

Translation of

Law No. 1 of 2000 Regulating
Certain Conditions and
Procedures of Litigation in
Personal Status Matters

ترجمة القانون رقم ١ لسنة ٢٠٠٠
بتنظيم بعض أوضاع وإجراءات
التقاضي في مسائل الأحوال
الشخصية

17 August 2026

**Law No. 1 of 2000, Promulgating the Law Regulating Certain Conditions and Procedures of
Litigation in Personal 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:

Promulgation Provisions

Article (1):

The provisions of the attached Law shall apply to litigation procedures in personal status and waqf matters. In matters for which no specific provision is prescribed therein, the provisions of the Civil and Commercial Procedures Law, the Law of Evidence in Civil and Commercial Matters, and the provisions of the Civil Code concerning the administration and liquidation of estates shall apply.

The Judge of Interim Matters at the Court of First Instance¹ shall have exclusive jurisdiction to issue orders upon petition in the following personal status matters:

- Challenges against the refusal of a notary to notarize a marriage contract or to issue a certificate evidencing such refusal, whether in respect of Egyptians or foreigners.
- Extending the period prescribed for preparing an inventory of an estate, to the extent necessary to complete such inventory, where the applicable law prescribes a time limit therefor.

¹ Pursuant to Law No. 10 of 2004, the President of the Family Court became exclusively competent to issue such orders.



- Taking such protective or interim measures as the Judge deems necessary in respect of estates that do not involve any person lacking legal capacity, person of limited legal capacity, or absentee.
 - Authorizing the Public Prosecution to transfer money, securities, documents, jewellery, and any other property belonging to persons lacking legal capacity, persons of limited legal capacity, or absentees, where such property is at risk, to the vault of a bank or to another secure place.
 - Disputes concerning travel abroad, after hearing the statements of the concerned parties.
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Article (2):

The courts shall, without fees and of their own motion, refer any cases pending before them that, pursuant to the provisions of the attached Law, have become subject to the jurisdiction of other courts. Such cases shall be referred in the condition in which they stand.

Where any litigant is absent, the Court Registry shall notify such litigant of the referral order and summon the litigant to appear on the prescribed date before the court to which the case has been referred.

The provisions of the preceding paragraph shall not apply to cases in which judgments have already been rendered or to cases adjourned for the pronouncement of judgment. Such cases shall remain subject to the provisions in force prior to the effective date of this Law.

Article (3):

Judgments shall be rendered in accordance with the personal status and waqf laws in force. In matters for which no provision is prescribed under such laws, the prevailing opinions of the Hanafi School of Islamic jurisprudence shall apply.

Nevertheless, judgments in personal status disputes between Egyptian non-Muslims belonging to the same sect and religious denomination, who had organized denominational judicial bodies until 31 December 1955, shall be rendered in accordance with their respective religious laws, insofar as such laws do not conflict with public order.



Article (4):

The Regulation governing the organization of the Sharia Courts, promulgated by Decree-Law No. 78 of 1931, shall be repealed.

Book Four of the Civil and Commercial Procedures Law, added to Law No. 77 of 1949, Laws Nos. 462 of 1955, 628 of 1955, and 62 of 1976 referred to above, and the Regulation issued in 1907 governing the procedures to be followed in the enforcement of judgments rendered by the Sharia Courts shall also be repealed.

Any provision that conflicts with the provisions of the attached Law shall likewise be repealed.

Article (5):

The Minister of Justice shall issue the decisions necessary for the implementation of the provisions of the attached Law.

The Minister shall also issue regulations governing the affairs and work of marriage registrars and notaries, as well as the forms of the instruments required for the performance of such work.

Article (6):

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



Chapter One

General Provisions

Article (1):

The procedural periods and time limits prescribed under this Law shall be calculated according to the Gregorian calendar.

Article (2):

Capacity to litigate in personal status matters concerning guardianship over the person shall be established for any person who has attained fifteen full Gregorian years and enjoys full mental capacity.

A person lacking legal capacity or having limited legal capacity shall be represented by his or her legal representative.

Where such person has no legal representative, or where there are grounds for conducting the litigation proceedings contrary to the opinion of the legal representative or against the legal representative, the court shall appoint a guardian ad litem for such person, either of its own motion or upon the request of the Public Prosecution or a third party.

Article (3):

Pleadings initiating personal status actions before the District Court shall not be required to bear the signature of a lawyer.

Where an action is filed without the statement of claim being signed by a lawyer, the court may, where necessary, appoint a lawyer to defend the claimant.

The judgment rendered in the action shall determine the fees of the appointed lawyer, which shall be borne by the Public Treasury, without prejudice to the obligation of the councils of the subsidiary bar associations to provide legal assistance in the manner prescribed under Law No. 17 of 1983 promulgating the Advocacy Law.



Maintenance claims and claims treated as equivalent thereto in respect of wages and expenses of all kinds shall be exempt from all judicial fees at every stage of litigation.

Article (4):

In the course of preparing the case for judgment, the court may, in the presence of the litigants, draw their attention to any matters required for the proper conduct of the proceedings and grant them a period within which to submit their defence.

The court may appoint one or more social specialists to submit a report on the matter presented before it or on any issue arising therein. The court shall prescribe a period for the submission of the report, which shall not exceed two weeks.

Such appointment shall be made from lists of social specialists issued by a decision of the Minister of Justice, based on the nomination of the Minister of Insurance and Social Affairs.

Article (5):

The court may decide that personal status matters shall be heard in chambers, where required by considerations of public order or morality, and in the presence of a member of the Public Prosecution where the Public Prosecution is represented in the action.

Judgments and decisions shall be pronounced in a public hearing.

Article (6):

Without prejudice to the jurisdiction of the Public Prosecution to institute personal status proceedings by way of hisbah, as provided for under Law No. 3 of 1996, the Public Prosecution may initiate personal status proceedings where the matter relates to public order or morality.

The Public Prosecution may also intervene in personal status actions falling within the jurisdiction of the District Courts.

The Public Prosecution must intervene in personal status and waqf actions falling within the jurisdiction of the Courts of First Instance or the Courts of Appeal. Otherwise, the judgment shall be null and void



Article (7):

In the event of denial, an action seeking acknowledgment of lineage, or testimony concerning such acknowledgment, shall not be admissible after the death of the deceased from whom the lineage is claimed, unless there are official documents or written instruments wholly written and signed by the deceased, or conclusive and definitive evidence establishing the validity of such claim.

Article (8):

No action concerning a waqf, its conditions, acknowledgment thereof, entitlement thereunder, or dispositions affecting it shall be admissible unless the waqf is established by a registered deed in accordance with the law.

In the event of denial, no action concerning a waqf or inheritance shall be admissible where it is filed after the lapse of thirty-three years from the date on which the right was established, unless an impediment prevented the filing of the action.

Where a judgment is rendered removing the administrator of a waqf or appointing another administrator to act jointly with him, the court shall, in either case, appoint by an immediately enforceable judgment a temporary administrator until the action is finally determined by a final judgment.



Chapter Two: Jurisdiction of the Courts in Personal Status Matters

Section One: Subject-Matter Jurisdiction

Article (9):

The Summary Court² shall have jurisdiction to hear the matters set forth in this Article. Subject to the provisions of Article (52) of this Law, its judgments in actions shall be appealable unless the law provides that they are final, as follows:

First: Matters Relating to Guardianship over the Person

- Actions relating to the custody, care, visitation, physical placement, and relocation of a minor.
- Actions relating to maintenance and equivalent claims concerning wages and expenses of all kinds.
- Actions relating to authorizing a wife to exercise her rights where the applicable law requires the husband's authorization for the exercise of such rights.
- Actions relating to the dower, trousseau, dowry, engagement jewellery, and equivalent matters.

The judgment shall be final where the relief sought does not exceed the final jurisdictional threshold of the Summary Court.

- The correction of personal status entries in marriage and divorce instruments.
- The authentication of agreements concluded by the concerned parties before the court in matters that are legally permissible under Islamic Sharia.
- Authorization for the marriage of a person who has no legal guardian.
- Verification of death, succession, and mandatory bequests, unless a dispute arises in respect thereof.

² Pursuant to Law No. 10 of 2004, such actions became subject to the jurisdiction of the Family Court.



- Imprisonment actions arising from the failure of a judgment debtor to comply with judgments concerning maintenance and equivalent obligations. The judgment rendered in such actions shall be final.

Second: Matters Relating to Guardianship over Property, Where the Value of the Property Requiring Protection Does Not Exceed the Jurisdictional Threshold of the Summary Court

- Confirmation of a testamentary guardian; appointment of a guardian, supervisor, and manager; supervision of their activities; determination of their accounts; and their removal or replacement.
- Establishment and termination of absence; appointment of a representative for the absentee; supervision of such representative's activities; and the removal or replacement thereof.
- Imposition and termination of judicial assistance and the appointment or replacement of a judicial assistant.
- Continuation of guardianship or tutorship beyond the age of twenty-one; authorization for a minor to receive and manage his or her property in accordance with the provisions of the law; authorization for the minor to engage in commercial activities and to undertake transactions requiring judicial authorization; and the withdrawal, suspension, or restriction of any of such rights.
- Appointment of a guardian ad litem for a minor or an absentee, even where such person has no property.
- Determination of maintenance payable to a minor from the minor's property and adjudication of any dispute arising between the guardian of the person or the person responsible for the minor's upbringing, on the one hand, and the guardian of the property, on the other hand, concerning expenditure on the minor, the minor's upbringing, or the minor's care.
- Exemption of the guardian in the circumstances in which such exemption is permitted under the provisions of the Law on Guardianship over Property.
- Applications by a guardian to relinquish guardianship and applications for the restoration thereof.



- Authorization of expenditure for the marriage of a minor in circumstances where the law requires the court's prior authorization.
 - All other matters relating to the administration of property in accordance with the provisions of the law, and the adoption of protective and interim measures relating thereto, irrespective of the value of the property.
 - Appointment, removal, or replacement of an estate liquidator and adjudication of disputes relating to the liquidation, where the value of the estate does not exceed the jurisdictional threshold of the Summary Court.
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Article (10):

The Court of First Instance³ shall have jurisdiction to hear personal status actions that do not fall within the jurisdiction of the Summary Court, as well as actions concerning a waqf, its conditions, entitlements thereunder, and dispositions affecting it.

The Court of First Instance having territorial jurisdiction to hear an action for divorce, judicial divorce, or judicial separation shall have exclusive jurisdiction to adjudicate, at first instance, actions concerning maintenance, wages, and equivalent claims, whether relating to the wife, children, or relatives, as well as actions concerning the custody, care, visitation, physical placement, and relocation of a minor and the residence designated for the minor's custodian.

Courts of First Instance and Summary Courts before which an action concerning any of the foregoing claims has been or may be filed shall refer such action to the aforesaid court, so that a single dispositive judgment may be rendered in respect thereof.

During the course of the proceedings, the court may issue provisionally enforceable interim judgments concerning visitation, the determination of temporary maintenance, or the increase or reduction of any maintenance previously determined by the court.

Such interim judgments issued during the course of the proceedings may not be challenged independently and may be challenged only upon the issuance of the final judgment in the action.

³ Pursuant to Law No. 10 of 2004, such actions became subject to the jurisdiction of the Family Court.



Article (11):

The Court of First Instance within whose territorial jurisdiction a foreign marriage contract is authenticated shall have jurisdiction to adjudicate any objection to such marriage or any application for the interdiction of either party to the contract, where the applicable law regards interdiction as a ground for the loss of that party's legal capacity to marry.

The filing of such an action shall result in the suspension of the completion of the marriage until a final judgment is rendered therein.

The Court of First Instance shall also have jurisdiction to impose or lift interdiction; appoint a curator; supervise the curator's activities; determine the curator's accounts; remove or replace the curator; authorize the interdicted person to receive and manage his or her property in accordance with the provisions of the law; withdraw or restrict such right; appoint a guardian ad litem for the interdicted person; determine maintenance payable to the interdicted person from his or her property; and adjudicate any dispute arising between the guardian of the person or the person responsible for upbringing, on the one hand, and the curator, on the other hand, concerning expenditure on the interdicted person.

Article (12):

Where the court orders the withdrawal or suspension of guardianship, it shall entrust such guardianship to the person who, under the applicable law, follows the person whose guardianship has been withdrawn or suspended, and thereafter successively to the next eligible person.

Where the person to whom guardianship is entrusted refuses to assume it after being notified in the manner prescribed under Article (40) of this Law, or where such person does not satisfy the requirements of suitability, the court shall entrust the guardianship to a trustworthy person or to a social institution.

In such case, the property shall be delivered to the appointed representative in his or her capacity as temporary manager after an inventory thereof has been prepared in the manner prescribed under Article (41) of this Law.

The Public Prosecution shall urgently take the measures necessary to appoint a guardian for the person subject to guardianship.



Article (13):

The court hearing the principal matter shall have exclusive jurisdiction to approve the account submitted by the representative of a person lacking legal capacity, a person of limited legal capacity, or an absentee, or the account submitted by the temporary manager, and to adjudicate disputes relating to such account.

Article (14):

The court that orders the termination of guardianship over property shall retain jurisdiction to hear matters concerning the account and the delivery of the property until both matters have been finally determined.

The court shall also have jurisdiction to hear enforcement disputes relating to the judgments and decisions issued by it in this respect.

Chapter Two: Jurisdiction of the Courts in Personal Status Matters

Section Two: Territorial Jurisdiction

Article (15):

For the purposes of this Law, domicile shall be determined in accordance with Articles (40), (42), and (43) of the Civil Code.

Subject to the provisions of Articles (10) and (11) of this Law, jurisdiction shall vest in the court within whose territorial jurisdiction the defendant is domiciled. Where the defendant has no domicile in Egypt, jurisdiction shall vest in the court within whose territorial jurisdiction the claimant is domiciled.

Where there are multiple defendants, jurisdiction shall vest in the court within whose territorial jurisdiction any one of them is domiciled.



Nevertheless, territorial jurisdiction to hear certain personal status matters shall be determined as follows:

- The court within whose territorial jurisdiction either the claimant or the defendant is domiciled shall have jurisdiction to hear an action brought, as the case may be, by the children, the wife, either parent, or the custodian in respect of the following matters:
 - Maintenance, wages, and equivalent claims.
 - Custody, visitation, and matters relating thereto.
 - The dower, trousseau, dowry, engagement jewellery, and equivalent matters.
 - Judicial divorce, khul‘, divorce by release, and separation between spouses on any ground recognized under Islamic Sharia.
- The court within whose territorial jurisdiction the deceased had his or her last domicile in Egypt shall have jurisdiction over the verification of succession and wills and the liquidation of estates.

Where the deceased had no domicile in Egypt, jurisdiction shall vest in the court within whose territorial jurisdiction any asset of the estate is located.

- Territorial jurisdiction in the following matters relating to guardianship over property shall be determined as follows:
 - In guardianship matters, by reference to the domicile of the guardian or the minor, and in tutorship matters, by reference to the last domicile of the deceased or the domicile of the minor.
 - In matters concerning interdiction and judicial assistance, by reference to the domicile of the person whose interdiction or placement under judicial assistance is sought.
 - In matters concerning absence, by reference to the last domicile of the absentee.



Where any of the foregoing persons has no domicile in Egypt, jurisdiction shall vest in the court within whose territorial jurisdiction the applicant is domiciled or in the court within whose territorial jurisdiction any property belonging to the person requiring protection is located.

- Where the domicile of a minor, an interdicted person, or a person placed under judicial assistance changes, the court may, upon the application of a concerned party or the Public Prosecution, refer the matter to the court within whose territorial jurisdiction the new domicile is located.
 - The court that ordered the withdrawal or suspension of guardianship shall have jurisdiction to appoint the successor to the guardian, whether such successor is appointed as a guardian or a tutor, unless the court considers it appropriate, in the interests of the minor, to refer the matter to the court within whose territorial jurisdiction the minor is domiciled.
 - With the exception of the division of the assets of terminated waqfs, jurisdiction to hear disputes concerning a waqf, its conditions, entitlements thereunder, and dispositions affecting it shall vest in:
 - The court within whose territorial jurisdiction the waqf property is located;
 - Where the waqf property comprises multiple assets, the court within whose territorial jurisdiction the asset of the greatest value is located; or
 - The court within whose territorial jurisdiction the administrator of the waqf or the defendant is domiciled.
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Chapter Three: Institution and Hearing of Actions

Section One: Matters Relating to Guardianship over the Person

Article (16):

Actions relating to guardianship over the person shall be instituted in accordance with the ordinary procedures for instituting actions prescribed under the Civil and Commercial Procedures Law.

Article (17):

Actions arising from a marriage contract shall not be admissible where, at the time the action is instituted, the wife is under sixteen Gregorian years of age or the husband is under eighteen Gregorian years of age.

In the event of denial, actions arising from a marriage contract in respect of events occurring after 1 August 1931 shall not be admissible unless the marriage is evidenced by an official instrument. Nevertheless, an action for judicial divorce or annulment, as the case may be, shall be admissible where the marriage is evidenced by any written instrument.

An action for divorce between spouses belonging to the same sect and religious denomination shall not be admissible unless their religious law permits divorce.

Article (18):

In actions relating to guardianship over the person, the court shall be required to offer reconciliation to the litigants. Any person who, despite having knowledge thereof, fails to attend the reconciliation hearing without an acceptable excuse shall be deemed to have rejected reconciliation.

In actions for divorce or judicial divorce, the court shall not grant the divorce unless it has exerted efforts to reconcile the spouses and such efforts have failed.

Where the spouses have a child, the court shall be required to offer reconciliation at least twice, with an interval of no less than thirty days and no more than sixty days between the two offers.



Article (19):

In judicial divorce actions in which the law requires the appointment of two arbiters, the court shall require each spouse to nominate, insofar as possible, an arbiter from among his or her family no later than the following hearing.

Where either spouse fails to appoint an arbiter or fails to attend such hearing, the court shall appoint an arbiter on behalf of that spouse.

The two arbiters shall appear before the court at the hearing following their appointment to jointly report the conclusion they have reached.

Where the arbiters disagree, or either of them fails to appear, the court shall hear their statements or the statement of the arbiter in attendance after the administration of the oath.

The court may adopt the conclusion reached by the two arbiters, the statement of either of them, or any other conclusion derived from the documents and evidence in the action.

Article (20):

The spouses may mutually agree to terminate their marriage by khul'.

Where they do not mutually agree to khul' and the wife institutes an action requesting it, redeems herself, and obtains release from her husband by relinquishing all her financial rights prescribed under Islamic Sharia and returning to him the dower he paid to her, the court shall order her divorce by khul'.

The court shall not grant a divorce by khul' unless it has first attempted to reconcile the spouses and appointed two arbiters to continue reconciliation efforts between them for a period not exceeding three months, in accordance with the second paragraph of Article (18) and the first and second paragraphs of Article (19) of this Law.

The wife must expressly declare that she detests continuing married life with her husband, that there is no possibility of marital life continuing between them, and that she fears she will be unable to observe the limits prescribed by God because of such aversion.

The consideration for khul' may not include the forfeiture of custody of the minor children, their maintenance, or any of their rights.

In all cases, khul' shall result in an irrevocable divorce.

In all cases, the judgment shall not be subject to challenge by any method of appeal.



Article (21):

In the event of denial, divorce shall not be recognized as proven except by attestation and notarization.⁴

Where attestation and notarization of the divorce are requested, the notary shall be required to inform the spouses of the risks of divorce and invite them to appoint an arbiter from the husband's family and an arbiter from the wife's family to attempt reconciliation between them.

Where both spouses insist that the divorce be effected immediately, jointly declare that the divorce has already occurred, or the husband declares that he has effected the divorce, the divorce shall be notarized after it has been formally attested.

All the preceding provisions shall apply where the wife requests to divorce herself pursuant to a right reserved to her under the marriage instrument.

The notary shall record each procedure undertaken and the date on which it occurred in the form prepared for that purpose.

As against either spouse, the divorce shall not be recognized as proven unless that spouse attended the notarization procedures personally or through a representative, or from the date on which that spouse was formally notified thereof by an official instrument.

Article (22):

Without prejudice to the wife's right to prove by all means of evidence that her former husband has taken her back during the revocable-divorce waiting period, the husband's allegation that he has taken his divorced wife back shall not be admissible, in the event of denial, unless he formally notifies her of such resumption by an official instrument before the expiry of:

- Sixty days from the date on which his divorce from her was notarized, where she menstruates; or
- Ninety days from that date, where her waiting period is calculated in months.

⁴ At its session held on 15 January 2006 in Constitutional Case No. 113 of Judicial Year 26, the Supreme Constitutional Court ruled that Article (21) of the Law Regulating Certain Conditions and Procedures of Litigation in Personal Status Matters, promulgated by Law No. 1 of 2000, was unconstitutional insofar as it restricted the admissible means of proving divorce, in the event of denial, to attestation and notarization.



This shall not apply where the divorced wife is pregnant or acknowledges that her waiting period had not expired before she was notified of the resumption of the marriage.

Article (23):

Where the income of the person against whom maintenance or an equivalent obligation is sought is subject to a serious dispute, and the documents in the action are insufficient to determine such income, the court shall require the Public Prosecution to conduct such investigation as is necessary to enable the court to determine it.

The Public Prosecution shall conduct the investigation itself.

Without prejudice to the provisions of Presidential Decree-Law No. 205 of 1990 concerning the confidentiality of bank accounts, every governmental or non-governmental entity shall provide the Public Prosecution with any information in its possession that is relevant to determining the income of the person from whom maintenance is sought.

Information obtained through such investigations may not be used for any purpose other than the matter in respect of which the investigations were conducted.

The Public Prosecution shall complete the investigation and submit it to the court, accompanied by a concise memorandum setting out its findings, within a period not exceeding thirty days from the date on which the court's request is received.

Article (24):

A person applying for a formal declaration of death, succession, or an obligatory bequest shall submit an application to the competent court accompanied by an official document evidencing the death. Otherwise, the application shall be inadmissible.

The application shall state the deceased's last domicile, the names and domiciles, where applicable, of the heirs and the beneficiaries of the obligatory bequest.

The applicant shall summon them to appear before the court on the date fixed for hearing the application.

The judge shall verify the application through the testimony of persons whom the judge considers trustworthy and may supplement such testimony with administrative inquiries as the judge deems appropriate.



Where any heir or beneficiary of an obligatory bequest denies the application and the judge considers such denial serious, the judge shall refer the application to the competent Court of First Instance for determination.

Pursuant to Law No. 10 of 2004, the President of the Family Court became exclusively competent to verify formal declarations of death, succession, and obligatory bequests.

Article (25):

The formal declaration issued by the judge⁵ pursuant to the preceding Article shall constitute conclusive evidence of death, succession, and the obligatory bequest unless a judgment to the contrary is rendered.

Chapter Three: Institution and Hearing of Actions

Section Two: Matters Relating to Guardianship over Property

Article (26):

The Public Prosecution shall safeguard the interests of persons lacking legal capacity, persons of limited legal capacity, and absentees; preserve their property; and supervise its administration in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

For the purpose of implementing any measures it considers necessary, the Public Prosecution may delegate a judicial police officer.

The Public Prosecution may also seek the assistance of officers assigned to it pursuant to a decision issued by the Minister of Justice. Such officers shall be deemed judicial police officers in respect of the duties entrusted to them during the performance of their functions.

The Public Prosecution may determine temporary maintenance from the property of the person entitled thereto until a judgment determining such maintenance is rendered.

⁵ Pursuant to Law No. 10 of 2004, the President of the Family Court became exclusively competent to record death, succession, and obligatory bequests.



Article (27):

Relatives who were residing with the deceased as members of the same household, or the eldest adult heir, shall notify the Public Prosecution of the death of an absentee, a person lacking legal capacity, a person of limited legal capacity, or an unborn child, or of the death of the guardian, tutor, curator, or representative of an absentee, within three days from the date of death.

Relatives shall also notify the Public Prosecution, within the same period, of the loss of legal capacity or absence of any family member who was residing with them as a member of the same household.

Article (28):

Treating physicians and the directors of hospitals and sanatoriums, as the case may be, shall notify the Public Prosecution of cases involving loss of legal capacity arising from a mental disability as soon as such condition is established to their satisfaction.

The competent officers of administrative authorities shall notify the Public Prosecution whenever, in the course of performing their duties, they become aware of a case involving loss of legal capacity of the kind referred to in the preceding paragraph.

Article (29):

The guardian of an unborn child shall notify the Public Prosecution of the expiry of the pregnancy period or of the child's birth, whether alive or stillborn.

Article (30):

Any person who violates the provisions of Articles (27), (28), and (29) of this Law shall be punished by a fine of no less than fifty Egyptian pounds and no more than one hundred Egyptian pounds.

Where the failure to notify is intended to cause harm to a person lacking legal capacity, a person of limited legal capacity, an absentee, or any other concerned person, the penalty shall be imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year and a fine of no less than one hundred Egyptian pounds and no more than one thousand Egyptian pounds, or either of these two



penalties.

Article (31):

Any person who, with the intention of causing harm, conceals property owned by a person lacking legal capacity, a person of limited legal capacity, or an absentee shall be punished by imprisonment.

Article (32):

The Public Prosecution shall record applications concerning interdiction, judicial assistance, the continuation of guardianship or tutorship, the withdrawal, restriction, or suspension of guardianship, the withdrawal or restriction of authorization granted to a minor or an interdicted person, the establishment of absence, the restriction of the authority of the representative of an absentee, and the prevention of a person whose interdiction or deprivation of guardianship is sought from disposing of property or the restriction of that person's freedom to do so.

Such applications shall be entered in a special register on the date and at the time of their submission.

Entry in the register shall take the place of registration and shall produce its legal effects from the date on which it is made, where the application is granted.

The Public Prosecution shall cancel the entry where a final judgment rejecting the application is rendered.

The Minister of Justice shall issue a decision regulating the procedures for making and cancelling such entries.

Article (33):

Immediately upon receiving a notification pursuant to the provisions of this Law, the Public Prosecution shall take the measures necessary to preserve the rights of an unborn child, a person lacking legal capacity, a person of limited legal capacity, or an absentee.

The Public Prosecution shall provisionally prepare an inventory of their immovable and movable property, rights, and obligations in a record signed by the concerned parties.

The Public Prosecution may take such interim or protective measures as are necessary to preserve such property and may order that seals be affixed thereto.



Pursuant to an order issued by the Judge of Interim Matters, the Public Prosecution may transfer money, securities, documents, jewellery, and any other property considered to be at risk to the vault of a bank or to another secure place.

Where necessary, the Public Prosecution may authorize the estate guardian, executor of the will, estate administrator, where any of them exists, or any other trustworthy person to pay the funeral expenses of the deceased, provide for persons whom the deceased was legally required to maintain, and manage any business or affairs that may be prejudiced by delay.

The Public Prosecution may revoke or amend any decision it has taken pursuant to the provisions of this Article.

Article (34):

Pursuant to a reasoned authorization issued by the Summary Court Judge, the Public Prosecution may enter residences and other premises where entry is necessary for the adoption of the protective measures prescribed under this Law.

By a reasoned order specifying the residence or premises concerned, the Public Prosecution may delegate a judicial police officer to carry out such entry.

Article (35):

The procedures prescribed under the two preceding Articles need not be followed where the property of the person requiring protection does not exceed three thousand Egyptian pounds, such threshold being applied separately to each person.

In such case, the Public Prosecution shall deliver the property to the person responsible for managing the affairs of the person requiring protection, unless the Public Prosecution considers it appropriate to follow the procedures prescribed under the two preceding Articles in accordance with the controls and formalities set forth therein.



Article (36):

An application shall be submitted to the competent court by the Public Prosecution or by a concerned party.

In the latter case, the application shall include the particulars required under the Civil and Commercial Procedures Law for a statement of claim and shall be accompanied by the supporting documents.

The court shall refer the application to the Public Prosecution to submit its written observations within a period prescribed by the court.

In matters in which the Public Prosecution is not competent to issue an order, it shall fix a hearing before the court for consideration of the application and shall submit the application together with the investigations it has conducted and the opinion it has reached.

The Public Prosecution shall notify any concerned party who was not previously directed to appear before it of the date of the hearing.

The court may delegate the Public Prosecution to carry out any investigative measure ordered by the court.

Article (37):

The court and the Public Prosecution may summon any person whose statements they consider useful in any investigation conducted by either of them.

Where such person fails to attend at the scheduled hearing or refuses, without lawful justification, to provide statements, a fine not exceeding one hundred Egyptian pounds may be imposed upon such person.

Where such person fails to appear, the court or the Public Prosecution may order that the person be compelled to attend.

The court may exempt the person upon whom the fine was imposed from all or part of the fine where such person presents an acceptable excuse.



Article (38):

Where the Public Prosecution considers that an application for the imposition of interdiction, the withdrawal, restriction, or suspension of guardianship, or the establishment of absence requires investigative measures that may take a period of time during which a right or property may be at risk of loss, it shall refer the matter to the court.

The court may authorize such protective measures as it deems appropriate, order the person against whom the application was submitted to refrain from disposing of all or part of the property, restrict that person's authority to administer the property, or appoint a temporary manager to administer such property.

Article (39):

Within no more than eight days from the date on which it is notified of the ground necessitating the appointment, the Public Prosecution shall submit to the court a reasoned memorandum identifying the person it nominates to represent a person lacking legal capacity, a person of limited legal capacity, or an absentee, or the person it nominates as a judicial assistant.

The court shall appoint the representative or judicial assistant after obtaining the opinion of the concerned parties.

Article (40):

Where the decision appointing a guardian, curator, representative of an absentee, judicial assistant, or temporary manager is issued in that person's absence, the Public Prosecution shall notify the appointed person of the decision.

Any person who refuses the appointment shall notify the Public Prosecution of such refusal in writing within eight days from the date on which that person becomes aware of the decision. Otherwise, that person shall be responsible for the duties entrusted to him or her from the date of such knowledge.

In the event of refusal, the court shall promptly appoint another person in the appointee's place.



Article (41):

Following the issuance of the court's decision appointing the representative, the Public Prosecution shall prepare an inventory of the property of the person lacking legal capacity, the person of limited legal capacity, or the absentee in a record drawn up in two copies.

The inventory shall be prepared in accordance with the rules and procedures issued by a decision of the Minister of Justice.

All concerned parties shall be invited to attend the inventory proceedings. A minor who has attained fifteen full Gregorian years of age shall also be invited where the Public Prosecution considers his or her attendance necessary.

The Public Prosecution may seek the assistance of experts in inventorying and valuing the property and assessing the debts.

Upon completion of the inventory, the property shall be delivered to the representative appointed by the court.

Article (42):

The Public Prosecution shall submit the inventory record to the court for approval after verifying the accuracy of the particulars contained therein.

Article (43):

When submitting the inventory record to the court for approval, the Public Prosecution shall attach a memorandum setting out its opinion, as applicable, on the following matters:

- Whether to maintain or terminate co-ownership; whether to continue operating or liquidate commercial and industrial businesses or professional offices; the means of settling debts; and the decisions necessary to implement the foregoing.
- Determination of the permanent maintenance required for the minor or interdicted person.
- Adoption of the measures necessary for the proper administration and preservation of the property.



The court shall promptly approve the inventory record and determine the matters referred to above.

Article (44):

The court may, even of its own motion, revoke or amend any decision issued by it in respect of the matters specified in the preceding Article or any protective measure, where grounds for doing so become apparent.

The court's revocation or amendment of a previously issued decision shall not prejudice the rights of good-faith third parties arising from any agreement.

Article (45):

Where the court appoints an estate liquidator before approving the inventory record, the liquidator shall prepare an inventory of the entire estate and draw up a detailed record of its assets and liabilities.

The record shall be signed by the liquidator, the member of the Public Prosecution, the appointed representative, and any adult heirs in attendance.

Where the liquidator is appointed after the inventory record has been approved, the representative of the person lacking legal capacity, the person of limited legal capacity, or the absentee shall deliver that person's share in the estate to the liquidator under a record signed by the representative, the liquidator, the member of the Public Prosecution, and any adult heirs in attendance.

This shall apply unless the liquidator considers it appropriate to leave all or part of the property in the possession of the representative for its temporary preservation and administration until the liquidation is completed.

Such arrangement shall be recorded in both copies of the inventory record and signed by the persons referred to above.

Upon completion of the liquidation, the portion of the estate devolving upon the person lacking legal capacity, the person of limited legal capacity, or the absentee shall be delivered to that person's representative, subject to the procedures prescribed under this Law.



Article (46):

The representative of a person lacking legal capacity, a person of limited legal capacity, or an absentee, or the temporary manager, shall deposit with the Court Registry an account of his or her administration, accompanied by the supporting documents, within the period prescribed by law and whenever required by the court, within the period determined by it.

Where the prescribed period expires without submission of the account, the court may impose a fine not exceeding five hundred Egyptian pounds.

Where the failure is repeated, the court may impose a fine not exceeding one thousand Egyptian pounds, without prejudice to any other penalties prescribed by law.

Where the representative submits the account and provides an excuse for the delay that is accepted by the court, the court may exempt the representative from all or part of the fine.

The court shall provisionally order the deposit of any amounts that the person submitting the account does not dispute are owed by him or her, without such deposit constituting approval of the account.

The court shall determine the validity of the account submitted to it.

The final decision issued by the court concerning the account shall include an order requiring the person who submitted it to pay any outstanding balance owed by him or her and deposit such amount with the Court Treasury within a period determined by the court.

Article (47):

The Public Prosecution may authorize the representative of a person lacking legal capacity, a person of limited legal capacity, or an absentee to expend an amount from the liquid funds belonging to any such person, without obtaining prior recourse to the court, provided that such amount does not exceed ten thousand Egyptian pounds.

The amount may be increased to twenty thousand Egyptian pounds by a decision of the competent Advocate General. Such authorization may be granted once every three months.

In cases of extreme necessity, including accidents and medical conditions requiring urgent medical intervention, the competent Advocate General may, by a reasoned decision, increase the amount referred to in the preceding paragraph to the extent required by the circumstances of necessity and the related expenses.



The representative authorized to make the expenditure shall submit the supporting documents evidencing the emergency expenditure before submitting the next application for authorization to expend funds.

Article (48):

An application for the restoration of guardianship, the lifting of interdiction or judicial assistance, the termination of tutorship or guardianship, or the restoration of authorization to a minor or an interdicted person shall not be admissible until one year has elapsed from the date of the final decision rejecting a previous application.

Article (49):

Concerned parties may inspect the files, books, registers, and documents referred to in the preceding Articles.

Any person may also inspect the registers.

In either case, copies or certificates stating the contents recorded therein may be issued to any such person with the authorization of the court or the Public Prosecution.

Article (50):

Expenses incurred in identifying and inventorying property, affixing seals, preparing the inventory, and administering the property shall enjoy a preferential right ranking equally with judicial expenses.

Article (51):

The court may order that all or part of the fees or expenses be borne by the Public Treasury.



Chapter Four: Decisions, Judgments, and Challenges Thereto

First: Issuance of Decisions

Article (52):

The rules governing judgments shall apply to decisions issued in matters relating to guardianship over property.

Article (53):

The court shall deposit with the Court Registry the reasons for dispositive decisions issued in matters concerning interdiction, judicial assistance, guardianship, absence, accounts, authorization to dispose of property, and the removal of a tutor, as well as decisions issued pursuant to Article (38) of this Law.

Such reasons shall be deposited within eight days from the date on which the decision is pronounced where it is issued by a Summary Court, and within fifteen days where it is issued by any other court.

In respect of other decisions issued in matters relating to guardianship over property, the court may provide reasons for such decisions or may suffice with signing the hearing record containing the operative part of the decision.

Article (54):

Decisions rendered at first instance by a court of first instance in matters relating to guardianship over property shall be enforceable notwithstanding that they have been appealed, except for decisions issued in the following matters:

- Accounts.
- The lifting of interdiction and the termination of judicial assistance.
- The restoration of guardianship.



- The restoration of authorization granted to a minor or an interdicted person to dispose of or administer property.
- Recognition of legal majority after a decision continuing tutorship or guardianship.
- Authorization granted to the representative of a person lacking legal capacity, a person of limited legal capacity, or an absentee to dispose of property.

The court hearing the appeal may order a temporary stay of enforcement until the challenge is determined.

Article (55):

A court decision concerning dispositions relating to a waqf shall be final where it is issued in respect of:

- Authorization to conduct litigation;
- An application to borrow funds;
- A lease for a long term;
- The alteration of the features of the waqf property;
- An application for substitution of waqf property; or
- The sale of waqf immovable property for the payment of a debt,

provided that the subject matter of the application or the value of the property subject to the disposition does not exceed five thousand Egyptian pounds.



Chapter Four: Decisions, Judgments, and Challenges Thereto

Second: Challenges to Judgments and Decisions

Article (56):

The methods of challenging the judgments and decisions specified in this Law shall be appeal, cassation, and petition for reconsideration.

In matters for which no specific provision is prescribed in the following Articles, the rules and procedures set forth in the Civil and Commercial Procedures Law shall apply.

Article (57):

The Public Prosecution shall, in all cases, have the right to appeal judgments and decisions issued in actions in which the law requires or permits its intervention.

The provisions prescribed under the Civil and Commercial Procedures Law shall apply to such appeal.

Article (58):

The appellate court shall hear the action in the condition in which it stood before the issuance of the appealed judgment, but only in respect of the matters covered by the appeal.

Nevertheless, while maintaining the original claims unchanged, the grounds supporting them may be amended or supplemented. New claims may also be raised, provided that they supplement the original claims, arise therefrom, or are indivisibly connected thereto.

In both cases, the appellate court shall grant the opposing party an appropriate period within which to respond to the new grounds or claims.



Article (59):

An appeal against a dispositive judgment issued pursuant to Article (10) of this Law shall bring before the Court of Appeal all matters determined by such judgment.

Until the Court of Appeal renders its final judgment, it may issue an immediately enforceable interim judgment concerning visitation, the determination of maintenance, or the increase or reduction of the maintenance awarded under the appealed judgment.

Article (60):

Without prejudice to the rights of good-faith third parties, an appeal against a judgment or decision issued in a matter relating to guardianship over property shall be deemed to include an appeal against any other matters that have not previously been appealed and that are so closely connected with the appealed judgment or decision that the appeal cannot be determined without reconsidering them.

Article (61):

The time limit for filing an appeal shall be sixty days for a person who has no domicile in Egypt, without the addition of any period for distance.

Article (62):

The litigants and the Public Prosecution may challenge before the Court of Cassation judgments issued by the Courts of Appeal.

They may also challenge before the Court of Cassation decisions issued by such courts in matters concerning interdiction, absence, judicial assistance, removal of a tutor, withdrawal, suspension, restriction, or restoration of guardianship, continuation of guardianship or tutorship, and accounts.



Article (63):

Judgments ordering the annulment or invalidity of marriage contracts, divorce, or judicial divorce shall not be enforced until the expiry of the time limits prescribed for challenging them before the Court of Cassation.

Where such a challenge is filed within the statutory time limit, enforcement shall remain suspended until the challenge is determined.

The President of the Court, or a person delegated by the President, shall directly fix a hearing before the Court for consideration of the challenge within a period not exceeding sixty days from the date on which the statement of challenge is deposited with or received by the Court Registry.

The Public Prosecution shall submit a memorandum setting out its opinion no later than thirty days before the hearing fixed for consideration of the challenge.

Where the Court of Cassation quashes the judgment, it shall determine the merits of the case.

Article (64):

A petition for reconsideration in matters relating to guardianship over property may be filed only against final decisions issued in the following matters:

- The imposition of interdiction, the establishment of judicial assistance, or the establishment of absence.
- Confirmation of a testamentary tutor or a representative of an absentee.
- Removal of a tutor, curator, or representative, or restriction of that person's authority.
- Withdrawal, suspension, or restriction of guardianship.
- Continuation of guardianship or tutorship over a minor.
- Determination of accounts.



Chapter Five: Enforcement of Judgments and Decisions

Article (65):

Judgments and decisions concerning the delivery or visitation of a minor, maintenance, wages, expenses, and equivalent obligations shall be enforceable by operation of law and without security.

Article (66):

Judgments and decisions ordering the physical placement, care, or delivery of a minor may be compulsorily enforced.

The procedures prescribed by law shall be followed in enforcing judgments issued in this respect.

In all cases, enforcement procedures and entry into residences shall be carried out in accordance with the directions of the Enforcement Judge.

Enforcement may be repeated under the same writ of execution whenever circumstances so require.

Article (67):

A judgment concerning visitation of a minor shall be enforced at one of the places designated by a decision issued by the Minister of Justice after obtaining the approval of the Minister of Social Affairs, unless the custodian and the person in whose favour the judgment was issued agree on another place.

In all cases, the place must provide an environment that gives the minor a sense of safety and reassurance.

Article (68):

Where a judgment or decision is enforceable, the Registry of the court that issued it shall affix the executory formula thereto.



Article (69):

Enforcement shall be carried out by court bailiffs or the administrative authority.

The Minister of Justice shall issue a decision regulating the procedures for enforcing judgments and decisions concerning the delivery, physical placement, visitation, or residence of a minor, and specifying the authority entrusted with such enforcement.

Article (70):

Where a dispute concerning the custody of a minor who is within the age of female custody is presented to the Public Prosecution, or where temporary custody is requested by a person who is likely to be awarded custody, the Public Prosecution may, after conducting the appropriate investigation, issue a reasoned decision ordering the delivery of the minor to the person with whom the minor's best interests are found to lie.

The decision shall be issued by a Chief Prosecutor of at least that rank and shall be immediately enforceable until the competent court renders a judgment on the merits of the minor's custody.

Article (71):

A Family Insurance System shall be established, one of the objectives of which shall be to ensure the enforcement of judgments awarding maintenance to a wife, divorced wife, children, or relatives.

The implementation of this System shall be supervised by Nasser Social Bank.

The rules, procedures, and methods of financing the System shall be issued by a decision of the Minister of Justice after obtaining the approval of the Minister of Insurance.

Article (72):

Nasser Social Bank shall pay the maintenance, wages, and equivalent amounts awarded by judgment to a wife, divorced wife, children, or parents, in accordance with the rules and procedures issued by a decision of the Minister of Justice after obtaining the approval of the Minister of Insurance.



Article (73):

Upon receiving a request from Nasser Social Bank accompanied by a certified true copy of the executory copy of the judgment and evidence that service has been duly effected, ministries, government departments, local administration units, public authorities, public-sector entities, public business-sector entities, private-sector entities, the National Social Insurance Authority, the Insurance and Pensions Department of the Armed Forces, professional syndicates, and any other entities shall deduct the relevant amounts, within the limits subject to attachment under Article (76) of this Law, from salaries, equivalent payments, and pensions.

Such amounts shall be deposited with the Bank immediately upon receipt of the request, without the need for any further procedure.

Article (74):

Where the judgment debtor does not receive a salary, wage, pension, or equivalent payment, the judgment debtor shall deposit the amount awarded by the judgment with the treasury of Nasser Social Bank, any of its branches, or the social affairs unit within whose territorial jurisdiction the judgment debtor resides, during the first week of each month, once the Bank has formally demanded payment.

Article (75):

Nasser Social Bank shall be entitled to recover all maintenance, wages, and equivalent amounts paid by it, together with all actual expenses incurred as a result of the judgment debtor's failure to make such payments.

Article (76):

By way of exception to the provisions of laws governing attachment of salaries, wages, pensions, and equivalent payments, the maximum proportion that may be attached in satisfaction of a maintenance debt, wage, or equivalent obligation owed to a wife, divorced wife, children, or parents shall be as follows:

- Twenty-five per cent for a wife or divorced wife, increased to forty per cent where there is more than one.
- Twenty-five per cent for both parents or either of them.



- Thirty-five per cent for two children or fewer.
- Forty per cent for a wife or divorced wife together with one or two children and both parents or either of them.
- Fifty per cent for a wife or divorced wife together with more than two children and both parents or either of them.

In all cases, the proportion subject to attachment may not exceed fifty per cent. Such proportion shall be distributed among the beneficiaries in proportion to the amounts awarded to each of them.

Article (76 bis):

Where the judgment debtor fails to comply with a final judgment issued in an action concerning maintenance, wages, or equivalent obligations, the judgment creditor may refer the matter to the court that issued the judgment or the court within whose territorial jurisdiction enforcement is taking place.

Where the court establishes that the judgment debtor is able to pay the amount awarded, orders payment, and the judgment debtor fails to comply, the court shall order the judgment debtor's imprisonment for a period not exceeding thirty days.

Where the judgment debtor pays the amount awarded or produces a guarantor accepted by the judgment creditor, the judgment debtor shall be released.

The foregoing shall be without prejudice to the judgment creditor's right to enforce the judgment through the ordinary enforcement procedures.

In cases where this Article applies, the procedures prescribed under Article (293) of the Penal Code may not be initiated unless the judgment debtor has exhausted the procedures referred to in the first paragraph.

Where a person has been subjected to coercive detention pursuant to this Article and is subsequently sentenced to imprisonment under Article (293) of the Penal Code in respect of the same incident, the period of the earlier coercive detention shall be deducted from the term of imprisonment imposed.

Where a fine is imposed, it shall, upon enforcement, be reduced by five Egyptian pounds for each day of coercive detention previously served.



Article (77):

Where debts compete for priority, precedence shall be given in the following order:

- Maintenance owed to the wife or divorced wife;
- Maintenance owed to the children;
- Maintenance owed to the parents;
- Maintenance owed to other relatives; and
- Other debts.

Article (78):

A challenge or objection raised in the course of enforcing the maintenance judgments referred to in the preceding Article shall not result in the suspension of enforcement procedures.

Article (79):

Without prejudice to any more severe penalty prescribed under the Penal Code or any other law, any person who obtains any amount from Nasser Social Bank in enforcement of a judgment or order issued pursuant to this Law, on the basis of sham or fabricated procedures or evidence, while being aware thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of no less than six months.

Any person who knowingly obtains from Nasser Social Bank amounts to which such person is not entitled shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years and shall be required to repay such amounts.

