on the investment of the Fund's funds and the real estate allocated to it or devolving thereto.
 - Gifts, subsidies, donations, and bequests which the Fund's Board of Directors decides to accept. Such gifts, subsidies, donations, and bequests shall be exempt from all types of taxes.
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Translation of the Executive Regulation of the Child Law No. 12 of 1996

ترجمة اللائحة التنفيذية لقانون
الطفل رقم ١٢ لسنة ١٩٩٦

23 June 2026


ANDERSEN

Prime Ministerial Decree No. 2075 of 2010

Concerning the Issuance of the Executive Regulations of the
Child Law Promulgated by Law No. 12 of 1996

Preamble

The Prime Minister,

Having reviewed the Constitution;

And the Child Law promulgated by Law No. 12 of 1996;

And the Executive Regulations of the Child Law promulgated by Law No. 12 of 1996, issued by
Prime Ministerial Decree No. 3452 of 1997;

Has decided:

Promulgation Articles

Promulgation Article (1):

The provisions of the attached Executive Regulations of the Child Law promulgated by Law No. 12 of 1996 shall come into force, and the Executive Regulations of that Law issued by Prime Ministerial Decree No. 3452 of 1997 shall be repealed.

Promulgation Article (2):

This Decree shall be published in the Official Gazette and shall come into force as of the day following the date of its publication.



Article (1):

For the purposes of applying the provisions of the Child Law and these Regulations, each of the following words and expressions shall have the meaning assigned to it opposite thereto:

The Law: The Child Law promulgated by Law No. 12 of 1996, as amended by Law No. 126 of 2008.

The child: Every person who has not exceeded eighteen full Gregorian years of age, according to the means of proof set forth in Article (2) of the Law.

The competent authority at the Ministry of Interior: Police stations, police departments, and police points.

Nursery: Every suitable place designated for the care of children who have not reached the age of four, as provided for in Article (31) of the Law.

Nursery Affairs Committee: The Committee provided for in Article (40) of the Law.

Higher Committee for Nurseries: The Higher Committee provided for in Article (43) of the Law.

Child Club: The social and educational institution that ensures the provision of social care for children from the age of six to fourteen, as provided for in Article (47) of the Law.

Social care institution for children deprived of family care: Every home for housing children who are not less than six years of age until the age of stability through employment, or marriage for females, and who are deprived of family care due to orphanhood, family breakdown, or the family's inability to provide proper family care for the child, as provided for in Article (48) of the Law.

Residential nurseries: Homes for housing children from the age of two years until the age of six years.

Kindergarten: Every independent educational institution for children, every class or classes attached to an official school, and every home that accepts children after the age of four, as provided for in Article (56) of the Law.



Working mother: Every working mother in the State, the public sector, the public business sector, or the private sector, whether employed on a permanent basis or under a temporary contract, as provided for in Article (70) of the Law.

Rehabilitation of the disabled child: The provision of social, psychological, medical, educational, and vocational services that must be made available to the child and his or her family to enable the child to overcome the effects arising from his or her disability.

Fund for the Care and Rehabilitation of Disabled Children: The Fund provided for in Article (85) of the Law.

General Committee for Child Protection: The General Committee provided for in the first paragraph of Article (97) of the Law.

Sub-Committee for Child Protection: The Committee provided for in the third paragraph of Article (97) of the Law.

General Department for Child Rescue: The General Department provided for in the fifth paragraph of Article (97) of the Law.

Article (2):

The State shall guarantee the protection of childhood and motherhood, care for children, and work to provide the appropriate conditions for their proper upbringing in all respects, within a framework of freedom and human dignity.

The State shall also guarantee, as a minimum, the rights of the child set forth in the Convention on the Rights of the Child and other relevant international instruments in force in Egypt.

Article (3):

The age of the child shall be established by virtue of a birth certificate, national identification card, or any other official document.

If none of the aforementioned documents, or any other official document, exists, the age shall be assessed by one of the authorities to be determined by a decision issued by the Minister of Justice in agreement with the Minister of Health.



Article (4):

The Law shall guarantee, in particular, the following principles and rights:

- The child's right to life, survival, and development within a cohesive and mutually supportive family, to enjoy the various preventive measures, and to be protected from all forms of violence, harm, physical, moral, or sexual abuse, neglect, dereliction, or any other forms of maltreatment and exploitation.
- Protection from any kind of discrimination among children on the grounds of place of birth, parents, sex, religion, race, disability, or any other status, and the assurance of effective equality among them in the enjoyment of all rights.
- The right of the child who is capable of forming his or her own views to obtain the information enabling him or her to form such views, to express them, and to be heard in all matters concerning him or her, including judicial and administrative proceedings, in accordance with the procedures prescribed by law.

The protection of the child and his or her best interests shall have priority in all decisions and procedures relating to childhood, regardless of the authority issuing or undertaking them.

Article (5):

The child shall have the right to be attributed to his or her legitimate parents and to enjoy their care. The child shall have the right to establish his or her legitimate parentage to them by all means of proof, including lawful scientific methods.

The parents shall provide the necessary care and protection for the child, and the State shall provide alternative care for every child deprived of the care of his or her family. Adoption shall be prohibited.

Article (6):

Every child shall have the right to have a name that distinguishes him or her, and such name shall be registered at birth in the birth registers in accordance with the provisions of the Law.

The name may not involve contempt or humiliation of the child's dignity or be contrary to religious beliefs.



Article (7):

Every child shall have the right to have a nationality in accordance with the provisions of the law governing Egyptian nationality.

Article (8):

Every child shall enjoy all legal rights under Sharia, particularly the right to breastfeeding, custody, food, clothing, housing, visitation with his or her parents, and the care of his or her property, in accordance with the laws governing personal status.

Article (9):

Every child shall have the right to obtain healthcare and social care services and treatment of diseases, and the State shall take all measures to ensure that all children enjoy the highest attainable standard of health.

The State shall guarantee the provision to parents, the child, and all sectors of society of basic information relating to child health and nutrition, the advantages of breastfeeding, the principles of hygiene, environmental safety, and accident prevention, and shall assist in benefiting from such information.

The State shall also guarantee the child's right, in all fields, to a suitable, healthy, and clean environment, and shall take all effective measures to abolish practices harmful to the child's health.

Article (10):

Without prejudice to the duties and rights of the person responsible for the child's care, and to his or her right to lawful discipline permitted under Sharia, it shall be prohibited to intentionally expose the child to any harmful physical injury or harmful or unlawful practice.

The competent Sub-Committee for Child Protection may take legal measures in the event of a violation of the provision of the preceding paragraph.



Every institution working in the field of childhood shall be obliged to establish policies for protecting children, within the places where they are present, from any intentional abuse or unintentional harmful practice. It shall also include in its internal regulations the mechanisms, standards, rules, and procedures for implementing such policies, through the following:

- Taking preventive measures to prevent any harm to the child.
- Designating an authority responsible for managing such policies within the institution.
- Establishing general rules and guidelines defining acceptable and unacceptable conduct with the child.
- Establishing an employment and training policy that ensures compliance with the child protection policy.
- Establishing general guidelines relating to communication with the child.
- Defining and identifying cases of assault, the method of reporting them, and the follow-up of the procedures taken in respect thereof.

Article (11):

The State shall guarantee priority to preserving the child's life and ensuring his or her sound and safe upbringing away from armed conflicts, and shall ensure that the child is not involved in acts of war.

The State shall guarantee respect for the child's rights in cases of emergencies, disasters, wars, and armed conflicts, and shall take all measures to prosecute and punish any person who commits against a child any crime of war, genocide, crimes against humanity, or terrorist crimes.



Chapter One: Practising the Profession of Midwifery

Article (12):

The profession of midwifery shall be practised by human physicians or by any woman licensed by the General Department for Medical Licensing at the Ministry of Health to practise such profession and whose name is registered in the special registers prepared for this purpose.

Article (13):

Registration in the registers of midwives, assistant midwives, nurses, and birth attendants, and the granting of a licence to practise the profession of midwifery, shall be subject to the following conditions:

- The licence applicant must hold one of the qualifications determined by a decision issued by the Minister of Health.
- The licence applicant must be of good conduct and reputation, and no judgment must have been issued against her for a crime involving dishonour.
- With respect to a birth attendant: she must have passed the prescribed training course with a grade of not less than 70% of the final mark.

The Minister of Health shall issue a decision setting out the system of the course, its places and dates, the subjects taught therein, and the content of such subjects. The course must include a practical component of not less than half of its prescribed hours.

Article (14):

The applicant for a licence to practise the profession of midwifery shall submit, to the Health Affairs Directorate in whose jurisdiction her place of residence is located, an application for her registration in the registers of midwives, assistant midwives, or birth attendants, stating her name, surname, nationality, and place of residence.



The following documents shall be attached to the application:

- The required academic qualification.
- A certified copy of the identity document.
- A criminal status record.
- Two photographs.
- A health certificate proving freedom from infectious diseases.

The Directorate shall send the application, together with its supporting documents, to the General Department for Medical Licensing at the Ministry of Health, which shall issue the licence.

Article (15):

A birth attendant licensed to practise the profession of midwifery shall be registered in a special approved register at the Health Affairs Directorate.

The licence shall be valid for two years and may be renewed upon an application submitted to the Health Affairs Directorate after the birth attendant has passed a refresher training course in accordance with the programme determined by the Ministry of Health, under the same conditions provided for in item (3) of Article (13) of these Regulations.

The application shall be accompanied by evidence of passing the said refresher training course and a performance evaluation certificate.

Article (16):

A woman licensed to practise the profession of midwifery shall notify the General Department for Medical Licensing at the Ministry of Health, by registered letter with acknowledgment of receipt, of every permanent change in her place of residence, within fifteen days from the date of such change.



If she fails to notify in the manner stated above, the said Department may remove her name from the registration register provided for in Article (13) of these Regulations, after fifteen days have elapsed from the date of notifying her, by registered letter with acknowledgment of receipt, at her last known place of residence, warning her of the obligation to report the change in her address.

In all cases, a woman whose name has been removed in the foregoing manner shall have the right to be re-registered in the register if she notifies the General Department for Medical Licensing of her address, against payment of a re-registration fee of ten pounds.

Article (17):

A woman licensed to practise the profession of midwifery shall comply with the professional duties determined by a decision of the Minister of Health.

In this regard, she shall be disciplinarily liable for violating any of such duties, or for matters affecting integrity, honour, or professional competence, before the disciplinary board provided for in Article (10) of the Law.

Article (18):

A woman against whom a decision has been issued by the disciplinary board referred to in the preceding Article, removing her name or depriving her of practising the profession, may file a grievance against such decision within fifteen days from the date of her notification by registered letter, before the board to be formed by a decision of the Minister of Health as follows:

- One of the heads of the central departments at the Ministry of Health, or whoever acts in his place — Chairperson.
- One of the directors working at the Ministry — Member.
- The Director-General of Legal Affairs at the Ministry — Member.



Article (19):

In all cases, the competent Governor may, based on a report from the health administration in the governorate, remove from the register the name of the woman licensed to practise the profession of midwifery if it is established that she has become in a health condition that does not permit her to continue practising the profession.

A woman in respect of whom a decision has been issued removing her from the registration register at the Ministry of Health pursuant to Article (12) of the Law may submit a new application for a licence to practise the profession of midwifery. The provisions of Article (13) and the following Articles of these Regulations shall apply thereto.

Article (20):

Every medical establishment licensed to conduct deliveries shall be obliged to prepare the means that ensure the health safety of the newborn and protect him or her from kidnapping, substitution, obtaining any of his or her organs, and other matters that expose the newborn to danger, in accordance with the minimum rules and standards for newborn protection to be issued by a decision of the Minister of Health in agreement with the Minister competent for family and population affairs.

The decision shall determine the procedures to be taken upon violation of any of such rules and standards.

Part Two: Healthcare for the Child**Chapter Two: Registration of Births**

Article (21):

Births shall be reported in accordance with the provisions of the Law, using the form prepared by the Ministry of Interior in coordination with the Ministry of Health and the Ministry competent for family and population affairs.

The reporting forms must bear serial numbers and must be contained in booklets distributed to the entities licensed to conduct deliveries, individuals licensed to practise the profession of midwifery, and the offices, authorities, and individuals receiving birth reports.



If the report is made by the medical establishment in which the birth occurred, it must include a statement of its name, licence number, issuing authority, and date of issuance, and must be stamped with its seal.

If the report is made by a physician or by a person licensed to conduct deliveries, the full three-part name, specialty, union registration number, or licence details must be recorded, and the report must be signed by the person issuing it.

Article (22):

Births shall be reported using the forms referred to in Article (21) of these Regulations within fifteen days from the date on which the birth occurred, by the persons charged with reporting as provided for in the Law.

Article (23):

Births shall be reported by the persons charged with reporting in accordance with the order set forth in Article (15) of the Law.

A report by the mother concerning her newborn shall be accepted if she submits any official document proving the marital relationship and a declaration signed by her stating that the child resulted from such relationship.

If she does not establish such relationship, the report shall be accepted accompanied by a written declaration from her that the child is her newborn and by a certificate from the person who conducted the delivery confirming the birth event.

In such case, the newborn shall be registered in the birth records, the mother's name shall be entered in the field designated for this purpose, and the newborn shall be given a four-part father's name chosen by the person responsible for registration. Such certificate shall not be relied upon for any purpose other than proving the occurrence of the birth.

This shall be recorded in an administrative report prepared by the person responsible for registration and attached to the reporting form, in the manner to be issued by a decision of the Ministry of Interior in coordination with the Ministry of Health and at the offices to be determined by a decision of the Minister of Health.



Reports from relatives may not be accepted unless it is impossible for either parent to report, or unless authorisation has been granted in this regard. The report submitted by the person earlier in the order shall be relied upon to the exclusion of those following him or her in reporting.

The mother's report in the foregoing manner shall be stamped with the fingerprint of her right thumb, in accordance with the form provided for in the preceding Article.

Article (24):

The notification of the birth event must include the following details:

- The day and date of birth according to both the Gregorian and Hijri calendars.
 - The child's full four-part name and surname.
 - The sex of the child, whether male or female.
 - The full four-part name of each parent, his or her nationality, religion, place of residence, occupation, and national identification number.
 - The place of birth registration of each parent, if known to the reporting person.
 - Any other details to be determined by a decision of the Minister of Interior in agreement with the Minister of Health.
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Article (25):

The physician or the person licensed to practise the profession of midwifery shall be obliged to prepare and deliver to the concerned parties a certificate stating his or her connection with the birth event, and confirming its authenticity, date, and the sex of the newborn.



Article (26):

Birth events shall be reported by the persons charged with reporting to:

- The health office in the area where the birth occurred, if such area has a health office.
- The health authority in areas where there is no health office.
- The village mayor or village sheikh in areas where there is no health office or health authority. In such case, the village mayor or village sheikh shall send the reports to the nearest health office or nearest health authority within seven days from the date on which he was notified of the birth event.

In all cases, reporting shall be made on the forms prepared for that purpose.

Article (27):

The competent health office or competent health authority shall take the following procedures in respect of birth reports it receives or which are sent to it:

- Review the details of the report and the national identification numbers of the newborn's parents, have them approved by the competent physician, and attach the documents supporting the authenticity of the birth event.
- Record the event in the health birth register according to the date on which the report was received or sent, under a serial number specific to each competent health office or competent health authority, and for each Gregorian year.
- Record the registration number and date on the copies of the birth event report.
- Deliver the child's health card to the concerned party after marking its number on the reporting form, together with the receipt for receiving the birth certificate from the Civil Registry Department.
- Review the reports, prepare the weekly coversheets, and have them approved by the competent physician.
- Send a copy of the reports and documents, attached to the weekly coversheets, to the Civil Registry Department within three days from the date of reporting, in order to register them in the birth register.



Article (28):

The competent Civil Registry Department shall undertake the following:

- Receive the reports and weekly coversheets from the health office or health authority.
- Review and approve the details of the reports and the documents attached to the coversheets, and send them to the competent information centre.
- Receive the birth certificate issuance coversheet and the original birth certificates, together with a detailed statement of the data registered on the computer system from the information centre, in order to match them against the reporting coversheet issued for the same health week and verify their accuracy.
- Deliver the birth certificate in the manner set forth in these Regulations.

Article (29):

The civil registrar shall issue the birth certificate on the form prepared for that purpose immediately after the event is registered. The certificate shall include the details provided for in Article (16) of the Law.

The first birth certificate of the child, issued by the Civil Registry, shall be delivered free of charge and without any insurance contribution to the head of the newborn's family after verifying his identity.

It may also be delivered to the father, the mother, relatives up to the second degree, or the child's guardian, after verifying his or her identity.

An extract of the certificate, for one time only, shall be treated in the same manner prescribed under Article Two of the Family Insurance Fund Law issued by Law No. 11 of 2004.



Article (30):

The Information Centre at the Ministry of Interior shall issue birth certificates and send them, together with the birth certificate issuance coversheet and a detailed statement of the data that has been registered, to the Civil Registry Department.

Article (31):

If the newborn dies before his or her birth is reported, the procedures prescribed in ordinary cases shall be taken by registering both the birth and death events. A birth certificate shall be issued for the newborn, followed by a death certificate.

If the newborn is stillborn after the sixth month of pregnancy, a burial permit shall be issued, followed by a death certificate. The phrase “deceased fetus after the sixth month of pregnancy” shall be recorded in the deceased person’s details field on the reporting form.

Article (32):

A newborn child of unknown parentage who is found shall be handed over to the Department for the Care of Children of Honourable Lineage at the maternity and childhood centres affiliated with the Ministry of Health, or to the nearest public hospital, police authority, village mayor, or village sheikh, who shall hand the child over to one of the aforementioned authorities.

The said centres or hospitals shall apply the free health insurance system and provide all necessary medical assistance to the child.

The following procedures shall be followed in respect of registering the child:

First – By the Police:

- A report shall be drawn up concerning the incident of finding the child. The report shall be prepared in one original and two copies and shall include the following details:
 - The date, time, and place where the child was found.
 - The name, surname, occupation, and proof of identity of the person who found the child, unless such person refuses to provide them.



- The condition in which the child was found, the child's descriptions, and any distinguishing marks the child may have.
- A precise description of the clothes and items found with the child.
- The sex of the child, whether male or female.
- The signature of the person who found the child on the report, unless such person has refused to state his or her details.
- Two copies of the reporting forms prepared for that purpose shall be completed and prepared.
- The report that has been prepared shall be registered.
- The physician of the competent health authority shall be assigned, within no more than one hour from the start of the report, to conduct a medical examination of the child, estimate the child's age, give the child a full four-part name, and take the necessary measures for the child's healthcare until he or she is handed over to one of the competent authorities or hospitals.
- The name of the child, father, mother, age, and sex shall be recorded on each of the two copies of the form attached to the report.
- The original report shall be sent to the competent Public Prosecution, and the two copies thereof, together with the reporting form, shall be sent to the health authority to which the place where the child was found belongs.

Second – By the Health Authority:

- Receive the found child directly or through the police authority.
- Notify the police authority of the incident if the child is received directly.
- Receive the two copies of the report and the two copies of the notification from the police authority of the place where the child was found.
- Estimate the child's age, determine the child's sex, and give the child a full four-part name through the competent health physician.



- State a full four-part name for the father.
- State a full four-part name for the mother.
- Take the necessary healthcare measures for the child.
- Hand the child over to one of the institutions prepared for that purpose.
- Complete the report using the forms prepared for that purpose by recording the report number and date in the field designated for the reporting person's details.
- Record the event in the health birth register under a serial number specific to each health authority and on both copies of the report.
- Record the newborn registration number in the field designated for receiving newborn children and on both copies of the report.
- Record the number and date of the finding report in the remarks field of the health birth register.
- Retain one copy of the reporting forms.
- Send the other copies of the report and the reporting form, within the weekly coversheet, to the competent Civil Registry Department.

Third – By the Institutions Prepared to Receive Found Children:

- Receive the found child directly or through the police authority.
- Notify the police authority of the incident if the child is received directly.
- Receive the child from the person who found him or her, or from the health authority or police authority.
- Receive the child's health card from the competent health office.
- Receive the child's birth certificate from the competent Civil Registry Department after it has been marked with the health card number.



Fourth – Duties of the Village Mayor or Sheikh in Villages:

The village mayor or sheikh shall receive the found child and immediately hand him or her over, in the condition in which the child is found, to the competent institution or the police authority, whichever is nearer.

Fifth – By the Competent Civil Registry Department:

- Receive the copy of the report and the incident report within the weekly coversheet from the health authority and review them.
- Send a copy of the report and the notification, attached to the weekly coversheet, to the competent information centre.
- Receive the birth certificate of the found child and deliver it to the authority with which the child has been placed.

Article (33):

If a citizen appears before the competent police authority to take custody of a found newborn child after acknowledging paternity or maternity, the following procedures shall be taken:

First – By the Police Authority:

- The acknowledgment of paternity or maternity shall be received from the person acknowledging paternity or maternity.
- The health authority of the place where the child was found shall be notified to suspend the registration procedures.
- A report of the incident shall be drawn up in one original and two copies, recording the following:
 - The day, hour, date, and place of the child's birth.
 - The sex of the child, whether male or female.



- The name, surname, nationality, place of residence, occupation, and national identification number of the person making the acknowledgment.
- Sufficient details concerning the person making the acknowledgment.
- The details of the other parent shall not be recorded unless he or she submits an acknowledgment confirming their accuracy. The details recorded by the competent physician shall remain valid until such acknowledgment is made.
- The original report shall be sent to the competent Public Prosecution for disposition and for deciding on the matter of handing over the child.
- The Public Prosecution's disposition shall be recorded on the two copies of the report.
- If the Public Prosecution orders the child to be handed over to the acknowledging person, a copy of the report shall be sent to the competent health authority of the place of birth to take the procedures for reporting the incident in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Articles. If the Public Prosecution does not order the child to be handed over to the acknowledging person, the authority of the place where the child was found shall be notified to take the usual procedures and continue the registration procedures in accordance with the details recorded by the physician, with the two copies of the report being sent to the health authority so that one copy may be kept with the papers of the incident and the other sent to the Civil Registry Department.

Second – By the Competent Health Authority of the Place of Birth:

- Receive the two copies of the report from the police authority of the place where the child was found.
- Keep one of the two copies of the report with the papers of the incident.
- Follow the ordinary procedures applicable in the event of reporting a birth event under normal circumstances.

Third – By the Institutions Prepared to Receive Newborn Children:

- Hand over the child to the person acknowledging paternity or maternity in implementation of the Public Prosecution's decision in this regard.



- If the found child dies after the prescribed procedures have been taken by the police authority, the health authority, or the Civil Registry Department, the authority with which the child is present shall report the child's death. The death shall be registered under the same names chosen for the child and his or her parents.
- If a deceased child is found, only the death shall be registered, and the prescribed procedures in this regard shall be followed. The police shall notify the health authority thereof.

Article (34):

If it is recorded in the report details that the newborn is illegitimate due to the absence of a legitimate relationship between the parents, the health authority must disregard the details of the parent who is not present. The competent physician shall choose a name for the parent who does not submit an acknowledgment of filiation.

The acknowledgment shall be made by an express written request from the father, the mother, or both, after recording the date of submission of the request and stamping it with the seal of the health authority. A copy shall be attached to each of the two copies of the report. If no request is submitted by either parent, the physician shall choose a full four-part name for the child and for the parents.

Applications for acknowledgment of paternity or maternity shall not be accepted in respect of the cases set forth in Article (35) of these Regulations. The physician shall choose the name of the father, the mother, or both, as the case may be. In all such cases where names are chosen by the physician, this shall be noted in the reporting books and registers, and the remaining procedures shall be completed.

Article (35):

The civil registrar shall not record the name of the father, the mother, or both, as the case may be, when registering birth events, even if requested to do so, in accordance with the following:

- If the parents are within the prohibited degrees of kinship, their names shall not be mentioned.



- If the mother is married and the newborn is not from her husband, her name shall not be mentioned and the father's name shall be mentioned.
- If the father is non-Muslim and his faith does not permit polygamy, and the newborn is not from his lawful wife, the father's name shall not be mentioned unless the birth occurred before the marriage or after its dissolution.
- Except for what may not be mentioned as set out above, the civil registrar shall record the details provided for in Article (24) and shall choose an alternative name for what may not be mentioned. This shall be noted in the birth register and the report, and the remaining procedures shall be completed.

Article (36):

Every newborn shall be registered under a name that distinguishes him or her, and such name shall be recorded in the birth registers.

The person responsible for birth registration shall refrain from registering the name if it involves humiliation of the child's human dignity, contempt of the child's status, or if the name is contrary to religious beliefs. This shall include naming the child after an animal or a thing commonly used as an expression of ridicule or mockery of the person bearing such name, or a name involving servitude to anyone other than God or disbelief in Him.

The person responsible for reporting may file a grievance against the rejection decision within seven days before a committee formed within the jurisdiction of each governorate as follows:

- The Advocate General of the Governorate's Prosecution Office, or a Chief Prosecutor delegated by him — Chairperson.
- The Director of the Civil Status Department in the governorate — Member.
- The Director of the Health Affairs Directorate in the governorate — Member.

This Committee shall be competent to decide grievances concerning refusal to register the name and the selection of a new name, within fifteen days from the date of the grievance. Its decisions in this regard shall be final.



Chapter Three: Vaccination and Immunisation of the Child

Article (37):

In all cases, the child shall be vaccinated or immunised at health offices and health units free of charge.

Vaccination or immunisation may be carried out by a private physician licensed to practise the profession, provided that, in such case, the child's father or the person having custody of the child submits to the competent health office or health unit a certificate from the said physician proving that vaccination or immunisation has been carried out.

The health office or unit shall mark the child's health card to indicate completion of the child's vaccination or immunisation in each case on the prescribed date. The doses and vaccination dates shall also be recorded in the birth register.

Article (38):

The child must be presented for vaccination with the vaccine protecting against tuberculosis within fifteen days from birth.

Upon reaching two months of age, the child shall be given the first dose of the polio vaccine, the bacterial triple vaccine, namely diphtheria, tetanus, and whooping cough, and the hepatitis B vaccine.

The second dose of the three vaccines provided for in item (b) shall be given to the child upon reaching four months of age, and the third dose of such vaccines shall be given to the child upon reaching six months of age.

A fourth dose of the polio vaccine shall be given to the child upon reaching nine months of age.

A fifth dose of the polio vaccine and a first dose of the viral triple vaccine, namely measles, rubella, and mumps, shall be given to the child upon reaching one year of age.

A booster dose of the polio vaccine, another booster dose of the bacterial triple vaccine, and a second dose of the viral triple vaccine shall be given to the child upon reaching eighteen months of age.



Article (39):

If fifteen days have elapsed after the due date for vaccinating or immunising the child without this being carried out, the competent health office or health unit shall notify the child's father or the person having custody of the child of the obligation to promptly vaccinate or immunise the child, or to submit the medical certificate proving that this has been done, within fifteen days from the date of notification.

The notification shall include a warning that, if he fails to do so, he shall be deemed to have violated Article (25) of the Law and shall be subject to the application of Article (26) of the Law.

Article (40):

Vaccinations against other infectious diseases may be added to or removed from the vaccinations with which the child must be vaccinated or immunised by a decision of the Minister of Health, which shall also specify the necessary procedures and dates for this purpose.

Article (41):

Children shall be vaccinated in schools by the health teams therein, in accordance with the vaccination programmes determined by the Ministry of Health.

Part Two: Healthcare for the Child**Chapter Four: The Child's Health Card**

Article (42):

The registers designated for recording the details of health cards delivered to fathers or persons responsible for raising children upon registration of their birth events at health offices shall be prepared, each according to its jurisdiction, in a manner that ensures the registration of all details relating to each child, particularly:

- The child's name, consisting of at least four parts.
- The date and place of birth and the person who conducted the delivery.



- The name of each of the child’s parents, their date of birth, and their occupation.
 - The child’s place of residence.
 - The number of the child’s health card, namely the newborn’s registration number in the health birth register at the health office.
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Article (43):

The competent employee at the health office shall be obliged to verify that the health card number corresponds to the number recorded in the register, when recording the same number on the child’s birth certificate.

The health card number must be written clearly and legibly, and in a manner that does not give rise to error or confusion, whether in the register kept at the health office or when recording the number on the birth certificate.

Article (44):

Health offices shall be obliged, each within its jurisdiction, to entrust the task of preparing the health card and delivering it with the birth certificate to an employee of sufficient competence, enabling him or her to play a positive role in raising the awareness of guardians and persons responsible for raising children regarding the importance of the health card and the child’s interest in preserving it, and ensuring that its details are correct and accurate.

The employee shall also direct the child’s guardian to the competent health centre responsible for following up the child’s health condition according to the geographical distribution based on the newborn’s place of residence.



Article (45):

The health card shall be issued in accordance with the form determined by a decision of the Minister of Health, taking into account that such form shall be prepared in a manner that ensures the recording of all necessary details until the child reaches the age of eighteen.

The form shall allocate space for affixing photographs of the child at least at four age stages, namely three, seven, twelve, and fifteen years of age, and space for recording the results of the child's annual periodic medical examination.

Article (46):

The health card form must be sufficient to include the personal, vaccination, and health details set out in the following Articles, in addition to any other details which the Minister of Health decides to include.

Article (47):

The following details shall be deemed essential details that must be entered in the child's health card before the card is delivered to the child's guardian or the person responsible for his or her care:

- The child's name, sex, weight at birth, and distinguishing physical descriptions.
- The name of the child's father, his date of birth, his specific occupation or last occupation, and his national identification number.
- The name of the child's mother, her date of birth, her occupation, if any, her national identification number, the number of children she has given birth to, the number of living children among them, the cause of death of any deceased child, the child's order among his or her siblings from the mother, and the degree of kinship between the father and the mother.
- The place of the child's birth and a detailed description of his or her place of residence, including the dwelling, number of rooms, street, and area.
- The family members permanently residing with the child, their ages, health condition, and medical history.



Article (48):

The health details required to be recorded in the child's health card must be divided into condition-related details and details relating to the development of the child's health, as follows:

Condition-related details: These must include clarification of the following:

- The authority that supervised the birth, and the capacity and name of the person who conducted the delivery.
- The date and hour of birth, the duration of pregnancy, whether the delivery was normal or abnormal, and, in the latter case, the reason for and type of intervention.
- The child's general health condition and whether the child is disabled or has congenital defects.
- The child's blood type.

Details relating to the development of the child's health: These must include clarification of the following:

- All types of vaccination and immunisation required for the child, the prescribed dates for each, confirmation of their completion, and the authority that administered each of them.
- Diseases affecting the child during the different stages of his or her age.
- Hereditary diseases affecting the child's parents or siblings, even if the child has not contracted them.
- The development of the child's weight during the early stages of growth and the method of feeding, whether breastfeeding, non-breastfeeding, or mixed feeding.

In all cases, the Minister of Health may add any other details he deems necessary to indicate the child's health condition or the development of his or her health throughout the different stages of age, whether such details relate to the child himself or herself or to the child's mother during pregnancy, before it, or after it.



Article (49):

Every physician who conducts a delivery, medically examines a child, or treats a child as a private physician or in any hospital or health facility shall be obliged to record in the child's health card a clarification of all the details set out in the preceding Article, within the limits of what he or she deals with concerning the child.

If the delivery is conducted by a birth attendant licensed to do so, she shall be obliged to record the details set out in paragraph (a) of the preceding Article, except for the detail concerning the child's blood type.

Article (50):

The child's health care must be delivered to the guardian upon issuance of the birth certificate. The card number must be recorded on the birth certificate in conformity with the number recorded in the health birth register.

The health card shall be delivered to the child's father, mother, or the person responsible for raising the child. Any of them may request from the competent health office the issuance of a copy of this card, which shall be delivered to him or her after it is stated at the top thereof that it is a copy, and it shall be given the same number as the original card.

Each of them, as the case may be, shall be obliged to keep the card until it is submitted to the school upon the child's enrolment. During that period, he or she must present it to the competent physician at every examination, vaccination, or immunisation, so that this may be recorded therein.

Article (51):

The school shall keep the child's health card in his or her school file and shall present it to the school physician whenever the child undergoes a medical examination.

The school physician must record in the card everything relating to the follow-up of the child's health condition, as well as any injuries or diseases affecting the child that may have an impact on his or her health life.



Article (52):

If the child is born in a penal institution, the director of such institution shall be obliged to keep the child's health card and present it to the competent physician on the occasion of every examination, vaccination, or immunisation carried out for the child, so that it may be recorded therein.

The director of the institution shall be obliged to deliver the card to the child's relatives when the child leaves the institution, against a receipt evidencing such delivery.

Article (53):

In cases where the child is placed in a social care institution, an appropriate institute for his or her rehabilitation, or a specialised hospital, the directors of such institutions, institutes, or hospitals shall be obliged to keep the child's health card and present it to the competent physician in all cases requiring this, in order to record the results of the child's examination.

If the child does not have a health card upon placement, the competent director shall be obliged to obtain one for the child in accordance with Article (45) of these Regulations.

If the child is not enrolled in any of the institutions mentioned in the preceding Articles, the person responsible for the child shall keep the health card for presentation when the child is medically examined.

Article (54):

The provision of the preceding Article shall apply to the directors of special penal institutions in which judgments imposing penalties involving deprivation of liberty are executed against children who have not reached eighteen years of age and for whom health cards have not previously been issued.

Article (55):

Employers may not accept the employment of children who may legally be employed unless such children submit their health cards.



In such case, employers shall be obliged to keep a copy of the health cards of such children and to present them to the competent physician upon every examination or injury, in order to record their health conditions or injuries. Employers shall also be obliged to return such copies to them upon termination of the employment relationship.

Article (56):

In all cases where a child undergoes a medical examination, receives treatment, or undergoes surgery, and it is not possible to record this in his or her health card, the child's father or the person responsible for raising the child shall be obliged to request that this be recorded by the person charged with keeping the health card.

In such case, the latter shall be obliged to submit the health card, accompanied by the medical documents evidencing what happened to the child, to the competent physician for recording in the card after verifying that it occurred.

Article (57):

The person charged with keeping the health card in the preceding cases may request the issuance of a replacement health card for a lost or damaged card.

The replacement card shall be issued based on the details recorded in the health birth register, provided that it shall be given the same number as the original card after it is stated at the top thereof that it is a replacement for a lost or damaged card.

All available details concerning the child's condition must be recorded upon issuance of the replacement card, whether such details are recorded in the damaged card or established by other documents, based on the records of maternity and childhood care at the basic healthcare units that had been following up the child's health condition.



Article (58):

The following medical examinations shall be conducted at the different age stages:

- A general medical examination of the child upon birth to establish the child's general health condition and any physical disabilities or bodily deformities, provided that the examination shall include the necessary tests, particularly thyroid testing to detect intellectual disability during the first week after birth, as well as hereditary metabolic diseases.

The Minister of Health shall issue a decision determining the necessary examinations and tests, the manner of conducting them, and the places where they shall be carried out.

- Periodic medical examination on the following dates:
 - On the vaccination dates during the first year.
 - Every six months until the child reaches the age of five.
 - Every year until the child reaches eighteen full years of age.

Article (59):

The periodic medical examination shall include the following:

- Measuring the height and monitoring the development of weight for each child in order to follow up the child's growth and the extent to which it conforms to the normal growth curve.
- A general clinical examination showing the condition of all body systems, including dental condition, with an indication of visual acuity and hearing condition.
- Detection of any physical or mental disabilities, bodily deformities, or speech defects.
- Laboratory examination including:
 - Urine and stool analysis for early detection of schistosomiasis and intestinal parasites.



- A blood count showing the haemoglobin level and blood sugar.
- The physician conducting the examination shall refer cases whose health condition is suspected to the competent therapeutic authority for presentation to the treating physician, as required by the case.

Article (60):

The results and observations of the comprehensive periodic medical examination shall be recorded in the child's health card.

Special cases, such as chest diseases, heart diseases, various disabilities, hereditary metabolic diseases, and children at risk of disability, shall be followed up by successive examinations at intervals according to the requirements of each case and as determined by the treating specialist.

The following physician shall notify the school administration of the instructions relating to the child's condition concerning sports activities, physical exertion, and the special care that must be observed during the school day.

Article (61):

Sports clubs, whether subject to the supervision of the sports authority or private clubs, shall be obliged not to accept child players who have not reached eighteen years of age unless such children submit their health cards.

In such case, the sports club shall be obliged to keep a copy of the health card of such children and to present it to the competent physician upon every examination or injury, in order to record their health conditions or injuries. The club shall also be obliged to return it to them upon termination of the player's relationship with the club.

The health condition relating to sports activities, physical exertion, and its development shall be recorded therein. It must also be ascertained that the child's health condition is compatible with the type of sport he or she practises.



Article (62):

For the purposes of applying the provisions of this Chapter, each of the following words and expressions shall have the meaning assigned to it opposite thereto:

Foods: Everything manufactured, sold, or offered for direct consumption as food or drink for human consumption, excluding pharmaceutical products.

Infant: A child from the moment of birth until reaching two years of age.

Exclusive breastfeeding: Feeding from the mother's breast milk as the sole source of nutrition, without any other inputs, including water.

Preparations intended for infant nutrition: Any food product industrially prepared or processed, marketed or presented as suitable for feeding infants up to the age of two years, whether as a primary or supplementary food.

Special nutritional needs of children with hereditary metabolic diseases: Milk, bread, and basic foodstuffs free from nutritional components unsuitable for children with hereditary metabolic diseases, such as phenylketonuria, galactosemia, and others.

Food for special uses for children with metabolic diseases: Food distinguished from ordinary food by its special composition or by its physical, chemical, biological, or other modifications resulting from manufacturing, and which meets the relevant nutritional needs of infants and children whose metabolic processes have been altered as a result of a hereditary defect in the metabolism of one of the nutritional components.

Food additives: Any substance added to foods or preparations intended for feeding infants and children, without being one of their components, for the purpose of giving them desirable qualities or extending their shelf life, such as flavouring, colouring, fragrance agents, preservatives, antioxidants, and others.

Preservative: Any substance that prevents the growth of microorganisms and the occurrence of decomposition and fermentation processes, for the purpose of extending the shelf life of food and preserving it from microbial contamination.

Circulation of foods and preparations: Any one or more operations of manufacturing, preparing, offering for sale, storing, transporting, or delivering them.



Advertising: Any means intended to identify, promote, or increase confidence in order to encourage the sale or disposal of a product intended for feeding infants and children, whether such effects are intended or not.

Promotion: The use of any direct or indirect method to induce a person to purchase or use a product intended for feeding infants or children, including providing promotional models of the product, samples, free or reduced-price gifts, or samples to hospitals, physicians, and others.

Article (63):

The Ministry of Health, in cooperation with the concerned ministries, authorities, and bodies, shall disseminate information and raise awareness among concerned persons regarding the importance of breastfeeding until the child reaches two years of age, the non-organisation of marketing of products that conflict with breastfeeding, and ensuring the proper use of complementary foods when required by medical necessity, including milk and its derivatives.

This shall be done in order to create public opinion supportive of breastfeeding within the family and society. The information referred to shall include:

- The benefits of breastfeeding, particularly during the first six months, and the risks of artificial milk, herbs, other drinks, feeding bottles, and pacifiers.
- Encouraging working mothers to breastfeed and explaining the different means of maintaining breastfeeding after returning to work.
- Healthy nutrition for mothers and how to prepare for breastfeeding during pregnancy.
- The importance of early initiation of breastfeeding immediately after birth and preventing the newborn from being given any fluids.
- The necessity of continuing breastfeeding until the age of two years, with the introduction of appropriate complementary feeding after the end of the sixth month of age.
- The possibility of returning to breastfeeding after interruption with the assistance of the health team.



- The acceptable medical indications, supported by scientific evidence, for resorting to artificial or natural additions, whether wholly or partially, as issued by the Ministry of Health according to local requirements and guided by periodic bulletins issued by the World Health Organization, and disseminating them among health sector workers dealing with pregnant women, mothers, and their families.
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Article (64):

The manufacturer, distributor, marketer, any person whatsoever, or any other person acting on his behalf, shall be prohibited from promoting any product related to the nutrition of infants and children through any of the following:

- Giving one or more free samples of his product, whether considered complementary food, to any natural or juristic person, including hospitals, clinics, and those in charge thereof, except with prior authorisation from the Ministry of Health.
- Donating or distributing informational or educational materials, directly or indirectly, concerning infant and child nutrition, or performing educational functions related to infant or child nutrition, unless such information is limited to scientific and factual matters and facts relating to abstract nutritional components and methods of using classified products, and with prior authorisation from the Ministry of Health.
- Making any direct or indirect contact with pregnant or breastfeeding women for the promotion and advertising of his product.
- Establishing a hotline or financing any programmes in any media outlet, whether written, audio, visual, or electronic, for counselling on child nutrition targeting mothers, pregnant women, breastfeeding women, and their families.
- Using any images or texts that would demean breastfeeding, make it appear difficult, or use expressions or images portraying the product as ideal, similar, or close to breast milk in all or some of its components.
- Giving gifts or selling at reduced prices infant foods and tools used for artificial feeding, namely feeding bottles and pacifiers, except with prior approval issued by the Ministry of Health.



- Where a producing or distributing company donates children's foods to orphan shelters, it shall be obliged to ensure continuity of supply for as long as the need continues, or for at least one year.
- Offering for sale or selling low-fat, full-fat, condensed, or sweetened milk, whether in powder or liquid form, unless the package or label affixed thereto contains the phrase: "This product is not used for feeding infants under one year of age."
- Advertising or promoting, in any advertising medium, whether written, audio, visual, or electronic, children's milk or foods, or tools used for artificial feeding, namely feeding bottles and pacifiers.
- Displaying or selling infant foods unless the package or label affixed thereto clearly, plainly, easily readably, and in Arabic indicates the following:
 - The phrase "Important Notice" in large letters in font size (14), referring to the following sentence underneath it: "Mother's milk is the best food for children up to the age of two years; it strengthens immunity and protects against intestinal and respiratory infections and many other diseases."
 - Such sentence must appear in visible, darker, broader, and larger letters than the other letters written on the package.
 - A statement that the product must not be used except upon medical advice regarding the need for its use and the correct method of use.
 - Instructions on the appropriate method of preparation.

Article (65):

The Ministry of Higher Education shall include subjects that raise awareness of the importance of breastfeeding and the methods of protecting and promoting it in the educational curricula of institutes and colleges whose graduates are connected with this matter, such as nursing schools and colleges, and colleges of medicine, pharmacy, science, home economics, and agriculture.



Article (66):

Governmental and non-governmental health establishments concerned with mother and child care shall be obliged to apply the mechanisms of the Baby-Friendly Hospital Initiative, by committing to the implementation of the Ten Steps to Successful Breastfeeding and the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes, in accordance with the initiative issued by the World Health Organization, as well as the Global Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding issued by the said Organization, and the national food and nutrition strategies issued by the Ministry of Health in cooperation with the World Health Organization, United Nations organisations, and the concerned ministries in Egypt.

Article (67):

No food additives may be added to foods or preparations intended for feeding infants and children unless they are included in the authorised lists and satisfy the conditions and specifications to be determined by a decision of the Minister of Health after obtaining the opinion of the Nutrition Institute at the Ministry of Health.

Article (68):

Packages of foods and preparations intended for feeding infants and children that contain any food additives must bear a label on which the names and quantities of such added substances are written, and stating that they are within the prescribed limits.

Such details must also clarify whether such additives may cause disability in the child in the event of hereditary metabolic diseases.

Article (69):

Foods and preparations intended for feeding infants and children shall be deemed unfit for consumption if any food additives not included in the authorised lists are added thereto, or if they do not satisfy the conditions and specifications issued by a decision of the Minister of Health, or if they are added in proportions exceeding the prescribed limits.



Article (70):

Foods for infants and children, their packages, and the containers used in their preparation, manufacturing, or circulation must be free from substances harmful to health and from pathogenic germs, and must comply with the provisions of laws and decisions concerning containers used for foodstuffs.

The special nutritional needs of children with hereditary metabolic diseases must also be taken into account, as well as micronutrients such as minerals and vitamins, including iodine, iron, and others.

The Minister of Health shall issue a decision determining the substances harmful to the health of infants and children and the pathogenic germs referred to in the preceding paragraph.

The State shall guarantee the provision of special foodstuffs for children with hereditary metabolic diseases.

Article (71):

It shall be prohibited to manufacture, produce, package, or import foods or preparations intended for feeding infants and children that contain any food additives, or to manufacture, produce, package, or import any such substances for the purpose of adding them to foods or preparations intended for feeding infants and children, unless they comply with the provisions of these Regulations.

Article (72):

Foods and preparations intended for feeding infants and children, whether locally manufactured or imported from abroad, may not be circulated except after being registered and after obtaining a licence from the Ministry of Health for their circulation, in accordance with the conditions and procedures to be determined by a decision of the Minister of Health.



Article (73):

Advertising foods and preparations intended for feeding infants and children by any written, audio, or visual advertising method shall be prohibited unless they have been registered and licensed for circulation, and unless a licence has been obtained for advertising them and for the method of advertising.

A decision of the Minister of Health, in agreement with the Minister of Supply and in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations, shall be issued setting out the conditions and method of advertising and the licensing procedures therefor.

Article (74):

In the event of violation of any of the provisions of this Chapter, the necessary report shall be drawn up, and the foodstuffs, preparations, materials, containers, and advertising tools subject of the offence shall be seized in accordance with the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Law. The provisions of Article (30) of the Law shall apply.

Part Three – Social Care**Chapter One – Nurseries**

Article (75):

In order for nurseries to achieve their purpose, they must have the following means and methods:

- A comprehensive and integrated programme for the sound physical, cultural, psychological, and moral preparation of children, in a manner consistent with the objectives of society and its religious values, enabling them to participate positively in achieving such objectives and promoting such values.
- A programme for providing educational assistance and guidance and spreading awareness among children’s families regarding their sound upbringing, in order to strengthen and develop the social ties between the nursery and such families.
- A programme to prepare the child for school life and to gently transfer the child from “egocentricity” to shared social life with his or her peers.



- Providing the child with an appropriate stock of correct, basic, and simplified expressions, and information suitable for his or her age and connected with the surrounding environment, in a manner that encourages and enables the child to freely express his or her opinions according to his or her emerging abilities.
 - Training the child in motor skills, accustoming the child to correct habits, educating his or her senses, and training him or her to use them properly.
 - Encouraging the child's creative activity, nurturing his or her aesthetic taste, and giving his or her vitality the opportunity for guided expression.
 - Providing for the needs of childhood and bringing happiness to the child and refining his or her conduct without excessive pampering or overburdening.
 - Preparing methods for protecting the child from dangers, supporting proper conduct, and properly addressing childhood problems in a manner that achieves the best interests of the child.
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Article (76):

Nurseries shall provide their children with healthcare consisting of the following:

- Comprehensive medical examination of new children and recording the result of the examination in each child's health card.
 - Allocating a room for medical examination equipped with first-aid means and suitable for use as an isolation room for illness cases until they are referred for appropriate treatment.
 - Periodic examination of children by the physician at least once every month and following up the administration of the necessary vaccinations and immunisations for them.
 - Ensuring the safety of persons in contact with children inside the nursery and that they are free from infectious and endemic diseases.
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Article (77):

The nursery shall provide recreational care for its children with the aim of assisting children in their cognitive, social, emotional, creative, and motor development through the following activities:

- Developing the senses as gateways to knowledge, namely hearing, sight, smell, touch, and taste.
- Safe outdoor games of all kinds.
- Indoor games, such as counters, life models, illustrated children's magazines, and everything that provides the opportunity to develop their sensory, psychological, and mental perception and enables them to develop their faculties and capacity for choice.
- Audible and visual songs and stories.
- Appropriate musical instruments.
- Playing with blocks of different shapes, sizes, and colours, educational media techniques, and active learning.
- Organising activity rooms in the form of movable corners to satisfy children's need to learn through situations and living experience, and using physical materials such as: the home corner, the dolls corner, the science corner, the blocks corner for building and demolition, the buying and selling corner, the reading corner, the art corner, and others.
- Ensuring that materials harmful to children are not used in the manufacture of toys or in the interior finishing of the building.
- Protecting the child from engaging in games and activities that develop aggression, violence, and contempt for others.



Article (78):

The nursery shall provide educational care for its children aimed at enabling them to enjoy their time, taking into account the following:

- Allowing children the possibility of movement inside and outside classrooms, whether for children with disabilities or others.
- Not focusing on teaching reading, writing, and arithmetic skills during the early years of the child's life.
- Focusing on instilling values, virtues, and good habits in the child, such as honesty, trustworthiness, cleanliness, cooperation, preservation of the environment, respect for the law, public and private property, and instilling a sense of Egyptian patriotism, as well as other purposeful behavioural patterns that make the child a good citizen.
- Increasing the use of visual aids and three-dimensional models in the nursery's educational activities, as well as audio aids, songs, and music.
- Increasing the use of drawing and colouring as means by which the child may express his or her information, interests, and relationship with persons and environmental objects.
- Using programmes appropriate to the different ages and abilities of children, in a manner that achieves the balance that assists their sound development and discovers and develops their abilities and skills.
- Welcoming children's expression of their feelings and ideas and giving them the opportunity for creativity and innovation.
- Providing the child with new field experiences by organising trips to visit important places and landmarks in the surrounding environment, such as antiquities, museums, exhibitions, gardens, and natural places.
- The nursery's employees shall adhere to exemplary conduct, as they are role models for children.
- Dividing the children in the nursery into small groups of similar ages, each group having a name or slogan by which it is known, and assigning to each group one or more supervisors according to the circumstances and type of each group.



- The planning of the daily programme shall include indoor and outdoor activities.
- Play shall be considered a fundamental principle of work in nurseries.
- No binding educational curriculum or assessment of children’s work shall be imposed, and conducting tests for children shall be prohibited.
- Making different activities available to children, provided that they are dealt with in their original language.
- Presenting stories in various ways, such as narration, puppet theatre, children’s theatre, pocket and flannel boards, use of masks, and role-playing, while ensuring that this activity is included in the daily programme of nurseries.
- Ensuring the use of foam cushions in the nursery’s activity materials.
- Using names, stories, and characters from the environment.
- Encouraging the child to express himself or herself freely by all means, including drawing and modelling with dough and other materials, as one of the means of free expression.

Article (79):

The nursery shall give special attention to children’s nutrition as follows:

- Providing meals containing the main elements necessary for the child, in accordance with the standards determined by the competent department at the Ministry competent for social solidarity, after obtaining the opinion of the Nutrition Institute and consulting guardians regarding any allergies or health-related dietary restrictions.
- Guiding families on the healthy foundations of nutrition and the formation of proper dietary habits.
- Ensuring the safety of foods and utensils used in feeding children to guarantee that they are free from any harm or contaminants.



- Allocating special tableware and hygiene tools for each child, which shall not be used by others.
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Article (80):

Nurseries shall provide family services to the families of children enrolled therein, consisting of the following:

- Providing guidance and counselling to families regarding the care and upbringing of children.
 - Involving the family in celebrations and trips organised by the nursery.
 - Determining the nursery's working hours while taking into account the family circumstances of the children, in a manner that allows families to deliver their children to the nursery and collect them from it according to their working hours and at times suitable for the working circumstances of family members.
 - Ensuring safety measures for the child from the time the child is delivered to the nursery until being returned to his or her family, and the responsibility of the nursery's supervisors and employees for this throughout such period.
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Article (81):

The conditions and standards for establishing a nursery shall be determined by a decision of the Minister competent for social solidarity, in coordination with the Minister competent for family affairs.

The person appointed to manage a nursery must satisfy the following conditions:

- He or she must not be less than twenty-five Gregorian years of age.
- He or she must hold a higher qualification, in addition to experience in the field of work relating to childhood affairs for a period of not less than two years.
- He or she must be of good conduct and reputation and must not have previously been finally sentenced to a penalty involving deprivation of liberty for a crime involving dishonour or breach of trust.



- He or she must have passed a training course in the field of childhood and social service for children.
- He or she must be fully dedicated to the management of the nursery.

Article (82):

A percentage of 10% (ten per cent) of the portion allocated from companies' profits to central social services shall be allocated to subsidising nurseries, and the proceeds thereof shall be added to the resources of the governorates' subsidiary funds for subsidising their associations and private institutions.

The proceeds of the said percentage in each governorate shall be distributed to the nurseries located therein through their associations and private institutions in accordance with the following standards and conditions:

- The amount of the subsidy shall be determined according to the number of nurseries in each area separately, the density of the number of children in each, the type and level of services and care systems provided by the nursery or group of nurseries belonging to one association or institution, as well as according to the size of the staff in each nursery, the number of social and psychological specialists therein, and the level of their qualifications and performance.
- Entitlement to the subsidy shall be conditional upon the nursery obtaining an excellent rating from the Governorate Nursery Affairs Committee, commending its capabilities and the level of performance therein.

Article (83):

The Nursery Affairs Committee in each governorate, provided for in Article (40) of the Law, shall be formed under the chairmanship of the Governor or his delegate, and with the membership of the heads of the following executive bodies in the governorate:

- Social Solidarity.
- Health.
- Education.



- Culture.
- Youth and Sports.
- Information.
- Manpower and Training.
- Five experts and representatives of civil society institutions concerned with childhood affairs, appointed by a decision of the Governor upon the proposal of the Director-General of Social Solidarity in the governorate, for a period of three years renewable.

The Committee's meeting shall not be valid unless attended by the absolute majority of its members. Its decisions shall be issued by the absolute majority of the members present. In the event of a tie, the side on which the Chairperson votes shall prevail.

The Committee may form, from among its members and those it deems appropriate to seek assistance from, sub-committees to assist it in exercising its competencies, provided that each such sub-committee shall be chaired by one of the members of the Governorate Committee.

Article (84):

A technical secretariat for the Governorate Committee shall be formed by a decision of the competent Governor, consisting of a sufficient number of experts and employees. It shall undertake the preparation of technical studies for the matters submitted to the Committee and take the necessary measures to implement its decisions and recommendations.

The decision issued to form the secretariat shall determine its responsibilities and working method.



Part Three: Social Care

Chapter Two: Alternative Care

First: The Alternative Families System

Article (85):

The foster alternative families system aims to provide integrated social, psychological, health, and vocational care for children who are over three months of age and whose circumstances have prevented them from being raised within their natural families, particularly children of honourable lineage, found children, and abandoned children, through the following:

- Preparing the alternative environment to receive children and providing it with the necessary experience to assist it in ensuring a normal and appropriate life for children and following up the soundness of their proper upbringing.
 - Working to provide all means of psychological and social balance, among the most important of which is entertaining children on various occasions through multiple means and methods, such as organising trips and preparing suitable camps accompanied by their foster alternative families.
 - Preparing and implementing educational programmes to raise the awareness of foster alternative families, particularly in the psychological and health fields relating to the child, through lectures and seminars, as well as training foster mothers.
 - Preparing and implementing programmes for training those working in the foster alternative families system and holding seminars and meetings dedicated to studying the problems and difficulties that may face them in their work, with the aim of improving their performance.
 - Providing integrated support to hospitality homes, shelters, and safe houses of all types that provide care for children where alternative family care cannot be provided for them, and until such care is made available, for the purpose of preserving their sound social upbringing.
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Article (86):

The following categories shall benefit from the foster alternative families system:

- Found children.
- Children abandoned by their families.
- Lost children who are unable to identify their families and whose places of residence the competent authorities are unable to ascertain.
- Children for whom social research establishes that it is impossible for them to be cared for within their original families, such as children of prisoners, children of inmates of mental illness hospitals, children who have no relatives to care for them, or children who become homeless as a result of the separation of their parents.

Article (87):

The foster alternative families system shall serve:

Children who are over three months of age and are cared for by alternative families or within shelters affiliated with the Ministry competent for social solidarity affairs, until the age of stability through employment or marriage for females.

Article (88):

The Family and Childhood Department at the Social Solidarity Directorate shall receive children for their care under the foster alternative families system from the following entities:

- Maternity and childhood care centres affiliated with the Ministry of Health.
- Police departments and stations.
- Institutions prepared for placing lost children referred thereto by police departments and stations, after the lapse of one year without their families being identified.

As for natural families that submit applications for the care of their children who are not more than six years of age, and for whom social research establishes that it is impossible to care for them within their families, such children shall be housed in social care institutions.



Article (89):

The following conditions must be satisfied for handing over a child to a foster alternative family:

- The family's religion must be the same as the child's religion, and the spouses must be Egyptian.

As an exception to the foregoing, the Higher Committee for Foster Alternative Families may approve the fostering of a child by an alternative family consisting of spouses, one of whom is Egyptian.

- The family must consist of spouses who possess the elements of moral and social maturity, based on social research conducted by the competent social administration and the competent civil association or institution. The age of each spouse must not be less than twenty-one years and must not exceed sixty years.

The Foster Alternative Families Committee provided for in Article (93) of these Regulations may exempt the family from the condition that the age of each spouse in the foster alternative family must not exceed sixty years, according to the results of the social research.

As an exception to the foregoing, widows, divorced women, and women who have never been married and who have reached at least thirty years of age may foster children if the Committee provided for in Article (93) of these Regulations considers them fit to do so.

- The family must possess the social, economic, psychological, health, and material suitability for care, and must understand the needs of the child subject to care.
- The approval of the Foster Alternative Families Committee at the competent Social Solidarity Directorate must be obtained if the family wishes to care for more than one child.
- The family's residence must be in a suitable environment where educational, religious, medical, and sports institutions are available, and the dwelling must satisfy health conditions and the family members must have an acceptable health level, based on social research conducted by the competent social administration.
- The family must undertake to provide the child subject to care with all his or her needs, in the same manner as the rest of its members.



- The foster alternative family must facilitate the task of representatives of the Ministry of Social Solidarity, the Higher Committee for Foster Alternative Families, the Family and Childhood Department at the Social Solidarity Directorates, or the competent civil association or institution, in supervision and field visits to the foster alternative family and the child, and in following up the child, in a manner that does not prejudice the principle of confidentiality and professionalism.
- If the child is of known parentage, the foster alternative family must undertake that communication concerning the child's affairs shall be through the Family and Childhood Department, and it shall be prohibited from handing the child over, even temporarily, to his or her parents, either of them, or any other person except through that Department.
- The alternative family must accept cooperation with the Family and Childhood Department in preparing plans for the benefit of the child subject to care, including the child's return to his or her family, transfer to another home, or placement in a social institution.
- The family must undertake in writing to preserve the child's lineage.
- The foster alternative family must periodically submit a criminal status record in the manner determined by the competent department.
- The spouses must hold at least a secondary school certificate or its equivalent.
- Families wishing to foster must pass the training course organised by the Ministry of Social Solidarity.

The Committee referred to in this Article may exempt from some of the conditions set out in items (2), (4), and (12), according to the results of the social research.

Article (89 bis):

Temporary care may continue with the foster alternative father in the event of the death of the foster alternative mother or divorce, subject to the approval of the Higher Committee for Foster Alternative Families.



Article (90):

A family wishing to care for a child under the foster alternative families system shall submit the foster care application through the Ministry's website. Applications received shall be recorded in a special register, and the Ministry shall send the application to the competent Directorate within whose jurisdiction the place of residence of the family wishing to foster is located, or to the competent civil association or institution.

Where the application is received through the website of the Ministry of Social Solidarity, the Ministry shall send it to the competent Directorate within whose jurisdiction the place of residence of the family wishing to foster is located, and to the competent civil association or institution.

The said Department shall request a social study supported by documents from the social administration to which the family's place of residence belongs. The Family and Childhood Department at the Directorate shall verify the study against the actual situation to ensure the accuracy and validity of the data and to confirm fulfilment of the conditions provided for in Article (89) of these Regulations.

Applications and social studies supported by documents shall be submitted to the Committee provided for in Article (93) for examination and decision, whether by acceptance or rejection, within sixty days from the date of submission of the application. The concerned person shall be notified of the Committee's decision within one week from the date of its issuance by registered letter with acknowledgment of receipt or by personal signature acknowledging receipt. The lapse of this period shall be deemed a rejection of the application.

If the Committee decides to accept the application, the child shall be handed over to the foster alternative family after the spouses sign a child care contract containing their commitment to the provisions of the Law, its Executive Regulations, and the decisions and rules applicable in this regard.

In the event of rejection of the application, the family may file a grievance against the said decision within thirty days from the date of being notified thereof before the Higher Committee for Foster Alternative Families, for consideration and decision within sixty working days from the date of submission of the application. Its decision shall be final.



Article (90 bis):

The Minister of Social Solidarity shall issue a decision determining the civil associations or institutions that shall undertake the social studies and field follow-ups of foster alternative families. The decision shall determine the method by which the association or civil institution shall notify the Ministry of Social Solidarity and the competent Directorate of Social Solidarity of the results of the social studies and field follow-ups. The decision shall also determine the criteria for selecting the social specialists at the civil associations or institutions entrusted with conducting the studies and field follow-ups.

The civil associations and institutions determined by a decision of the Minister of Social Solidarity shall be obliged to conduct social studies, visits, and field follow-ups in accordance with the controls and standards determined by the said decision.

Article (90 bis A):

The Ministry competent for social solidarity shall issue an identification card for foster alternative families, by virtue of which they shall deal with all governmental and non-governmental authorities. Such card shall be renewed annually.

Article (91 bis):

The following conditions shall be required for the child to travel abroad accompanied by the foster alternative family:

- Obtaining prior written approval from the Family and Childhood Department at the competent Directorate of Social Solidarity.
- The foster alternative family shall, within one month from the date of its arrival in the country to which it has travelled, attend the nearest diplomatic mission to its place of residence to register its data, the child's data, and the means of communication with it.
- The family shall be obliged to facilitate the task of the representatives of the diplomatic mission in supervising and conducting field visits to the foster alternative family and the child, and in following up the child, in a manner that does not prejudice the principle of confidentiality and professionalism.



- The family shall notify the nearest diplomatic mission of any changes occurring to the family's data or the child's data.
 - The family shall notify the Family and Childhood Department at the competent Directorate of Social Solidarity immediately upon its arrival in the country.
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Article (91):

The foster alternative family shall be obliged to immediately notify the competent Family and Childhood Department of every change in its social status or place of residence, and of every change occurring to the circumstances of the child under care, such as the child's employment, enrolment in school, escape, death, or the marriage of the girl.

The foster alternative family may not travel abroad, whether accompanied by the child under care or without the child, except with written approval from the Family and Childhood Department at the competent Directorate of Social Solidarity.

Article (92):

A child of honourable lineage, whether male or female, may bear the personal name of the foster alternative father, replacing the first name stated in the child's automated birth certificate, or the surname of the foster alternative family at the end of the child's name. This shall be recorded in the child's file without giving rise to any of the effects of adoption.

A child of honourable lineage, whether male or female, may also bear the personal name of the foster alternative mother instead of the first name of the mother stated in the child's automated birth certificate. This shall be recorded in the child's file without giving rise to any of the effects of adoption.

Article (93):

A committee shall be established in each governorate called the "Foster Alternative Families Committee", formed by a decision of the competent Governor as follows:

- The Director of the Social Solidarity Directorate — Chairperson.



- A representative of the Health Directorate.
- A representative of the Education Directorate.
- A representative of the Security Directorate, Juvenile Care.
- The Director of the Family and Childhood Department — Rapporteur of the Committee.
- A representative of the competent civil association or institution.
- The foster alternative families specialist at the Social Solidarity Directorate — Members.

The Committee shall seek the assistance of a representative of the entity that was caring for the child when examining matters relating to the child's condition.

The Committee may form sub-committees from among its members and entrust them with some competencies and with studying the development of work in this field and submitting their recommendations to the main Committee. It may seek the assistance of experts and specialists in this regard.

Article (94):

For the performance of its task, the Committee shall undertake the following:

- Propose the work policy for the foster alternative families system.
- Participate in the implementation, follow-up, and evaluation of the work.
- Examine care applications and decide thereon by acceptance or rejection.
- Study the reports submitted concerning the problems of children in foster alternative families and develop the necessary plans to resolve them.
- Decide on the reports submitted for terminating care and supervising foster alternative families.
- Repealed.
- Repealed.



The Committee Rapporteur shall prepare the agenda of the Committee's meetings and have it approved by its Chairperson in preparation for inviting the Committee members to convene.

Article (94 bis):

A committee shall be established at the Ministry of Social Solidarity called the "Higher Committee for Foster Alternative Families". A decision shall be issued by the Minister of Social Solidarity concerning its formation, the formation of its technical secretariat, the determination of its competencies, its working system, and the remuneration of its members.

Article (95):

Repealed.

Article (96):

Repealed.

Article (96 bis):

A contract shall be drawn up between the Ministry of Social Solidarity, the competent Directorate of Social Solidarity, and the civil association or institution entrusted with conducting social studies and field visits, setting out the obligations and rights of all parties.

Article (97):

Repealed.

Article (98):

Repealed.



Article (98 bis):

The Ministry of Social Solidarity shall, in coordination and cooperation with the concerned authorities, establish a database in which all foster alternative families and all data relating to children and civil associations and institutions working in this field shall be recorded. It shall also be obliged to link the database with databases established at other authorities related to the foster alternative families system.

Article (99):

Upon receiving the child under care, the foster alternative family shall open an account at Nasser Social Bank or open a savings book in an amount of not less than three thousand pounds, or deposit such amount in the child's account if the child already has an account or savings book. The family shall deliver a photocopy of the deposit receipt to the Family and Childhood Department at the Directorate to which the place of residence belongs.

The foster alternative family shall perform the duties of care for the child under care without consideration. It shall have the right to bequeath to the child or gift to him or her from its property such amount as it deems appropriate in accordance with the law. No amount deposited in the child's account at Nasser Social Bank or in the child's savings book may be withdrawn under any designation except with the approval of the Higher Committee for Foster Alternative Families.

The foster alternative father or foster alternative mother, as the case may be, being the holder of the foster alternative family card, shall have educational guardianship over the fostered child, provided that the family shall notify the social administration annually by submitting a certificate proving the child's enrolment at the school in which he or she is enrolled.

Article (99 bis):

The foster alternative family may be granted guardianship over the child after passing the special assessment conducted by the Ministry competent for social solidarity.

Where guardianship is granted to the foster alternative family, the child shall be followed up at least once every year.



Article (100):

The child subject to care may be transferred from one family to another or to a social institution in any of the following cases:

- The death of the foster alternative father or mother.
- If the environmental and economic circumstances of the foster alternative family change.
- If it is established that there is neglect or behavioural deviation that is difficult to remedy within the foster alternative family.
- If it is established that the foster alternative family is not cooperating or is not responding to the guidance of the competent social specialist.
- If it is established that the foster alternative family has a negative effect on the child's behaviour or physical or psychological health.

The child subject to care must be transferred to another family or to a social institution in the following two cases:

- If the foster alternative family submits a request stating its unwillingness to continue caring for the child.
 - If it is established, from monitoring the condition of the foster alternative family or from reports of the vice protection offices concerning it, that it is engaging in disgraceful conduct.
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Article (101):

The social specialist at each of the Family and Childhood Department and the competent civil association or institution shall carry out the tasks assigned to him or her, particularly the following:

- Conducting social studies, using the forms prepared for families applying for alternative care, provided that the study shall include the following:
 - A study of the family's condition in terms of its financial, cultural, moral, and social level, and the relationships prevailing among its members.
 - A study of the circumstances of the foster alternative parents, in order to ascertain the motive for care and the extent of the readiness of each of them to bear the obligations resulting therefrom.
 - A study of the circumstances of the neighbourhood in which the residence of the applicant family is located in general, and a study of the residence in particular.
- Preparing both the foster alternative family and the child subject to care for the future of their shared life together, so that the child may adapt easily to the new environment.
- Examining the reasons that obstruct the child's adaptation to the new environment and working to remedy them.
- Visiting the child subject to care at home, school, and place of work, in order to overcome the difficulties of enrolling children within the foster alternative family in schools or places of work, and attempting to benefit from environmental resources for their benefit.
- Contacting appropriate institutions for placing a child who does not adapt to the foster alternative family, and preparing him or her to accept the new life.
- Facilitating health and psychological services by referring children in need of such services to public or private hospitals.
- Repealed.
- Repealed.
- Repealed.



- Preparing a file for each child subject to care, complete with all data, documents, and various follow-ups, while keeping the file confidential. The file must include, in particular, the following:
 - The application submitted by the foster alternative family expressing its desire to care for the child.
 - Family case study forms, reports on the results of follow-ups, and documents evidencing the accuracy of the data contained in the forms.
 - The birth certificate of the child subject to care, or a certified copy of the report of finding the child, or the report of handing over the child from the authorities affiliated with the Ministry of Health to the Ministry competent for social security.
 - A photograph of the child subject to care and a photograph of each of the father and mother applying to care for him or her, namely the foster alternative parents.
 - The decision of the Committee referred to, accepting the family's application for alternative care.
 - The care contract concluded between the Family and Childhood Department and the foster alternative family.
 - The periodic reports and follow-ups relating to the child subject to care.
 - The documents concerning the transfer of the child from one family to another or to a social institution.

No person may review this file or any documents therein except pursuant to a decision from a competent judicial authority or in the cases permitted by law.

Article (102):

The social specialist at the Family and Childhood Department of the Directorate, the social administration, or the social unit, as the case may be, shall supervise the cases falling within the scope of his or her work. He or she shall visit children in foster alternative families once every three months and whenever necessary, while following up the child at every stage of his or her age until he or she reaches the age of majority.



Such visits shall be carried out in a manner that does not prejudice the interest of the work, within a framework of confidentiality and professionalism. The social specialist shall send the reports in complete confidentiality to the Directorate to take the necessary action and to present the matter to the Foster Alternative Families Committee if necessary, provided that the children's files shall be kept at the competent Social Solidarity Directorate.

Article (103):

The senior social specialist at the Family and Childhood Department shall supervise the work of a number of social specialists to be determined by the Director of the Family and Childhood Department. He or she shall also carry out the tasks assigned to him or her, particularly the following:

- Reviewing the social studies conducted by the social specialist, including reviewing every record and follow-up.
 - Visiting some of the cases supervised by the social specialist and assisting him or her in resolving the problems that obstruct the work.
 - Verifying the existence of a file for each child, complete with all data, documents, reports, and follow-ups.
 - Preparing periodic and annual statistics and reports.
 - Repealed.
 - Repealed.
-

Article (104):

The Director of the Family and Childhood Department shall supervise the technical and administrative body of the foster alternative families system and guide its employees. He or she shall also carry out the following:

- Implementing the general policy followed by the Ministry competent for social solidarity in the foster alternative families system.



- Supervising the implementation of the decisions of the Committee and the committees branching therefrom.
- Repealed.
- Approving the routes of the employees of the Department.
- Conducting a study of some foster alternative family cases as a sample.
- Repealed.

Article (105):

The Foster Alternative Families Department shall maintain the records necessary to organise the work, particularly the following:

- A register for recording new applications, indicating the decisions issued in respect thereof.
- A register for recording archived cases, indicating the date of archiving and its reasons.
- A register of the minutes of meetings of the Alternative Care Committee.
- A general social register containing the initial data known about the family and the child.
- Repealed.
- A register of the savings of children in foster alternative families.



Part Three: Social Care

Chapter Two: Alternative Care

Second: Child Club

Article (106):

The Child Club is a social and educational institution that ensures the provision of social care for children, including children with disabilities, at the age of compulsory basic education, and their upbringing by occupying their leisure time with sound means and methods.

The Club aims to achieve the following purposes:

- Providing social and educational care for children during their leisure time during holidays and before the start of the school day and after its end.
 - Complementing the role of the family and the school towards the child, and working to assist mothers, particularly working mothers, in protecting their children from physical, spiritual, and psychological neglect, and protecting them from exposure to delinquency or danger.
 - Providing the child with the opportunity to grow in an integrated manner in all physical, mental, emotional, and psychological aspects, to acquire new experiences and skills, and to achieve the greatest possible development of his or her latent abilities.
 - Assisting children in increasing their academic achievement and knowledge, and training them to face the problems that confront them and overcome them.
 - Strengthening the ties between the Club, the children's families, and the environment.
 - Providing the child's family with knowledge and spreading awareness regarding the child's upbringing, the factors of his or her development, and preparation according to proper educational methods.
-



Article (107):

The care system at the Child Club shall include the provision of social care for the child to ensure his or her adaptation within society, protection from dangers, and development of his or her relationships with others.

It shall also include the provision of health, physical, psychological, and cultural care for the child, to provide him or her with knowledge, information, environmental education, and environmental upbringing, in addition to sports and artistic care.

Article (108):

The Club's resources shall consist of the following:

- The value of the monthly subscription of its members.
 - Government subsidies received by the Club.
 - Allocations made by the association or authority to which the Club belongs.
 - Gifts and donations in accordance with the law.
 - Other sources approved by the competent Social Solidarity Directorate.
-

Article (109):

Each Club shall have a committee responsible for supervising its affairs and a functional body that carries out work therein and provides the forms of care to the Club's members.

Among the Club's employees shall be social, psychological, and sports specialists, and a physician with whom the Club contracts in a manner that ensures the provision of medical service to its members and supervision of their health aspects.



Article (110):

The model regulations for the internal system of Child Clubs shall be issued by a decision of the Minister competent for social security, including the procedures for admission to the Club, the manner of forming the Club's supervisory committee and its functional body, the requirements for the Club's general specifications, the system of work and service therein, and the means and bases ensuring the provision of the forms of comprehensive care provided for in Article (106) of these Regulations.

Each registered association to which a Child Club belongs shall prepare internal regulations for the Club, guided by the model regulations referred to above; otherwise, the model regulations shall be deemed the internal regulations of the Club.

Part Three: Social Care**Chapter Two: Alternative Care****Third: Social Care Institution for Children Deprived of Family Care**

Article (111):

A social care institution for children deprived of family care is every home for housing children who are not less than six years of age and not more than eighteen years of age, and who have been deprived of family care due to orphanhood, family breakdown, or the family's inability to provide proper family care for the child.

Children may be admitted from birth in the cases to be determined by a decision of the Minister of Social Solidarity after the approval of the Minister of Health, provided that the decision shall determine the procedures and means ensuring that children under two years of age enjoy breastfeeding.

The child may continue to remain in the institution if he or she is enrolled in higher education until graduation, so long as the circumstances that led to his or her admission to the institution continue to exist and he or she has successfully passed the years of education.

Each institution shall prepare internal regulations guided by the provisions of the model regulations, and the internal regulations shall be approved by the competent Social Solidarity Directorate.



Article (112):

The model regulations for the social care institutions referred to in Article (111) of these Regulations shall be issued by a decision of the Minister competent for social solidarity.

The model regulations shall specify the conditions and procedures for admitting children to the institution and the service and care programmes therein, provided that such programmes shall include health, nutritional, educational, and pedagogical care, as well as recreational and sports care, aftercare, and vocational training for children who have completed the primary stage or were unable to continue receiving their education.

The regulations must include a system for family visits to the child, the formation of a committee for managing the institution, the determination of its competencies and working system, the functional body required for the institution, the registers and files that must be kept in each school, and the system of hospitality homes that may be attached thereto to provide aftercare or additional care for its graduates.

Article (112 bis):

The Ministry competent for social solidarity shall establish a case management system through which case management units shall be created, aimed at providing social care and protection services offered by the Ministry, its affiliated directorates, and other concerned authorities to beneficiary children through a single access point, within the framework of building an electronic information system and database that includes numbers and information concerning children benefiting from social care and protection services, determining the nature of the services provided to them, documenting and following them up in a manner that achieves their best interests.

The model regulations for case management units shall be issued by a decision of the Minister competent for social solidarity.



Article (113):

Education is a right for all children in State schools, free of charge and without discrimination on any ground whatsoever. The Ministry of Education shall prepare an appropriate plan to address the causes and cases of non-enrolment in education or dropping out therefrom, in cooperation with the Ministry competent for local development and the Ministry competent for family affairs.

In order to guarantee the said right, the State shall work to achieve the following:

- Providing the places necessary to accommodate all children of basic education age, including children with disabilities and other children at risk of exclusion from education.
- Ensuring that study times are appropriate to the child's age.
- Establishing educational institutions away from sources of environmental pollution.
- Providing the places and times necessary for practising sports and artistic activities appropriate to the child's social, environmental, and health circumstances, and ensuring the physical accessibility of buildings. Schools shall also be allowed to make the necessary modifications to the school environment to accommodate children with disabilities, in terms of educational aids, teaching methods, assessment methods, and other procedures that facilitate the integration of children with disabilities into regular classrooms, provided that the preparation for this shall not constitute an obstacle to the integration of children with disabilities applying to such schools.
- Taking measures to ensure that all children, regardless of their abilities, regularly practise various extracurricular activities, including sports, arts, and others.
- Discovering and caring for gifted children and cases of learning difficulties, and taking the necessary measures to overcome them.



Article (114):

Kindergartens aim to develop all children before the primary education stage without discrimination among children on the grounds of place of birth, parents, sex, religion, race, social origin, disability, or any other form of discrimination, and to prepare them for enrolment therein, through the following:

- The comprehensive and integrated development of each child in the mental, physical, motor, emotional, social, moral, and religious fields, taking into account individual differences in abilities, aptitudes, and levels of development.
 - Developing children’s linguistic, numerical, and artistic skills through individual and group activities, and developing the ability to think, innovate, and distinguish.
 - Sound social and health upbringing within the values, principles, and objectives of society.
 - Meeting the developmental needs and requirements specific to this stage of age in line with the child’s individual capabilities and abilities, in order to enable the child to realise himself or herself and to assist him or her in forming a well-adjusted personality capable of dealing with society.
 - Preparing the child for regular school life at the basic education stage through a gradual transition from the family atmosphere to the school, with all that this requires in terms of becoming accustomed to order, forming human relationships with the teacher and peers, and practising educational activities consistent with the child’s interests and rates of development in all fields.
 - Early detection of cases of persons with disabilities.
 - Coordination with families to unify developmental objectives.
-



Article (115):

Approval for opening kindergarten classes shall be subject to the following conditions:

- The building must satisfy the engineering, technical, health, physical accessibility, and required modification conditions necessary to accommodate children with disabilities, and must be provided with appropriate facilities, particularly yards and sanitary toilets, provided that the preparation for this shall not constitute an obstacle to the integration of children with disabilities applying to such schools.
- Rooms shall be allocated for kindergartens on the ground floor, provided that they are well ventilated and of appropriate size, and each room shall contain a low sink at the children's level.
- Measures shall be taken to protect children from the risks of pollution, fire, and earthquakes, and to keep them away from sources of energy, including electricity, heaters, chemical substances, and petroleum materials.
- The kindergarten must have a clear educational philosophy and objectives.

Article (116):

In organising work in kindergartens and following scientific methods to achieve their objectives, the following shall be observed:

- Dividing the kindergarten hall into centres or corners and practising activities, so that it contains a puppet theatre, a library, an art table, a science table, a music corner, a flannel board, a variety of blocks of different sizes and colours, and a carpeted area equipped with adult clothing for role-play and imaginative games.
- Arranging tables in the form of groups.
- Preparing a group of cloth dolls in whose making the children may participate.
- Equipping the outdoor yard with climbing games, slides, and hoops.
- Organising meetings with parents once every month.



- The number of children in a class may not exceed thirty-six children, while providing sufficient space for practising activities and changing the corners from time to time.
- Two teachers and one female worker shall be allocated to each class, and a music teacher to each kindergarten.
- The kindergarten day shall not be divided into class periods; rather, the integrated-day system shall be applied, whereby children practise various activities and undergo integrated experiences that develop their spiritual, moral, physical, motor, social, and emotional aspects. The kindergarten day shall be divided into periods between quiet and movement activities, and times shall be allocated for free activity during the day so as not to exhaust the child.
- The Ministry of Education shall form a specialised committee in preschool child curricula to author books of diverse activities for developing the various skills and abilities of children, whether disabled or non-disabled, and teacher guidebooks. The Ministry shall distribute such books to all kindergartens.
- No additional external prescribed books may be used for this age stage.
- Kindergartens shall be provided with equipment and educational aids appropriate to the characteristics and needs of this age stage and the special needs of children with disabilities.
- Kindergartens affiliated with or attached to official or private schools shall be subject to the plans of the Ministry of Education and to its educational, technical, and administrative supervision.
- The use of mechanical games in kindergartens shall be prohibited.
- Children shall not be forced to engage in systematic writing, and they may not be given homework or subjected to examinations or grades.
- A teacher specialised in disability shall be provided alongside the main teachers in kindergartens attended by children with disabilities.



Article (117):

The kindergarten director or headmistress must hold a higher qualification in childhood studies from one of the faculties of education and have experience in this field for a period of not less than five years. Preference shall be given to those holding a qualification higher than a bachelor's degree in childhood studies.

Kindergarten teachers must satisfy the following:

- A kindergarten teacher must hold a higher qualification in childhood studies from one of the faculties of education. If such qualification is unavailable, holders of a higher educational qualification may be appointed, provided that they obtain a diploma in childhood studies of not less than one academic year.
- Teachers and workers in the field of kindergartens shall be trained periodically and annually for one week, provided that the programmes included in the training shall consist of theoretical training at a rate of 30% and practical training at a rate of 70% of the proposed training topics. Such topics shall include matters relating to sound educational methods for behaviour management and how to modify educational tools and teaching methods to facilitate the integration of children with disabilities with their non-disabled peers.

Article (118):

Admission to kindergartens shall be subject to the following conditions:

- Children between the ages of four and six shall enrol in kindergarten classes. Admission shall be in descending order from the oldest applicants down to the prescribed minimum age. Children under four years of age shall not be admitted.
- Age for admission to kindergartens in official schools or fee-paying private schools shall be calculated as at the first of October of the year of enrolment.
- Children may be admitted to the second grade of kindergarten, provided that they are not less than five years of age.
- Children of compulsory education age may not be admitted to kindergarten classes. In all cases, the child's age shall be the sole criterion for admission.



- An interview may be held for the admission of children to ascertain the child's well-being.
-

Article (119):

Subscriptions, additional service charges, and prescribed insurance amounts shall be collected from children at the kindergarten stage affiliated with or attached to official Arabic and experimental schools.

In addition to what is stated in the preceding paragraph, the cost of the following additional services provided to children in such kindergartens may be collected:

- General activity.
- Organisation of education.
- Nutrition.

The competent Director of the Education Directorate shall determine the value of the consideration for each of general activity, organisation of education, and nutrition, in light of the social circumstances of each governorate, the children of each kindergarten, and the type of services provided by the kindergarten.

The Directorate or Educational Administration shall be obliged to spend on its affiliated kindergartens in the same manner as the schools to which such kindergartens are attached, in accordance with the prescribed rates and purposes of expenditure.

A permanent advance shall be allocated to each kindergarten to meet expenditure on urgent or emergency matters.



Article (120):

Expenditure from the proceeds of subscriptions and additional service charges set out in Article (119) of these Regulations shall be made in accordance with what is prescribed for primary schools and in accordance with the decisions issued concerning the rules of expenditure from the proceeds of each subscription or charge.

The proceeds of the general activity charge shall be directed towards providing additional services in the fields of educational activities, and towards the maintenance and purchase of the tools and equipment necessary for each activity.

The proceeds of the charge for organising education in kindergartens shall be directed towards expenditure on the following:

- Incentive rewards for school employees, to be determined by a decision of the competent Education Directorate, provided that they shall not exceed 50% of the total proceeds of the charge.
- Additional educational supplies necessary for the kindergarten.
- Additional equipment necessary for the kindergarten.
- Additional printed materials necessary for work.

The budget for kindergarten activities in the administrations and directorates must be separated into an independent account dedicated to such kindergartens.

Part Four

Chapter Three: Stages of Education

Article (121):

Every child who has reached six years of age shall enrol in basic education. The State shall be obliged to provide the necessary places to accommodate children of school age, and parents or guardians shall be obliged to present children for this educational stage and to ensure their regular attendance therein throughout the years prescribed for this stage in accordance with the laws in force.



Governors shall, each within his jurisdiction, issue the decisions necessary to organise and implement compulsory education with respect to parents and guardians at the governorate level, and to distribute the children subject to compulsory education among basic education schools in the governorate.

Where places are available, admission may be permitted with a shortfall not exceeding six months from the compulsory age, without prejudice to the prescribed number of pupils per class.

Article (122):

Basic education aims to develop the abilities and aptitudes of all pupils without discrimination among them on the grounds of place of birth, parents, sex, religion, race, social origin, disability, or any other form of discrimination, to satisfy their interests, and to provide them with values, conduct, knowledge, and scientific and vocational skills consistent with the circumstances of their different environments, so that whoever completes the basic education stage may continue his or her education at a higher stage and face life after appropriate vocational training, with the aim of preparing the individual to be a productive citizen in his or her environment and society.

The organisation of study in the two stages of basic education shall aim to achieve the following purposes:

- Taking measures to ensure the provision of religious, behavioural, sports, and artistic education, and instilling a sense of loyalty and belonging to the homeland and respect for the law, through curricula appropriate to the children's age stages.
- Emphasising the close relationship between education and the development of society in all aspects of social, health, economic, and cultural life, and coordinating with other service providers in the local community to ensure that families are directed to them when needed, such as literacy classes and others.
- Strengthening the connection with the environment on the basis of diversifying scientific and vocational fields in accordance with the circumstances of the surrounding environment and the requirements of development.



- Achieving a greater degree of integration between theoretical, scientific, and modern vocational aspects in study courses, plans, and curricula, while moving away from rote teaching, following research systems, and encouraging and motivating creativity and innovation among children.
- Meeting society's need for technicians and craftsmen according to the requirements of economic activities in the governorate, city, or village.
- Instilling concepts relating to human rights in general and children's rights in particular in the child's conscience, developing his or her awareness of his or her rights and duties, enabling him or her to express his or her opinions frankly and freely, and allowing the development of his or her perceptions and access to information appropriate to his or her age, enabling him or her to form his or her own free opinions.

Article (123):

An additional stage may be added to the compulsory basic education under the name "Kindergarten," subject to the following:

- Provision of schools fully prepared for this stage to achieve comprehensive accommodation for enrolled children.
- Provision of human resources, including teaching staff and workers, in accordance with the requirements of this addition, as stipulated in these Regulations.
- Drawing up plans and preparing curricula suitable to achieve integration between stages of basic education after the addition.
- Coordination between the Minister of Education and the governors in their respective governorates to provide the required capabilities in accordance with the requirements of the addition within the framework of decentralization.
- Raising the scientific and educational level of the teaching staff by holding training courses to meet the requirements of educational development and improvement.



Part Five: Care of Working Children and Working Mothers

Chapter One: Care of Working Children

Article (124):

Employment of a child is prohibited before reaching fifteen (15) full years of age. However, training is permitted once the child reaches thirteen (13) full years, provided that the child has not dropped out of compulsory basic education.

Article (125):

The employer who employs children must conduct an initial medical examination before the child joins work to verify his or her health and fitness according to the nature of the work assigned.

This examination shall be conducted at the employer's expense by the General Authority for Health Insurance, with the maximum fee for the examination determined by a decision of the Minister of Manpower and Training in coordination with the Minister competent for social insurance.

The employer must also ensure periodic medical examinations at least once per year and upon termination of the child's service to ensure freedom from occupational diseases or work injuries and maintain continuous health fitness. All examination results must be recorded in the child's health card.

Article (126):

No employer may employ a child for more than six (6) hours per day, with one or more breaks for meals and rest totaling not less than one (1) hour, and the child shall not work more than four (4) consecutive hours.

Children may not work overtime, on weekly rest days, or public holidays. Employment between 7:00 PM and 7:00 AM is prohibited.



Article (127):

Every employer employing a child under sixteen (16) years must provide a card proving the child's employment, with a photograph of the child attached and approved by the Labor Office, stamped with its seal.

Article (128):

The employer employing one or more children must observe the following:

- Display, in a visible location at the workplace, a copy containing the provisions of Chapter One of Part Five of the Law.
 - Notify the competent administrative authority of the names of children employed and the names of persons responsible for monitoring their work.
 - Prepare, on an ongoing basis, a record containing basic data for each working child, including name, date of birth, type of activity, number of working hours, rest periods, and content of the certificate proving eligibility to work; this record shall be presented to the inspectors of the Labor Offices or other competent authorities upon request, and a copy shall be posted in a prominent place at the workplace.
 - Keep at the workplace official documents proving the ages and health capacity of all working children and provide them upon request; the employer is responsible for verifying the children's ages.
 - Provide, at the workplace and children's accommodation, all occupational health and safety precautions and train working children in their use.
 - Record any updates to this register and notify the competent administrative authority of the names of children employed and the persons monitoring them.
-



Article (129):

The employer must inform the working child of occupational hazards before commencing work, emphasise the importance of following preventive measures for the profession, provide suitable personal protective equipment according to the child's age and work type, train the child in its use, ensure compliance, and prevent eating in work areas.

Article (130):

The working child must use protective equipment and follow instructions to maintain his or her health and prevent work-related accidents.

Article (131):

The employer shall treat working children kindly, ensuring proper development, reinforcing their relationship with their families, and safeguarding their rights and aspirations appropriate to their age, whether recreational or material, especially on holidays and special occasions.

The employer shall provide, at his or her expense, medical care necessary to treat work-related injuries and occupational diseases.

Article (132):

The employer must provide each working child daily with a meal whose components are determined by a decision of the Minister competent for Manpower after consulting the Minister of Health.

The meal shall include a cup of milk of not less than 200 grams net weight, considering health conditions that prevent the child from consuming milk and its derivatives or other foodstuffs, with reference to parents or the child's medical reports.



Article (133):

Workplaces employing children must comply with legally prescribed health requirements, including ventilation, lighting, clean water, and sanitary facilities.

Article (134):

Employment of children aged thirteen (13) years, according to paragraph 2 of Article (64) of the Law, is permitted only for seasonal work that does not harm their health or growth and does not interfere with their regular schooling.

Children under sixteen (16) years may not work in the following workplaces, professions, and industries:

- In front of bakery ovens.
- Petroleum refining laboratories.
- Cement factories.
- Refrigeration shops.
- Ice factories.
- Juice and oil extraction factories using mechanical methods.
- Fertiliser and mineral acid and chemical product factories.
- Cotton pressing.
- Filling compressed gas cylinders.
- Textile bleaching, dyeing, and printing operations.



- Carrying, dragging, or pushing weights exceeding the maximum limits in the table below:

Age	Weights that can be carried	Weights that can be pushed on bars	Weights on a two-wheel cart	Weights on one wheel
13	Male/Female	Male/Female	Male/Female	Male/Female
16	10 / 7	300 / 150	Not allowed	Not allowed

Children under sixteen (16) years are prohibited from working in these tasks.

Article (135):

Children under seventeen years of age may not be employed in the following works, professions, and industries:

- Work underground in mines and quarries, and all works related to the extraction of minerals and stones.
- Work in furnaces prepared for smelting, refining, or producing mineral materials.
- Silvering mirrors using mercury.
- The manufacture of explosives and works related thereto.
- Melting and annealing glass.
- Welding with oxygen and acetylene, and electric welding.
- The manufacture of alcohol, boza, and all alcoholic beverages.
- Painting with Duco paint.
- Processing, preparing, or storing ash containing lead, and extracting silver from lead.
- Manufacturing tin and mineral compounds containing more than 10% lead.



- Manufacturing lead monoxide “golden litharge”, yellow lead oxide, lead dioxide “red lead”, lead carbonate, orange lead oxide, and lead sulphate, chromate, and silicate.
- Mixing and kneading operations in the manufacture and repair of electric batteries.
- Cleaning workshops where the works numbered (9), (10), (11), and (12) are carried out.
- Operating or monitoring powered machinery.
- Repairing or cleaning machinery while it is operating.
- Manufacturing asphalt.
- Work in tanneries.
- Work in stores of fertiliser extracted from faecal matter, animal manure, bones, or blood.
- Skinning, cutting, scalding animals, and melting their fat.
- Rubber manufacturing.
- Transporting passengers by land, railway, or inland waters.
- Loading and unloading goods in basins, docks, ports, and bonded warehouses.
- Stowing cottonseed in ship holds.
- Manufacturing charcoal from animal bones, except for the process of sorting bones before burning.
- Working as hosts in amusement venues.
- Working in places where alcoholic beverages are sold or consumed, namely bars.



Article (136):

The Minister competent for manpower may add any other works to the scope of prohibition if he considers that the employment of children therein is unsuitable.

Article (137):

Manpower offices shall conduct continuous monitoring of the employer to ensure his compliance with employing children only in the works, crafts, and industries in which employment is permitted, and with the provisions of the Law and these Regulations concerning the specified working hours, good treatment of children, non-infliction of physical or psychological harm upon them, and observance of all other provisions set out in this Chapter.

Part Five: Care of the Working Child and the Working Mother**Chapter Two: Care of the Working Mother**

Article (138):

An employer who employs one hundred or more female workers in one place shall establish a nursery, or entrust a nursery with the care of the children of female workers who have not reached six years of age, at his expense, provided that the nursery is suitable for receiving children with disabilities.

Establishments employing fewer than one hundred female workers in one area whose diameter does not exceed fifty metres shall jointly establish a nursery for the care of the children of female workers in such establishments, or entrust such care to a nursery, in accordance with the conditions and procedures prescribed in these Regulations.

In all cases, the nursery must satisfy all specifications and requirements prescribed for nurseries in accordance with the provisions of the Law and the preceding Articles of these Regulations, in addition to the conditions, rules, and procedures provided for in the following Articles.



Article (139):

Nurseries established by employers shall be subject to the same supervision and evaluation applicable to public nurseries, in accordance with the provisions of the Law and these Regulations.

Article (140):

Each female worker wishing to benefit from the nursery service shall contribute to the expenses borne by the employer, in accordance with what is determined by a decision issued by the Minister competent for manpower in this regard.

Executive Regulations of the Child Law

Part Six: Care and Rehabilitation of the Child with Disability

Article (141):

A child with disability means every child who has a total or partial physical, mental, intellectual, psychological, or sensory impairment, whenever such impairment is long-term and may, when interacting with various barriers, prevent the child from participating fully and effectively in society on an equal basis with children of his or her age.

The following shall be deemed children with disabilities:

Children with visual disability, who are divided into two categories:

- Blind children: children who have lost the sense of sight, or whose vision is so weak that they require educational methods that do not rely on the use of sight, and who are unable to visually deal with the requirements of daily life with ease and efficiency.
- Children with low vision: children who, due to partial deficiency, are unable to visually deal with the requirements of daily life, but can do so through special methods that assist them in using the sense of sight.



Children with hearing and speech disabilities, who are divided into two categories:

- Children with hearing disability: children who have lost the sense of hearing, or whose hearing is deficient to such a degree that they require educational methods for deafness enabling them to understand without verbal communication.
- Children with hearing impairment: children who suffer from hearing weakness to such a degree that they require special arrangements or facilities in their daily dealings, and who have linguistic capacity enabling them to speak naturally.

Children with communication disabilities: children who are unable to communicate verbally, or who suffer from difficulties in understanding language or in verbal expression, or in both understanding and expression, whether due to a disease affecting the speech apparatus, brain injuries, emotional disorders, or other causes.

Children with intellectual disability: children with limited intellectual capacity or delayed intellectual abilities, whose intelligence quotient is estimated at less than “70” on one of the recognised intelligence scales, and who suffer from deficiencies in intellectual functions and in at least two areas of social adaptation. They require varying levels of support according to the aspects and extent of the deficiency, to enable them to adapt to their environment, and they have the capacity for learning, training, or rehabilitation through special methods that qualify them to acquire appropriate educational, craft, or vocational skills.

Children with physical or health disability: children suffering from physical or health incapacity or impairment due to illness or accident, who do not suffer from sensory deficiency and are able to continue educational development in ordinary schools. They may require medical assistance, special healthcare, or prosthetic devices.

Children with psychological, mental, and emotional disabilities: children who suffer from long-term emotional or psychological disorders that lead to impairment in communication, social adaptation, or performance of daily life functions.

Children with developmental disabilities: children who suffer from disorders appearing during the first three years of life, including disorders in communication and establishing social relationships, which may be accompanied by repetitive stereotyped behaviour and impairment in self-reliance. This classification includes autism spectrum disabilities, Asperger syndrome, Rett syndrome, or any other syndrome falling within the framework of the eight disabilities.



Children with multiple disabilities: children who have more than one of the aforementioned disabilities and require special arrangements to deal with the requirements of daily life. Nevertheless, they are capable of learning, training, or rehabilitation through special methods that qualify them to acquire appropriate educational, craft, or vocational skills, and they rely on themselves in activities and self-care to varying degrees.

Article (142):

A child with disability shall have the right to use all social, health, psychological, educational, cultural, and other services provided to his or her non-disabled peers, except in exceptional cases resulting from the nature and degree of the disability.

All such services and others shall be provided in the same places available to such peers, such as private and governmental nurseries subject to the supervision of the Ministry of Social Solidarity, kindergartens affiliated with general education schools, general education schools at all their stages, various health services, and others. Such places must be physically accessible to the child and prepared to provide services to him or her by methods and means appropriate to the type and degree of his or her disability.

This shall be in addition to the child's right to enjoy special social, health, psychological, medical, educational, and vocational care which the State is obliged to provide to him or her, and which develops his or her self-reliance and facilitates his or her integration and participation in society.

In the exceptional cases referred to above, the State shall be obliged to secure education and training in special classes, schools, institutions, or training centres, as the case may be, which satisfy the following conditions:

- They must be connected to the regular education system and to the vocational training and rehabilitation system for non-disabled persons.
- They must be suitable for the needs of the child with disability and close to his or her place of residence.
- They must provide full education or rehabilitation for all children with disabilities, regardless of their age and degree of disability.

The State shall provide rehabilitation services and prosthetic devices free of charge within the limits of the amounts allocated for this purpose in the State's general budget. Disbursement shall be made according to need and without requiring specific disbursement periods.



Article (143):

The Ministry competent for social solidarity shall establish the institutes and facilities necessary to provide rehabilitation services for children with disabilities.

It may license associations and non-governmental organisations to establish such institutes and facilities in accordance with the following conditions and procedures:

- Such associations and non-governmental organisations must be registered in accordance with the provisions of the law.
- They must be entities working in the field of care for children from special categories and children with disabilities.
- Rehabilitation services must be provided by holders of higher qualifications specialised in social, psychological, medical, educational, and vocational aspects, with preference given to those with previous experience in this field.
- They must have sufficient resources to ensure the proper performance and continuity of rehabilitation services.

Article (144):

The institutes and facilities licensed to be established pursuant to Article (143) of these Regulations shall be subject to the supervision and evaluation of the competent Social Solidarity Directorates.

The Directorate may cancel the licence to practise this activity issued to the organisation or association if it is established that it is unable to fulfil its licensed tasks.

Article (145):

Priority shall be given to the education of children with disabilities by integrating them into general education schools. A decision shall be issued by the Minister competent for education concerning the procedures and organisation of such integration.



The Ministry of Education shall establish schools or classes for the education of children with disabilities who do not satisfy the conditions for integration, in a manner appropriate to their abilities and aptitudes. Such schools and classes shall be called special education schools and classes. Admission to such schools or classes, and the curricula and examination systems therein, shall be in accordance with what is provided for in the following Articles.

Article (146):

The establishment of special education schools and classes aims to provide a type of education, teaching, and training appropriate for pupils with disabilities who are proven unable to integrate into general education, as determined by the reports of physicians, specialists, and teachers, and with the approval of guardians.

It also aims to provide appropriate psychological and social care for them, to allow opportunities for contact between them and society, and to provide the prosthetic devices required by their condition, in cooperation with other concerned authorities.

Article (147):

Educational directorates and administrations shall announce, by all possible means, the special education schools and classes within their jurisdiction that admit children with disabilities, the admission requirements thereto, and the educational integration schools and the advantages of such integration.

Article (148):

The guardian shall submit the enrolment application to the school or classes in which he or she wishes to enrol the child with disability, using the enrolment form prepared for this purpose, stating the child's name, date of birth, the grade in which enrolment is requested, and place of birth.

The child's birth certificate or an official extract thereof and the child's health card shall be attached to the application.



Article (149):

Special education schools and classes shall refer all children applying for enrolment therein to a multidisciplinary assessment unit formed in cooperation between the Health Insurance Authority and the Ministry of Education. Such unit shall include competent physicians, social specialists, psychologists, and educational specialists, to conduct general and specialised medical examinations, intelligence tests, hearing measurements, and all educational tests, in order to verify the type and degree of disability, the level of mental and intellectual abilities, sensory and physical aspects, and the family and environmental circumstances of such children.

Detailed reports shall be prepared for each case, including the results of such examinations, tests, and studies, for presentation to the competent technical committee, and shall be deposited in the file of the child with disability.

Where there are no specialists in the health directorates in the governorates, special education schools and classes shall contact the Health Directorate to make the necessary arrangements to assign the required specialist to examine children in their areas, or to send them to the nearest unit with specialists to conduct the required examinations.

Children shall be admitted, based on such examinations, to the special education schools and classes appropriate to their condition, provided that this takes place sufficiently before the start of the school year.

Article (150):

A child with disability shall be admitted to special education schools and classes, and the grade to which he or she is nominated for enrolment shall be determined temporarily until all procedures and the necessary medical, mental, intellectual, and psychological examinations for final enrolment in the grade nominated for him or her are completed, provided that the observation period during the period of temporary admission shall not be less than two weeks.

The child may be granted another observation period.



Article (151):

Specialised teachers at Al-Amal schools and classes, schools and classes for children with hearing impairment, schools and classes of intellectual education, and schools for the blind and children with low vision shall conduct the necessary tests to assess the achievement level and measure the verbal abilities of each pupil.

The results of such tests shall be kept in the pupil's file.

Article (152):

A technical committee shall be formed in each special education school, as well as in schools to which special education classes are attached. The committee shall be chaired by the school headmaster and shall include as members the specialist physician, the psychologist, the social specialist, the special education specialist, a representative of the teaching staff, and representatives of pupils' guardians nominated by the Parents' Council from among its members.

This committee shall study each case separately in light of the reports submitted thereon, in order to determine the numbers that may be admitted within the limits of available places.

The decisions of this committee shall be approved by the educational directorate or administration to which the school belongs.

Article (153):

The diagnosis of cases in special education schools and classes may be reconsidered at any time during the school year by the technical committee referred to in the preceding Article, based on reports of the teaching staff or specialists and in light of what is observed regarding the case or any change occurring thereto.

The committee may recommend returning the pupil to a general education school, transferring him or her to another type of special education school, or transferring him or her to places appropriate to his or her condition, according to what is revealed by the new diagnosis of the case.



Article (154):

All previous examinations and tests shall be repeated for pupils of special education schools and classes at the beginning of each school year.

The results of the examinations of each pupil shall be placed in his or her file after being recorded in his or her health card, in order to follow up his or her condition on a continuous basis.

Article (155):

The conditions for admission of children with disabilities to special education schools and classes, Al-Nour schools for the blind, schools and classes for children with low vision, schools for the deaf and children with hearing impairment, and intellectual education classes at all educational stages and cycles for persons with disabilities shall be governed by the applicable relevant decisions and regulations, and by the decisions issued by the Minister of Education in this regard.

The Ministry of Education shall be obliged to continuously evaluate special education schools and classes and to prepare plans for their development.

Article (156):

Study in special education schools and classes of all types shall commence with the other public schools of each corresponding educational stage and on the dates determined for all governorates.

As far as possible, the system of the school year and the duration of the prescribed class period in special education schools and classes shall be guided by what is applied in general education schools, in a manner consistent with class density, the necessity of providing an assistant teacher for persons with disabilities or a special education specialist with the class teacher, and the teachers' receipt of specialised training courses in dealing with persons with disabilities, while observing the provisions set out in the following Articles.



Article (157):

The boarding system shall be applied in special education schools and classes whenever the resources for this are available.

If the day-school system is applied, the two-shift system shall not be applied therein.

The study system in the boarding sections of special education schools shall proceed on the basis of a full-day programme, so that work continues until the pupils' bedtime.

Article (158):

The education system in schools designated for children with visual disabilities shall be in accordance with the following provisions:

First: With respect to blind children:

- The primary cycle of basic education, with a study period of six years.
- The preparatory cycle of basic education, with a study period of three years. Successful pupils at the end of this cycle shall be granted the certificate of completion of the basic education stage for blind pupils.
- The secondary stage, with a study period of three years. Successful pupils at the end of this stage shall be granted the certificate of completion of general secondary education for blind pupils.

Second: With respect to children with low vision at the basic and secondary education stages:

The study period shall be the same as the study period for ordinary pupils in education schools.



Article (159):

The education system in schools designated for children with hearing disabilities shall be in accordance with the following provisions:

- The primary cycle of basic education for deaf children and children with hearing impairment, with a study period of six years.
 - The vocational preparatory cycle for deaf children and children with hearing impairment, with a study period of three years. Upon successful completion of his or her studies, the pupil shall be granted the certificate of completion of vocational preparatory education for deaf children and children with hearing impairment, which is equivalent to the certificate of completion of the basic education stage.
 - The technical secondary stage for deaf children and children with hearing impairment, with a study period of three years. Upon successful completion of his or her studies, the pupil shall be granted the technical secondary diploma for deaf children and children with hearing impairment, three-year system, which is equivalent to the technical secondary diploma, three-year system.
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Article (160):

The education system in schools designated for children with intellectual disabilities, “intellectual education”, shall be in accordance with the following provisions:

- **Preparation period:** Its duration shall be two years, and the study plan therein shall consist of sensory, mental, artistic, sports, and musical training.
 - **Primary cycle:** Its duration shall be six years, comprising two cycles of three years each, and shall include simple cultural subjects and appropriate scientific subjects.
 - **Vocational preparation:** The study period shall be three years, and the study plan shall include vocational preparation. The graduate shall be granted a certified certificate of completion of the basic education stage for intellectual education schools.
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Article (161):

Children with multiple disabilities, who are proven, based on the opinion of the assessment committee, to be unable to be integrated into general education classes, shall enroll in one of the categories of the aforementioned special education schools appropriate to the degree and type of their disability.

The necessary arrangements shall be made in terms of the physical environment and educational aids that enable them to continue in such schools, with the assistance of the required specialisations.

The Ministry of Education may establish special schools and classes to accommodate such children.

Article (162):

The provisions of the regulations and decisions in force concerning general education shall apply to special education schools and classes in terms of the conditions for admission to such schools and classes, study plans and curricula, and examination systems therein, in matters for which no special provision is made in these Regulations.

The Minister of Education shall have the right to amend such ministerial decisions according to the requirements of circumstances.

Article (163):

The school year ends upon completion of exams, whether general certificates for special education or promotion exams. Examination dates are independent of general education school schedules.

The Ministry of Education sets examination dates for special education schools and must provide assistance to children with disabilities according to their needs to record their answers.



Article (164):

Institutes or establishments providing rehabilitation services for children with disabilities – established or licensed by the Ministry of Social Solidarity – shall issue free of charge a certificate for each rehabilitated child or their guardian, stating:

- Profession trained for;
- Issuing authority;
- Child's registration number in the qualified persons' registry and date;
- Personal data: name, gender, residence, national ID (if available), literacy and educational qualifications;
- Detailed description of disability;
- Tasks/jobs the child can perform compatible with their disability.

Article (165):

Employers with 50+ employees (in one or multiple locations within the same city/village) must maintain a special register of employed children with disabilities holding rehabilitation certificates, including all data from the certificates.

The register must be available to labour inspectors on request.

Employers must submit a monthly report including:

- Total employees in the establishment;
- Number of disabled children employed;
- Each child's personal data (age, gender, residence), date of obtaining certificate, trained profession, assigned profession, start date, and monthly wage.

The Ministry of Labour shall monitor compliance.



Article (166):

The child's cultural content includes:

- **Literature:** short and long stories, poetry (modern, classical, folk, rhymes), essays, research, children's magazines.
- **Arts:** drawing, sculpture, music (local and international), songs, hymns, opera, folklore performances, cinema, theater, radio, TV, puppet theater.
- **Scientific knowledge:** encyclopedias, books across disciplines, computer studies, seminars, lectures, educational films/videos.

Article (167):

Cultural material for children must promote high societal values, including:

- Intellectual and creative excellence.
- Justice, courage, and moral values.
- Human equality, respect for others, freedom, and tolerance.
- Religious values: honesty, purity, dedication, love, altruism, forgiveness, mercy.
- Appreciation of scientific pursuit and dedication linked to human welfare.
- National loyalty and patriotism integrated with the above values.



Article (168):

The Governor shall implement a comprehensive plan to establish children's libraries in all villages, neighborhoods, and urban areas, ensuring:

- Suitable locations are provided.
 - Feasibility studies confirm appropriateness.
 - Libraries are equipped and furnished to support activities, with optional NGO involvement.
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Article (169):

Children's libraries must meet:

- **Accessibility:** location reachable by the largest number of children.
- **Capacity:** space to accommodate expected number of users, including children with disabilities.
- **Environment:** lighting, ventilation, wall colors, furniture with a joyful, child-friendly atmosphere.

The librarian shall enforce library cleanliness and maintain standards.

Article (170):

Libraries may only provide books that promote noble values and ethics.

Prohibited are books or materials that:

- Stimulate sexual desire or promote sexual deviance.
- Glorify crime or criminal celebrities.
- Disparage children based on gender, language, color, religion, or nationality.



- Promote sectarianism or intolerance.
- Encourage violence or criminal behavior.

The librarian is responsible for enforcing this article. Donations require Ministry of Culture approval.

Article (171):

A children's cultural club is a social and educational gathering providing balanced intellectual, emotional, and recreational development for children.

Article (172):

Children's cultural clubs must maintain unity in the eyes of participants.

The Ministry of Culture coordinates with local authorities for establishment, potentially with civil society support.

Article (173):

Where space permits, children's cultural club activities may include sports, coordinated between the Ministry of Culture and youth/sports authorities.

Article (174):

The Ministry of Culture sets general rules for club membership, ensuring maximum child participation. Detailed conditions are issued and approved by the competent authority.



Article (175):

Each children's cultural club must have a qualified director and sufficient staff with experience in child care, appointed or seconded by the Ministry of Culture or relevant Governor.

Article (176):

Cinema halls or equivalent public venues must not show children any audiovisual materials that violate Article (167) or incite fear, superstition, or prohibited behavior.

Article (177):

A dedicated Ministry of Culture office determines prohibited materials and age restrictions.

Approval is required before public display, and a representative may attend to monitor compliance.

Article (178):

When showing restricted materials, visible Arabic signage must indicate the restriction, and staff must verify age. Children suspected of being underage may only view with proof of age.



Part Eight: Community Treatment of the Child**Child Protection**

Article (179):

A General Committee for Child Protection is established in each governorate:

- Chair: Governor
 - Members: Director of Security, Director of Social Solidarity, Director of Education, Director of Health, civil society representatives chosen by the Governor
 - Composition, duration, powers, and procedures follow a model system issued by the Minister of Family and Population in coordination with the Ministry of Local Administration.
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Article (180):

Each General Committee establishes subcommittees in each police department or center for child protection, consisting of 5–7 members including security, social, medical, educational staff, and optional civil society representatives. Their powers and procedures are defined according to Articles (97, 98, 99, 99 Bis, 99 Bis-a) of the Law.

Article (181):

The National Council for Childhood and Motherhood establishes a General Directorate for Child Rescue, including representatives from the Ministries of Justice, Interior, Social Solidarity, Local Development (appointed by ministers) and civil society (appointed by the Minister of Family and Population). The Minister issues a formation decision, defining membership duration, powers, and duties according to Articles (97(6)) and (99 Bis).



Article (182):

The public benefit work measure, referred to in paragraph (6) of Article (101) of the Law, consists of assigning children to perform tasks that benefit society and develop a sense of belonging and responsibility, while enhancing their personality, preserving dignity, and avoiding physical or psychological harm.

Examples include:

- Working in public libraries near their residence;
- Assisting in care homes for persons with disabilities, the elderly, orphans;
- Schools and nurseries;
- Cleaning and beautification of public spaces;
- Other similar community-beneficial tasks.

Conditions for assignment:

- The work must be of societal benefit at various levels.
- It must not violate the child's dignity or mental well-being.
- It must not harm the child's physical or psychological health.
- It must foster self-respect and a sense of belonging.

General principle: The child's best interest must always be considered.

Article (183):

A social report, following the approved template by the competent Ministry of Social Solidarity, must be prepared for each child presented to the Juvenile Court, including:

- A full and accurate assessment of the child's educational, psychological, mental, physical, and social condition, based on a serious field study of the child's environment and family, to determine the true causes of risk or delinquent behavior, and the requirements for rehabilitation.



- Proposed measures appropriate to the child’s situation and justification.
- If measures involve public benefit work, specific duties, or vocational training, the report must include:
 - Locations where implementation is proposed;
 - Timeframe for execution;
 - Mechanisms for monitoring and follow-up.

Article (184):

Children subject to the provisions of this chapter shall be cared for in social institutions designated by a decision of the Minister of Social Solidarity, which shall also determine the work system and rules of operation within these institutions.

