

Translation of

the Civil Status Matters
Law No. 143 of 1994

ترجمة قانون الأحوال المدنية
رقم ١٤٣ لسنة ١٩٩٤

7 July 2026


ANDERSEN

Law No. 143 of 1994, Concerning Civil Status Matters

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:

Chapter One

General Provisions

Article (1):

The Civil Status Sector at the Ministry of Interior shall undertake the implementation of the provisions of this Law. The Minister of Interior may issue the necessary decisions for the establishment of civil status information centers, automated issuance stations for personal identification cards and civil status documents, and civil registry departments and units in the locations he determines.

Article (2):

The Civil Status Sector shall establish a national database for citizens, comprising a special record for each citizen, distinguished by a national identification number from birth and throughout his life, which shall not be repeated even after his death. All entities shall be obligated to deal with the citizen through this number.



Article (2) bis:

The entities responsible for providing governmental services to citizens shall be obligated to obtain the national identification number data of the beneficiaries of their services. Citizens benefiting from such services shall promptly record their national identification number data with those entities.

The services referred to shall be determined by a decision of the Prime Minister.

Failure to complete the data stipulated in the first paragraph within one year from the date of entry into force of this Article shall result in the suspension of the provision of the service.

Article (3):

For the purposes of applying the provisions of this Law, the following expressions shall have the meanings assigned to each of them:

- **Civil status events:** events of birth, death, marriage, and divorce.
 - **Health authorities:** health offices or such authorities and persons as may be determined by a decision of the Minister of Health.
 - **Registers:** paper or automated registers stored on computers and their accessories, whether electronically, magnetically, or by any other means.
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Article (4):

Health offices shall be competent to receive notifications of reports of birth and death events occurring within the Arab Republic of Egypt in respect of citizens and resident foreigners. They shall also be competent to issue a certificate of immunization against diseases, enabling health follow-up of the newborn in the case of birth, and to issue a burial permit in the case of death.

The Minister of Health may determine the authority or person who shall receive birth and death notifications in places where there are no health offices, provided that such authorities send the notifications to the health offices to which they are affiliated within seven days from the date of receiving the notification. The health offices shall record the notifications and send them to the corresponding civil registry departments.



Article (5):

The clerks' offices at Family Courts shall be competent to register marriage and divorce events where both parties to the relationship are citizens of the same religion and denomination.

The notarization offices at the Real Estate Publicity Department shall be competent to register marriage and divorce events where one of the parties to the relationship is a foreigner, or where both parties are Egyptians but differ in religion or denomination.

Article (6):

The Civil Status Sector and its branches shall be competent to register the civil status events referred to in the two preceding Articles in the corresponding event registers. They shall also be competent to issue birth and death certificates, identity cards, family records, and copies of all civil status entries registered with them, in the manner set forth in this Law and its Executive Regulations.

Article (7):

The health authorities, clerks' offices at Family Courts, and notarization offices at the Real Estate Publicity Department shall send weekly notifications of the civil status events reported to them or registered by them to the corresponding civil registry departments. Such notifications shall include the data relating to each event, supported by the documents confirming the accuracy of the event and its data, within three days from the end of the week during which the notification or document was submitted.

Civil registry departments shall register the events in respect of which notifications have been received in the corresponding event registers within three days from the date of receipt of such notifications.



Article (8):

Any person may obtain from the Civil Status Sector and its branches an official copy of the entries of events relating to himself, his ascendants, his descendants, or his spouses.

Judicial authorities may request an official copy of any entry from such entries.

The Director of the Civil Status Sector, or his delegate, may grant the copies referred to in the preceding paragraph to any interested person other than those previously mentioned.

The Executive Regulations shall determine the procedures for requesting the extraction of copies of entries and the fees for their extraction, not exceeding ten Egyptian pounds.

Both the birth certificate and the death certificate shall be issued for the first time free of charge.

Article (9):

Any registration of a civil status event occurring in a foreign state in respect of any citizen of the Arab Republic of Egypt shall be deemed valid if it is made in accordance with the provisions of the laws of that state, provided that it does not conflict with the laws of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Article (10):

The consulates of the Arab Republic of Egypt shall maintain registers for recording notifications of civil status events, applications for obtaining cards, and copies of event entries from the Civil Registry Department for Citizens Abroad.

The Executive Regulations shall regulate the procedures to be followed in such cases.



Article (11):

The Executive Regulations shall determine the forms of registers, applications for obtaining civil status services, and other documents, certificates, manual and automated instruments required for the implementation of the provisions of this Law.

The directors of civil status administrations, their assistant officers, heads of departments, and their civil employee assistants, each within his jurisdiction, shall have the right to inspect the books and registers necessary for the implementation of the provisions of this Law at the entities where such books and registers are located.

Article (12):

The registers maintained by the Sector and its branches, including the data contained therein, and the official copies extracted therefrom, shall be deemed authentic as to their validity unless the contrary, their invalidity, or their forgery is established by a judicial judgment.

All governmental and non-governmental entities shall recognize, in civil status matters, the data recorded in such registers and the official copies extracted therefrom.

The Director of the Civil Status Sector, or his delegate, shall issue a decision cancelling entries made in violation of the provisions of this Law and its Executive Regulations, together with all consequences resulting therefrom.

Article (13):

The data and information relating to the civil status of citizens contained in the registers, books, computers, or attached storage media shall be confidential. They may not be inspected or their data obtained except in the cases provided for by law and in accordance with its provisions.

The aggregated data, information, or statistics contained in the registers, books, computers, or storage media shall be deemed a national secret. They may not be inspected or published except for a national or scientific interest and with written permission from the Director of the Civil Status Sector, or his delegate, in accordance with the procedures and conditions determined by the law and the Executive Regulations.



The registers provided for in this Law and its Executive Regulations may not be transferred except for official work purposes. The Executive Regulations shall determine the controls and rules governing the transfer of registers for official work purposes.

If any judicial authority or the Public Prosecution issues a decision to inspect or examine the aforementioned registers, the delegated judge or investigator shall move to inspect and examine them at the place where the registers are kept, or shall request a copy of the entry of the event, the registered data, or a certified true copy of the document whose data was entered in the registers, unless such document is the subject of an investigation into forgery.

Article (14):

The competent employee at the health authority, the clerks' offices at Family Courts, the Civil Status Sector, or the notarization offices at the Real Estate Publicity Department may not register any event or perform any civil status act if the matter relates to himself, his spouse, his relatives, or his in-laws up to the fourth degree. In such case, his direct superior shall register the event.

Article (15):

If the Head of the Civil Registry Department refuses to register any civil status event, the interested person may submit a grievance to the competent Director of the Civil Status Administration within seven days. The Director of the Civil Status Administration shall state his opinion by a reasoned decision, of which the interested person shall be notified in writing within thirty days from the date the grievance is submitted to him. If the Director of the Civil Status Administration refuses to register the event, the interested person may submit a grievance to the Director of the Civil Status Sector within the same aforementioned time limits.

In the event of refusal to register, the interested person may submit the matter to the Judge of Urgent Matters at the District Court within whose jurisdiction the Civil Registry Department is located.

The provision of the preceding paragraph shall apply in the event that the competent employee at the health authorities, the clerks' offices at Family Courts, or the notarization offices at the Real Estate Publicity Department refuses to register any event falling within his jurisdiction.



Article (16):

Without prejudice to the obligation of the Civil Status Sector and its branches to provide civil status services in their ordinary form, they may provide any of these services in a special or urgent form, for consideration, to any individuals and entities wishing to obtain them, against the actual costs of issuing them, not exceeding one hundred and fifty Egyptian pounds.

Article (17):

Upon completion of the database, the Civil Status Sector shall have exclusive competence to issue all documents and copies of entries referred to in this Law.

The Minister of Interior shall determine, by decision, the date of completion of the database.

Article (18):

A fund shall be established at the Ministry of Interior under the name “Civil Status System Development Fund”, having legal personality, with the purpose of providing financing for the investments necessary to establish and operate information databases, issue secured cards and documents, and arrange the related services required by citizens, while continuously developing them.

The resources of the Fund shall consist of the following sources:

- Amounts allocated to it by the State in the General Budget.
- The proceeds of the activities carried out by the Civil Status Sector in accordance with the provisions of this Law, including fees and consideration for services rendered by it.
- Grants, donations, and subsidies.
- Loans contracted for the benefit of the Fund.
- The proceeds of fines adjudged pursuant to the provisions of this Law.
- Amounts collected pursuant to the conciliation provisions referred to in this Law.



- The return on investment of the Fund's monies.

The aforementioned resources shall be deposited in a special account for the Fund at one or more national banks, and shall be allocated for the following uses:

- Establishing information centers and automated issuance stations.
- Establishing new civil registry departments and units.
- Purchasing the equipment necessary for expansions and replacement.
- Operating and maintenance expenses and supplies.
- Equipping and developing workplaces in a manner that raises the standard of service performance and employees, thereby facilitating services for citizens.

The Fund shall be managed by a Board of Directors, whose formation, competencies, and working system shall be determined by a decision of the Minister of Interior.

The Fund shall have its own budget. Its financial year shall commence with the beginning of the State's financial year and shall end with its end. Any surplus shall be carried forward from one financial year to another.

Disbursement from the Fund shall be made within the limits of its purposes, in accordance with the rules and procedures issued by a decision of the Council of Ministers upon the proposal of the Minister of Interior.



Article (19):

Birth events must be reported within fifteen days from the date of occurrence of the event. The report shall be made by the persons obligated to report it, in two copies of the form prepared for this purpose, and shall include the data and documents determined by the Executive Regulations, which confirm the validity of the event.

Article (20):

The persons obligated to report the birth are:

- The father of the child, if present.
- The mother of the child, provided that the marital relationship is proven in the manner specified by the Executive Regulations.
- The directors of hospitals, penal institutions, quarantine facilities, and other places where births occur.

The report may also be accepted from adult relatives and in-laws up to the second degree who attended the birth, in the manner specified by the Executive Regulations.

Liability for failure to report within the prescribed time limits shall fall upon the persons obligated to report, in the aforementioned order. No report may be accepted from persons other than those previously mentioned.

Doctors and persons licensed to assist in childbirth shall issue a certificate for the births they attend, confirming the validity of the event, its date, the name of the mother of the newborn, and the sex of the newborn. Doctors 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 childbirth cases.



Article (21):

Two brothers or two sisters from the same father may not share one name. The name may also not be compound, contrary to public order, or contrary to the provisions of the heavenly religions.

Article (22):

The report of the birth event must be submitted to the health office within whose jurisdiction the birth occurred, or to the health authority determined by a decision of the Minister of Health in places where there are no health offices, or to the mayor, sheikh, or other authorities. The health authorities, mayor, or sheikh shall send the reports to the health offices to which each of them is affiliated within seven days from the date of receiving the report.

Article (23):

The competent employee at the health offices shall register the notifications that satisfy all data confirming the validity of the event and its particulars in the health births register immediately upon receiving the notification, and shall deliver to the reporting person the certificate of immunization against diseases provided for in Article (4) of this Law.

Article (24):

If a birth event occurs to a citizen during his return journey from abroad, the event shall be reported to the health office or health authority at the place of residence within thirty days from the date of arrival.



Article (25):

If a newborn child of unknown parents is found, he shall be immediately handed over, in the condition in which he was found, to one of the following authorities:

- An institution prepared to receive newborn children.
- The police authority, police station, police department, or police post, within whose jurisdiction he was found.
- The mayor or sheikh in villages.

In all cases, the child shall be handed over to an institution prepared to receive newborn children for healthcare, and the police authority shall be notified. The police authority shall draw up a report of the incident and assign a physician from the competent health authority to medically examine the child.

The Executive Regulations shall regulate the duties of both the police authority and the physician of the health authority, and the procedures to be followed until the birth certificate is issued, provided that it shall not state therein that the child is a foundling.

If either of the child's parents wishes to acknowledge his or her paternity or maternity, he or she shall submit the request to the police authority within whose jurisdiction the child was found. The Executive Regulations shall regulate the procedures to be followed in this regard.

Article (26):

The registration of an illegitimate child shall be made according to the data provided by the reporting person and under his responsibility, except for the recording of the names of the parents or either of them, which shall be made upon a written request from the parent wishing to do so and in accordance with the procedures stipulated in the Executive Regulations.

Registration in the register or the copies extracted therefrom shall not confer any right that conflicts with the established rules concerning personal status.



Article (27):

By way of exception to the provision of the preceding Article, the name of the father or mother, or both, may not be recorded upon notification 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 child is born from a person other than her husband, her name shall not be mentioned.

With respect to non-Muslims, if the father is married and the child is born from a person other than his lawful wife, his name shall not be mentioned if the birth occurred before the marriage or after its dissolution.

Article (28):

If a newborn dies before his birth is reported, his birth must be reported first, followed by his death. However, if he is born dead after the sixth month of pregnancy, the report shall be limited to his death. The Executive Regulations shall regulate the procedures and documents that must be attached to the report.

Article (29):

The competent employee responsible for receiving notifications at health offices must verify that the data stated in the notification corresponds to the attached documents before recording the notification in the health births register. The competent employee responsible for registering birth events at civil registry departments must likewise review the notification data before registering the event in the births register.



Chapter Three

Marriage and Divorce

Article (30):

The authorities competent to authenticate the events provided for in the first paragraph of Article (5) of this Law must submit the documents they register, on the forms prepared for this purpose, to the clerks' office at the Family Court within whose jurisdiction the event occurred, within fifteen days from the date of their conclusion.

Such authorities must record the personal identification card number and its issuing authority, or the national identification number, and the date and place of birth of each party to the relationship, provided that this is supported by official documents.

Registration shall be carried out in accordance with the procedures stipulated in the Executive Regulations.

Article (31):

The interested parties shall submit the documents of the events provided for in the second paragraph of Article (5) of this Law to the notarization office at the Real Estate Publicity Department within whose jurisdiction the event occurred, within fifteen days from the date of their registration, on the forms prepared for this purpose.

The competent employee at the notarization office at the Real Estate Publicity Department must verify the recording of the personal identification card number and its issuing authority, or the national identification number and the date and place of birth in respect of the parties to the event, or the passport number and its issuing authority if one of the parties to the event is a foreigner.

Registration shall be carried out in accordance with the procedures stipulated in the Executive Regulations.



Article (31) bis:

No marriage contract may be authenticated for any person of either sex who has not reached eighteen full Gregorian years of age.

For authentication, the persons wishing to marry must undergo a medical examination to verify that they are free from diseases that may affect the life or health of either of them or the health of their offspring, and they must be informed of the result of such examination. The diseases, examination procedures and types, and the authorities licensed to conduct it shall be determined by a decision of the Minister of Health in agreement with the Minister of Justice.

Any person who authenticates a marriage in violation of the provisions of this Article shall be subject to disciplinary punishment.

Article (32):

The clerks' offices at Family Courts shall register the events in respect of which final judgments have been issued in matters of marriage, divorce, judicial divorce, bodily separation, nullity, or dissolution.

Such events shall be included in the weekly notification sent to the civil registry department concerning marriage and divorce events.

Article (33):

By way of exception to the provision of Article (17) of this Law, marriage and divorce documents shall be issued for the first time by the clerks' offices at Personal Status Courts and the notarization offices at the Real Estate Publicity Department.

The Civil Status Sector shall be competent to issue copies of the entries of such events. The Minister of Interior shall determine, by decision, the issuance procedures and fees, not exceeding twenty Egyptian pounds.



Article (34):

The Civil Status Sector shall register family data and follow up on all changes occurring thereto in accordance with the data received by it concerning civil status events. It shall also issue copies of family entries to interested parties.

The Executive Regulations shall determine the head of the family and the registration procedures. The Minister of Interior shall determine, by decision, the fees for issuing a copy of family entries, not exceeding twenty Egyptian pounds.

Chapter Four**Deaths**

Article (35):

Deaths must be reported to the health office in the place where the death occurred, or to the health authorities determined by a decision of the Minister of Health in places where there are no health offices, or to the mayor or sheikh in other places, within twenty-four hours from the date of death or the date on which it is established.

The report shall be made by the persons obligated to report it, in two copies of the forms prepared for this purpose, and shall include the data and documents determined by the Executive Regulations, which confirm the validity of the event.

Article (36):

The persons obligated to report a death, in the following order, are:

- The ascendants, descendants, or spouses of the deceased.
- Adult relatives of the deceased who attended the death.
- Adult persons residing in the same dwelling as the deceased.
- The physician assigned to establish the death.



- The owner, manager, or person in charge of managing the premises, if the death occurs in a hospital, private clinic, shelter, hotel, school, penal institution, or the master of the ship, pilot of the aircraft, supervisor of the means of travel, or any other place.

No report shall be accepted from persons other than those obligated to make it.

Article (37):

If the death results from the execution of a death sentence, this shall not be mentioned in the death certificate. The Executive Regulations shall regulate the procedures for reporting and registering the event.

Article (38):

Health offices and health authorities shall issue the burial permit immediately upon receiving the report of the death event, accompanied by the medical examination issued by the health inspector or the physician assigned to establish the death, confirming that the death event has occurred.

Article (39):

If the deceased is of unknown identity, the police authority within whose jurisdiction the death occurred must be notified. Such authority shall draw up a report of the incident and the notification forms prepared for this purpose, and shall send the original report and one copy of the notification to the Public Prosecution, and two copies of the report together with two copies of the notification to the competent health office. The competent health office shall send one copy of the report and one copy of the notification to the corresponding Civil Registry Department within the weekly notifications of death events, while retaining one copy of the notification. Registration shall be carried out in accordance with the procedures stipulated in the Executive Regulations.



Article (40):

The employee of the health authority competent to receive death notifications shall verify the identity of the deceased and the completeness of the notification data and the documents confirming the validity of the event and its particulars. If he is unable to verify the identity of the deceased, the notification shall be accepted under the responsibility of the reporting person after verifying the identity of such reporting person.

Article (41):

If a death event occurs to a citizen during the return journey from travel abroad, the event shall be reported to the health office or health authority at the port of arrival within twenty-four hours from arrival.

Article (42):

With respect to military personnel and civilians affiliated with the Ministry of Defence, as well as volunteers, who die or are martyred within or outside the territory of the Arab Republic of Egypt, the Ministry of Defence shall notify the Civil Status Sector thereof, so that the competent Civil Registry Department may be notified. The Executive Regulations shall regulate the procedures to be followed in such case.



Chapter Five

Omitted Registrations and Re-registration

Article (43):

If a birth or death event is not reported within the period prescribed by law, the event shall be deemed an omitted birth or death registration.

Article (44):

The Directors of Civil Status Administrations shall be competent to examine applications for the registration of omitted birth and death registrations and to issue a registration decision if the application is submitted within one year from the date of the event. The Executive Regulations shall determine the form on which the application is to be submitted, the documents that must be attached thereto, and the procedures to be followed. The Minister of Interior shall determine, by decision, the search fees according to the dates of submission of the application, not exceeding ten Egyptian pounds.

Article (45):

In the event of loss of, or damage to, the event registers, the Directors of Civil Status Administrations shall be competent to issue a decision for re-registration without search fees. The Executive Regulations shall regulate the controls and procedures thereof.



Chapter Six

Correction of Civil Status Entries

Article (46):

A committee shall be formed within the jurisdiction of each governorate, consisting of:

- The Advocate General of the Public Prosecution at the governorate's Court of First Instance, or his delegate; and where there is more than one, the Public Prosecutor shall select one of them, as Chairman.
- The Director of the Civil Status Administration in the governorate, or his delegate.
- The Director of the Health Affairs Directorate in the governorate, or his delegate, as two members.

This committee shall be competent to decide on applications for the change or correction of civil status entries recorded in the births and deaths registers and family records, as well as applications for the registration of omitted birth and death registrations in respect of events that were not reported within the period prescribed by law and for which more than one year has elapsed from the date of the birth or death event.

The Executive Regulations shall determine the procedures for submitting applications, the manner of registration, and the authorities that must be notified of the decision issued thereon. The Minister of Interior shall determine, by decision, the issuance fees, not exceeding twenty Egyptian pounds.

Article (47):

No change or correction may be made to civil status entries registered in respect of birth and death events and family records except pursuant to a decision issued by the committee provided for in the preceding Article.

The change or correction of nationality, religion, or profession — or of civil status entries relating to marriage, its nullity, ratification, divorce, judicial divorce, bodily separation, or proof of lineage — shall be made on the basis of judgments or documents issued by the competent authority, without the need to obtain a decision from the aforementioned committee.



Chapter Seven

Personal Identification Cards

Article (48):

Every citizen of the Arab Republic of Egypt who reaches fifteen years of age must submit an application to obtain a personal identification card from the Civil Registry Department within whose jurisdiction he resides, within six months from the date on which he reaches such age.

Article (49):

The Executive Regulations shall determine the form of the card, the data to be recorded therein, and the documents and procedures required for its issuance.

Article (50):

The personal identification card shall constitute evidence of the validity of the data contained therein, provided that it is fit for use and valid. Governmental and non-governmental entities may not refuse to accept it as proof of the identity of its holder.

Every person to whom the provisions of Article (48) of this Law apply must carry his card and present it immediately to representatives of the public authorities whenever requested to do so for inspection. Representatives of the public authorities may not withdraw it or retain it.

Article (51):

In respect of conscripts during wartime, a pass card issued by the Ministry of Defence shall substitute the personal identification card, in accordance with the conditions and procedures determined by a decision of the Minister of Defence.



Article (52):

The Minister of Interior shall determine, by decision, the validity period of the personal identification card. The cardholder must submit an application for its renewal within three months from the date of expiry of its validity period.

The Minister of Interior may, where necessary, issue a decision extending its validity, specifying the conditions and cases of such extension.

Article (53):

If any change occurs to any of the citizen's personal identification card data or to any of his civil status data, he must apply, within three months from the date of the change, to the Civil Registry Department within whose jurisdiction he resides in order to update his data.

Article (54):

In the event that the card is lost or damaged, the cardholder must apply to the Civil Registry Department within whose jurisdiction he resides, within fifteen days from the date of loss or damage, for the issuance of a replacement card for a lost or damaged card.

A citizen may not retain or use any card for which a replacement card has been issued to him in accordance with the provisions of the law.

Article (55):

The Minister of Interior shall determine, by decision, the consideration for the costs of issuing the personal card, changing its data, or issuing a replacement for a lost or damaged card, not exceeding twenty-five Egyptian pounds.



Article (56):

The competent persons at governmental or non-governmental entities, as well as individuals, may not accept, employ, or retain in their service any person to whom the provisions of Article (48) of this Law apply, whether as an employee, servant, worker, or student, unless he holds a personal identification card that is fit for use and valid.

Article (57):

Managers of hotels, inns, or similar places prepared for public accommodation shall record in their registers the data shown in the card of every person staying in such places.

Chapter Eight**With Respect to Residents Abroad**

Article (58):

Birth and death events occurring to citizens located abroad, or during travel abroad, must be reported within three months from the date of the event or arrival. The report shall be made by the persons obligated to report it.

The report shall be submitted to the Consulate of the Arab Republic of Egypt in the country where the event occurred or where arrival took place, or to the Civil Registry Department for Citizens Abroad at the Civil Status Sector. The Executive Regulations shall regulate the procedures for reporting and registration until the birth or death certificate is issued and delivered to the interested person.

Article (59):

If a birth or death event is not reported within the period prescribed by law, the event shall be deemed an omitted birth or death registration.

The Executive Regulations shall regulate the procedures to be followed for registering the event.



Article (60):

A citizen located abroad must report his marriage or divorce event that occurred abroad within three months from the date of occurrence of the event to the Consulate of the Arab Republic of Egypt or to the Civil Registry Department for Citizens Abroad.

The Executive Regulations shall regulate the registration procedures until the marriage or divorce document is issued by the Civil Registry Department for Citizens Abroad and delivered to the interested person.

Article (61):

Applications for correction of civil status entries registered with the consuls of the Arab Republic of Egypt shall be submitted to the competent committee at the place of registration in the Arab Republic of Egypt for the Civil Registry Department for Citizens Abroad.

Article (62):

Applications for obtaining a personal identification card, or a replacement for a lost or damaged card, or an application for making any change thereto or renewing it, with respect to citizens located abroad, shall be submitted to the Consulates of the Arab Republic of Egypt or to the Civil Registry Department for Citizens Abroad where no consulate exists, within the time limits prescribed by law.

The Executive Regulations shall regulate the rules and procedures to be followed in such cases.

Article (63):

The Consulates of the Arab Republic of Egypt abroad, or the Civil Registry Departments for Citizens Abroad, shall collect the fees or service consideration provided for in this Law for the benefit of the Fund provided for in Article (18) of this Law.



Chapter Nine

Guarantees for the Protection of Citizens' Rights

Article (64):

Citizens' personal data shall be obtained in accordance with the rules and procedures stipulated in this Law. Such data may not include any information relating to political tendencies or beliefs, or criminal precedents, except in the cases determined by law.

Article (65):

The Civil Status Sector shall be obligated to take all necessary measures to secure personal and aggregated data stored on computers or on storage media attached thereto against any penetration, tampering, access, disclosure, destruction, or prejudice thereto in any form whatsoever, except in the cases provided for by law and in accordance with the procedures stipulated therein.



Chapter Ten

Penalties

Article (66):

Violation of the provisions of Articles 19, 21, 22, 24, 31, first paragraph, 35, 41, 52, first paragraph, 53, 54, first paragraph, 58, and 60 shall be punishable by a fine of not less than one hundred Egyptian pounds and not exceeding two hundred Egyptian pounds.

Article (66) bis:

Any person who violates the provisions of Article (2 bis) of this Law shall be punishable by a fine of not less than one thousand Egyptian pounds and not exceeding five thousand Egyptian pounds.

Article (67):

Any person who reports a birth or death event that has already been reported by one of the persons obligated to report it and registered, while being aware thereof, shall be punishable by imprisonment for a period of not less than one month and not exceeding six months, or by a fine of not less than two hundred Egyptian pounds and not exceeding five hundred Egyptian pounds.

Article (68):

Violation of the provisions of Article (48) of this Law shall be punishable by imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months or by a fine of not less than one hundred Egyptian pounds and not exceeding five hundred Egyptian pounds.

Violation of the provisions of the second paragraph of Article (50) of this Law shall be punishable by a fine of not less than one hundred Egyptian pounds and not exceeding two hundred Egyptian pounds.



Article (69):

Violation of the provisions of the second paragraph of Article (54) of this Law shall be punishable by imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year or by a fine of not less than two hundred Egyptian pounds and not exceeding five hundred Egyptian pounds.

If damage results from the act, the perpetrator shall be punishable by imprisonment for a period of not less than six months and by a fine of not less than five hundred Egyptian pounds and not exceeding one thousand Egyptian pounds, or by either of these two penalties.

Article (70):

Violation of the provision of Article (56) of this Law shall be punishable by imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months or by a fine of not less than two hundred Egyptian pounds and not exceeding five hundred Egyptian pounds.

Article (71):

Violation of the provision of Article (57) of this Law shall be punishable by imprisonment for a period of not less than six months and by a fine of not less than one thousand Egyptian pounds and not exceeding three thousand Egyptian pounds, or by either of these two penalties.

Article (72):

For the purposes of applying the provisions of this Law and the Penal Code, the data recorded on computers and their accessories at the civil status information centers and their issuance stations used for issuing documents and personal identification cards shall be deemed data contained in official documents.

If forgery occurs in the aforementioned documents or in any other official documents, the penalty shall be aggravated imprisonment or imprisonment for a period of not less than five years.



Article (73):

Without prejudice to any more severe penalty provided for in the Penal Code or in any other law, any person who uses another person's card or enables another person to use his card by collusion shall be punishable by imprisonment for a period of not less than one year and by a fine of not less than five hundred Egyptian pounds and not exceeding one thousand Egyptian pounds, or by either of these two penalties.

Article (74):

Without prejudice to any more severe penalty provided for in the Penal Code or in any other law, any person who accesses or attempts to access, obtains or attempts to obtain the data or information contained in the registers, computers, or storage media attached thereto, or changes them by addition, deletion, cancellation, destruction, or prejudice thereto in any form whatsoever, or broadcasts or discloses them, in cases other than those provided for by law and otherwise than in accordance with the procedures stipulated therein, shall be punishable by imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months and by a fine not exceeding five hundred Egyptian pounds, or by either of these two penalties.

If the offence is committed against aggregated data, information, or statistics, the penalty shall be imprisonment.

Article (75):

Any person who disrupts or damages the network transmitting civil status information, or any part thereof, where this results from his negligence, recklessness, lack of precaution, or failure to observe laws, regulations, and systems, shall be punishable by imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months and by a fine of not less than two hundred Egyptian pounds and not exceeding five hundred Egyptian pounds, or by either of these two penalties.

If the act is committed intentionally, the penalty shall be imprisonment, without prejudice to the right to compensation in both cases.



Article (76):

Any person who breaches, or attempts to breach, the confidentiality of aggregated data, information, or statistics in any form whatsoever shall be punishable by aggravated imprisonment.

The penalty shall be life imprisonment if the offence is committed during wartime.

Article (77):

The Director of the Civil Status Sector may, by special permission from him or from his delegate, and for reasons he accepts, settle with offenders to whom the provisions of Article (66) of this Law apply, against payment by the offender of an amount of fifty Egyptian pounds.

He may also, by special permission from him or from his delegate, and for reasons he accepts, settle with offenders to whom the provisions of Articles (67), (68), and (69) of this Law apply, against payment by the offender of an amount of one hundred Egyptian pounds.

Chapter Eleven

Transitional and Final Provisions

Article (78):

The existing personal and family cards, and copies of entries currently in force pursuant to the provisions of Law No. 260 of 1960 concerning Civil Status, shall remain valid until they are replaced in accordance with the procedures, time limits, and locations determined by a decision of the Minister of Interior.

The existing cards shall be deemed cancelled upon the expiry of the period specified for obtaining the cards issued pursuant to the provisions of this Law.



Article (79):

The Minister of Interior shall issue the Executive Regulations of this Law within six months from the date of its entry into force. Until the Executive Regulations and the implementing decisions of this Law are issued, the provisions, rules, and systems existing on the date of its entry into force shall continue to apply, to the extent that they do not conflict with its provisions.

Article (80):

Subject to the provision of Article (78) of this Law, Law No. 260 of 1960 concerning Civil Status shall be repealed, and every provision contrary to the provisions of this Law shall also be repealed.

Article (81):

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

This Law shall be stamped with the Seal of the State and shall be enforced as one of its laws.

