

Law No. 58 01 The Year 1937 Promulgating The Penal Code

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Order Of The prime Minister And Deputy (.3eneral Military Governor No. 4 Of The Year 1992

Law No. 58 of the Year 1937, Promulgating The Penal Code

The People's (Assembly) passed the following law and we promulgate it:

Article 1

The Criminal Code in force before the national courts, and the Criminal Code as applied by the different courts, shall be superseded and substituted by the Penal Code attached to the present law.

Article 2

The Minister of Justice shall enforce the present law, which shall apply effective the 15th of October 1937.

We order stamping the present law with the seal of the state, publishing it in the Official Journal, and enforcing it as a law of the State.

Issued at Abdin Palace on 23 Jumada [] (Al Awal) 1356 (Hejira Year), corresponding to 31st July 1937 (Calendar Year).

BOOK ONE

General Provisions

Part 1

General Rules

Article 1

The provisions of the present law shall apply to any person who commits in the Egyptian country one of the crimes prescribed in it.

Article 2

The provisions of the present law shall also apply to the persons mentioned here below:

First: Any person who commits abroad a deed that renders him/her a doer or accomplice in an offense that takes place wholly or partially in the Egyptian country.

Second: Any person who commits abroad one of the following crimes:

A. A felony against the government's security, as prescribed in Part 1 and 2 of Book II of the present law.

B. A felony of forgery as prescribed in article 206 of the present law.

C. A felony of counterfeit, forgery or falsification of a currency note or coin as prescribed in article 202, or a felony of bringing into or taking out of Egypt that counterfeit, forged or false currency note or coin, circulating it, or possessing it for the purpose of circulating or dealing with it as prescribed in article 203, providing the currency is legally circulated in Egypt.

Article 3

Any Egyptian committing abroad a deed considered to be a felony or misdemeanor under the present law, shall be liable to punishment by virtue of its provisions if he/she returns to the country and the deed is punishable by virtue of the law of the country where it is committed.

Article 4

The popular action shall not be brought against the perpetrator of an offense or deed abroad, except by the public prosecution.

It shall not be brought against a person who establishes that the foreign courts have acquitted him/her from the charge leveled against him/her, or have passed a final judgement against him/her, and he/she fulfilled his/her penalty.

Article 5

Crimes shall be punished by virtue of the law in force at the time of its commitment.

However, if after committing the deed and before a final judgement is passed in respect thereof, a better law for the defendant is issued, that law shall be the one to be exclusively followed.

If, after a final judgement, a law is passed rendering non-punishable the deed for which a judgement is passed against the criminal, the execution of the judgement shall be discontinued and its criminal effects shall be terminated.

However, in case the procedures of the public prosecution are taken, or a ruling of condemnation is passed in it, violation of a law forbidding its commitment, within a limited period, the end of this period shall not prevent going ahead with the popular prosecution or implementing the penalties ruled against him/her.

Article 6

The ruling for the penalties prescribed in the law shall not affect what is necessary for the litigants to rebut and indemnify.

Article 7

The provisions of the present law shall in no case derogate the personal rights prescribed in the Islamic Sharia.

Article 8

The provisions of Book I of the present law shall be observed in the crimes, prescribed in the laws and private regulations, unless they comprise a provision contrary thereto.

Part 2

Types of Crimes

Article 9

Crimes are of three kinds:

First: Felonies

Second: Misdemeanors

Third: Violations

Article 10

Felonies are crimes liable to the following penalties:

Capital punishment

Permanent hard labor Punishment

Temporary hard labor Punishment

Imprisonment

Article 11

Misdemeanors are crimes liable to the following penalties:

Detention

Fine the ceiling of which exceeding one hundred Egyptian pounds

Article 12

Contraventions are crimes penalized with a fine the ceiling of which does not exceed one hundred Egyptian pounds.

Part 3

Penalties

Section 1

Original Penalties

Article 13

Any person who is sentenced to capital punishment shall be hanged.

Article 14

The hard labor penalty shall employ the convict in performing the most arduous work determined by the government for his whole life if the penalty is permanent, or for the period he is sentenced to if it is a temporary period.

The temporary hard labor penalty period shall not be less than three years and not more than fifteen years except in the special cases prescribed in the law.

Article 15

Men of more than sixty years of age and women generally, who are sentenced to a hard labor penalty, shall spend their penalty period in one of the general jails.

Article 16

A penalty of imprisonment shall be to confine the convict in one of the general jails and to employ him/her within or outside the jail in works to be determined by the Government for the period he/she is sentenced to. This period shall not be less than three years or more than fifteen years except in the special cases prescribed in the law.

Article 17

In felony counts, if the conditions of the crime for which the popular action is brought necessitate the judge's lenity, the penalty may be changed as follows:

Capital punishment penalty may be replaced by a life hard labor or temporary hard labor penalty.

A permanent hard labor penalty may be replaced by a temporary hard labor penalty or by imprisonment.

A temporary hard labor penalty may be replaced by imprisonment or confinement penalty that may not be less than six months.

An imprisonment sentence may be replaced by confinement penalty which may not be less than three months.

Article 18

A penalty of confinement shall be to place the convict in one of the central or general jails for the period he is sentenced to. This period may not be less than 24 hours and not more than three years except in the special cases prescribed in the law.

All convict who is sentenced to light confinement for a period not exceeding three months may request to be employed outside the jail instead of executing the confinement penalty, according to the restrictions prescribed in the Felonies Investigation Law, unless the sentence rules that he be deprived of that choice.

Article 19

The penalty of confinement shall be two kinds:

Light Confinement

Penal Servitude

Convicts who are sentenced to penal servitude shall work inside or outside the jails in works to be determined by the government.

Article 20

Te judge shall pass a judgement of penal servitude whenever the penalty period sentence is for one year or more, and also in the other cases determined by the law.

In all other cases, a light confinement sentence or penal servitude may he ruled.

Article 21

The period of custodial penalties shall begin from the day the convict is detained according to a ruling mandatory executable, subject to reducing the period by the duration of the preventive detention

Article 22

A fine penalty shall be to force the convict to pay to the treasury of the government the amount estimated in the court sentence.

The fine shall not be less than one hundred pounds nor shall its ceiling in misdemeanors exceed five hundred pounds, without derogation to the limits determined by the law for each crime.

Article 23

If a person is detained preventively, and is only sentenced to a fine, an amount of five pounds shall be reduced from it, in its execution, for each day of the said detention.

If he is sentenced to detention and fine together, and the period he spends in the preventive detention exceeds the sentenced detention period, the said amount shall be reduced from the fine for each day of the said increase in the period of his detention.

Section 2

Ancillary Penalties

Article 24

Ancillary Penalties shall be as follows:

First: Depriving from the rights and privileges prescribed in Article 25.

Second: Removing from Government positions.

Third: Placing the convict under surveillance by police.

Fourth: Confiscation.

Article 25

All felony penalty sentence shall inevitable necessitate depriving the convict from the following rights and privileges:

First: Acceptance in any service with the government, whether direct, or in the quality of entrepreneur or concessionaire, whatever the importance of the service.

Second: Decoration with a rank or medal.

Third: Testifying before the courts for the period of penalty, unless it is for evidentiary fact-finding.

Fourth: Managing his works concerning his funds and property, during the period of his arrest. A custodian shall be appointed for this management to be approved by the court. If the ruling does not appoint him, the Civil Court to which belongs his home address, shall appoint him in its consultation chamber, upon the request of the Public Prosecution or an interested person. The court may force the custodian it appoints to submit a guarantee. The custodian to be appointed or approved by the court shall be attached to it in all that is connected with his/her custody.

The convict may not dispose of his property except by virtue of a permission from the said Civil court. All obligation he undertakes without observing the foregoing shall be self-abrogated. The property of the convict shall be restituted thereto following the lapse of his penalty period or after his release. The custodian shall submit to him an account of his management.

Fifth: Remaining, from the day of the final ruling against him, as member of one of the probate councils, the councils of the Directorates, the municipality or local councils, or any general committee.

Sixth: His eligibility to be at all a member of one of the bodies indicated in the fifth clause, or an expert or witness in contracts, if a hard labor penalty is ruled finally against him.

Article 26

Removal from a government position shall be a deprivation from the position itself, and from the salaries prescribed for it.

Whether the one against whom a removal sentence is ruled is or is not filling his position at the time the ruling is passed against him/her, he may not be appointed in a government position or receive any salary for a period to be estimated in the judgement. This period may not be more than six years and not less than one year.

Article 27

All employee who commits a felony of those prescribed in Parts 3, 4, 6, and 16 of Book 2 of this Law, and is treated with lenity by receiving a detention sentence, shall also be sentenced to removal for a period of not less than twice the period of detention ruled against him.

Article 28

Any person against whom a hard labor or detention sentence is ruled for a felony against the government's security, or a felony of currency counterfeit, theft, or murder in the cases prescribed in clause 2 or article 234 of the present law, or one of the felonies prescribed in articles 356 and 368, shall be placed, following the end of his penalty period, under surveillance by police for a period equal to his penalty period, without such surveillance period exceeding five years.

However, the judge may rule that this surveillance period be reduced or wholly eliminated.

Article 29

Police surveillance shall result in forcing the convict to abide by all the provisions prescribed in the laws governing such surveillance. Violating these laws shall necessitate issuing a ruling against the violator detaining him for a period not exceeding one year.

Article 30

The judge, if he passes a penalty sentence in a felony or misdemeanor case, may rule that the objects seized as a result of the crime, and the arms and equipment that were used or are likely to be used, be confiscated, without derogation to the rights of a third party of good faith.

If the said objects are of those the manufacture, use, possession, sale or offer for sale is considered a crime in itself, a ruling shall necessarily be passed confiscating, them in all cases even if these objects are not a property of the defendant/accused.

Article 31

With the exception of the foregoing cases, a ruling may be Passed inflicting penalties of removal from the governmental position, police surveillance and confiscation, in the cases prescribed in the law.

Section 3

Plurality of Penalties

Article 32

If the same deed forms multiple crimes, the crime with a stricter penalty and the judgement inflicting that penalty shall alone be considered.

If several crimes are committed for the same purpose and are so interconnected that they are indivisible, they shall all be considered one crime and a ruling shall be passed inflicting the penalty that is prescribed for the most serious of these crimes.

Article 33

Custodial penalties are multifarious, with the exclusion of those excepted by the provisions of Articles 35 and 36.

Article 34

If the multifarious penalties are diversified, they shall be executed in the following order:

First: Hard Labor.

Second : Imprisonment.

Third: Penal Servitude.

Fourth: Light confinement.

Article 35

The hard labor penalty shall absorb by its period all custodial penalty ruled in connection with a crime committed before the said hard labor ruling was passed.

Article 36

If a person commits several crimes before a ruling is passed against him for one of these crimes, the temporary hard labor penalty period shall not exceed twenty years, even in case of plurality of penalties. Also, the period of imprisonment, or imprisonment and detention shall not exceed twenty years, while the period of detention alone shall not exceed six years.

Article 37

Penalties shall always multiply with the fine.

Article 38

Police surveillance penalties shall multiply. However, their period as a whole shall not exceed five years.

Part 4

Complicity of Several Persons in one Crime

Article 39

The following shall be considered a crime perpetrator:

First: A person who commits the crime, alone or in complicity with others.

Second: A person who joins in committing the crime, if it consists of several deeds and he premeditatedly does one of the acts forming the crime.

However, if certain conditions concerning one of the doers exist to necessitate changing the description of the crime or penalty in relation to him, their effect shall not extend to the other doers. The same shall apply if the description changes in terms of the crime doer's intention or the manner he learns of the crime.

Article 40

The following shall be considered an accomplice in the crime:

First: Any person who instigates to perpetrating, the deed constituting the crime, if that deed takes place on the basis of that instigation.

Second: A person who agrees with another on perpetrating the crime and the crime takes place on the basis of such agreement.

Third: A person who gives the doer(s) an arm, device, or any other object that has been used in committing the crime while being aware of it, or helps them by any way, in the deeds preparing for, causing or completing its commitment.

Article 41

A person who participates in committing a crime shall bear its penalty, saving that which is legally excepted by a special provision. However:

First: The special conditions of the doer which necessitate changing the description of the crime shall not affect the accomplice if the latter is not aware of such conditions.

Second: If the description of the crime changes in view of the doer's intention or the way he learns of it, the accomplice shall receive the penalty he deserves if the doer's intention from the crime or his knowledge of it is same as the accomplice's intention or knowledge of the crime.

Article 42

If the doer of the crime is not subject to punishment for a cause of permissiveness, the non-existence of the criminal cause, or for other conditions related to him/her, the accomplice shall however receive the penalty as legally prescribed therefor.

Article 43

A person who joins in committing a crime shall receive its punishment, even if it is not the one he premeditated to commit, once the crime that is actually committed has been a potential result of instigation, agreement, or the assistance taking place.

Article 44

If the same judgement is passed against several defendants for the same crime, whether they are doers or accomplices, the fines shall be ruled against each of them separately. This is contrary to the relative fines as the defendants shall bear them jointly unless otherwise prescribed in the court ruling.

Article 44 bis

Whoever hides stolen objects, or objects obtained through a committed felony or misdemeanor, while being aware of it, shall be punished with penal servitude for a period not exceeding two years.

If the offender is aware that the objects he hides are obtained from a crime for which a stricter penalty is imposed, he shall be punished with the penalty prescribed for this crime.

Part 5

Attempt

Article 45

Attempt is beginning to carry out a deed with the intent of committing a felony or misdemeanor if the effect of such deed is stalled or failed for reasons beyond the will of the doer.

The mere resolution or preparatives to commit shall not be considered an attempted felony or misdemeanor.

Article 46

An attempted felony shall be liable to the following penalties unless otherwise prescribed by the law:

- Permanent hard labor, if capital punishment is the penalty for the felony.
- Temporary hard labor, if permanent hard labor is the penalty for the felony.
- Temporary hard labor for a period not exceeding half the ceiling, legally prescribed, or imprisonment, if temporary hard labor is the penalty for the felony.
- Imprisonment for a period not exceeding half the ceiling legally prescribed, or detention, if the temporary hard labor is the penalty for the felony.
- Imprisonment for a period not exceeding half the ceiling legally prescribed, or detention, if imprisonment is the penalty tier the felony.

Article 47

The felonies whereof the attempt is liable to punishment and also the penalty for that attempt shall be legally defined.

Part 6

Criminal Agreements

Article 48

A criminal agreement exists whenever two or more persons unite on committing a certain felony or misdemeanor, or on arranging the works that prepare for or facilitate its commitment. An agreement shall be considered criminal, whether its purpose is or is not admissible, if committing felonies or misdemeanors is within the methods that were noticed in reaching that purpose.

Any person who participates in a criminal agreement, whether its purpose is to commit felonies or adopt them as a means to reach the purpose of that agreement, shall be penalized with commitment to detention for his mere participation in it. If the purpose of the agreement is to commit misdemeanors or adopt them as a means to reach the purpose sought from it, the accomplice shall be punished with confinement to prison.

Whoever instigates for a criminal agreement of that kind, or interferes in managing its movement shall be penalized with temporary hard labor in the first case prescribed in the previous clause, and with commitment to imprisonment in the second case.

However, if the purpose of the agreement is only to commit a specified felony or misdemeanor of which the penalty is lighter than what is prescribed in the previous clauses, no penalty stricter than what is prescribed in the law for that felony or crime, shall be imposed.

Whoever among the offenders hastens to advise the government of the existence of a criminal agreement, and of the accomplices in it, before the occurrence of any felony or misdemeanor, and before the government searches for and carries out an inspection about those offenders, shall be exempted from the penalties prescribed in this Article.

If advising the government takes place after the search and inspection, such advice shall have to lead actually to arresting the other offenders.

Part 7

Recidivism

Article 49

The following shall be considered a recidivist:

First: A person against whom a penalty for felony is ruled, and it is established that he has committed a felony or misdemeanor thereafter.

Second: A person who was sentenced to detention for one year or more in felony or misdemeanor cases, and it is established he committed a misdemeanor before the lapse of five years from the date of expiry of that penalty or the date of its abatement by prescription.

Third: A person against whom a ruling is passed confining him/her to prison for a period of less than one year, or inflicting a fine thereon, in felony or misdemeanor cases, and it is established that he/she has committed a misdemeanor similar to the first crime before the lapse of five years from the date of the said judgement.

Theft, swindling, and breach of trust shall be considered similar misdemeanors in recidivism.

Vilification, affront, insult, and defamation shall also be considered similar crimes in recidivism.

Article 50

The judge, in case of recidivism as prescribed in the previous Article, may pronounce a ruling inflicting more than the ceiling legally determined for the crime, providing the ruling shall not exceed twice that ceiling.

However, the temporary hard labor penalty period, or the period of imprisonment shall not exceed twenty years, in any case at all.

Article 51

If a recidivist had been sentenced twice to custodial penalties, each time for a period of at least one year or sentenced thrice to custodial penalties, one of them at least for a period of one year or more, for a crime of theft, hiding stolen objects, swindling, breach of trust, forgery, or attempt of these misdemeanors, then he is established to have committed a punishable misdemeanor of theft, hiding stolen objects, swindling, breach of trust, forgery, or attempt thereof, after he had been sentenced to the last penalty for such crimes, the judge may then sentence him to a hard labor penalty ranging from two to five years instead of applying the provisions of the previous Article.

Article 52

If recidivism is established according to the provisions of the previous Article, the court - instead of inflicting the penalty prescribed in that Article - may decide to consider the recidivist as habitual offender, once it transpires to it from the conditions and motives of the crime, and the defendant's past life and his status that there is a serious possibility he would embark on committing a new

crime. In this case, the court may rule committing him to one of the labor institutions for which a presidential decree shall be issued concerning their establishment and organization and determining the method of treating those committed to them. The defendant shall stay there until the Minister of Justice orders releasing him upon the proposal of the institution's administration and the approval of the Public Prosecution.

The period of commitment to such institutions shall not exceed six years in this case.

Article 53

If the recidivist had been sentenced to hard labor penalty, according to the provisions of Article 51 of this law, or by considering him a habitual offender, then within two years from the date of releasing him he commits one of the crimes prescribed in this Article, the court shall rule committing him to one of the labor institutions referred to in the previous Article until the Minister of Justice orders releasing him upon the proposal of the Institution's administration and the approval of the Public Prosecution.

The period of commitment to such institutions shall not exceed ten years in this case.

Article 54

The judge may - by virtue of the provision of Article 51 - pronounce a judgement against a recidivist who had been sentenced for committing a crime of those prescribed in Articles 355, 356, 367 and 368, condemning him to two custodial penalties each for a period of at least one year, or three custodial penalties including one for at least one or more years, then he/she is established to have committed a crime of those prescribed in Articles 355 and 367 after he was last condemned to the foregoing penalties.

Part 8

Conditional Execution of Rulings

Article 55

The court, in pronouncing a sentence in an offence or Misdemeanor condemning the defendant to a fine punishment or detention for a period not exceeding one year, may order in the same ruling order staying the execution of the penalty if it views in the character, past, or age of the convict, or the conditions in which the crime was committed, indications driving the court to believe he/she

shall not recur to violating the law. The court shall indicate in the ruling the recital for suspending the execution of the judgement.

It may render the suspension of the ruling comprehensive of any auxiliary penalty and all criminal effects consequent upon the court judgement.

Article 56

The order shall be issued staying the execution of the penalty for a period of three years effective the day on which the court ruling becomes final.

The stay-of-execution order may be cancelled:

1. If a court sentence is pronounced against the convict during that period, confining him/her to prison for more than one month, for a deed he committed before or after the stay-of-execution order.
2. If during that period indications emerge that a judgement as prescribed in the previous clause had been passed against the convict before the stay-of-execution order, and the court had not been aware of it.

Article 57

The ruling quashing the order shall be pronounced by the court that ordered the stay of execution of the judgement, upon the request of the Public Prosecution, after serving a citation on the convict.

If the penalty on which the quashing order was based had been imposed after the stay of execution, the court by which the penalty was inflicted may also pronounce the quashing ruling ex officio or upon the request of the public prosecution.

Article 58

The quashing judgement shall result in executing the imposed penalty as well as all collateral penalties and criminal effects that have been stopped.

Article 59

If the stay of execution period expires without a judgement being ruled during it quashing the stay of execution order, the imposed penalty shall not be executed and the penalty ruling shall be considered as null and void.

Part 9

Permissibility Causes and Penalty Preventives

Article 60

The provisions of the Penal Code shall not apply to any deed committed in good faith, pursuant to a right determined by virtue of the Sharia.

Article 61

No penalty shall be imposed on a perpetrator of a crime he had to commit by the necessity of protecting him/herself a third party from a grievous danger to one's person, which was impending and about to occur to him/herself or to a third party, and in which his/her will had nothing to do with its occurrence and it was beyond his/her power to prevent its occurrence by another way.

Article 62

No penalty shall be imposed on one losing consciousness or the faculty of choice in his work at the time of committing the deed: either due to insanity or mental disability, or to unconsciousness resulting from drugs whatever their kind if he takes them forcibly or unknowingly.

Article 63

No penalty shall be imposed if the deed occurs by a government employee, in the following cases:

First: If he perpetrates the deed in execution of an order issued to him by a chief he must obey, or he believes he must do it.

Second: If in good faith he commits a deed in implementation of law orders, or of what he believes to be part of his powers to execute it.

Anyway, the official shall establish he has not committed the deed except after verification and investigation, and that he believed in its legitimacy and his belief was based on reasonable causes.

Part 10

Juvenile Delinquent

Articles 64 through 73 were superseded by virtue of law no. 31/1974 as issued concerning Juveniles.

Part 11

Remission of Sentence and Comprehensive Remission

Article 74

Remission of sentence necessitates abating the whole or part of the penalty or replacing it by a lighter legally prescribed penalty.

Collateral penalties, and also the other criminal effects resulting from the condemning ruling shall not abate unless otherwise prescribed in the remission order.

Article 75

If the sentence of remission is issued replacing the penalty by a lighter one, the sentence of death shall be replaced by a permanent hard labor.

If remission is granted to a convict sentenced to permanent hard labor, or his penalty is mutated, he shall inevitably be placed under police surveillance for a period of five years.

Article 76

A remission or mutation of the penalty, if it is one of the penalties, prescribed for felonies, shall not include deprivation from the rights and privileges prescribed in clauses 1, 2, 5, and 6 of Article 25 of the present law. This shall all apply unless otherwise prescribed in the remission.

BOOK TWO

Felonies And Misdemeanors Prejudicial to the Public Interest and Their Penalties

Part 1

Felonies And Misdemeanors harmful to the Government's Security from a Source Abroad

Article 77

Any person who commits premeditatedly a deed that leads to affecting the country's independence, unity and the integrity of its territories shall be punished with a sentence of death.

Article 77 A

Any Egyptian who joins in ally form the armed forces of a country in a state of war with Egypt shall be punished with a sentence of death.

Article 77 B

Whoever seeks or communicates with a foreign country, or with one of those working in its interest, to carry out hostile deeds against Egypt shall be punished with a sentence of death.

Article 77 C

Whoever seeks or communicates with a hostile foreign country or one of those working in its interest, to assist it in its warlike operations or cause harm to the military operations of the Egyptian state, shall be punished with a sentence of death.

Article 77 D

The following shall be sentenced to imprisonment if the crime is committed in peace time, and to temporary hard labor if committed in war time:

1. Whoever seeks or communicates with a foreign country or with one who works in its interest, in a manner bound to prejudice Egypt's warlike, political, diplomatic, or economic situation.
2. Whoever damages premeditatedly, hides, embezzles, or forges papers or documents while knowing they are connected with the state's security or any other national interest.

If the crime is committed with the aim of harming the country's military, political, diplomatic, or economic situation, or prejudicing a national interest thereof, temporary hard labor shall be the punishment in time of peace, and permanent hard labor in time of war.

Article 17 of this law shall not in any case be applied to any of these crimes if it is committed by a public official, or a person conferred with a representative quality or charged with a public service.

Article 77 E

Any person who is commissioned to negotiate with a foreign government concerning any of the State's affairs, and deliberately, negotiates against its interest, shall be sentenced to permanent hard labor.

Article 77 F

Any person who, without permission from the government, groups soldiers or embarks on another hostile act against a foreign country, which is bound to expose the Egyptian state to the danger of war or the rupture of political relations, imprisonment shall be the punishment.

If the deed results in the outbreak of war or the severance of political relations, temporary hard labor shall be the punishment.

Article 78

Whoever asks for himself or a third party, or accepts or takes, even by intermediation, from a foreign country or from one operating in its interest, money, or any other benefit, or a promise to get something of that, with the aim of committing an act prejudicial to a national interest of the country, shall be sentenced to temporary hard labor and to a fine of not less than one thousand pounds and not exceeding what he was given or promised to be given.

The penalty shall be permanent hard labor and a fine of not less than one thousand pounds and not exceeding what he has given or promised to be given, if the offender is a public official, or a person charged with a public service, or conferred with a public representative quality, or if he commits the crime in time of war.

Whoever gives, offers, or promises something of the foregoing, with the aim of committing a deed harmful to a national interest of the country, shall be punished with the same penalty.

Whoever mediates in committing any of the aforementioned crimes shall also be punished with the same penalty.

If the demand, acceptance, offer, promise, or mediation is in writing, the crime shall be complete upon issuing, the letter.

Article 78 A

Capital punishment shall be inflicted on whoever, in the interest of the enemy, interferes in an arrangement to rock the loyalty of the armed forces, or weaken their spirit, the moral spirit of the people, or the power of resistance with them.

Article 78 B

Capital punishment shall be inflicted on whoever incites the soldiers in time of war to join, or facilitates for them joining, the service of any foreign country. The same punishment shall also be imposed on whoever deliberately interferes, in any manner, in grouping the soldiers, men, funds, or ordnance, or in arranging something of that, in the interest of a country in a state of war with Egypt.

Article 78 C

Capital punishment shall be imposed on whoever facilitates the enemy's entry in the country, or surrenders thereto towns, forts, installations, sites, ports, depots, arsenals, ships, planes, means of communications, arms, ammunitions, ordnance, munitions, foods or other such items that have been provided for defense of the country, or that are used for such defense, or serves the enemy by conveying news thereto, or by acting as guide therefor.

Article 78 D

Permanent or temporary hard labor punishment shall be imposed on whoever deliberately assists the enemy in any other method than what is mentioned in the previous Articles.

An imprisonment sentence shall be ruled against whoever provides the enemy forces with a certain service to obtain a benefit, an interest, or a promise thereof for him/herself, or a person he/she appoints therefor, whether directly or indirectly, and whether the benefit or use is physical or non-physical.

Article 78 E

Permanent hard labor punishment shall be imposed on whoever deliberately damages, vitiates, throws into disorder and breaks down arms, ships, aircraft, materials, installations, means of communications, public utilities, ammunitions, provisions, or medicines, etc. of those provided for the country's defense, or are used therefor. The same penalty shall be inflicted on whoever deliberately makes or repairs them badly, and whoever premeditatedly acts in a way liable to turn them unfit, even temporarily to be used for the purpose they are provided for, or in a condition from which an accident occurs.

Capital punishment shall be the penalty in case the crime occurs in time of war.

Article 78 F

Imprisonment shall be the penalty in case any of the deeds referred to in clause 1 of the previous Article occurs due to neglect or omission.

The punishment shall be temporary hard labor if the crime occurs in time of war, and permanent hard labor punishment if it results in crippling the military operations.

Article 79

Whoever exports, in time of war, goods, products or other materials from Egypt to a hostile country, or imports something thereof from that country, directly or indirectly, whether by him/herself or via a third party , shall be punished with temporary, hard labor and a fine equivalent to, five times the value of the exported or imported items, providing the fine shall not be less than one thousand pounds.

The court ruling shall order the confiscation of the items subject of the crime. If they are not seized, the culprit shall be sentenced to paying an additional fine equivalent to the value of these objects.

Article 79 A

Imprisonment and a fine of not less than one thousand pounds and not exceeding ten thousand pounds shall be inflicted on whoever exercises in time of war commercial operations, personally or via an intermediary, with citizens of a hostile country or agents, delegates or representatives of that country wherever their residence, or with an organization or individual residing in it.

The court ruling shall order the confiscation of the items subject of the crime. If they are not seized, the court shall rule the culprit to pay an additional fine equivalent to the value of these objects.

Article 80

Whoever delivers to a foreign country or one of those working in its interest, or divulges to it or to him/her in any shape and form, and by any method one of the defense secrets of the country, or has been able to obtain one of these secrets with the aim of delivering or divulging it to a foreign country or to one of those working in its interest, and also whoever damages in the interest of a

foreign country something considered one of the country's defense secrets, or renders it unfit for use, shall be sentenced to death.

Article 80 A

A penalty of detention for a period of not less than six months and not exceeding five years and a fine of not less than one hundred pounds and not more than 500 pounds shall be inflicted on:

1. Whoever obtains by any illegal way any of the country's defense secrets, without intending to deliver or divulge it to a foreign country or to one of those working in its interest.
2. Whoever discloses by any way a defense secret of the country.
3. Whoever organizes or uses any means of correspondence with the aim of obtaining, delivering, or disclosing one of the country's defense secrets.

Imprisonment shall be the punishment if the crime occurs in time of war.

Article 80 B

Imprisonment shall be the punishment inflicted on each public servant, or a person with public representative quality or assigned a public service, who divulges a defense secret of the country. Temporary hard labor shall be the punishment if the crime occurs in time of war.

Article 80 C

Imprisonment shall be the penalty imposed on whoever deliberately discloses in time of war, false or tendentious news, information or rumors, or willfully propagates a provocative publicity, which is all liable to attain harm and damage to the military preparations for the country's defense, or to the armed forces' military operations, create panic among the people, or weaken the nation's toleration and endurance.

Temporary hard labor shall be the punishment if the crime is committed as a result of communication with a foreign country.

Permanent hard labor shall be the penalty if the crime is committed as a result of communication with a hostile country.

Article 80 D

Confining to detention for a period of not less than six months and not exceeding five years and a fine of not less than 100 pounds and not exceeding 500 pounds or either penalty shall be inflicted on each Egyptian who deliberately discloses abroad false or tendentious news, information or rumors on the country's internal situations, which is all bound to weaken the country's financial credibility, dignity, and prestige, or exercises, by any method whatsoever, an activity that is liable to cause damage and harm to the country's national interests.

Imprisonment shall be the penalty if the crime falls in time of war.

Article 80 E

Detention for a period not exceeding one year and a fine not exceeding 500 pounds or either penalty shall be the punishment inflicted on:

1. Whoever flies over the Egyptian territories without license from the competent authorities.
2. Whoever takes pictures, drawings, or maps of sites or places in violation of the ban issued by the competent authorities.
3. Whoever enters a fort, a defense installation, a camp, a place in which armed forces are camped or settled, or a warship, a merchant ship, a military aircraft or vehicle, an arsenal, a military place, or a place or factory in which a work is exercised in the interest of the country's defense and the public are banned from entry to it.
4. Whoever resides or stays in locations and places in which staying and residing is banned by the military authorities.

If the crime falls in time of war or occurs by using a means of deceit, cheating, hiding, or hiding the identity, nationality, profession or quality, the penalty shall be detention for a period of not less than six months and not exceeding five years, or a fine of not less than 100 pounds and not exceeding 500 pounds, or either penalty. In case these two conditions combine, imprisonment shall be the penalty.

The same penalty shall be inflicted on attempting these crimes.

Article 80 F

Detention for a period of not less than six months and not exceeding five years, and a fine of not less than 100 pounds and not exceeding 500 pounds or either penalty shall be the punishment inflicted on any person who delivers to a foreign country or to one of those working in its interest, in any shape and by any form and means, news, information, objects, correspondence, documents, limps, drawings, pictures, or other like items that concern the governmental departments, public authorities or public utility establishments, for which an order from the competent quarter banning their publication or disclosure.

Article 81

Imprisonment shall be the penalty inflicted on whoever deliberately defaults, in time of war, on executing all or part of the obligations imposed thereon by a delivery or operating contract binding him/her with the government for the aimed forces' demands, or for the protection of citizens or the provision of their supplies, or who commits any cheating in prosecuting that contract. This provision shall apply to die subcontractors, the agents, and the sellers, if defaulting on the implementation of the obligation is due to their deeds.

Capital punishment shall be the penalty if the crime falls with the aim of harming the country's defense or the aimed forces' operations.

In all cases, a fine shall be inflicted on the offender equivalent to the value of the damages he has caused to the government's property and funds or interests providing it shall not be less than the increase added to his financial assets as a result of the violation or fraud.

Article 81 A

Detention and a fine not exceeding three thousand pounds or either penalty shall be the inflicted punishment if the breach is committed in executing all or part of the obligations referred to in the previous Article due to neglect or laches.

Article 82

The following shall be penalized considering him/her an accomplice in the offences prescribed in this part:

1. Whoever is aware of the offender's intents and offers him/her an assistance, subvention or means for his/her livelihood, dwelling, quarter, or venue for meeting, or other such facilities, and

also whoever carries the offender's messages or facilitates therefor searching into the crime's subjects, or hiding, transferring, or notifying him.

2. Whoever hides objects used or prepared for use in committing the crime, or obtained as a result of its perpetration while being aware of it.

3. Whoever damages, peculates, hides, or deliberately changes a document that is liable to uncover the crime and its evidences, or the punishment of its perpetrators.

The court may, in these cases, exempt from the penalty the relatives and in-laws of the offender up to the fourth degree if they are not punishable by virtue of another provision of the law.

Article 82 A

Whoever instigates for committing any of the crimes prescribed in Articles 77, 77a, 77b, 77c, 77d, 77e, 78, 78a, 78b, 78c, 78d, 78e, and 80 of this law, without any effect resulting from his instigation, shall be liable to punishment with temporary hard labor or imprisonment.

Article 82 B

A permanent or temporary hard labor punishment shall be the inflicted penalty on whoever participates as accomplice in a criminal agreement, whether the purpose thereof is to commit the crimes prescribed in Articles 77, 77a, 77b, 77c, 77d, 77e, 78, 78a, 78b, 78c, 78d, 78e, and 80 of this law, or to use them as a means to achieve the purpose intended thereby.

Capital punishment or permanent hard labor shall be the inflicted penalty on whoever incites for the agreement, or is concerned with managing its movement. However, if the purpose of the agreement is to commit one specific crime, or use it as a means to achieve the intended purpose, shall be sentenced to the penalty prescribed for this crime.

Detention shall be the inflicted penalty on whoever calls for joining an agreement of that sort and his call is refused.

Article 82 C

Detention for a period not exceeding one year and a fine not exceeding 500 pounds or either punishment shall be the inflicted penalty on whoever facilitates with his neglect or laches the

commitment of any of the crimes prescribed in articles 77, 77a, 77b, 77c, 77d, 77e, 78, 78a, 78b, 78c, 78d, 78e, and 80.

The penalty shall be doubled if the crime falls in time of war or is committed by a public official/civil servant, or a person vested with a public representative quality, or commissioned a public service.

Article 83

In felonies prescribed in this part, the court, in other than the cases prescribed in Articles 78, 79, and 79a of this law, may in addition to the penalties prescribed therefor, pass a ruling ordering the payment of a fine not exceeding ten thousand pounds.

Article 83 A

Capital punishment shall be the penalty inflicted on any of the crimes prescribed in Part 2 of this Book if it falls with the intent of affecting the country's independence, unity, or the integrity of its territories, or if it occurs in time of war with the aim of assisting the enemy or harming the armed forces' military operations, and is liable to realize the said purpose.

Capital punishment shall also be the penalty inflicted on any felony or misdemeanor prescribed in this part once the felon's intent thereby is to assist the enemy or harm the armed forces' military operations, and is liable to realize the said purpose.

Article 84

Detention For a period not exceeding one year and a fine not exceeding five hundred pounds or either penalty shall be the punishment inflicted on whoever becomes aware of the commitment of one of the crimes prescribed in this part and fails to promptly notify it to the competent authorities.

The penalty shall be doubled if the crime falls in time of war.

The court may exempt the felon's spouse, ancestors, and descendants from this penalty.

Article 84 A

Whoever of the offenders hastens to notify the administrative or judiciary authorities before the execution of the crime begins and before starting the investigation shall be exempted from the penalties prescribed for the crimes referred to in this part. The court may also grant exemption from

the penalty if the notification is made after completion of the crime and before the investigation begins. It may also grant the exemption if during time investigation the offender enables the authorities to arrest the perpetrators of the crime or of another crime similar to it in type and dangerousness.

Article 85

The following shall be considered a secret of the defense:

1. Military, political, diplomatic, economic and industrial information which by virtue of its nature is only known by persons who are qualified for that, and considering the interest of the country's defense such information shall remain secret to others than those persons.
2. Objects, correspondence, written documents, instruments, drawings, maps, designs, pictures and other objects which in the interest of the country's defense shall be kept unknown except to those who are assigned their maintenance and use, and which shall remain secret to any one else, lest this should divulge information of all that is referred to in the previous clause.
3. News and information related to the armed forces, their information and movements, their ordnance and ammunition, as well as their provision and their members, and in general all that is concerned with military and strategic affairs in respect of which no written permission is issued by the General Command of the Armed Forces to publish or diffuse it.
4. News and information connected with the procedures and arrangements that are taken to uncover or investigate the crimes prescribed in this part, or bring their perpetrators to trial. However, the court assuming the trial may authorize and permit the disclosure of whatever it decides to reveal of the trial events.

Article 85 A

In applying the provisions of this part:

- a. The expression (country) shall mean the territories on which the Egyptian State has sovereignty or authority.
- b. A public official / civil servant, or a person vested with public representative quality, or assigned a public service shall be considered offender even if he does not obtain the papers, documents, or secrets during the performance of his office duties, or his service, or because of it, and also if he

loses this quality before the crime is committed, whether he obtains the papers, documents, or secrets during or after the termination of that quality.

c. The state of rupture of relations shall be considered practically as a state of war. Also the period in which the danger of war is impending shall also be considered a period of war once it ends with actual breakout of war.

d. Political groups for which Egypt has not recognized the quality of a state and which are treated as warriors shall be considered practically as states.

The provisions of this part may, by decree of the President of the Republic, be simplified, wholly or partially, concerning the deeds prescribed therein, when committed against a partner, ally or friendly country.

Part 2

Felonies and Misdemeanors internally Prejudicial to the Government

Section 1

Article 86

Terrorism, in applying the provisions of this law, shall mean all use of force, violence, threatening, or frightening, to which a felon resorts in execution of an individual or collective criminal scheme, with the aim of disturbing public order, or exposing the safety and security of society to danger, if this is liable to harm the persons, or throw horror among them, expose their life, freedom or security to danger, damage the environment, causes detriments to communications, transport, property and funds, buildings, public or private properties, occupying or taking possession of them, preventing or obstructing the work of public authorities, worship houses, or educational institutions, or interrupting the application of the constitution, laws, or statutes.

Article 86 bis

Imprisonment shall be the inflicted penalty on whoever establishes, founds, organizes, or runs, contrary to the provisions of the law, an association, corporation, organization, group, or band, the purpose of which is to call by any method, for interrupting the provisions of the constitution or laws, or preventing any of the State's institutions or public authorities from exercising its works, or encroaching on the personal freedom of citizens or other freedoms and public rights as guaranteed

by the constitution or the law, or impairing the national unity or social peace. Temporary hard labor shall be the punishment inflicted on any one assuming leadership or command of their formations, or supplying them with physical or financial assistance, while being aware of the purpose they call for.

Imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years shall be the inflicted penalty on whoever joins any of the associations, corporations, organizations, groups or bands prescribed in the previous clause or participates in them in any form, while being aware of their purposes.

The penalty prescribed in the previous clause shall be inflicted on whoever propagates by speaking or writing or by any other method, for the purposes mentioned in the first clause, and also whoever, personally or by an intermediary, holds or acquires written documents, printed matter, or records, whatever their kind, comprising propagation or advocacy of any of the foregoing, if they are prepared for distribution or access by third parties, and also whoever holds or acquires any method of printing, recording, or publicizing which is used or prepared for use, even temporarily for printing, recording or diffusing anything of the foregoing.

Article 86 bis A

Capital punishment or permanent hard labor shall be the penalty prescribed in the first clause of the previous Article, if terrorism is one of the methods used in realizing or executing the purposes called for by the association, corporation, organization, group, or band as mentioned in that clause. The same penalty shall be inflicted on whoever provides them with arms, ammunitions, explosives, materials, machines, funds, property, or information while being aware of what they call for, and of their means in realizing or executing their purposes.

Temporary hard labor shall be the punishment of the crime prescribed in the second clause of the previous article, if terrorism is one of the methods used in realizing or executing the purposes called for by the association, corporation, organization, group, or band as mentioned in that clause, or if the felon is a member of the armed forces or the police force.

Imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten years shall be the penalty for the crime prescribed in the third clause of the previous Article, if the association, corporation, organization, group, or band mentioned in the previous Articles uses terrorism to achieve the purposes it calls for, or if the propagation or advocacy is exercised inside the worship houses or the locations concerning the armed forces, or the police force, or among their members.

Article 86 bis B

Permanent hard labor shall be the inflicted punishment on each member of any of the associations, corporations, organizations, groups, or bands mentioned in Article 86 bis using terrorism to compel a person to join any of them, or prevent him/her from separation therefrom.

Capital punishment shall be the penalty if the felon's deed results in the death of the victim.

Article 86 bis C

Permanent hard labor shall be the penalty inflicted on whoever seeks with a foreign country or an association, corporation, organization, group, or band whose headquarters are seated abroad, or with any of those who work in the interest of any of them, and also whoever communicates with them or with him/her, to carry out a terrorist act inside Egypt, or against its properties, institutions, civil servants, diplomatic representatives, or its citizens, in the course of their duties or during their being abroad, or who joins in committing any of the foregoing.

Capital punishment shall be the inflicted penalty if the crime subject or the endeavors or communication occurs, or an attempt of the crime takes place.

Article 86 bis D

Temporary hard labor shall be the penalty inflicted on each Egyptian who cooperates with or joins, without a written permission from the competent governmental authority, the armed forces of a foreign country, or cooperates or joins any association, corporation, organization, or terrorist group, whatever its denomination, whose headquarters are seated abroad, and which takes terrorism or military training as a means to achieve its purposes, even if its deeds are not directed to Egypt.

Temporary hard labor shall be the penalty if the felon receives military, training therein, or if he participates in its operations which are not directed against Egypt.

Article 87

Permanent or temporary hard labor shall be the penalty inflicted on whoever tries by force to overthrow or change the constitution of the country, or its republican system or form of the government. If the crime occurs by an armed gang, capital punishment shall be the punishment inflicted on the person who has formed the gang, and also who assumes its leadership or a command therein.

Article 88

Temporary hard labor shall be the penalty inflicted on whoever hijacks a means of air, land, or sea transport, risking the safety of its passengers. Permanent hard labor shall be the penalty if the felon uses terrorism, or the said deed results in causing wounds as prescribed in articles 240 and 241 of this law to any person inside or outside that means of transport. If the Felon resists by force or violence the public authorities during the performance of their duties in retrieving the means of transport from the felon's control. Capital punishment shall be the penalty, if the deed of the felon results in the death of a person inside or outside the means of transport.

Article 88 bis

Temporary hard labor shall be the penalty on whoever arrests a person in other than the cases authorized by the laws and regulations, or detains or imprisons him/her as a hostage, with the aim of influencing the public authorities' performance of their work, or obtaining a benefit or privilege of any kind from them.

The same penalty shall be inflicted on whoever enables or attempts to enable anyone arrested in connection with the crimes prescribed in this Section to escape.

Permanent hard labor shall be the inflicted penalty if the felon uses force, violence, threat, or terrorism, adopts a false qualification, wears a government civil servants' uniform without having the right to do that, or produces a false warrant claiming it is issued by the government, or if his deed results in injuries as prescribed in articles 240 and 241 of the present law, or if he resists the public authorities while performing their duties in releasing the hostage or arrested person.

Capital punishment shall be the penalty if the deed results in the death of a person.

Article 88 bis A

Without prejudice to any stricter penalty, temporary hard labor shall be the penalty inflicted on whoever assaults those assigned the execution of the provisions of this Section because of such execution, or whoever resists such execution by force, violence, or threat to use it against them while or because of performing the duties of their position.

Permanent hard labor shall be the penalty if the assault or resistance results in a permanent disability, and the felon has been carrying an arm, or has abducted or detained any of those

assigned the execution of the provisions of this Section, or his/her spouse, or any of his/her ancestors or descendants.

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

Article 88 bis B

The provisions of articles 82, 83, 95, 96, 97, 98, and 98(e) of this law shall apply to the crimes prescribed in this Section.

In case of a court ruling for confiscation, it shall be pronounced without prejudice to the rights of bona fide parties.

The objects for which a court ruling is passed ordering their confiscation shall be appropriated for the quarter that managed to seize them, once the competent Minister judges they are necessary for exercising its activities in combating terrorism.

Article 88 bis C

The provisions of Article (17) of this law shall not apply when passing a ruling of condemnation in connection with one of the crimes prescribed in this Section, except the cases in which the law provides for inflicting the penalty of capital punishment or permanent hard labor. The capital punishment penalty may be reduced to permanent hard labor, and the permanent hard labor may be reduced to temporary hard labor of not less than ten years.

Article 88 bis D

For the cases prescribed in this Section, in addition to passing a ruling for the prescribed penalty, a court sentence may also be pronounced ordering the application of one or more of the following arrangements:

1. Prohibiting residence in a certain place or zone.
2. Imposing residence in a certain place.
3. Prohibiting frequentation of specific places or locations.

In all cases the period for an arrangement shall not exceed five years.

Detention for a period of not less than six months shall be inflicted on whoever violates the arrangement ruled by the court.

Article 88 bis E

Exemption from the penalties prescribed for the crimes referred to in this Section, shall be granted to whoever of the felons hastens to notify the administrative or judicial authorities, before the execution of the crime begins, and before beginning the investigation. The court may also grant the exemption from the penalty if the notification is made after completion of the crime and before the investigation begins.

It may also grant this exemption if the felon enables the authorities during the investigation to arrest the other perpetrators of the crime, or the perpetrators of a crime similar to it in type and dangerousness.

Article 89

Capital punishment shall be the penalty inflicted on whoever forms a gang that attacks a community of inhabitants, or resists with arms public authority people in their execution of the laws, and also whoever assumes the leadership of a gang of that sort, or a command within the gang.

Whoever joins that gang but does not participate in forming it, and has not assumed a command in it shall be punished with a permanent or temporary hard labor.

Section 2

Article 89 bis

A permanent or temporary hard labor shall be the penalty inflicted on whoever deliberately damages by any method, one of the means of production, or fixed or movable assets of any of the quarters prescribed in article 119, with the aim of damaging national economy.

Permanent hard labor shall be the inflicted penalty if the crime results in enormous damage to the country's economic situation or to a national interest thereof, or if the crime is committed in time of war.

In all cases, the felon shall be sentenced to pay the value of the objects he damages.

Exemption from the penalty may be granted to whoever among the accomplices of the crime, other than the crime instigators, hastens to notify the judicial or administrative authorities of the crime after its completion and before the final ruling is pronounced in it.

Article 90

Imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years shall be the penalty inflicted on whoever deliberately destroys public buildings or property appropriated for governmental departments, public utilities, general organizations, or associations that are considered legally as public utilities.

The ceiling of the penalty shall be doubled if the crime is committed in execution of a terrorist purpose.

Permanent or temporary hard labor shall be the inflicted penalty if the crime occurs in time of sedition or commotion or with the aim of creating dread among the people or spreading chaos.

Capital punishment shall be the inflicted penalty if the crime results in the death of a person who has been in those places.

In all cases, the felon shall be sentenced to paying the value of the objects he has destroyed.

Article 90 bis

Permanent or temporary hard labor shall be the inflicted penalty on whoever tries to occupy by force part of the public buildings or the building appropriated governmental departments, public utilities or organizations of public utility nature.

If the crime occurs by an armed gang, capital punishment shall be inflicted on the person who has formed the gang, as well as the one assuming its leadership or a role of command in it.

Article 91

Capital punishment shall be the inflicted penalty on whoever assumes for a criminal purpose the command of a division or a section of the army, a section of the fleet or a warship, a warplane, a military post, a port, or a city, without being charged for that by the government, or by an illegal cause. Capital punishment shall also be inflicted on whoever, despite the order issued to him/her by the government, continues to assume a military command whatever it be, and on each chief of a

force who maintains his soldiers under arms, or his community, after the issue of the government's order to disband them.

Article 92

Temporary hard labor shall be the penalty inflicted on any person having the right to issue orders to members of the armed forces, or police force, and who demands or charges them to work on obstructing the government's orders, if that is meant for a criminal purpose. If the crime results in obstructing the implementation of the government's orders, capital punishment or permanent hard labor shall be the penalty. Those below his rank among the military chiefs or commanders who have obeyed him shall be punished with temporary hard labor.

Article 93

Capital punishment shall be the penalty inflicted on whoever confers on himself the position of chief of an armed gang, or assumes in it a certain command, with the aim of usurping or plundering the lands or property owned by the government or a group of people, or resisting the military force charged to chase the perpetrators of these felonies.

Other gang members among the foregoing shall be punished with temporary hard labor.

Article 94

Temporary hard labor shall be the penalty indicted on whoever manages, or organizes the movement of the gang referred to in the previous Article, or gives or brings to it arms, materials, or machines to assist it in committing the felony, while being aware thereof, or who sends to them supplies, or if he enters in criminal communications by any means with the heads or directors of that gang, and also whoever offers to them houses or stores where they can meet, while he is aware of their purposes and qualities.

Article 95

Whoever instigates on committing a crime of those prescribed in Articles 87, 89, 90, 90 bis, 91, 92, 93, and 94, of this law shall be punished with temporary hard labor or with imprisonment, if this instigation does not result in any effect.

Article 96

The foregoing penalties shall be imposed on any person who joins in a criminal agreement whether the purpose of the agreement is to commit the crimes prescribed in Articles 87, 89, 90, 90 bis, 91, 92, 93, and 94 of this law, or who takes them as a means to achieve the intended purpose.

Permanent hard labor shall be inflicted on the person instigating for this agreement, or who is concerned with managing its movement.

Temporary hard labor or imprisonment shall be the penalty inflicted on whoever encourages the perpetration of any of the crimes prescribed in articles 87, 89, 90, 90 bis, 91, 92, 93, and 94 of this law, with physical or financial support, without having the intention to participate directly in committing these crimes.

Article 97

Whoever calls another to join an agreement whose purpose is to commit one of the crimes prescribed in Articles 87, 89, 90, 90 bis, 91, 92, 93, and 94 of this law shall be punished with detention if his call is refused.

Article 98

Detention shall be the penalty inflicted on whoever learns of a scheme for attempting one of the crimes prescribed in articles 87, 89, 90, 90 bis, 91, 92, 93, 94 of this law and does not report it to the competent authorities.

The provision of this Article shall not apply to the spouse of any person having a hand in that scheme, nor to his/her ancestors and descendents.

Article 98 A

Temporary hard labor, for a period not exceeding ten years, and a fine of not less than one hundred pounds and not exceeding one thousand pounds shall be the penalty inflicted on whoever establishes, founds, organizes, or manages associations, corporations, or organizations which aim at the domination of one social class over other classes, or at destroying a social class, overthrowing the basic social or economic systems of the state, pulling down any of the basic systems of the social community, recommending any of the foregoing, or advocating for it, once the use of force, terrorism, or any other illegal method is noted in that.

The same penalties shall be inflicted on any alien residing in Egypt and on any Egyptian even if living abroad, if he institutes, founds, organizes, or manages abroad a branch of one of the

aforementioned associations, corporations, or organizations and also on any person establishing, founding, organizing or managing in Egypt, branches of any such associations, corporations, or organizations, even if their head office is seated abroad.

Imprisonment and a fine of not less than fifty pounds and not exceeding two hundred pounds shall be the penalty inflicted on any person who joins one of the associations, corporations, organizations or branches as mentioned in the two previous clauses, or participates in them, in any form.

Imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years shall be the penalty inflicted on any person who contacts, personally or by an intermediary, the aforementioned associations, corporations, organizations or branches, for illegal purposes, or encourages or facilitates for others doing that.

Article 98 A bis

Imprisonment and a fine of not less than one hundred pounds and not exceeding one thousand pounds shall be inflicted on whoever establishes, organizes, or manages an association, corporation, organization or a group, of which the purpose is to call by any method for countering the basic principles on which stands the socialist system of rule in the state, or to incite hatred or disdain towards it, or advocate the call against the alliance of the people's working forces, incite and urge for resistance against the public authorities, or advocate or recommend something of the sort.

Temporary hard labor and a fine of not less than five hundred pounds and not exceeding two thousand pounds shall be the inflicted penalty, if the use of force, violence, or terror is noted in doing that.

Imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years and a fine of not less than fifty pounds and not exceeding five hundred pounds shall be the penalty inflicted on whoever joins one of the associations, corporations, organizations or groups, while learning of the purpose it calls for or in which he/she participates in any form.

The penalty prescribed in the previous clause shall be inflicted on whoever advocates in any way for running counter the basic principles on which stands the socialist system in the State, or incites to hating or disdaining these principles, advocates the call against the alliance of the people's working forces, or prompts for resisting the public authorities, and also whoever obtains personally or by an intermediary or possesses printed matter, and correspondence, comprising an advocacy or recommendation of something of the sort, if they are prepared and provided for distribution or for access by a third party, and also whoever obtains or possesses any means of printing, registration,

or publicity, which is appropriated, even temporarily, for printing, recording, or diffusing, anything of the foregoing.

Article 98 B

Detention for a period not exceeding five years and paying a fine of not less than fifty pounds and not exceeding five hundred pounds shall be the penalty inflicted on whoever propagates in the Republic of Egypt, by any means, the call for changing the basic principles of the Constitution or the basic systems of the social community, or for the domination of one class over the other classes, or for ending a social class, over throwing the basic social or economic systems of the State, or pulling down any of the basic systems of the social community, once the use of force or terrorism, or any other illegal method is noted in doing that.

The same penalties shall be inflicted on whoever advocates in any way whatsoever the foregoing deeds.

Article 98 B bis

Detention for a period not exceeding five years and paying a fine of not less than fifty pounds and not exceeding five hundred pounds shall be the penalty inflicted on whoever obtains, personally or by an intermediary, or possesses written documents or printed matter comprising advocacy or propagation of anything of what is prescribed in articles 98(b) and 174, if they are prepared for distribution or for access by third parties, and whoever possesses any means of printing, recording or publicity which is appropriated, even temporarily, for printing, recording, or diffusing calls, songs, or publicity concerning a doctrine, association, corporation, or organization having in view any of the purposes prescribed in the said two Articles.

Article 98 C

Whoever institutes, founds, organizes, or manages in the Republic of Egypt, without authorization from the Government, associations, corporations, or systems of any kind, of international quality, or branches thereof, shall be punished with detention for a period not exceeding six months, or a fine not exceeding five hundred pounds. The ceiling of the penalty shall be doubled if the authorization is granted on the basis of false data.

Detention for a period not exceeding three months or paying a fine not exceeding three hundred pounds shall be the penalty inflicted on whoever joins the said associations, corporations or systems,

and also on any Egyptian residing in the Republic of Egypt who joins or participates in any form, without license from the Government, any of the foregoing formations that have their head offices seated abroad.

Article 98 D

Imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years, and paying a fine of not less than one hundred pounds and not exceeding one thousand pounds shall be the penalty inflicted on whoever receives or accepts, directly or by an intermediary, in any way, funds, property, or benefits of any kind from a person or corporation outside or inside the Republic, once this is for committing one of the crimes prescribed in Articles 98(a), 98a bis, 98(b), 98(c) and 174 of this law.

Whoever encourages by means of financial or physical aid, the commitment of any of the crimes prescribed in the items referred to in the previous clause, without having the intent to participate directly in its commitment.

Article 98 E

The court shall, in the cases prescribed in Articles 98 A, and 98 A bis and 98 C, rule the dissolution of the said associations, corporations, organizations, groups, or branches, as well as the closure of their offices, or the confiscation of their property, funds, effects, articles, papers, and other objects that might have been used or prepared and provided for use in committing the crime, or which are found in the places appropriated for the meeting of the members of these associations, corporations, organizations, groups, or branches. The ruling shall also confiscate all the property and funds resulting, from the crime, or which in appearance form part of the property of the convict, if there are presumptions leading to the fact that this property and funds are in effect a source appropriated for spending from it on the said associations, corporations, organizations, groups or branches.

Article 98 F

Detention for a period of not less than six months and not exceeding five years, or paying a fine of not less than five hundred pounds and not exceeding one thousand pounds shall be the penalty inflicted on whoever exploits and uses the religion in advocating and propagating by talk or in writing, or by any other method, extremist thoughts with the aim of instigating sedition and division or disdain and contempting any of the heavenly religions or the sects belonging thereto, or prejudicing national unity or social peace.

Article 99

Permanent or temporary hard labor shall be the penalty inflicted on whoever resorts to violence or threats, or any other illegal method, to drive the President of the Republic to perform a work that is legally within his competence, or to refrain from doing it. Temporary hard labor or imprisonment shall be the penalty if the deed is committed on a minister, or a deputy minister, or a member of the People's Assembly.

Article 100

No penalty shall be inflicted, because of committing a sedition, on whoever is within the gangs prescribed in the provisions of this part, and does not have a position of command or any position, and detaches himself therefrom on being warning by the civil or military authorities to quit, or after the warning is made if he has not been arrested except away from the places of revolutionary meetings, without resistance, and is found to be carrying no weapon. In these two cases, he shall not be punished, except on the special felonies he might have personally committed.

Article 101

Whoever hastens to inform the government about the one who committed the outrageous usurpation/rape, enticed for it, or joined him in its perpetration, before the intended felony occurs, and before the government searches and inspects for those outrageous usurpers/rapists, shall be exempted from the penalties prescribed for the usurpers/rapists. Also, whoever guides the government as to the means that leads to their arrest after it begins its search and inspection, shall be exempted from those penalties.

Article 102

Detention for a period not exceeding one year, or paying a fine not exceeding two hundred pounds shall be the penalty inflicted on those who raise their voice by speaking loudly or singing in order to stir up sedition.

Article 102 bis

Detention and paying a fine of not less than fifty pounds and not exceeding two hundred pounds shall be inflicted on whoever deliberately diffuses news, information/data, or false or tendentious rumors, or propagates exciting publicity, if this is liable to disturb public security, cast horror among the people, or cause harm and damage to public interest.

Imprisonment and paying a fine of not less than one hundred pounds and not exceeding five hundred pounds shall be the inflicted penalty if the crime occurs in time of war.

The penalties prescribed in the first clause shall be inflicted on any one who obtains, personally or through an intermediary, or possesses written documents or printed matter comprising some of the provisions prescribed in the first clause, if they are prepared and provided for distribution or access by third parties. Also, whoever obtains or possesses any means and methods for printing, recording, or for public announcement, which are appropriated, even temporarily, for printing, recording, or diffusing part of the foregoing, shall be liable to the said penalties.

Part 2 bis

Explosives

Article 102 A

Permanent or temporary hard labor shall be the penalty inflicted on whoever possesses explosives, or obtains, makes, or imports them before obtaining a license therefor.

Any substance/material comprised in the components of explosives, and determined by a decree of the Minister of Interior, as well as the devices, machines and tools that are used in their manufacture or for their detonation shall be considered practically as good as explosives.

Article 102 B

Capital punishment shall be the penalty inflicted on whoever uses explosives with the intention of committing the crime prescribed in Article 87, or for the purpose of committing political assassination, or for damaging the buildings or installations provided for public departments, public utility establishments, or public meetings, or other buildings or places prepared for frequentation by the public.

Article 102 C

Permanent hard labor shall be the penalty indicted on whoever uses or attempts the use of explosives in a way liable to expose people's life to danger.

If the explosion causes the death of one or more persons, capital punishment shall be the penalty.

Article 102 D

Temporary hard labor shall be the penalty inflicted on whoever uses or attempts the use of explosives in a way liable to expose third parties' property to danger.

If the explosion causes damage to that property, permanent hard labor shall be the penalty.

Article 102 E

By exception to the provisions of Article 17, in applying the foregoing Articles no penalty lower than the one directly next to the penalty prescribed for the crime shall be ruled.

Article 102 F

Detention shall be the penalty inflicted for violating the license conditions referred to in Article 102(a).

Part 3

Bribery

Article 103

Any public official/civil servant who asks for himself or for a third party, or accepts, or takes a promise or a donation in order to perform any of the duties of his position shall be considered bribe-taker. Permanent hard labor and a fine of not less than one thousand pounds and not exceeding the donation or the promise he was given.

Article 103 bis

Any public official/civil servant who demands for himself or for a third party, or accepts or takes a promise or donation to perform or refrain from performing a work which he erroneously believes or alleges it constitutes part of his position duties shall be considered bribe-taker and be liable to the same penalty prescribed in the previous Article.

Article 104

Any public official/civil servant who demands for himself or for a third party, or accepts or takes a promise or donation to refrain from performing a work of his position duties, or to default on its

duties, or to compensate him/her for any deed thereof that has taken place, shall be liable to punishment with permanent hard labor and with paying double the fine mentioned in Article 103 of this law.

Article 104 bis

Any public official/civil servant who demands for himself or for a third party, or accepts or takes a promise or donation to perform or refrain from performing a work of his position duties or which he erroneously believes to be or alleges it is part of his position duties, or to default on the duties of the position, shall be liable to punishment with the bribery penalty as prescribed in the three previous Articles, according to each case, even if he has in mind not to perform that work, or not to refrain from it, or not to default on the duties of the position.

Article 105

Imprisonment, and paying a fine of not less than one hundred pounds, and not exceeding five hundred pounds, shall be the penalty inflicted on each public official/civil servant who accepts a present or a donation from a person for whom he performs a work of his position duties or refrains from performing any duty thereof, or defaults on the duties of the position, after completing or refraining from doing that work, or defaulting on his position duties with the aim of being compensated therefor, and without a prior agreement.

Article 105 bis

Imprisonment and paying a fine of not less than two hundred pounds and not exceeding five hundred pounds shall be the penalty inflicted on each public official/civil servant who performs or refrains from performing a work of his position duties, or defaults on the duties of his position as a result of an entreatment, recommendation, or mediation.

Article 106

Any employee who demands for himself, or for a third party, or accepts or takes a promise or donation without the knowledge or satisfaction of his master, in order to perform or refrain from performing a work of the duties he is charged to fulfill, shall be considered a bribe-taker and shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years and a fine of not less than two hundred pounds and not exceeding five hundred pounds or either penalty.

Article 106 bis

Whoever demands for himself or for a third party, or accepts or takes a promise or donation in order to use a genuine or alleged influence, or to obtain or try to obtain from any public authority, works, orders, rulings, decisions, medals, a concession, a license, an agreement for supply or a contracting agreement, a position, a service, or any privilege and benefit of any kind, shall be considered practically as good as a bribe-taker, and shall be liable to the punishment prescribed in Article 104 of this law, if he is a public official/civil servant, and a detention and a fine of not less than two hundred pounds and not exceeding five hundred pounds, or either penalty only in the other cases.

Any quarter that is subject to supervision by the public authority shall be considered practically as good as a public authority.

Article 106 A

Any board member of a joint stock company, a cooperative association, or a union established according to the rules prescribed legally, or of any establishment or association that is legally considered a public utility, and also any director or employee of these bodies who demands for himself or for a third party, accepts, or takes a promise or donation to perform or refrain from performing a work of his position duties, or which he erroneously believes or alleges to be part of the duties of his position, or to default on the duties of the position shall be considered a bribe-taker and shall be liable to imprisonment for a period not exceeding seven years and a fine of not less than five hundred pounds and not exceeding what he was given or promised to be given, even if the felon has in mind not to effect the work, or not to refrain from it, or not to default on the duties of his position.

The felon shall be punished with the same penalties if the demand, acceptance, or receipt of the donation or the promise comes subsequent to the performance of the work, to the refrain from its performance, or to the default on the duties of the position, and is so done with the aim of getting a compensation on it, and also without prior agreement.

Article 107

Any benefit obtained, accepted, or learned of by the bribe-taker or by the person he appoints for that, shall be considered as a promise or donation, whatever its name or kind, and whether that benefit is physical or non-physical.

Article 107 bis

The briber and the mediator shall be punished with the penalty prescribed for the bribe-taker. However, the briber or mediator shall be exempted from the penalty if he/she notifies the crime to the authorities, or admits it.

Article 108

If the purpose of the bribe is to commit a deed punished by the law with a severer penalty than the one prescribed for the bribe, the briber and the bribe-taker as well as the mediator shall be punished with the penalty prescribed for the deed, together with the fine prescribed for the bribe. The briber or mediator shall be exempted from the penalty if he/she notifies the crime to the authorities according to the provision of the last clause of Article 48 of this law.

Article 108 bis

Any person who is appointed to take the donation or benefit, or learns of it, and is agreed to by the bribe-taker, or takes or accepts something of that sort while being aware of its reason, shall be penalized with detention for a period of not less than one year and a fine equal to the value of what he was donated or promised to be given, if he has not acted as go-between for the bribe.

Article 109

Cancelled by virtue of law no. 120 of the year 1962.

Article 109 bis

Imprisonment and a fine of not less than five hundred pounds and not exceeding one thousand pounds shall be inflicted on whoever offers a bribe and the bribe is not accepted from him/her, if the offer is made to a public official/civil servant. If the offer is made to other than a public official/civil servant, the penalty shall be detention for a period not exceeding two years or paying a fine not exceeding two hundred pounds.

Article 109 bis second

Without prejudice to any stricter penalty imposed by the Penal Code or any other law, detention and paying a fine of not less than two hundred pounds and not exceeding five hundred pounds or either penalty shall be inflicted on whoever offers or accepts a mediation in a bribery, but his deed does not exceed making the offer or accepting the mediation.

If a public official/civil servant commits the foregoing crime, the felon shall be punished with the penalty prescribed in article 104.

If this takes place with the aim of mediating with a public official/civil servant, the felon shall be punished with the penalty prescribed in article 105 bis.

Article 110

In all cases, the ruling shall order confiscating whatever is paid by the briber or mediator by way of a bribe according to the previous Articles.

Article 111

In applying the provisions of this Chapter, the following shall be considered practically as officials:

1. Employees of departments that are attached to the government or placed under its control;
2. Members of public or local houses of representatives, whether elected or appointed;
3. Arbiters or experts, trustees in bankruptcy, and referees and receivers in bankruptcy;
4. Cancelled
5. Any person assigned a public service;
6. Board members, directors, and employees of corporations, companies, associations, organizations, and establishments, if the State or a public authority is contributing a share to their capital, in any quality whatsoever.

Part 4

Defalcation, Encroachment on, and Peculation of Public Funds

Article 112

Any public servant who defalcates funds or peculates papers or others held in his possession as a result of his position shall be punished with temporary hard labor.

Permanent hard labor shall be the penalty in the following cases:

A. If the offender is a perception functionary or delegate, a trustee of deposits, or a cashier, to whom the fund is handed in that quality.

B. If the defalcation crime is linked indivisibly to a forgery crime or to the use of a longed document.

C. If the crime is committed in time of war, and it results in prejudicing the country's economic situation or a national interest thereof.

Article 113

Any civil servant who lays his hands, without due right, on funds, property, papers or others that belong to any of the quarters that belong to one of the quarters prescribed in Article 119, or facilitates for a third party to do that shall be punished with temporary hard labor or imprisonment.

Permanent or temporary hard labor shall be the penalty if the crime is linked indivisibly with a forgery crime or the use of a forged document, or is committed in time of war and results in prejudicing the country's economic position or a national interest thereof.

Detention and a fine not exceeding five hundred pounds or either penalty shall be the punishment if the deed occurs uncoupled with the intent of appropriation.

Each public official/civil servant who lays his hands, without due right, on a private fund/property, papers, or others that are found under the hands of any of the quarters prescribed in article 119, or facilitates for a third party to do that, by any method whatsoever, shall be punished with any of the penalties prescribed in the previous clause, according to each case.

Article 113 bis

Each chairman, board member, director or worker of any private stock company, who defalcates funds/property, documents or others that are held thereby as a result of his position, or lays his/her hands thereon without due right, or facilitates for third parties to do that, by any way whatsoever, shall be penalized with imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years.

Detention for a period not exceeding two years, and a fine not exceeding two hundred pounds or either penalty shall be the punishment if the act of appropriation occurs uncoupled with the intent of possession.

Article 114

Temporary hard labor or imprisonment shall be the punishment inflicted on each public official/civil servant who is concerned with levying taxes, duties, real taxes, fines or others, and asks or takes anything not falling due, or in excess of what is due, while he is aware of this fact.

Article 115

Temporary hard labor shall be the punishment inflicted on each public official/civil servant who obtains or tries to obtain for himself, or for a third party, without due right, a profit or benefit from a work forming part of his position.

Article 115 bis

Imprisonment shall be the penalty inflicted on any public official/civil servant who encroaches on an agricultural or vacant land, or a land owned by a charitable mortmain or by any of the quarters mentioned in article 119, by cultivating it, planting tree therein, establishing installation on it, or occupying or benefiting by it in any way, or facilitating for a third party to do that by any method, once that realty belongs to the quarter he works for, or a quarter he has contacts with by dint of his work. Permanent or temporary hard labor shall be the penalty if the said crime is indivisibly linked with a crime of forgery or one of using a forged written document.

In all cases, a court sentence shall be passed ruling the removal of the felon from his position, or the divesture of his quality. He/she shall also return the usurped realty with the buildings or planted trees on it, or with the removal of all these objects from it, at his expense, along with paying a fine equivalent to the value of all the benefits he acquired therefrom, providing it shall not be less than five hundred pounds.

Article 116

Each public official/civil servant who was in charge of distributing or assigned the distribution of a commodity according to a specific system, but deliberately defaults on the system of its distribution shall be punished with detention.

Imprisonment shall be the penalty if the commodity is connected with the people's food or needs, or if the crime occurs in time of war.

Article 116 bis

Any public official/civil servant who deliberately causes damage and harm to the property/funds or interests of the quarter he works with, as a result of his work, or the funds/property of a third party, which are assigned thereto, or their interests which are entrusted to that quarter shall be liable to punishment with temporary hard labor.

If the harm ensuing from his deed is not enormous, he may be sentenced to a penalty of imprisonment.

Article 116 bis A

Detention and a fine not exceeding five hundred pounds or either penalty shall be inflicted on any public official/civil servant who, by his error, causes enormous harm to the funds/property or interests of the quarter he works for or is connected with by virtue of his office, or the funds/property or interests of third parties as entrusted to that quarter, if such harm and damage results from neglect in performing the duties of his position, default on its duties, or abuse of authority.

Detention for a period of not less than one year and not exceeding six years, and a fine not exceeding one thousand pounds if the crime results in causing harm to the country's economic position or a national interest thereof.

Article 116 bis B

Whoever neglects the maintenance or use of any public funds/property as entrusted thereto, or the use and preservation of which lies within his jurisdiction, in a way impeding its use or exposing its safety and the safety of individuals to danger, shall be punished with detention for a period not exceeding one year and a fine not exceeding five hundred pounds or either penalty.

Detention for a period of not less than one year and not exceeding six years shall be inflicted, if that neglect results in the outbreak of fire or the occurrence of another accident causing the death of one or more persons, or the injury of more than three persons.

The penalty shall be imprisonment if the crime prescribed in the previous clause occurs, in time of war, to one of the means of production as prescribed for the military effort.

Article 116 bis C

Imprisonment shall be the penalty imposed on whoever defaults deliberately on implementing all or some of the obligations imposed thereon by a contractual engagement, a transport or supply contract, or a public works concession deed whereby he/she commits himself/herself toward any of the quarters defined in article 119, or any other joint stock companies, with such default resulting in enormous damage, or if he commits any fraud in executing that contract.

Permanent or temporary hard labor shall be the penalty if he/she commits the crime in time of war and it results in causing harm and damage to the country's economic situation or to a national interest in it.

Whoever uses or supplies adulterated or deteriorated goods or articles in implementing any of the foregoing contracts, and his/her adulteration thereof or his/her knowledge of such deterioration or adulteration is not established, shall be liable to a penalty of detention and a fine not exceeding one thousand pounds, or either penalty, unless he proves it was not within his/her power to learn of the adulteration or deterioration.

A ruling shall be passed imposing on the offender to pay a fine equivalent to the value of the damage ensuing from the crime.

The sub-contractors, agents, and intermediaries shall be liable to the foregoing penalties, according to each case, if the default on implementing the obligation, or the fraud, was due to their own deed.

Article 117

Any public official/civil servant who uses unpaid workers in performing a work for any of the quarters prescribed in article 119, or withholds the whole or part of their wages unjustifiably shall be liable to the punishment of a temporary hard labor.

Detention shall be the penalty if the offender is not a public servant.

Article 117 bis

Any public official/civil servant who destroys, damages, or sets fire deliberately to a fixed or movable property, documents, or others belonging to the quarter he works for or is in contact with by virtue of his work, or to a third party, once they are entrusted to that quarter, shall be liable to punishment with permanent or temporary hard labor.

Permanent hard labor shall be the penalty if he/she commits any of these crimes with the purpose of facilitating the perpetration of one of the crimes prescribed in articles 112, 113, or 113 bis, or hiding their instruments.

In all cases the offender shall be sentenced to paying the value of the property he has destroyed, damaged, or burned.

Article 118

In addition to the penalties prescribed for the crimes mentioned in Articles 112, 113 clauses 1, 2 and 4, 113 bis clause 1, 114, 115, 116, 116 bis, and 117 clause 1, the offender shall be dismissed from his position, or his quality shall be removed, and he shall also be sentenced in the crimes mentioned in Articles 112, 113 clause 1, 2, 4 and 113 bis, clause 1, 114 and 115, to returning the items, and to pay a fine equivalent to the value of the property or benefit he defalcated, laid his hands on, or collected, or he asked for, providing it shall not be less than 500 pounds.

Article 118 bis

Without prejudice to the provisions of the previous Article, and in addition to the penalties determined for the crimes prescribed in this part, a ruling for all or part of the following measures may be passed:

1. Depriving from the exercise of the profession for a period not exceeding three years.
2. Preventing from the exercise of the economic activity on the occasion of which the crime occurred, for a period not exceeding three years.
3. Suspending the civil servant from work, without pay, or with a reduced salary for a period not exceeding six months.
4. Isolating from work for a period of not less than one year and not more than three years, effective the date of terminating the execution of the penalty, or from its expiry for any other reason.
5. Publishing the text of the condemnation sentence by a suitable method, at the expense of the convict.

Article 118 bis A

In the crimes prescribed in this part, and according to the conditions and accompanying circumstances of the crime, if the funds subject of the crime action or the harm ensuing therefrom does not exceed an amount of five hundred pounds, the court, instead of ruling the penalties prescribed therefor, may pass a sentence of detention, or one or more of the measures prescribed in the previous Article.

The court shall, in addition, pass a ruling of confiscation and refinement, if there is reason for dunt, and of a fine equal to the value of the funds and property defalcated or laid hold of, or the benefit, use or profit realized therefrom.

Article 118 bis B

Whoever hastens, among the crime accomplices other than the abettors, to notify to the judicial or administrative authorities the occurrence of the crime, after its completion and before its discovery, shall be exempted from the penalties prescribed for the crimes defined in this part.

Remission from the foregoing sentences may be granted if the notification takes place after discovery of the crime and before a final ruling is pronounced in it.

Remission of the sentence may not be granted to the accomplice who reports about the crime, according to the two previous clauses, in the offences prescribed in Articles 112, 113, and 113 bis, if the notification does not lead to returning the property/funds subject of the crime.

Remission from the sentence may he granted to whoever hides funds obtained from any of the crimes prescribed in this part, if the accomplice notifies about it and this notification leads to their discovery and to returning all or part of the funds collected in respect thereof.

Article 119

In applying the provisions of this part, public funds shall mean all or part of the funds and property owned by one of the following authorities and organizations, or subject to their supervision or administration:

- a. The State and the Local Government Units;
- b. Public Authorities and organizations and public sector units;
- c. The Socialist Union and its affiliated institutions;

- d. Unions and Syndicates;
- e. Private Institutions and Associations of public benefit;
- f. Cooperative societies;
- g. Companies, associations, economic units, and installations to which one of the quarters referred to in the previous clauses is contributing;
- h. Any other authority or quarter which the law provides for considering its property and funds as public funds.

Article 119 bis

In the provisions of this Chapter, a civil servant (public official) shall mean the following:

- a. Those assuming the burdens of public authority, and those working in the State's employ and in the local government units;
- b. Presidents and members of councils, units, and popular organizations, and others carrying a public representative quality, whether they are elected or appointed;
- c. Members of the Armed Forces;
- d. Whoever is mandated by one of the public authorities to carry out a certain work, within the limits of the work mandated to him;
- e. Chairmen and members of the boards of directors, the directors and the rest of workers in the quartets whose funds and property are considered public funds according to the previous Article;
- f. Whoever performs a work connected with the public service, upon a commissioning order issued to him/her pursuant to the laws, or from a public official according to the previous clauses, once he/she holds this commissioning order by virtue of the prescribed laws or systems, with regard to the work for which an order is issued for its fulfillment.

It shall be the same if the position or the service is permanent or temporary, paid or unpaid, voluntary or obligatory. Ending the service, or termination of the quality shall not prevent applying

the provisions of this part, once the work is done while in service or during the fulfillment of the quality.

Part 5

Excess of Position Limits by Officials, and Laches in performing their Position related Duties

Article 120

Detention for a period not exceeding six months or paying a fine of not more than five hundred pounds shall be the penalty inflicted on any official who mediates with a magistrate or a court in favor or to the detriment of any of the litigants, either by order, demand, request, or recommendation.

Article 121

Any judge who retrains from pronouncing a ruling or issues a ruling proved to be unrightfully, based on any of the causes prescribed in the previous Article, shall be punished with the penalty prescribed in article 105 bis as well as his removal from his office.

Article 122

If a judge refrains from passing a judgement, in other than the foregoing cases, lie shall be punished with removal from his office and with paying a fine not exceeding two hundred pounds.

Any judge who refuses or ceases to issue a ruling after submitting to him a request in respect thereof, according to the conditions set forth in the Procedure Code, in civil and commercial counts, even if he pleads that no relevant provision exists in the law, or the provision is inexplicit, or whatever else he pleads, shall be considered as refraining from pronouncing a judgement.

Article 123

Detention and removal from office shall be the penalty inflicted on any public official/civil servant who uses the authority of his position in suspending the execution of orders issued from the government, or the provisions of laws and statutes, or in delaying the collection of funds and fees, or in staying the execution of a ruling or order issued by the court or by any competent authority.

Detention and removal from office shall be the penalty inflicted on any public official/civil servant who deliberately refrains from executing a ruling or order of the foregoing after the lapse of eight days from serving a warning thereon via a bailiff, if the execution of the ruling or order falls within the jurisdiction of the official.

Article 124

If at least three public officials/civil servants or employees quit their work, even in the form of resignation, or deliberately refrain from performing any of the duties of their position by agreement together, or seeking thereby to realize a joint purpose, a penalty of detention for a period of not less than three months and not exceeding one year, and a fine not exceeding a hundred pounds shall be inflicted on each of them.

The ceiling of this penalty shall be doubled if the act of quitting or refraining from performing the duty is liable to risk the life, health or safety of the people, create trouble or sedition among them, or damage a public interest.

Detention for a period not exceeding six months or paying a fine not exceeding five hundred pounds shall be the penalty inflicted on any public official or employee who leaves his work or refrains from performing a duty of his position, with the aim of impeding the process of work or disturbing its regularity.

The ceiling of the penalty shall be doubled if leaving the work or refraining from performing any of its duties is liable to risk the life, health, or safety of the people to danger, cause a trouble or sedition among the people or damage a public interest.

Article 124 A

Whoever associates by abetting in committing one of the crimes set forth in Article 124 shall be punished with twice the penalties prescribed in it.

Whoever abets or encourages (a) public official/s or employee/s, by any way, to quit the work or refrain from performing a duty of the position shall be punished with the penalties prescribed in the first clause of the said Article, if no results ensue from his instigation or encouragement.

The same penalty shall be inflicted on whoever advocates any of the crimes prescribed in the two previous clauses of this Article or the first clause of Article 124. Diffusing correct or incorrect news

on these crimes by any of the methods prescribed in Article 171 shall in particular be considered a means of advocacy.

In addition to the foregoing penalties, a ruling for removal from office shall be passed if the perpetrator of the crime is a public official or employee.

Article 124 B

The penalties prescribed in clause 2 of Article 124 shall be inflicted on whoever encroaches or begins to encroach upon the right of public officials or employees to work, with the use of force, violence, terrorism, threat, or illegal measures as prescribed in Article 375.

Article 124 C

For the application of the previous three Articles, all hired workers engaged in any quality whatsoever, in the service of the government or a regional, municipal or rural authority, and those who are delegated to perform a specific work of the government or the said authorities, shall be considered public officials/civil servants and public employees.

Article 125

Whoever seeks fraudulently, among the incumbents of public positions and others, to prejudice or interrupt the smooth process of government-related biddings, shall, in addition to removal from office, be punished also with detention for a period not exceeding two years in addition to forcing him/her to pay to the government the equivalent of the losses resulting from the said deed.

Part 6

Coercion and Ill-treatment by Public Officials to Individuals of the People

Article 126

Any public official/civil servant or public employee who orders torturing a suspect or does the torturing personally, in order to force him/her to confess, shall be punished with hard labor, or imprisonment for a period of three to ten years.

If the tortured victim dies, the penalty as prescribed for deliberate murder shall be inflicted.

Article 127

Imprisonment shall be the penalty inflicted on any public official/civil servant or any person assigned a public service who orders to punish the victim or personally punishes him/her, with a severer penalty than the one legally ruled, or with a penalty not originally ruled against

Article 128

Detention or paying a fine not exceeding two hundred pounds shall be the penalty inflicted on any public official/civil servant or public employee, or any person charged with performing a public service who enters the house of any individual without his/her consent depending on his position, with the exception of the cases set forth in the law, or without observing the rules prescribed therefor.

Article 129

Any public official or employee/civil servant Or any person charged with performing a public service who employs cruelty with people, depending on his position, such that he/she commits a breach of their honor, or incurs bodily pains to them, shall be punished with detention for a period not exceeding one year or paying a fine not exceeding two hundred pounds.

Article 130

Any public official or employee/civil servant or any person charged with performing a public service who, based on the sway of his position, buys a property, whether a realty or movable, by coercion, from its owner, lays hold thereof, or compels the landlord to sell it to another person, shall be penalized according to the degree of his guilt, with detention for a period not exceeding two years, and removal from office besides restituting the object usurped, or its value if it is not in kind.

Article 131

Any public official/civil servant who forces on the people a work in cases other than those allowed by law, or employs persons to perform works other than what they are grouped for by virtue of the law, shall be punished with detention for a period not exceeding two years, as well as his/her removal from office, besides passing, a ruling thereon to pay the value of the wages due to those he/she employed without due right.

Article 132

Any public official/civil servant, or public employee who, in case he sojourns with a person whose lodging exists on the road to his mission, encroaches on him/her, by taking food or fodder therefrom, coercively or at no price, or at an underrate, shall be sentenced to detention for a period not exceeding three months or paying a fine not exceeding two hundred pounds, in addition to his/her removal from office in both cases, and passing a ruling thereon to refund the price of the objects taken therefrom, to its beneficiaries.

Part 7

Opposing the Rulers, Disobeying their Orders, and Outraging them with Curse and other Abuse

Article 133

Whoever affronts by signal, talk, or threat, a public official/civil servant, a law officer, or any person charged with a public service, while performing his duty, or due to its performance, shall be punished with detention for a period not exceeding six months, and a fine not exceeding two hundred pounds.

If the affront is addressed to a judicial or administrative court, or a council, or to one of its members, during the convention of the session, the penalty shall be detention for a period not exceeding one year, or a fine not exceeding five hundred pounds.

Article 134

If the affront is directed by cable, telephone, writing, or drawing, the penalty as prescribed in the first clause of the previous Article shall be ruled and inflicted.

Article 135

Whoever disturbs any of the public authorities, administrative quarters and departments, or the persons charged with a public service, by informing, in any method whatsoever, of the occurrence of disasters, incidents, or risks that in fact have no existence, shall be punished with detention for a period not exceeding three months and a fine not exceeding two hundred pounds, or either penalty.

The court shall in addition rule for payment of the expenses occasional by this disturbance.

Article 136

Whoever assails any of the public officials/civil servants or law officers, or any person charged with performing a public service, or resists him by force or violence during or due to the performance of his position duties, shall be punished with detention for a period not exceeding six months or a fine not exceeding two hundred pounds.

Article 137

If with the assault or resistance a beating occurs, or a wound results, the penalty shall be detention for a period not exceeding two years or paying a fine not exceeding two hundred pounds.

If the beating or wound occurs by using any arms, sticks, machines, or other tools, or if the beating or wound reaches such a degree of seriousness as prescribed in Article 241, the penalty shall then be detention.

Article 137 bis

The minimum limit of penalties for the crimes prescribed in Articles 133, 136, and 137 shall be fifteen days for the penalty of detention, and ten pounds for the fine penalty, if the victim is a public official or a person charged with performing a public service in the railways utility , or in other public transport means, and he is assaulted during its travel or stop at the stations.

Article 137 bis A

Whoever uses force, violence, or threat with a public official/civil servant or a person charged with performing a public service, to force him without due right to perform or refrain from performing a work of his position duties, but without reaching its aim shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years. If the felon reaches his/her aim, the penalty shall be imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten years.

The penalty shall be imprisonment, in both cases, if the felon carries an arm.

If a beating or a wound is occasioned by the felon, and results in a permanent disability, the penalty shall be temporary hard labor of ten years.

If the beating or wound referred to in the previous clause leads to death, the penalty shall be temporary hard labor.

Part 8

Escape of the Jailed and Hiding the Felons

Article 138

Any person who is legally arrested and then escapes shall be punished by detention for a period not exceeding six months or paying a fine not exceeding two hundred pounds.

If a warrant is issued for the arrest of the convict and his commitment to jail, and he has been sentenced to detention, or a stricter penalty, he shall be punished by detention for a period not exceeding two years or paying a fine not exceeding live hundred pounds.

Penalties shall multiply if the escape in any of the two previous cases, is accompanied by the use of force or by committing another crime.

Article 139

Whoever is charged with the custody, escort, or transfer of an arrested person, and the latter escapes by neglect of the former, shall be furnished with detention for a period not exceeding two years, or a fine not exceeding five hundred Egyptian pounds, if the person under arrest who has escaped has been sentenced to a criminal penalty, or charged of a felony. However, in the other cases, the penalty shall be detention for a period not exceeding six months or paying a fine not exceeding two hundred Egyptian pounds.

Article 140

Whoever is charged with die custody, escort, or transport of a person under arrest, and assists him to escape, or facilitates that to him, or neglects to watch him, shall be punished according to the following provisions:

- If the person under arrest is sentenced to death, the penalty shall be temporary hard labor.
- If he is sentenced to permanent or temporary hard labor, or he is accused of a crime penalized by capital punishment, the penalty shall then be imprisonment.
- In the other cases, the penalty shall be detention.

Article 141

Any public official or employee who is charged with arresting a person, neglects in the procedures necessary therefor, with the aim of assisting him to escape from the judiciary, shall be punished with the penalties prescribed in the previous Article, according to each of the cases set forth in it.

Article 142

Whoever enables or assists a person under arrest to escape, or facilitates to him the escape in other than the previous cases, shall be punished according to the following provisions:

If the person under arrest is sentenced to death, the penalty shall be hard labor or imprisonment for a period from three to seven years. If the person under arrest is sentenced to permanent or temporary hard labor, or is accused of a crime penalized by execution, the penalty shall be imprisonment for a period of three to seven years. But in the other cases, the penalty shall be detention.

Article 143

Whoever gives arms to a person under arrest to assist him to escape shall be punished with hard labor for a period of three to seven years.

Article 144

Whoever, personally or through someone else, hides a person who has escaped after his arrest, or is charged on a count of felony or misdemeanor counts, or for whom a warrant of arrest is issued, and also whoever assists him in any way whatsoever, to escape from the judiciary, while being aware of that, shall be punished according to the following provisions:

- If the person who has been hidden or assisted to hide, or to escape from the judiciary, is sentenced to death, the penalty shall be imprisonment for a period of three to seven years.
- If he is sentenced to permanent or temporary hard labor, or is charged of a crime penalized by execution, the penalty shall be detention.
- In the other cases, the penalty shall be detention for a period not exceeding two years.
- These provisions shall not apply to the husband or wife of the person hidden or assisted to hide or to escape from the judiciary, nor to his parents, grandparents, children, and grandchildren.

Article 145

Whoever comes to learn of an occurred felony or misdemeanor, or has what to make him believe it has occurred, and assists the felon in any way whatsoever to escape from the judiciary, either by harboring the said felon, or by hiding the evidences to the crime, or by submitting information related to the crime while he knows they are incorrect or he has what to make him believe they are not correct, shall be punished according to the following provisions:

- If the crime that occurs is penalized with execution, the penalty shall be detention for a period not exceeding two years.
- If the crime that occurs is penalized with hard labor or imprisonment, the penalty shall be detention for a period not exceeding one year.
- In the other cases, the penalty shall be detention for a period not exceeding six months. In any case, the penalty shall not exceed the ceiling prescribed for the crime itself.
- The provisions of this Article shall not apply to the husband, the wife, the ascendants or the descendants of the felon.

Article 146

Whoever, personally or by means of another person, hides a draft-dodger, or assists him to escape from the judiciary while knowing of it, shall be punished with detention for a period not exceeding two years.

These provisions shall not apply to the wife of the draft-dodger.

Part 9

Breaking the Seals, Stealing the Deposited Documents and Official Papers

Article 147

If any of the seals placed for safekeeping a store, documents, or effects, on the basis of an order issued from a governmental quarter or one of the courts, in one of the courts, the guards, if any, shall be sentenced to paying a fine not exceeding five hundred Egyptian pounds, for their laches and neglect.

Article 148

If the seals are placed on papers/documents or effects of a suspect or a convict in a felony, the guard who neglected his watch shall be punished with detention for a period not exceeding one year or a fine not exceeding five hundred pounds.

Article 149

Whoever breaks one of the seals placed to safe keep documents or effects of the kind prescribed in the previous Article, shall be punished with detention for a period not exceeding one year. If the doer is the guard himself, he shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of three to seven years.

Article 150

If the seals that were broken had been placed for a purpose other than what is mentioned herein, the person breaking them shall be punished with detention for a period not exceeding six months or a fine not exceeding two hundred pounds. If the doer is the guard himself, he shall be punished with detention for a period not exceeding one year.

Article 151

If government related books, documents, registers, or books, or judicial argument and pleading papers which were kept in the public stores that are provided for them, or handed to a person commissioned to have custody thereof, are stolen, peculated, or damaged, the person in whose custody they were kept shall be punished for his neglect in keeping them, with detention for a period not exceeding three months or a fine not exceeding three hundred pounds.

Article 152

However, the person who steals, peculates, or damages anything of the items set forth in the previous Article, shall be punished with detention.

Article 153

If the seals are broken, or the papers/documents are stolen, peculated, or damaged along with coercing those who have custody of them, the doer shall be punished with temporary hard labor.

Article 154

Whoever of the government officials or the civil servants of the Postal Department, or their Directorates hides or opens any of the written documents that are delivered to the Postal Department, or facilitates for a third party to do that, shall be punished with detention or a fine not exceeding two hundred pounds, and removal from office in both cases.

Also, any official of the government, Telegraph Administration or their directorates, hides or divulges a cable of those delivered to the said administration, or facilitates for a third party to do that, shall be punished with the said two penalties.

Part 10

Embezzlement of Titles and Positions, and Characterizing oneself thereby in an Unlawful Shape

Article 155

Whoever intrudes in a public position, whether civilian or military, without having all official quality from the government, or by its permission, or carries out a work representing an exigency of any of these positions, shall be punished by detention.

Article 156

Whoever puts on publicly an official uniform without being holder of the rank entitling him/her to wear it, or publicly bears the sign characterizing a work or position without any legitimate claim, shall be punished with detention for a period not exceeding one year.

Article 157

Whoever publicly wears a medal that was not granted to him/her or vests himself with a title of honor, a rank or position, or a public representative quality, without any legitimate claim, shall be punished with a fine not exceeding two hundred pounds.

Article 158

Any Egyptian who publicly wears without any legitimate claim, or without permission from the President of the Republic, a foreign medal, or vests himself as well with a foreign title of honor, or a foreign rank, shall be punished with a fine not exceeding two hundred Egyptian pounds.

Article 159

In the cases prescribed in the two previous Articles, the court may order publishing the ruling in its entirety or a summary thereof in the dailies to be chosen by it, and the publication shall be at the cost of the convict.

Part 11

Misdemeanors connected with Religions

Article 160

A penalty of detention and paying a fine of not less than one hundred pounds and not exceeding five hundred pounds or either penalty shall be inflicted on the following:

First: Whoever perturbs the holding of rituals of a creed or a related religious ceremony, or obstructs it with violence or threat.

Second: Whoever ravages, breaks, destroys, or violates the sanctity of buildings provided for holding religious ceremonies, symbols or other objects having their profound reverence and sanctity in relation to the members of a creed or a group of people.

Third: Whoever violates the sacredness or sanctity of graves or cemeteries. Imprisonment 14 a period not exceeding five years shall be the penalty if any of these crimes is committed in execution of a terrorist purpose.

Article 161

These penalties shall be imposed on any encroachment that takes place by one of the methods prescribed in Article 171, on a religion whose rituals are publicly held.

The following shall fall under the provisions of this Article:

First: Printing and publishing a book which is viewed as holy by members of a religion whose rituals are publicly held, if a text of this book is perverted in a way that changes its meaning.

Second: Imitating a religious celebration in a public place or public community, with the aim of ridicule, or for the attendants to watch.

Part 12

Damaging the Buildings, Monuments, and other Public Objects

Article 162

Whoever deliberately demolishes or damages something of the buildings, property, or installations provided for utility, or works prepared for decoration, and which are of commemorative or technical value, and whoever cuts or damages trees that are planted in places for worship, in the streets or gardens, in the markets or in public squares, shall be punished with detention and a fine of not less than one hundred pounds and not exceeding five hundred pounds, or either penalty, in addition to passing a ruling that orders him/her to pay the value of the objects he/she destroyed, damaged, or cut.

The ceiling of the penalty shall be doubled if the crime is committed in execution of a terrorist purpose.

Article 162 bis

Imprisonment shall be the penalty inflicted on whoever deliberately causes damage to any of the power lines owned by the Government, the public authorities or organizations, or their affiliated units, or whose establishment is licensed thereby for public utility ends. Such damage is caused as a result of cutting the electric current conducting wires, or the cables, or by breaking some of the tools, machines, or wire insulators, or damaging the towers, stations, or the grids connected to the said electric lines, or rendering all or some of them unfit for use in any manner whatsoever, so that it results in disconnecting the electric current even temporarily.

If any of the deeds referred to in the previous clause occurs as a result of neglect or carelessness, the penalty shall be detention for a period not exceeding six months, or paying a fine not exceeding five hundred pounds.

In all cases, a court ruling shall be passed ordering the payment of the value of objects damaged, cut, or broken by the convict.

Article 162 bis first

Whoever, in time of commotion or sedition, commits any of the deeds referred to in the first clause of the previous Article, or seizes any of the power generating or electric current conducting utilities

as are mentioned in the foregoing clause, by compulsory force or by any means whatsoever, resulting in disconnection of the electric power, and also whoever prevents by force, repairing anything of the foregoing, shall be punished with temporary hard labor, in addition to passing a court ruling ordering him/her to pay the value of objects that are damaged, cut, or broken thereby.

Part 13

Interruption of Communications

Article 163

Whoever interrupts telegraphic calls or damages anything of their machines, whether by his neglect or indifference, resulting in the disruption of calls, shall be punished with paying a fine not exceeding five hundred Egyptian pounds. If this occurs with established ill will, the penalty shall be imprisonment, subject in both cases to the court ruling for payment of indemnification.

Article 164

Whoever deliberately causes a disconnection of telegraphic communications by cutting the conducting wires, or breaking anything of the tools, the conducting, wires insulators, or the poles carrying them, or by any means whatsoever, shall he punished with imprisonment, subject to constraining him to pay an indemnification for the loss.

Article 165

Whoever, in time of commotion or sedition, damages one or more telegraphic lines, renders them, even temporarily, unfit for use in any way whatsoever, or lays hold of them by compulsory force, or by any other method, such that it results in disrupting communication between those holding a public authority, or in preventing the connection of communication between individuals, and also whoever forcibly prevents the repair of a telegraphic line, shall be punished with temporary hard labor, in addition to constraining him/her to make good the loss ensuing from his/her aforementioned deed.

Article 166

The provisions of the three previous Articles shall apply to the telephone lines established or licensed by the government for establishment as a public utility.

Article 166 bis

Whoever deliberately causes disturbance to others by abusing the telecommunications equipment, shall be punished with detention for a period not exceeding one year and a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, or either penalty.

Article 167

Whoever deliberately exposes to risk the safety, or interrupts the traffic and course, of the land, water, or air transport means and system, shall he punished with temporary hard labor or imprisonment.

Article 168

Temporary hard labor shall be the penalty if the deed mentioned in the previous Article results in injuries as those prescribed in Article 240 or 241. If the deed results in the death of some person, the perpetrator shall be punished with execution or permanent hard labor.

Article 169

Whoever unpremeditatedly causes the occurrence of an accident to a means of land, water or air transport that is liable to expose those working on it to some risk, shall be punished with detention for a period not exceeding six months or a fine not exceeding two hundred pounds. However if it results in the death of some person, or in physical injuries, the penalty shall be detention.

Article 170

Whoever transports or sets about transporting explosives or inflammable materials on railway trains or on other carriages that are provided for the transport of people, thereby violating the police regulations on the said trains or vehicles, shall be punished with detention for a period not exceeding one month and a fine not exceeding two hundred pounds or either penalty only.

Whoever transports or sets about transporting explosives or inflammable materials in postal consignments, in other than the cases where the transport of such objects is authorized shall be punished with the same penalty stipulated upon in the previous paragraph.

Article 170 bis

A penalty of detention for a period not exceeding six months and a fine of not less than ten pounds and not exceeding two hundred pounds, or either penalty shall be inflicted on the following:

First: Whoever travels by railway trains or other means of public transport and refrains from paying the fare or the fine, or travels in a higher class than that of the ticket he carries and refrains from paying the difference.

Second: Whoever rides in a means of public transport sitting in other than the places provided for sitting.

Part 14

Crimes occurring by Means of Newspapers and Others

Article 171

Whoever induces one or more persons to commit a felon or misdemeanor, by talks, shouting in public, a deed, or a hint insinuated in public, by writing, drawing, pictures/photographs, marks and symbols, or any other method of representation made in public, or in any other means of public ness, shall be considered an accomplice in doing it, and shall be punished with the penalty prescribed therefor, if such inducement results in actual occurrence of the felon or misdemeanor.

However, if the inducement results in just an attempt of murder, the judge shall apply the legal provisions on attempt penalty.

Talk or shouting shall be considered publicly made if it is declared openly or reiterated via any mechanical method at a general meeting, on a public road or any other frequented place, or if it is declared openly or reiterated, such that any one found on that road or in that place can hear it, or if it is diffused by wireless or any other method.

The deed or hint shall be considered publicly made if it takes place at a general meeting, on a public road, or at any other frequented place, or if it takes place such that whoever is found on that road or at that place can see it.

Writing, drawings, pictures, photographs, signs, symbols and other representation methods shall be considered as publicly displayed, if they are distributed without differentiation to a number of people, or if they are displayed such that whoever is found on the public road or at any frequented place can see them, or if they are sold or offered for sale at any place.

Article 172

Whoever incites directly to commit killing, plunder, or incendiary felonies or felonies disturbing the government security, by any of the methods prescribed in the previous Article, but no result ensues from such inciting, shall be punished with detention.

Article 173

Cancelled by virtue of law no. 112 of the year 1957.

Article 174

Whoever commits any of the following deeds by any of the foregoing methods shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years and a fine of not less than five thousand pounds and not exceeding ten thousand pounds:

First: Instigating to overthrow, hate, or deride the rule settled in the Egyptian region.

Second: Recommending or advocating the doctrines visualizing the change of the basic principles of the constitution or the basic systems of the social community by force, terrorism, or any other illegal methods.

Whoever encourages by way of physical or financial assistance the commitment of one of the crimes prescribed in the two previous clauses, without having the intention to join directly in its commitment shall be punished with the same penalties.

Article 175

Whoever incites the soldiers, by any of the aforementioned methods, to declare their disobedience, or relinquish the performance of their military duties.

Article 176

Whoever incites, by any of the foregoing methods, to hate or deride a sect of people, if such incitement is liable to perturb public peace, shall be punished with detention.

Article 177

Whoever incites a third party by any of the aforementioned methods not to submit to or abide by the laws, or encourages a matter that is considered to be a felony or misdemeanor according to the law, shall be punished with the same penalties.

Article 178

Whoever makes or holds, for the purpose of trade, distribution, leasing, pasting or displaying printed matter, manuscripts, drawings, advertisements, carved or engraved pictures, manual or photographic drawings, symbolic signs, or other objects or pictures in general, if they are against public morals, shall be punished with detention for a period not exceeding two years and a fine of not less than five thousand pounds and not exceeding ten thousand pounds or either penalty.

Article 178 bis

If the crimes prescribed in the previous Article were committed through newspapers, the Chief Editors and the Publishers shall be considered responsible as principal perpetrators, upon publishing.

In all cases where the perpetrator of the crime cannot be known, the printers, the displayers and the distributors shall be punished in their quality of principal perpetrators.

The importers, exporters, and middlemen shall be punished in their quality of principal doers, if they premeditatedly contribute to committing the misdemeanors prescribed in the previous Article, once they occur through the press.

Article 178 bis third

Detention shall be the penalty inflicted on whoever makes or holds for the purpose of trade, distribution, rental, pasting, or displaying pictures that are liable to offend against the country's repute, whether by departing from the fact, giving an incorrect description, emphasizing improper aspects, or by any other means.

This penalty shall also be inflicted on whoever imports, exports, or transports, personally or via a third party, some of the foregoing for the said purpose, as well as on whoever announces therefor or displays it to the views of the public, sells it, rents it, or offers it for sale or rental, even unpublicly, and whoever presents it publicly, directly or indirectly, even for free, and in any other form, and also whoever, distributes or delivers it for distribution by whatever means.

If he/she commits the crimes prescribed in this Article through the newspapers, the provision of the previous article shall apply thereto.

Article 179

Whoever affronts the President of the Republic by means of any of the foregoing methods shall be penalized with detention.

Article 180

Cancelled by virtue of law no. 112 of the year 1957.

Article 181

Whoever vilifies, in any of the foregoing methods, the King or President of a foreign country, shall be penalized with detention.

Article 182

Whoever vilifies in any of the foregoing methods the representative of a foreign country accredited to Egypt, because of matters connected with the performance of his position, shall be penalized with detention for a period not exceeding one year and a fine of not less than five thousand pounds and not exceeding ten thousand pounds, or either penalty.

Article 183

Cancelled by virtue of law no. 112 of the year 1957.

Article 184

Whoever affronts or insults in any of the foregoing methods, the People's Assembly, the Shura Council, or other regular organizations, the Army, the tribunals, the Authorities, or Public Departments, shall be penalized with detention and a fine of not less than five thousand pounds and not exceeding ten thousand pounds or either penalty.

Article 185

A penalty of detention for a period not exceeding one year and paying a fine of not less than five thousand pounds and not exceeding ten thousand pounds or either penalty shall be inflicted on

whoever insults a public official or a person holding a public representative quality or in charge of a public service, due to the performance of his position duties, or public service or representation tasks. This shall all be subject to applying the second clause of Article 302, if a linkage is established between the insult and a crime of defamation committed by the same indicted person against the very person affected by the insult crime.

Article 186

Whoever affronts by any of the foregoing methods, the standing, dignity, or authority of a judge in connection with a court action, shall be penalized with detention for a period not exceeding six months and a fine of not less than five thousand pounds and not exceeding ten thousand pounds or either penalty.

Article 187

The same penalties shall be inflicted on whoever publishes by any of the aforementioned methods, issues that are liable to influence the judges who are entrusted with deciding an action brought before any of the judicial authorities in the country, the judiciary members, the men of the Prosecution, or other officials charged with investigating or influencing the witnesses who might be called to give their witness in that action or investigation, or issues that are liable to prevent a person from revealing information to the authorities, or influencing public opinion in favor of a party to the case, or the investigation, or against that party.

Article 188

Detention for a period not exceeding one year and paying a fine of not less than five thousand pounds and not exceeding twenty thousand pounds, or either penalty shall be the penalty inflicted on whoever publishes with ill will by any of the foregoing methods, false news, data, or rumors, or fabricated or forged papers, or falsely attributed to a third party, if this is likely to perturb general peace, create fright among the people, or cause harm and damage to public interest.

Article 188 bis

Cancelled by virtue of law no. 40 of the year 1940.

Article 189

Detention for a period not exceeding one year and a fine of not less than five thousand pounds and not exceeding ten thousand pounds or either penalty shall be inflicted on whoever publishes by any of the foregoing methods, all that took place in the civil or criminal actions which the courts decided to hear in camera, or the prosecutions connected with the crimes prescribed in this part, or in part 7 of book 3 of this law.

No penalty shall be inflicted on the mere publication of the subject of the complaint, or the mere publication of the court ruling. However, in the court actions where no evidence shall be established on the issues constituting the subject of the claim, announcing the complaint or publishing the ruling shall be punished with the penalties prescribed in the first clause of this Article, unless publishing the ruling or the complaint has taken place upon the demand of the complainant or his/her permission.

Article 190

In other than the cases governed by the previous Article, the court, in view of the type of the facts of the action, may prohibit, in order to maintain public order and morals, publishing the judicial arguments, or rulings, wholly or partially, by any of the methods indicated in Article 171. Whoever contravenes the foregoing shall be punished with detention for a period not exceeding one year and a fine of not less than five thousand pounds and not exceeding ten thousand pounds or either penalty.

Article 191

The same penalties shall be inflicted on whoever publishes by any of the foregoing methods, the arguments in the deliberations held in camera in the courts, or publishes with dishonesty and ill will, the discussions made in the sessions held in public in the courts.

Article 192

The same penalties shall be inflicted on whoever publishes in any of the aforementioned methods the discussions that took place in the closed sessions held at the People's Assembly, or publishes with dishonesty and ill will the discussions deliberated in the open sessions of the said Assembly.

Article 193

A penalty of detention for a period not exceeding six months and a fine of not less than 5 thousand pounds and not exceeding ten thousand pounds or either penalty shall be inflicted on whoever publishes the following in one of the aforementioned methods:

A) News concerning a criminal investigation if the Investigation Authority has decided to conduct it in absence of the litigants, or has prohibited diffusing anything thereof, in compliance with public order, morals, or in order to disclose the fact.

B) Or news concerning the investigations or pleadings in divorce, separation, or adultery cases.

Article 194

A penalty of detention for a period not exceeding one year and a fine of not less than five thousand pounds and not exceeding ten thousand pounds, or either penalty shall be inflicted on whoever opens a subscription or announces in one of the aforementioned methods with the purpose of indemnification for the fines, expenses, or the damages ruled by the court in felony or misdemeanor.

Also, whoever announces in one of the aforementioned methods his payment of the whole or part of the aforementioned indemnification, either by himself or via a third party.

Article 195

Subject to the criminal liability, in relation to the author of the text or the designer of the drawing, or such other representation methods, the chief editor of the paper or the editor in charge of the section wherein the, publication took place, if there is not chief editor in his quality of original doer of the crimes that were committed by his paper.

However, he shall be exempted from the criminal liability:

1. If he establishes that the publication took place without his knowledge, and from the beginning of the investigation he submits all the information and papers he has, in order to assist in knowing the person responsible for publication.

2. Or if during the investigation he directs about the perpetrator of the crime, and submits all information and papers he has in order to establish his responsibility, and proves in addition that if he had not published he would have exposed himself to losing his position in the newspaper, or to another serious damage.

Article 196

In the cases where the inscription, drawing, pictures, photos, symbols, or other methods of representation that were used in committing the crime, have been published abroad, and in all cases where it is not possible to know and recognized the perpetrator of the crime, the printer-importers shall be punished in their quality of original perpetrators. If this is impossible, the sellers, the distributors, and the placard gluers shall be punished as original perpetrators, unless it transpires from the conditions of the case that it was not possible for them to know the constituents of the writing, inscription, drawing, pictures, photos, symbols, or other methods of representation.

Article 197

No one, in order to evade the criminal responsibility from what is prescribed in the previous Articles, shall be accepted to give a justification or provide an excuse that the inscriptions, drawings, pictures, photos, symbols, or other methods of representation have been communicated or translated from publications issued in Egypt or abroad, or that they are no more than a repetition of rumors or stories flow third parties.

Article 198

If a crime is committed by any of the aforementioned methods, the law officers may seize all inscriptions and writings, drawings, pictures, photos, symbols and other methods of representation which might have been prepared for sale, distribution, or display, or which might have been sold, distributed, or actually exhibited, as well as the master cliches, printing plates and stones, and other printing and transfer tools.

The law officer responsible for impounding shall notify the Public Prosecution on the spot, and if the Prosecution approves it, it shall submit the matter to the President of the Court of First Instance, or the acting president of the court within two hours from the time of seizure, if the seized object is a daily or weekly newspaper. If it is a morning paper, and the seizure takes place before 6 a.m., the matter shall be raised to the President of the Court at 8 a.m. In the rest of cases, submitting the matter shall take place within three days, and the President of the Court shall issue his decision immediately supporting the warrant of seizure or canceling it and releasing the seized objects, after hearing the statements of the convict which shall be announced to all present members. An interested person shall raise the issue to the President of the Court by virtue of a petition, on these same dates.

The ruling imposing the penalty shall - if necessary - order removing the objects that were seized or those that might be impounded later, or destroy them wholly or partially.

The court may also order publishing the ruling that inflicts the penalty in one or more daily newspapers, or pasting it on the walls, or both orders together at the expense of the convict.

If the crime is committed by means of a newspaper, the chief editor of the person in charge of publishing on the front page of his paper, the ruling issued with the penalty for this crime within the month following the day of issuing the ruling, unless the court defines a shorter date, otherwise a fine penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds, together with abolishing the paper itself.

Article 199

If a crime of those prescribed in the previous Articles is committed by publishing in a newspaper, and the paper during the Investigation keeps of publishing a matter of the type in respect of which the investigation being conducted or of a type similar thereto, the Court of First Instance held in full panel or as a consulting body, may, upon the request of the Public Prosecution, order suspending the paper at most three times.

The order shall be issued after hearing the statements of the convicted, and may not be contested in any of the methods of contestation.

If continuing the publication referred to in the first clause takes place after referring the case for judgement, to the court of misdemeanors, or the court of felonies, the order to suspend the paper shall be requested from the court of misdemeanors or the court of felonies according to each case.

The order for suspension of the paper may be issued whenever the paper reverts to publishing a material oldie type in respect of which the investigation is conducted or a type similar to it.

The effect of the suspension order shall be invalidated if during the suspension period an order is passed to leave the case on file or a decision is pronounced that no place exists for initiating a prosecution in it, or a ruling of absolution is passed.

Article 200

If a ruling is passed against the chief editor, the editor in charge, the publisher, or the owner of the paper, in a case of felony committed by the said paper, or in one of the crimes prescribed in articles 179 and 308, the ruling shall order the suspension of the paper for a period of one month, with

regard to the papers issued three times or more per week, and for a period of three months with regard to the weeklies, and for a period of one year in the other cases.

If a ruling is passed against any of the said persons in a crime committed by the paper, other than the crimes mentioned in the previous clause, an order may be passed suspending the paper for a period not exceeding half the period determined for it.

If the penalty is ruled a second time in a crime of those mentioned in the second clause which occurs within two years following the issue of a previous ruling, an order may be issued suspending the paper for a period equal to the penalty period prescribed in the first clause.

If the penalty is ruled a third time for one of the crimes mentioned in the second clause and occurring within two years following the issue of the second ruling, the paper shall be suspended for a period equal to that prescribed in the first clause.

Article 201

Any person, even if a clergyman who, during the performance of his position duties, delivers at a place of worship, or at a religious assembly, a speech comprising slander or vilification against the Government, or against a law, decree law, republican decree or any work of the public administration authorities, or who diffuses or publishes, by way of religious advices or instructions, a message comprising something of the foregoing, shall be punished with detention and a fine of not less than five thousand pounds and not exceeding ten thousand pounds, or either penalty. If force, violence or threat is used, the penalty shall become imprisonment.

Article 201 bis

Cancelled by virtue of decree law no. 142 of the year 1952.

Part 15

Coins and Spurious Specie

Article 202

A penalty of temporary hard labor shall be inflicted on whoever counterfeits, forges or falsifies in any method a paper currency or coin circulated legally in Egypt or abroad. Reducing something from

a metal or painting it with a paint that renders it like another coin of more value shall be considered counterfeit and falsification.

Currency notes that are authorized for issue legally shall be considered practically as a paper currency.

Article 202 bis

The penalty as mentioned in the previous Article shall be inflicted on whoever counterfeits, falsifies or forges in any method a national commemorative gold or silver currency authorized for issuance legally.

The same penalty shall also be inflicted on whoever counterfeits, falsifies, or forges a foreign commemorative currency, once the State whose currency is forged penalize the counterfeiting of the Egyptian commemorative currency.

Article 203

The penalty mentioned in the previous Article shall be inflicted on whoever brings in or takes out of Egypt, personally or by means of a third party, a counterfeit, falsified or forged currency, and also whoever circulates or holds it for the purpose of circulating or dealing in it.

Article 203 bis

If committing the crimes prescribed in the two previous Articles results in a fall of the Egyptian currency or Government debentures rates, or in credit disturbance in the local or foreign markets, a ruling of permanent hard labor may be passed.

Article 204

Whoever accepts a counterfeit, falsified, or forged currency, in good faith, then deals with it after knowing the blemish in it shall be penalized with detention for a period not exceeding three months or a fine not exceeding two hundred pounds.

Article 204 bis A

A penalty of detention for a period not exceeding six months or a fine not exceeding five hundred pounds shall be inflicted on whoever makes, sells, or holds for sale or distribution purposes for

cultural, scientific, industrial, or commercial ends metal pieces or papers similar in appearance to the currency circulated in Egypt, or the paper notes authorized for issue legally, if such similarity is liable to make the public fall in error.

The same penalty shall be inflicted on whoever holds, makes, pictures, publishes, or uses for the aforesaid purposes, or for technical purposes, or for mere hobby pictures representing the obverse or part of the obverse of a currency note circulated in Egypt, unless he obtains from the Minister of Interior a special license to do that, and with the restrictions as imposed therefor by the Minister.

In applying the provisions of the previous two clauses. The foreign currency notes shall be considered practically as a paper currency.

Article 204 bis B

Whoever makes or holds without sufficient cause, tools, articles or equipment which are used in counterfeiting, forging or falsifying the currency, shall be punished with detention.

Article 204 bis C

Whoever retains from circulation any of the coins legally circulated, melts, sells, or offers them for sale at a higher price than their nominal value, or does anything in them to strip them or the quality determined for the currency, shall be punished with penal servitude, and a fine equivalent to tenfold the value of the currency subject of the crime, along with confiscating the seized coin, currency, or metals.

Article 205

Any felon who hastens to inform the government of these felonies, before the counterfeit, falsified, or forged currency is used, and before starting the investigation shall be exempted from the penalties prescribed in Articles 202, 202 bis, and 203.

The court may exempt the felon from the penalty if it is informed of the felonies after starting, the investigation and if he enables the authorities to arrest others from the crime perpetrators, or the perpetrators of another crime similar thereto in type and dangerousness.

Part 16

Forgery

Article 206

A penalty of temporary hard labor or imprisonment shall be inflicted on whoever counterfeits, or falsifies any of the following objects, personally or by means of a third party, and also whoever uses these objects or brings them into the Egyptian territories, while knowing they are counterfeit or falsified, namely:

- Republican edict, law, decree, or ordinance issued by the government.

- Seal of the State or signature or seal of the President of the Republic.

- Stamps, stamp duties, or marks of a Governmental Department, or any of the Government quarters.

- Stamp, signature, or sign of a Government civil servant.

- Salary papers, payment orders, bills of exchange or other documents issued from the Government Treasury or its branches.

- Gold and Silver hallmarks.

Article 206 bis

A penalty of imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years shall be inflicted on felons of the crimes prescribed in the previous Article if these involve the seals, stamps or marks of a joint stock company, a cooperative association, Or a union (syndicate) established according to the term legally prescribed, or an institution or association legally considered a public utility.

Imprisonment for a period not exceeding seven years shall be the penalty if the seals, stamps or marks in respect of which the crime prescribed in the previous clause occurred, concerning an institution, company, association, organization or establishment where the State or public authority contributes a share to its capital, in any quality whatsoever.

Article 207

A penalty of detention shall be inflicted on whoever obtains with any legitimate claim the genuine seals, stamps or marks of a government, administration, a public administration quarter, or a public

authority prescribed in the previous Article, and uses them in a manner prejudicial a public or private interest.

Article 208

A penalty of detention shall be inflicted on whoever counterfeits seal, stamp, or a mark of any quarter whatsoever, of the company authorized by the government, or of a commercial house, and also who uses any of the said objects, while knowing they are counterfeit.

Article 209

Whoever obtains without any legitimate claim the genuine seals, stamps, or medals provided for any of the aforementioned types, and uses them in a manner prejudicial to any public interest, commercial company, or non-governmental departments shall be punished with detention for a period not exceeding two years.

Article 210

Those committing the counterfeit and forgery felonies mentioned in the previous Articles shall be exempted from the penalty if they inform the government about these felonies before their completion and before a search begins for them, and advise it about, or facilitate the arrest of the rest of perpetrators of such felonies even after the said search begins.

Article 211

Any public office functionary who, during the performance of his functional duties, commits a forgery in ruled judgements, reports, minutes, documents, registers, books, or other governmental instruments and papers, whether by adding forged signatures or stamps to them, altering the written acts, stamps, or signatures, increasing words in them, including false names or pictures of other persons, shall be punished with temporary hard labor or imprisonment.

Article 212

Any person, other than public office functionaries, who commits a forgery as those prescribed in the previous Article shall be punished with temporary hard labor or imprisonment for a period of at most ten years.

Article 213

A punishment of temporary hard labor or imprisonment shall be inflicted on any civil servant at a public administration or a court who alters, with the aim of committing a forgery, the subject or status of the documents, in case they are written by the concerned official in charge, whether such alteration is by changing the declaration of the official staff in charge, and the purpose of such declaration is to include it in these documents, or by rendering it a forged fact in the form of a true fact while being aware of its forgery, or by shaping it into a recognized fact in the form of a recognized fact.

Article 214

A punishment of hard labor or imprisonment for a period of three to ten years shall be inflicted on whoever uses the forged papers mentioned in the three previous Articles while knowing of their forgery.

Article 214 bis

Any forgery or alteration introduced into a written act of a joint stock company, a cooperative association, or a union (syndicate) established according to legally prescribed terms and conditions, or an organization or association legally considered a public utility, shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years.

Imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten years shall be the inflicted penalty if the forgery or alteration made in a written act of any of the companies or associations prescribed in the previous clause, or of any other institution, organization or establishment, if the State or a Public Authority possesses a portion in its funds and property, in any quality whatsoever.

Article 215

Any person who commits a forgery in the written acts of an individual by any of the aforementioned methods or uses a. forged paper while knowing of its forgery, shall be punished with penal servitude.

Article 216

missing

Article 217

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Article 218

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Article 219

Any owner of a hotel, coffee house, or furnished house or stores provided for rental, and also any owner of an inn or other places housing people in return for a daily charge, where he/she records in his/her books the persons lodged therewith, in false while being aware of that fact, shall be punished with detention for a period not exceeding three months or a fine not exceeding two hundred pounds.

The penalty shall be imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years if either crime is committed in execution of a terrorist purpose.

Article 220

Any public official/civil servant who gives a travel ticket or laissez-passer with a forged name while being aware of that forgery shall be punished with detention for a period not exceeding two years or a fine not exceeding five hundred pounds, in addition to his removal.

The penalty shall be imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years if either crime is committed in execution of a terrorist purpose.

Article 221

Any person who makes, by himself or by means of another person, a forged certificate in the name of a physician or surgeon, establishing a disability in himself or in a third party, with the aim of ridding himself or a third party of any public service, shall be punished with detention.

Article 222

Any physician, surgeon or midwife who gives, by way of courtesy, a forged certificate or statement concerning a pregnancy, or disability, disease, or deccase, while being aware of forging it, shall be punished with detention or a fine not exceeding five hundred pounds. If he asks for himself or for a third party, or takes a promise or donation to effect something of that, or if the deed occurs by him as a result of an urgent request, recommendation or mediation, he shall be punished with the penalties prescribed under Part 'Bribery'.

The briber and the mediator shall be punished with the penalty prescribed for infliction on the bribe-taker.

Article 223

The penalties prescribed in the two previous Articles shall also be ruled if the said certificate is prepared for submission to the courts.

Article 224

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

Article 225

The fingerprint shall be considered like the signature in applying the provisions of this Part.

Article 226

A penalty of detention for a period not exceeding two years, or a fine not exceeding five hundred pounds shall be inflicted on whoever declares, in procedures connected with the investigation of death, inheritance, and mandatory legacy, before the authority concerned with receiving the 'decree of distribution', incorrect statements on the facts required to be confirmed, while ignoring the reality about them or knowing they are incorrect, once the decree of distribution is adjusted on the basis of these statements.

A penalty of detention for a period not exceeding two years or a fine not exceeding five hundred pounds shall be inflicted on whoever uses a decree of distribution connected with the death, inheritance and mandatory legacy investigation, which was adjusted in the manner prescribed in the first clause of this Article while being aware of that.

Article 227

A penalty of detention for a period not exceeding two years or a fine not exceeding three hundred pounds shall be inflicted on whoever declares before the competent authority, with the aim of evidencing that one of the spouses has reached the age legally determined for concluding a marriage contract, statements which he knows to be incorrect, or writes or submits to the court

papers to that effect, once the marriage contract is concluded on the basis of these statements or papers.

A penalty of detention or paying a fine not exceeding five hundred pounds shall be inflicted on any person vested with the authority to conclude a marriage contract, who contracts it, while knowing that one of its parties has not reached the age determined therefor in the law.

Part 17

Trading in Banned Objects, and Counterfeiting Postmarks and Telegraph marks

Article 228

A penalty of detention or a period not exceeding six months and paying a fine not exceeding five hundred pounds, or either penalty only, shall be inflicted on whoever brings into the Egyptian territory goods that are banned from entry, transports these goods, or carries them on the roads for sale or for offering them for sale, or hiding them, unless another penalty is prescribed legally for that.

Article 229

The penalties prescribed in the previous article shall be inflicted on whoever makes, carries for sale on the roads, distributes, or exhibits for sale printed matter or forms, whatever the manner they were made, which, in their external appearance resemble the marks and stamps of the Egyptian postal and Telegraph Administrations, or the Postal and Telegraph Departments in the member countries of the Postal Federation, in a way facilitating their acceptance instead of the counterfeit papers.

The international postal reply coupons shall be considered practically as marks and stamps.

The same penalty shall be inflicted on whoever uses the counterfeit postal stamps, even if they are not in circulation, or stamps that have been used before while being aware of that. This provision shall also apply to counterfeit international reply coupons.

Article 229 bis

Whoever prints, publishes, sells, or exhibits for sale a book or compilation comprising all or some of the educational curricula determined for the schools run or supervised by the Ministry of Education

or by one of the Local Government authorities, before obtaining a license therefor from the competent authority, shall be punished with a fine not exceeding five hundred pounds and with the confiscation of the book or compilation.

BOOK THREE

Felonies And Misdemeanors Occurring to Individuals

Part 1

Killing, Wounding and Beating

Article 230

Capital punishment shall be the penalty inflicted on whoever premeditatedly murders another person.

Article 231

Premeditation is planning of all act beforehand that shows willful intent to commit a misdemeanor or felony act, of which the purpose is to harm a certain person or any undefined person he finds or comes across whether that purpose is conditional upon the incidence of some event or dependent upon a certain condition.

Article 232

Ambush is lying in wait for a person in a place or many places for a long or short period of time, to be able to kill that person, or harm him/her by beating and so forth.

Article 233

Whoever kills a person premeditatedly with substances/drugs resulting in death sooner or later, shall be considered as killer with poison, whatever the method of using such substances/drugs, and shall be punished with execution.

Article 234

Whoever kills a person deliberately without premeditation, shall be punished with permanent or temporary hard labor.

However, the perpetrator of this felony shall be sentenced to death, if preceded, accompanied with, or followed by another felony. Yet, if the intent thereof is to prepare for committing or facilitating a misdemeanor, or committing it in effect, or assisting its perpetrators or their accomplices to escape or get rid of the penalty, the ruling shall be sentencing to death, or permanent hard labor.

Capital punishment shall be the penalty if the crime is committed in execution of a terrorist purpose.

Article 235

Accomplices in a murder crime that necessitates sentencing the perpetrator to death, shall be punished with execution or permanent hard labor.

Article 236

Whoever wounds or beats someone on purpose or gives him harmful materials without meaning thereby to kill, but doing that has led to death, shall be punished with hard labor or imprisonment for a period of three to seven years. However, if doing that is preceded with premeditation or ambush, the penalty shall be hard labor or imprisonment.

The punishment shall be temporary hard labor or imprisonment, if the crime is committed in execution of a terrorist purpose. If it is preceded with malice or premeditation, the penalty shall be permanent or temporary hard labor.

Article 237

Whoever surprises his wife in the act of adultery and kills her on the spot together with her adulterer-partner shall be punished with detention instead of the penalties prescribed in Articles 234 and 236.

Article 238

Whoever causes by mistake the death of another person, as a result of his neglect, imprudence, carelessness, or unobservance of the laws, decrees, statutes, and systems shall be punished with detention for a period of not less than six months and a fine not exceeding two hundred pounds, or either penalty.

The punishment shall be detention for a period not less than one year and not exceeding five years, and a fine of not less than one hundred pounds and not exceeding five hundred pounds or either

penalty, if the crime occurs as a result of the felon's serious violation of the norms of his position, profession, occupation, or is found intoxicated or drugged when he commits the mistake resulting in the incidence, or if at the time of the accident, he refrains from assisting the one on whom the crime is committed, or from asking assistance for him although he is able to do that.

The penalty shall be detention for a period of not less than one year and not exceeding seven years, if the deed results in the death of more than three persons. If another condition of those prescribed in the previous clause is fulfilled, the penalty shall be detention for a period of not less than one year and not exceeding ten years.

Article 239

Whoever hides a killed person's corpse or buries it without advising the judicial authorities, and before examining it and investigating the death status and its causes, shall be punished with detention for a period not exceeding one year.

Article 240

Whoever causes a wound or a beating to another, which results in cutting or separating a member that loses its utility, blinding him, losing one of his eyes, or causing him a permanent irremediable incapacity, shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of three to five years. But, if the beating or the wound thus caused was preceded with malice, lying in wait, and ambush, the punishment shall be sentencing to hard labor for a period of three to ten years.

The ceiling of penalties shall be doubled if the crime is committed in execution of a terrorist purpose.

Article 241

Whoever causes a wound or beating to another that results in sickness or disability to perform personal works for a period exceeding twenty days, shall be punished with detention for a period not exceeding two years or a fine of not less than twenty Egyptian pounds and not exceeding three hundred pounds.

However, if the beating or wound was preceded with malice, or premeditation, or caused by using any arms, canes, machines, or other tools, the penalty shall be detention.

The penalty shall be imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years if either injury is committed in execution ail terrorist purpose.

Article 242

If the beating or the wound does not reach the degree of gravity prescribed in the two previous Articles, the perpetrator shall be punished with detention for a period not exceeding one year or a fine of not less than ten pounds and not exceeding two hundred Egyptian pounds.

If it occurs with preceding malice or premeditation, the penalty shall be detention for a period not exceeding two years or a fine of not less than ten pounds and not exceeding three hundred Egyptian pounds.

If the beating or wound occurs by using any arms, canes, machines, or other tools, the penalty shall be detention.

The penalty shall be imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years if any of them is committed in execution of a terrorist purpose.

Article 243

If the beating or wound mentioned in Articles 241 and 242 occurs by using arms, canes or other instruments from one or more persons within a gang or group made up of at least five individuals who agreed on assailing and injuring, the penalty shall be detention.

The penalty shall be imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years if the beating or wound is perpetrated in execution of a terrorist purpose.

Article 243 bis

The minimum of penalties in the crimes prescribed in the previous three Articles shall be fifteen days for the penalty of detention, and ten pounds for the fine penalty, if the victim is a worker of the railways or other means of public transport, and the assault thereon occurs while performing his/her work during the travel or stop of the means of transport at the stations.

Article 244

Whoever causes by mistake the occurrence of a wound or mischief to a person as a result of the neglect, imprudence, carelessness, or nonobservance of the laws, decrees, regulations, and systems, shall be punished with detention for a period not exceeding one year and a fine not exceeding two hundred pounds, or either penalty.

The penalty shall be detention for a period not exceeding two years and a fine not exceeding three hundred pounds or either penalty if the injury results in a permanent disability, or if the crime occurs as a result of the felon's gross breach of the duties imposed thereon by the norms of his position, profession or trade, or as a consequence of using liquors or narcotics when perpetrating the error that resulted in the accident, or by refraining from helping the victim of the crime or the person who asked for his assistance, although he was able to extend the help.

The penalty shall be detention if the crime results in injuring more than three persons. If another condition of those prescribed in the previous clause is established to exist, the penalty shall be detention for a period of not less than one year and not more than five years.

Article 245

No penalty at all shall be inflicted on whoever kills another or beats or injures him/her with wounds in using the lawful self-defense or legitimately defending his/her property and funds, or another person's life or property and funds. The following Articles indicate the conditions from which this right arises and the restrictions connected therewith:

Article 246

The right of lawful self-defense allows a person, in other than the exceptional cases defined hereinafter, to use the power necessary to obviate any act considered as a crime on one's life prescribed as prescribed in this law.

The lawful right of defending one's property and funds allows using the power necessary to fend off any act considered as a crime of those prescribed in parts (2), (8), (13), and (14) of this book and in clause 4 of Article 279.

Article 247

Such right shall have no existence once it is possible to rely in due course on seeking the protection of the public authority men.

Article 248

The right of lawful defense shall not permit resisting a law officer while performing a matter based on the duties of his position, in good faith, even if that officer exceeds the limits of his position,

unless it is feared his deeds should cause a death or deep wounds, and there is a reasonable cause for such fear.

Article 249

The right of lawful self-defense shall not allow premeditated killing unless it is meant to ward off one of the matters:

First: An act feared to cause death or deep wounds, if such fear is based on plausible reasons.

Second: Lying with a woman or assaulting a person indecently by force.

Third: Kidnapping a person.

Article 250

The lawful right of defending the property and funds shall not allow premeditated killing unless it is meant to ward off one of the following matters:

First: An act of those indicated in part 2 of this Book;

Second: A theft of those counted within the felonies;

Third: Entering at night into a tenanted house or one of its appurtenances;

Fourth: An act feared to cause death or deep wounds, if such fear is based on plausible reasons.

Article 251

Whoever exceeds in good faith the limits of the right of lawful defense, while using this right, without having the intent to cause a bigger harm than the demands of this defense shall not be fully exempted from punishment. However, the judge, in case the act constitutes a felony, may consider it excusable if there is place for that, and pass a ruling sentencing him/her to detention instead of the penalty prescribed in the law.

Article 251 bis

If the crimes prescribed in this Chapter are committed during war, on the wounded, even among the enemies, the perpetrator shall be punished with the same penalties as prescribed on those who commit these crimes with malice aforethought.

Part 2

Arson

Article 252

Whoever sets on purpose an arson to buildings in towns, cities, suburbs, villages, buildings erected outside the cordon of the foregoing locations, ships, vessels, laboratories, or stores, and in general to any tenanted place or any place provided for dwelling, whether or not it is owned by the felon, shall be punished with permanent or temporary hard labor. This same penalty shall be inflicted on whoever sets an arson on purpose to railway carriages, whether comprising persons in them, or within a train comprising them.

Article 252 bis

Whoever sets arson on purpose to any means of production, or fixed or movable assets of one of the quarters and departments prescribed in Article 119, with the intent of causing damage to national economy, shall be punished with permanent or temporary hard labor.

The penalty shall be permanent hard labor if the crime results in causing an immense damage to the country's economic situation, or to national interest, or if committed in time of war.

The felon, in all cases shall be sentenced to paying the value of the objects he burns.

Anyone, among the accomplices, other than the abettors to the perpetration of the crime, who hastens to advise the judicial or administrative authorities of the crime after its completion, and before a final judgement is passed in it , may be exempted from the penalty.

Article 253

Whoever sets arson on purpose to buildings, ships, vessels, laboratories, or stores, which are not tenanted or provided for dwelling, presses, markets, irrigating machines, jungles, thickets, or non-reaped plantations shall be punished with temporary hard labor if these objects are not owned by him/her.

Article 254

Whoever, at the time of setting fire to any of the objects mentioned in the previous Article, causes damage to a third party, shall be punished with temporary hard labor, or imprisonment, if these objects are owned thereby, or he does that by order of the owner of these objects.

Article 255

Whoever sets arson on purpose to timber provided for building, wood prepared for use as fuel, to reaped crops, heaps of straw and chaff, or other inflammable materials, whether they are still in the field, or transferred to the barn, or to railways carriages, whether or not carrying goods and not within a train carrying persons, shall be punished with temporary hard labor, if these objects are not his/her property.

However, if he causes premeditatedly, when setting the fire to any of the said objects, a damage to a third party, and these objects are owned by him/her, or does that by order of their owner, shall be punished with temporary hard labor or imprisonment.

Article 256

Whoever sets fire to objects with the aim of conducting it to the object desired to be burned, instead of setting the fire direct to that object, shall be punished with the same penalty, according to the different cases indicated in the previous Articles.

Article 257

In all of the said cases, if the aforementioned fire results in the death of one or more persons who were there in the burned places at the time of the break out of fire, capital punishment shall be inflicted on the perpetrator of that premeditated arson.

Article 258

Abolished by virtue of law no. 50 of the year 1959.

Article 259

In the cases prescribed in the first clause of Article 255, if no explosives are used, and the value of the burned objects does not exceed five Egyptian pounds, while there was no risk to the persons, or danger causing damage to objects, the inflicted penalty shall be detention.

Part 3

Abortion of Pregnants, Manufacture and Sale of Adulterated Syrups or Drugs

that are Noxious to Health.

Article 260

Whoever willfully causes the abortion of a pregnant woman by beating and other like types of injury, shall be punished with temporary hard labor.

Article 261

Whoever causes the miscarriage of a pregnant woman by giving her medicines or using methods leading to abortion, or by indicating them to her, whether with or without her consent, shall be punished with detention.

Article 262

A woman who accepts to use the medicines although she knows about them, or agrees to use the aforementioned methods, or enables another to use these methods for her, and as a result miscarriage occurs, shall be punished with the aforementioned penalty.

Article 263

If the person causing the abortion is a physician, surgeon, pharmacists, or midwife, he/she shall be punished with temporary hard labor.

Article 264

No penalty shall be imposed on attempted miscarriage.

Article 265

Whoever willfully gives to another person non-deadly drugs, and they result in his illness or temporary disability to exercise his work, shall be punished according to the provisions of articles 240, 241, and 242, based on the gravity of the results ensuing from the crime and the existence or non-existence of malice aforethought for its commitment.

Article 266

Cancelled by virtue of law no. 48 of the year 1941.

Part 4

Indecent Assault and Corruption of Morals

Article 267

Whoever lies with a female without her consent shall be punished with permanent or temporary hard labor.

If the felon is from the victim's ancestors, or those in charge of rearing, observing, or having power on her, or is a paid servant to her or to the aforementioned persons, he shall be punished with permanent hard labor

Article 268

Whoever indecently assaults a person by force or threat, or attempts such assault shall be punished with hard labor for three to seven years.

If the victim of the said crime has not attained complete sixteen years of age, or the perpetrator of the crime is among those prescribed in the second clause of Article 267, the period of the penalty may be extended to the ceiling determined for temporary hard labor.

If these two conditions combine together, the ruling shall be a sentence to permanent hard labor.

Article 269

Whoever indecently assaults a lad or a lass not yet attaining eighteen complete years of age, without force or threat shall be punished with detention. If he or she has not attained seven

complete years of age, or the person committing the crime is one of those specified in the second clause of Article 267, the penalty shall be temporary hard labor.

Article 269 bis

Whoever is found on a public road or a traveled and frequented place inciting the passers with signals or words to commit adultery shall be punished with detention for a period not exceeding one month. If the felon recurs to committing this crime within one year from the date the court ruling is passed against him in the first crime, the penalty shall become detention for a period not exceeding six months and a fine not exceeding fifty pounds. A ruling of indictment shall necessitate placing the convict on police parole for a period equal to that of the penalty.

Article 270

Abolished by virtue of law no. 68 of the year 1951.

Article 271

Abolished by virtue of law no. 68 of the year 1951.

Article 272

Abolished by virtue of law no. 68 of the year 1951.

Article 273

An adult geres may not be tried except on the basis of a prosecution from her spouse. However, if the husband commits adultery in the house wherein he lives with his wife, as indicated in Article 277, his trial shall not be heard.

Article 274

A married woman whose adultery is established shall be punished with detention for a period not exceeding 2 years. However, her husband may request staying the execution of that ruling by his consent to her sexual intercourse with him as was the case.

Article 275

The adulterer committing debauchery with that woman shall also be punished with the same penalty.

Article 276

The evidences to be accepted and be a plea against the one convicted with adultery shall be the actual arrest of the man in the act, or his confession, or the existence of correspondence or other written papers from him, or his presence in the house of a muslim in the place appropriated for the women's partition in his household.

Article 277

Any husband who commits adultery in the marital house and such adultery is established against him by the wife's prosecution, shall be punished with detention for a period not exceeding six months.

Article 278

Whoever commits in public a scandalous act against pudency shall be punished with detention for a period not exceeding one year or a fine not exceeding three hundred pounds.

Article 279

Whoever perpetrates with a woman an immoral act, even not publicly, shall be punished with the previous penalty.

Part 5

Arrest of People and Jailing them without any Legitimate Claim, Stealing the Children,

and Abducting the Girls

Article 280

Whoever arrests, confines, or detains a person without an order from one of the concerned judges/ruling governors, and in other than the cases wherein the laws and statutes authorize the arrest of suspects, shall be punished with detention or a fine not exceeding two hundred pounds.

Article 281

Any person who lends a place for impermissible confinement or detention while knowing about it, shall also be punished with detention for a period not exceeding two years.

Article 282

If the arrest, in the case prescribed in Article 280, takes place by a person dressed up as a civil servant of the government, or characterizing himself by a false quality, or producing a forged warrant claiming it is issued by the Government shall be punished with detention.

A penalty of temporary hard labor shall in all cases be ruled against whoever arrests a person without any legitimate claim, and threatens him with killing, or torments him with physical tortures.

Article 283

Whoever kidnaps or hides a newborn child, or replaces him/her by another, or ascribes him/her falsely to other than his/her mother, shall be punished with detention. If it is not proved the child was born alive, the penalty shall be detention for a period not exceeding one year.

But, if it is proved the child was not born alive, the penalty shall be detention for a period not exceeding two months.

Article 284

Whoever is guardian of a child, and the child is claimed from him by another person having a right to claim that child, but he does not deliver him/her thereto, shall be punished with detention, or a fine not exceeding five hundred pounds.

Article 285

Whoever exposes to danger a child that has not reached seven complete years of age, and leaves him/her, or impels another to leave him/her in a place unoccupied by human beings, shall be punished with detention for a period not exceeding two years.

Article 286

If exposing a child to danger and leaving him/her in an unoccupied place, as mentioned in the previous Article, result in separating any of the child's members or in losing a utility, the perpetrator shall be punished with the penalties prescribed for a deliberately caused wound. If it results in the death of the child, the inflicted punishment shall be that determined for willful murder,

Article 287

Whoever exposes to danger a child that has not reached seven complete years of age, and leaves him/her in a place occupied with people, whether he does that personally or through others, shall be punished with detention for a period not exceeding six months or a fine not exceeding two hundred pounds.

Article 288

Whoever personally, or through others, kidnaps cunningly or coercively a male child that has not reached sixteen complete years of age, shall be punished with temporary hard labor.

Article 289

Whoever, personally or through others, kidnaps unforcibly and uncunningly a child that has not reached sixteen complete years of age, shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of three to ten years. If the kidnapped child is a female, the punishment shall be temporary hard labor.

Article 290

Whoever, personally or through others, kidnaps cunningly or forcibly, a female shall be punished with permanent hard labor. However, if the perpetration of this felony is accompanied with a felony of lying with the kidnapped female without her consent, the perpetrator shall be punished with a death sentence.

Article 291

Cancelled by virtue of law no. 14 of the year 1999.

Article 292

A penalty of detention for a period not exceeding one year, or a fine not exceeding five hundred pounds shall be inflicted on either parent or grandparent who does not hand over his/her little child or grandchild to the person having the right to claim that child according to a decision of the judicial authority as issued concerning its guardianship or custody. The same penalty shall also be inflicted on either parent or grandparent who kidnaps the child, personally or by others, from those who, by a decision of the judicial authority, have the right of guardianship or custody of the child, even if the kidnapping takes place without coercion or circumvention.

Article 293

Any person against whom a self-executing judgement is ruled for payment of an alimony to his spouse, relatives, or in-laws, or a charge for fostering, breast-feeding, or dwelling, and he refrains from payment, despite his ability to pay, for a period of three months after warning him to comply, shall be punished with detention for a period not exceeding one year and a fine not exceeding five hundred Egyptian pounds or either penalty. An action shall not be brought versus him except upon a complaint from the concerned party. If, after a ruling is pronounced against him, another action is brought concerning the same crime, his penalty shall then be that of detention for a period not exceeding one year.

In all cases, if the judgement debtor settles the total frozen amounts of his debt, or presents a warrantor to be accepted by the concerned party, the penalty shall not be executed.

Part 6

False Testimony and Perjury

Article 294

Whoever gives a false testimony in favor of, or against, a convict in a felony, shall be punished with detention.

Article 295

However, if such testimony results in a court ruling pronounced against the convict, the person giving the false testimony shall be punished with temporary hard labor or imprisonment. But, if the convict is sentenced to death and the judgement is executed, the person giving the false testimony shall also be sentenced to death.

Article 296

Whoever gives a false testimony against a convict in an action of misdemeanor or violation, or gives a false testimony shall be punished with detention for a period not exceeding two years.

Article 297

Whoever gives a false testimony in a civil case, shall be punished with detention for a period not exceeding two years.

Article 298

If the person giving a false testimony in a criminal or civil case accepts a donation or a promise of receiving something, he and the donator, or the promisor shall be punished with the penalties prescribed for bribery or false testimony if the penalty for the latter is greater than penalties for bribery.

If the witness is a physician, surgeon, or midwife, and asks for himself or for a third party, or accepts or takes a promise or donation to give a false testimony in respect of a pregnancy, sickness, disability or death, or signs a certificate testifying that as a result of entreatment, recommendation, or mediation, he shall be punished with the penalties prescribed in part (bribe), or part (false testimony), whichever are greater. The briber and the mediator shall also be punished with the penalties prescribed for the bribe-taker.

Article 299

Whoever is commissioned by a judicial authority to perform an expert's or translation work in a civil, commercial, or criminal action, and he alters the fact on purpose, by any method whatsoever, shall be punished with the penalties prescribed for false testimony.

Article 300

Whoever compels a witness not to give his testimony, or to give a false testimony, shall be punished with the same penalty as that of the witness of false testimony, subject to the conditions prescribed in the previous Articles.

Article 301

Whoever is obligated to take the oath, or the oath is administered thereto, in civil matters, and he perjures, he shall be punished with detention. A fine not exceeding one hundred Egyptian pounds may also be added to the penalty.

Part 7

Slander, Cursing, and Divulsion of Secrets

Article 302

Whoever attributes to another, by any of the methods prescribed in Article 171 of this law, matters which if they were true would necessitate inflicting on the person to whom they are attributed, the penalties prescribed legally therefor, or necessarily lead to despising him among his patriots and fellow citizens.

However, traversing the works of a public official/civil servant, or a person having a public representative quality, or charged with a public service, shall not fall under the provision of the previous clause if the contestation occurs in good faith and does not exceed the duties of the position, representation or public service, providing the crime perpetrator shall establish the fact of all work assigned thereto. His belief in the validity of that deed shall not dispense with that requirement.

Article 303

The slanderer shall be punished with detention for a period not exceeding one year and a fine of not less than two thousand and five hundred pounds and not exceeding seven thousand and five hundred pounds or either penalty.

If slander takes place against a public official/civil servant, or a person with a public representative quality, or charged to perform a public service, and it occurs due to the performance of duties of the position or representation or public service, the penalty shall be detention for a period not exceeding two years and a fine of not less than five thousand pounds and not exceeding ten thousand pounds, or either penalty.

Article 304

This penalty shall not be inflicted on whoever informs the judicial or administrative judges, honestly and without bad faith, of a matter necessitating the infliction of an effective penalty.

Article 305

However, a person who informs of a false matter, with bad faith, shall deserve the penalty, even no rumor occurs from him except the said information, and no action is initiated regarding what he informed of.

Article 306

Any cursing that comprises no attribution of a specific fact, but constitutes in any aspect an outrage of one's honor or dignity, shall be punished, in the cases prescribed in Article 171, together with detention for a period not exceeding one year and a fine of not less than one thousand pounds and not exceeding five thousand pounds or either penalty.

Article 306 bis A

A penalty of detention or a period not exceeding one year and a fine of not less than two hundred pounds and not exceeding one thousand pounds or either penalty shall be inflicted on whoever molests a female in a manner offending her modesty by words or deed on a public road or a frequented place.

The provision of the previous clause shall apply if outraging the modesty of the female takes place by telephone.

If the felon recurs once again to committing a crime of the type prescribed in the two previous clauses, within one year from the date of the sentence ruled against him in the first crime, the penalty shall be that of detention and a fine of not less than five hundred pounds and not exceeding three thousand pounds or either penalty.

Article 306 bis B

Added by law no. 97 of year 1955, then abolished by virtue of law no. 93 of the year 1995.

Article 307

If a crime of those prescribed in Articles 182 to 185, 303, and 306 is committed by publishing in one of the newspapers or printed matter, the minimum limits and ceilings of the fine penalty indicated in the said Articles shall be raised to double their figures.

Article 308

If the vilification, insult, slander, or cursing perpetrated in one of the manners prescribed in Article 170, comprises an attack against the dignity and honor of individuals, or an outrage of the reputation of families, the penalty inflicted shall be that of detention together with the payment of a fine, within the limits indicated in Articles 179, 181, 182, 303, 306, and 307, providing that in case of publishing in a newspaper or printed matter, the fine shall not be less than half its ceiling, and the period of detention shall not be less than six months.

Article 308 bis

Whoever abuses another by telephone, shall be punished with the penalties prescribed in Article 302.

Whoever addresses to another, in the method referred to in the previous clause, an insult not based on a defined fact, but comprising in any manner an outrage of honor or dignity, shall be punished with the penalty prescribed in Article 306.

If the vilification, abuse, slander, or cursing that is committed in the manner prescribed in the two previous clauses comprises an attack against the honor and dignity of individuals or an outrage of the reputation of families, the perpetrator shall be punished with the penalty prescribed in Article 308.

Article 309

The provisions of Articles 302, 303, 305, 306, and 308, shall not apply to what either litigant imputes to the other litigant in the verbal or written defense before the court for this shall not result in other than civil suing or disciplinary trial.

Article 309 bis

A penalty of detention for a period not exceeding one year shall be inflicted on whoever encroaches upon the inviolability of a citizen's private life, by committing one of the following acts in other than the cases legally authorized, or without the consent of the victim.

a) Eavesdropping, recording, or transmitting via any instrument whatever its kind, talks having taken place in a special place, or on the telephone.

b) Shouting and taking or transmitting by one of the instruments, whatever its kind, a picture of a person in a private place.

If the deed referred to in the previous two clauses take place during a meeting, before the eyes and ears of the meeting attendees, their consent shall be presumable.

A public official/civil servant who commits any of the deeds defined in this article, based on the authority of his position, shall be punished with detention.

in all cases the court shall rule confiscating the instruments and other equipment that might have been used in the crime, and also deleting or destroying the recordings obtained therewith.

Article 309 bis A

Whoever discloses, facilitates the disclosure of, or uses, even non-publicly, a recording or documents obtained by one or the methods prescribed in the previous Article, or if it is made without the consent of the concerned party shall be punished with detention.

Whoever threatens to divulge ally oldie matters obtained by one of the aforementioned methods to force a person to carry out or refrain from carrying out some work shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years.

A public official who commits any of the deeds indicated in this Article, depending on the authority of his position, shall be punished with imprisonment.

In all cases, the court shall rule confiscating the instruments and other equipment that might have been used in the crime, or by which the recordings or documents have been obtained. Also the ruling shall enforce the deletion or destruction of the recordings obtained through the crime.

Article 310

Whoever among the physicians, surgeons, pharmacists, midwives, or others with whom a secret is deposited by dint of his profession or position, or to whom it is confided, then he discloses it in other than the cases wherein the law obligates him to report it, shall be punished with detention for a period not exceeding six months or a fine not exceeding five hundred pounds.

The provisions of this Article shall not apply except in the cases where it is not legally authorized to disclose and divulge specific matters as prescribed in Articles 202, 203, 204, and 205 of the Procedure Code, in civil and commercial matters.

Part 8

Theft and Usurpation

Article 311

Whoever peculates a movable owned by another person shall be a thief.

Article 312

Whoever commits a theft to prejudice his/her spouse, ascendants or descendants, shall not be brought to trial except upon the request of the victim. The victim shall have the right to relinquish his/her prosecution in respect thereof, in any condition it is found. He/she may also stay the execution of the final ruling against the culprit at any time he/she wishes.

Article 313

Whoever commits a crime of theft combined with the following five conditions shall be punished with permanent hard labor:

First: The theft shall have occurred at night;

Second: The theft shall have been carried out by two or more persons,

Third: The thieves or one of them shall be carrying manifest or hidden arms;

Fourth: The thieves shall have entered a house, home, room or its appurtenances, whether occupied, or provided for dwelling, by climbing a wall or breaking a door, and so on, or using duplicate keys, or by dressing up as an officer or public official, or by producing a false warrant claiming it is issued by the government.

Fifth: They shall have committed the said felony by using force or by threatening, to use their arms.

Article 314

Whoever commits a theft crime by coercion shall be punished with temporary hard labor. If the use of coercion and force leaves wound traces, the penalty shall be that of permanent or temporary hard labor.

Article 315

Crimes of theft that are committed on public roads, whether within or outside the cities or villages, or on one of the means of land, water, or air transport, shall be punished with permanent or temporary hard labor, in the following cases:

First: If the theft occurs by two or more persons, and at least one of them carries a manifest or hidden arm.

Second: If the theft occurs by two persons or more, by the use of coercion.

Third: If the theft occurs, even by one person carrying an arm, and it takes place at night or by the use of coercion or by threatening to use the arm.

Article 316

Thefts that are committed at night by two or more persons and at least one of them carries a manifest or hidden arm shall be punished with temporary hard labor.

Article 316 bis first

Thefts from the armed forces' weapons or ammunition shall be punished with temporary hard labor. The punishment shall be permanent hard labor if the crime takes place with coercion or by the use of an arm, or if an aggravating condition of those prescribed in Article 317 is fulfilled.

Article 316 bis second

Crimes of thefts from used materials and tools or those provided for use in the telecommunications, power generating and connecting, water, or sanitary drainage utilities that are established by the government, public authorities or organizations, or the public sector units, or those licensed or establishment as a public utility, shall be punished with the penalty of imprisonment, if no aggravating condition of those prescribed in Articles 313 to 316 is fulfilled.

Article 316 bis third

A penalty of detention for a period of not less than six months and not exceeding seven years, shall be inflicted for the following crimes:

First: Theft crimes committed on one of the land, water or air means of transport.

Second: Theft crimes committed in an occupied place, or a place provided for dwelling, one of its appurtenances, if the place is entered by climbing the wall, breaking the door, using duplicate keys, or assuming, a false quality, or claiming to be performing or to be commissioned a public service, or such other illegal methods.

Third: Theft crimes taking place even by one person carrying a manifest or hidden arm.

Article 316 bis fourth

Theft crimes that take place during air raids shall be punished for by imprisonment.

The penalty shall be that of temporary hard labor if an aggravating condition of those prescribed in article 317 is fulfilled in the crime.

If the crime is committed by using coercion or threatening to use an arm, the penalty shall be that of permanent hard labor.

Article 317

A penalty of penal servitude shall be inflicted for the following crimes:

First: Theft crimes occurring in an occupied place, a place provided for dwelling, or in its appurtenance or in one of the places provided for worship.

Second: Theft crimes occurring in a place surrounded with a wall or a fence of green trees, dry wood, or tunnels, by breaking it from outside, or by climbing it, or by using duplicate keys.

Third: Theft crimes that occur by breaking the seals prescribed in part 9 of book 2.

Fourth: Theft crimes occurring at night.

Fifth: Theft crimes occurring by two or more persons.

Sixth: Cancelled by virtue of law no. 59 of the year 1970.

Seventh: Theft crimes occurring by hired servants to the prejudice of their masters, or by the employees, artisans, or lads working in the laboratories or stores of their employers, or in the shops where they usually work.

Eighth: Theft crimes taking place by professionals who carry and transport the stolen items in carriages, boats, or on animal backs, or by any other person charged with the transport of objects, or by their followers if the said objects are delivered to them in their foregoing quality.

Ninth: Thefts from the wounded, even from the enemies, which are committed during the war.

Article 318

Thefts in which nothing of the aforementioned aggravating conditions is fulfilled shall be punished for with penal servitude for two years.

Article 319

Cancelled by virtue ref law no. 29 of the year 1982.

Article 320

Those sentenced to detention for a theft may, in case of recurrence, be placed on parole by police for a period of at least one year or at most two years.

Article 321

Attempted thefts which are considered as misdemeanors shall be punished for with penal servitude for a period not exceeding half the ceiling prescribed in the law for the crime if virtually completed.

Article 321 bis

Whoever finds a lost object or animal and does not return it to its owner whenever realizable, or deliver it to police quarter's or the administrative authority within three days shall be punished with penal servitude for a period not exceeding two years, if he/she withholds it with the intention of its possession.

But if he/she withholds it after the lapse of this period without the intention of possessing it, the penalty shall be that of a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds.

Article 322

Canceled by virtue of law no.63 of the year 1947.

Article 323

Embezzlement of objects judicially or administratively taken in execution, shall be considered practically as theft, even if it occurs by their owner.

The provisions of Article 312 of this law on exemption from the penalty shall not apply to this case.

Article 323 bis

Embezzlement of movable objects by the person mortgaging them as guarantee for his debt or a debt of another person shall be considered practically as theft.

The provisions of Article 312 of this law shall not apply if the embezzlement occurs to the prejudice of other than those mentioned in the said Article.

Article 323 bis first

Whoever lays hold of a car owned by another person, without any legitimate claim and without the intention to possess it shall be punished with detention for a period not exceeding one year, and a fine of not less than one hundred pounds and not exceeding five hundred pounds or either penalty.

Article 324

Whoever makes keys, introduces changes in them, or makes a machine along with expecting to use that in committing a crime shall be punished with penal servitude for a period not exceeding two years.

However, if the felon is professional in making keys and locks, he shall be punished with penal servitude.

Article 324 bis

Whoever eats a food or has a drink in a place provided therefor, even if he is staying in it, or occupies one or more rooms in a hotel or the like, rents a rental car while knowing it is impossible for him to pay the price or fee, refrains unjustifiably from paying what becomes due on hint, or escapes without settling it, shall be punished with detention for a period not exceeding six months and a fine not exceeding two hundred pounds or either penalty.

Article 325

Whoever usurps with the use of force or threat, a document establishing a debt, or kept there for that debt, or for a disposal or acquittance, or a document of moral or virtual value, or papers proving the existence of a legal or social situation, or coerces another with the use of force or threat to sign or stamp a paper of the foregoing, shall be punished with temporary hard labor.

Article 326

Whoever obtains by threat to be given an amount of money or any other thing by threatening to get it, shall be punished with detention. Attempted threat to obtain it shall be punishable with detention for a period not exceeding two years.

Article 327

Whoever threatens another, in writing, with committing a crime against one's soul or property which is punishable with execution or permanent or temporary hard labor, or with divulging issues or attributing matters outraging one's honor, and the threat is accompanied with a demand or instruction for something, shall be punished with imprisonment.

He shall be punished with detention if the threat is not accompanied with a demand or instruction for something.

Whoever threatens another verbally, via another person, with something of the foregoing, shall be punished with detention for a period not exceeding two years or a fine not exceeding five hundred pounds, whether the threat is or is not accompanied with instructions to perform something.

Any threat, whether in writing, or verbal, via another person, with committing a crime not reaching the foregoing enormity shall be punished with detention for a period not exceeding six months, or a fine not exceeding two hundred pounds.

Part 9

Bankruptcy

Article 328

Any trader who discontinues the settlement of his debts shall be considered in a case of criminal bankruptcy in the following cases:

First: If he hides, destroys or changes his books.

Second: If he embezzles or hides part of his property to the detriment of his creditors.

Third: If he admits or renders himself debtor, by defraudation, of amounts he does not owe in fact, whether this is ensuing from his writings or his budget, or other papers, his verbal declaration, or his refrain from submitting papers or explanations, although he is aware of the consequences of such refrain.

Article 329

A criminal bankrupt and his accomplice shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of three to five years.

Article 330

Any trader who obligates his creditors to sink in losses due to his lack of stringency or excessive ladies shall in general be considered a bankrupt with negligence, especially in any of the following cases:

First: If his personal expenses or the expenses of his household are discovered to be exorbitant.

Second: If he consumes enormous amounts in gambling, ill pure lottery works, in bogus stock exchange works, or bogus works on merchandise.

Third: If he buys goods to sell them at lower than their price in order to delay the declaration or his bankruptcy, or if he borrows amounts, issues securities, or uses other methods that should necessarily cause enormous losses, to obtain moneys in order to delay the declaration his bankruptcy.

Fourth: If he obtains composition by defraudation methods.

Article 331

Any trader found in any of the following conditions may be considered a bankrupt with negligence:

First: His failure to record in the books prescribed in Article 11 of Trade Law, or to carry out the inventory prescribed in article 13, or if his books are incomplete or irregular so that the truth will not be known as regards his dues and debts, and that is all providing no defraudation exists.

Second: Failure to announce the discontinuation of settlement at the date prescribed in article 198 of Trade Law, or his failure to submit the balance sheet and final accounts according to article 199, or if the data required to be submitted according to article 200 are not established to be valid.

Third: Failure to proceed personally to the Bankruptcy Official in case of nonexistence of legal justifications, or his failure to submit the data required by the said official, or if these data are found to be invalid.

Fourth: Deliberately settling his debt to one of his creditors, after discontinuing the payments, or discriminating him to the prejudice of other rivals, or allowing him a special privilege with the aim of securing his acceptance of composition.

Fifth: If a judgement in his bankruptcy is pronounced before he fulfils the undertakings resulting from a previous composition.

Article 332

If a joint stock company or a partnership is declared bankrupt a ruling inflicting the penalties prescribed for criminal bankruptcies shall be pronounced against its board members and directors if it is established they have committed any of the matters prescribed in Article 328 of this law, or if they have done something that led to the bankruptcy of the company by deception or defraudation, and in particular if they have helped in discontinuing the company's payments, whether by announcing something different from the fact about the subscribed or paid in capital, or by distributing bogus profits, or by taking for themselves through deception more than what is authorized for them to take as defined in the company's articles of incorporation or partnership.

Article 333

A ruling inflicting the penalties prescribed for bankruptcy with negligence by laches, shall be inflicted on the said board members and directors:

First: If it is established they have committed any of the irregularities prescribed in the Second and Third cases in Article 330 and in the First, Second, Third and Fourth cases in Article 331 of the present law.

Second: If they neglect by fraud publishing the Company's articles of incorporation or partnership, in the manner prescribed in the law.

Third: If they participate in different works from those set forth in the Company's articles of association law which they approved and ratified.

Article 334

A bankrupt with negligence shall be punished with detention for a period not exceeding two years.

Article 335

With the exception of legally indicated participation cases, the persons mentioned here below shall be punished with detention and with paying a fine not exceeding five hundred Egyptian pounds or either penalty only:

First: Whoever steals, hides, or conceals all or part of the bankrupt's property comprising movables or realties, even if that person is the spouse, a descendant, or an ascendant of the bankrupt, or any of his in-laws in the degree of descendants and ascendants.

Second: Those who are not creditors and participate in the composition deliberations by fraud, or they submit and record by deception in his bankruptcy, bogus documents of debts in their names or in the names of others.

Third: Creditors who increase the amount of their debts by fraud, or stipulate for themselves special benefits with the bankrupt or others in return for giving their votes in the composition or bankruptcy deliberations, or for promising to give their votes, or conclude a special agreement for their benefit to the detriment of the rest of rivals.

Fourth: Trustees in bankruptcy who peculate something during the performance of their duties.

The judge shall also rule, *ex officio*, the share to be restituted to the rivals, and the indemnification to be dinned in their name, if so necessary, even in case of pronouncing a ruling of acquittal.

Part 10

Swindling and Breach of Trust

Article 336

A penalty of detention shall be inflicted on whoever has been able to lay hold of moneys, offers, debentures, acquittal documents, or movable effects and luggage, by contrivance to strip a third party of all or part of his/her wealth either by resorting to subterfuge methods that are apt to mislead others toward believing in the existence of a bogus project or false fact, creating hope of obtaining an illusory profit, settling an amount taken by fraudulent methods, or deceiving others with the existence of an invalid debenture, or forged acquittal document, or by disposing of a fixed or movable property which he does not own nor has the right of disposing thereof, or by assuming a false name or incorrect quality. However, attempted swindling without fulfilling the act shall be punished with detention for a period not exceeding one year.

The culprit, in case of recurrence, may be placed on parole by police for a period of at least one year and at most two years.

Article 337

These same penalties shall be inflicted on whoever gives in bad faith a worthless check without a valid balance, or with a balance less than the amount of the check, or the balance was withdrawn wholly or partially after issuing the check so that remaining balance in the account becomes less than the check amount, or if he/she orders the drawee not to pay the check.

Article 338

Whoever seizes the opportunity of another person's need, weakness, or whims of another person still below twenty one complete years of age, or on whom the guardianship is extended by a ruling of the authority of jurisdiction, and obtains from him, to his prejudice, a written document or acquittal concerning the loaning or borrowing of an amount of money or some movables, or an assignment of commercial papers or other written binding documents, shall be punished - whatever the method of subterfuge - with detention for a period not exceeding two years. A fine not exceeding one hundred Egyptian pounds may also be added to the punishment if the betrayer is assigned the tutelage or guardianship of the betrayed person, the penalty shall be that of imprisonment for a period of three to seven years.

Article 339

Whoever seizes the chance of another person's weakness or whims, and lends him/her money by any method, at a rate of interest higher than the ceiling determined for interests that can be agreed upon legally, shall be punished with a fine not exceeding two hundred pounds.

If the lender commits another crime similar to the first crime during the next five years following the first ruling, the penalty shall be that of detention for a period not exceeding two years, and a fine not exceeding five hundred pounds or either penalty only.

Whoever gets used to lending money in any manner whatsoever, at a rate of interest higher than the ceiling of the interest that can be agreed upon legally, shall be punished with the penalties prescribed in the previous clause.

Article 340

Whoever is trusted with a signed paper, or a paper stamped on blank, and he commits a breach of trust and writes in the blank space before the stamp or signature a debenture or acquittal or other different debentures and writings that result in causing prejudice to the feelings and soul of the person who signed or stamped the paper, or to his/her property and funds, shall be punished with detention which may also be coupled with a fine not exceeding fifty Egyptian pounds. If the signed paper or that stamped on blank has not been handed to the betrayer, but he has obtained it by any method whatsoever, he shall be considered a forger and shall be punished with the forgery penalty.

Article 341

A penalty of detention which may be coupled with a fine not exceeding one hundred Egyptian pounds shall be inflicted on whoever peculates, uses, or wastes amounts, luggage and effects, goods, moneys, tickets or other writings comprising adherence to a claim, or acquittal and so forth, to the prejudice of its owners or holders, or those laying hold thereof, and the said objects were not delivered thereto except as a deposit or a lease, or by way of permission or loan for use or as mortgage, or if it was delivered thereto in his quality of paid or unpaid proxy, with the aim of offering it for sale, or selling or using it in a specified object for the good and utility of its owner or others.

Article 342

A ruling inflicting the previous penalties shall be inflicted on the owner who is appointed receiver on his own objects that are attached by judicial or administrative channels, and peculates something thereof.

Article 343

Whoever submits or delivers to the court, during its investigation of an action in it some debenture or paper, then steals it by any method whatsoever, shall be punished with detention for a period not exceeding six months.

Part 11

Hindering the Auctions, and Deceit Occurring in Commercial Dealings

Article 344

Whoever hinders with the use of threat, coercion, lifting a hand against others, or other like methods, an auction concerning the sale, purchase, or leasing of movable or fixed property, or a contracting undertaking, supplying or exploiting an object, or the like, shall be punished with detention for a period not exceeding three months and a fine not exceeding five hundred Egyptian pounds or either penalty only.

Article 345

Persons who cause the rise or drop of prices of cereals, merchandise, coupons, or finance debentures provided for circulation, higher or lower than the value prescribed therefor in trade dealings, by deliberately spreading among people false or malicious news or announcements, or by giving the seller a higher price than what he/she requires, through conniving with the famous traders holding one item of goods or cereals, on non-selling it originally, or on preventing its sale at a lower price than that agreed upon among them, or in any other fraudulent way, shall be punished with detention for a period not exceeding one year and a fine not exceeding five hundred Egyptian pounds or either penalty only.

Article 346

The ceiling determined for the penalty of detention as prescribed in the previous Article shall be doubled if that contrivance occurs in regard to the price of meat, bread, fuel wood, and coal, or other like necessary needs.

Article 347

Cancelled by virtue of law no. 354 of the year 1954.

Article 348

Cancelled by virtue of law no. 354 of the year 1954.

Article 349

Cancelled by virtue of law no. 354 of the year 1954.

Article 350

Cancelled by virtue of law no. 354 of the year 1954.

Article 351

Cancelled by virtue of law no. 354 of the year 1954.

Part 12

Gambling, Lotto Games, and Using Lottery Tickets for Sale and Purchase

Article 352

Whoever provides a location for gambling games and prepares it for entry by people shall, together with the tellers and exchangers oldie said location, be punished with detention and a fine not exceeding one thousand pounds. All moneys and effects in the locations where the said games are played shall be seized and a ruling shall be pronounced for their confiscation.

Article 353

These penalties shall also be inflicted on whoever puts an object for sale in the lottery tickets game, and all moneys and effects found in the lottery game shall also be seized and confiscated by the government.

Part 13

Willful Sabotage, Vitiation, and Destruction

Article 354

Whoever breaks, or destroys for another party, some of the agricultural machines, cattle barns and folds, and watchmen shacks shall be punished with detention for a period not exceeding one year or a fine not exceeding two hundred pounds.

Article 355

Shall lie Punished With Penal Servitude:

First: Whoever deliberately and unjustifiably kills a beast of the riding, drawing, or carrying animals, or any kind of cattle, or cause enormous harm to it.

Second: Whoever poisons a beast of the animals mentioned in the previous clause, or fish that exists in a river, canal, puddle, swamp, or basin.

Felons may be placed on parole by police for a period of at least one years and at most two years.

Any attempts of the foregoing crimes shall be punished with penal servitude for a period not exceeding one year or a fine not exceeding two hundred pounds.

Article 356

If the crimes prescribed in the previous Article are committed at night the inflicted penalty shall be that of hard labor, or imprisonment for a period of three to seven years.

Article 357

A penalty of detention for a period not exceeding six months or a fine not exceeding two hundred pounds shall be inflicted on whoever willfully unjustifiably kills or poisons one of the tame animals other than those mentioned in Article 355, or causes a grievous harm to it.

Article 358

A penalty of detention for a period not exceeding three mouths or paying a fine not exceeding two hundred Egyptian pounds shall be inflicted on whoever damages all or part of a milieu of green or dry trees or others, and transfers or removes a limit or marks made as a limit between different estates, or exploiting quarters, and who fills with earth all or part of a tunnel of those made as a limit for holdings, or exploiting quarters.

If a deed of those prescribed in the previous clause takes place with the aim of usurping a land, the penalty shall be that of detention for a period not exceeding two years.

Article 359

Whoever by deliberately breaking one of the embankments, or by any other method, causes a submergence, shall be sentenced to temporary or permanent hard labor.

Article 360

A fire resulting from the failure to clean or repair the furnaces or chimneys or other places where fire is lit, or from the fire lit in houses, building, jungles, vineyards, farms, or orchards near heaps of dry grass or straw, and also fire breaking out from lighting rockets and fire works in a vicinage of the town, or due to another neglect, shall be punished for with detention for a period not exceeding one month, or payment of a fine not exceeding two hundred pounds.

If the fire occurs from smoke, or from fire lit in a car service and petrol station, a natural gas station, a center for sale of butane gas cylinders, a depot for petroleum products, or stores comprising fuel materials or any oilier flammable materials, the penalty inflicted shall be that of detention and payment of a fine of not less than five hundred pounds and not exceeding two thousand pounds or either penalty.

Article 361

Whoever deliberately destroys or damages fixed or movable property he does not own, or makes them unsuitable for use, or makes them inoperable in any way, shall be punished with detention for a period not exceeding six months and a fine not exceeding three hundred pounds, or either penalty.

If the act results in a financial harm amounting to fifty pounds or more worth, the inflicted penalty shall be that of detention for a period not exceeding two years and payment of a fine not exceeding five hundred pounds or either penalty.

The penalty shall be that of imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years and payment of a fine of not less than one hundred pounds and not exceeding one thousand pounds if the deed results in hindering or suspending the works of a public utility department, or in risking the health and security of the people.

The ceiling of the penalties shall be doubles if the crime is committed in execution of a terrorist end.

Article 361 bis

A penalty of detention for a period not exceeding five years shall be inflicted on whoever destroys the fixed installations or movable health units of the medical division in the army or those attached thereto, or the tools and equipment of these installations or units, disables something of the installations, units, or tools and equipment, or renders them unsuitable for use.

Article 361 bis A

Whoever deliberately disables, by any means whatsoever, one of the public utility services of production methods, shall be punished with imprisonment.

The inflicted penalty shall be that of temporary hard labor if the crime occurs with the aim of prejudicing the production or disturbing the operation of a public utility.

Article 362

Whoever damages or destroys, or transfers geodesic or topographic or bordered mounds, limiting pickets, or equipoise mounds shall be punished with detention for a period not exceeding two years or a fine not exceeding three hundred pounds.

Article 363

Cancelled by virtue of law no. 50 of the year 1946.

Article 364

Whoever intercepts unjustifiably and unnecessarily, by beating, and so forth, to prevent the public works ordered or authorized by the Government to be carried out, shall be punished with detention for a period not exceeding one year or a fine not exceeding three hundred Egyptian pounds.

Article 365

Whoever burns or destroys deliberately by any method whatsoever anything of the books, original minutes, registers, or others of the government papers, bills/promissory notes, commercial or financial papers, or other debentures the destruction of which would prejudice third parties, shall be punished with detention and payment of a fine not exceeding five hundred Egyptian pounds or either penalty only.

Article 366

Any plunder or destruction of sonic goods, luggage, effects, or crops by means of a group of plunderers or a gang, using compulsory force shall be punished for with temporary hard labor or imprisonment.

Article 367

A penalty of penal servitude shall be inflicted on:

First: Whoever cuts down or destroys non-harvested plants or trees planted or growing by nature, or such other such plants.

Second: Whoever damages a sown field or spreads noxious and harmful plants in a field.

Third: Whoever uproots one or more trees or any other plant, cuts therefrom, or peels them, in order to destroy them, and also whoever destroys a graft in trees.

The felons may be put on parole by police for a period of at least one year and at most two years.

Article 368

If the crimes prescribed in the first and second clauses of the previous Article are committed at night by at least three persons, or by one or two persons mid at least one of them carries an arm the penalty shall be that of hard labor, or imprisonment for a period of three to seven years.

Part 14

Encroaching on the Inviolability of Third Party's Property

Article369

Whoever enters a realty in the possession of another person with the aim of preventing his possession thereof by force, or with the intent of committing a crime in it, or enters it in a legal manner but remains in it with the aim of committing something of the said crimes, shall be punished with detention for a period not exceeding one year or a fine not exceeding three hundred pounds.

If the crime occurs by two or more persons and at least one of them carries an arm, or at least ten persons and none of them carries an arm, the penalty shall be that of detention for a period not exceeding two years or payment of a fine not exceeding five hundred Egyptian pounds.

Article 370

Whoever enters an occupied house or a house prepared for dwelling, or enters an appurtenance thereof, an occupied ship, or a place prepared for safekeeping funds, and these objects are in the possession of another person, with the intent of preventing his possession thereof by force, or committing a crime in it, while his entry has been done in a legal manner, but he remained therein with the aim of committing something of the foregoing, shall be punished with detention for a period not exceeding two years, or a fine not exceeding three hundred Egyptian pounds.

Article 371

Whoever is found staying in any of the places prescribed in the previous Article, hiding from the eyes of those who have the right to take him out of it shall be punished with detention for a period not exceeding three months or payment of a fine not exceeding two hundred pounds.

Article 372

If the crimes prescribed in the two previous Articles are committed at night, the penalty shall be that of detention for a period not exceeding two years.

But, if they are committed by an armed person, breaking or climbing for access, the penalty shall be that of detention.

Article 372 bis

Whoever trespasses on an agricultural or vacant land, or buildings owned by the State or a public juridical person, or an eleemosynary endowment, a public sector company, or any other quarter which the law provides for considering it as a public property, by cultivating or planting it, establishing installations thereon, occupying it, or benefiting thereby in any shape, shall be punished with detention and with the payment of a fine not exceeding two thousand pounds, or either penalty. A ruling shall also be passed ordering the felon to return the usurped realty with the wilding or plants on it or with removing these things from it at his expense, in addition to paying the value of the benefit he gained here from.

If the crime occurs by circumvention, or as a result of submitting declarations, or providing incorrect data, while being aware of that, the penalty shall be that of detention for a period of not less than one year and not exceeding five years, and the payment of a fine of not less than one thousand pounds and not exceeding five thousand pounds or either penalty.

The penalty prescribed in the previous two Articles shall be doubled in case of recurrence.

Article 373

Whoever enters an agricultural or vacant land, or occupied buildings or an occupied house or a house prepared for dwelling, an appurtenance thereof, an occupied ship, or a place prepared for safekeeping the funds, but he does not leave it when required to do that by order of those who have the right to give that order, shall be punished with detention for a period not exceeding six months or a fine not exceeding two hundred pounds.

Article 373 bis

Added by virtue of law no. 29 of the year 1982, then cancelled by virtue of law no. 23 of the year 1992.

Part 15

Discontinuing Work at Public Utility Department, and Encroaching on the Freedom of Work

Article 374

Functionaries and hired workers who perform a public service or work in a public utility, or engaged in carrying out a public need, even if no special system is laid down for it, shall not leave their work or refrain from performing it, willfully.

All provisions prescribed in Articles 124 and 124 A shall apply in respect thereof.

The penalties prescribed therein shall apply to all these functionaries and hired workers, their abettors, inciters, advocates, and announcers, according to each case.

Article 374 bis

Contractors, and any one running a utility or a public work of those referred to in the previous Articles shall not interrupt the work in a way hindering the performance of the public service and its regularity.

The penalties prescribed in Articles 124 and 124 A shall apply to them, the abettors, the advocates, and the announcers, according to each case.

Article 375

A penalty of detention for a period not exceeding two years and a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds shall be inflicted on whoever uses force, violence, terrorism, pleat, or illicit arrangements in encroaching or attempting an encroachment on any of the following rights:

First: Third party's right to work.

Second: Third party's right to employ or refrain from employing any person.

Third: Third party's right to joint any association.

The provision of this Article shall apply even if force, violence, terrorism, or illicit arrangements are used with the spouse of the targeted person or his children.

The following acts shall in particular be considered of the illicit arrangements:

First: Pursuing the targeted person continuously in his coming and going, or adopting a stand of threat close to his house or to any other place he lives or works at.

Second: Preventing him from exercising his work by hiding his tools, clothes, or any other thing he uses, or by any other method.

The same aforementioned penalties shall apply to whoever abets a third party, by any method, to commit a crime of those prescribed in this Article.

Part 16

Terrifying, Intimidating "Thuggery"

Article 375 bis

Subject to any more stringent penalty prescribed in another provision, a penalty of detention for a period of not less than one year shall be inflicted on whoever, personally or through others, displays force in face of another person or hints at using violence with him, threatens him with applying violence or force with him or with his spouse or one of his ascendants or descendant, or threatens to accuse him or any of them maliciously, in order to disgrace and denigrate him, or to outrage the inviolability of his intimate life or that of any of them, in order to terrify the victim or intimidate him with harming him bodily or morally or assault him indecently, or steal his money, levy a benefit from him, affecting his will in order to control him or compel him to perform something the law does not obligate him to do, or force him to refrain from performing a legal work, or hinder the enforcement of laws, or regulations, or resist the enforcement of self-executed judicial or legal rulings, orders or procedures, so long as such deed or threat is liable to plant terror in the heart of the victim, disturb his peace, serenity, or security, risk his life and safety or cause damage to some of his properties, or interests or affect his personal freedom, honor, dignity or integrity of his will.

The penalty to be inflicted shall be that of detention for a period of not less than two years, the deed or threat is committed by two or more persons, or accompanied with an animal arousing horror, or if he carries an arm or sharp tool or a stick, or any solid body or electrical article or a scalding, caustic, gaseous, stupeficient, soporific, or any other harmful material.

The penalty to be inflicted shall be that of detention for a period of not less than two years and not exceeding five years, if the deed or threat is directed to a female, or a person below eighteen complete calendar years of age.

In all cases the court shall rule placing the convict on parole by police for a period equal to the penalty inflicted on him.

Article 375 bis first

The minimum limit and ceiling of the penalty prescribed for any other occurring misdemeanor shall be doubled on basis of committing the crime prescribed in the previous Article. The ceiling of the imprisonment and temporary hard labor penalties shall be raised to twenty years for any other felony on the ground of its commitment.

The penalty shall be that of temporary hard labor or imprisonment if the felony of wound, beating, giving noxious materials that lead to death as prescribed in Article 236, on the basis of committing the crime prescribed in the previous Article. If it is coupled with malice aforethought, the punishment shall be that of permanent or temporary hard labor.

The penalty shall be sentencing to death if the crime prescribed in the previous Article is preceded, coupled, connected or followed by a felon of willful murder as prescribed in the first clause of Article 234.

In all cases the court shall rule that the convict who is punished with a custodial penalty be put on parole by police for a period equal to that of the penalty inflicted on him, providing it shall not be less than one year and shall not exceed five years.

BOOK FOUR

Violations Related to Public Roads

Article 376

The penalty of detention for a period not exceeding one week shall be cancelled in each provision prescribed in the Penal Code, or in any other law. In these cases, the fine penalty as prescribed in each of these provisions shall be doubled, with a minimum of ten pounds and a ceiling of one hundred pounds.

Article 377

A penalty of paying a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds shall be inflicted on whoever commits any of the following deeds:

1. Whoever throws carelessly on the road objects that are likely to wound and pollute the passers if they fall on them.
2. Whoever neglects cleaning or repairing the chimneys, furnaces, or laboratories in which fire is used.
3. Whoever is assigned to keep in custody a lunatic in a status of rage, but releases him, or a harmful or ferocious animal but loosens it.
4. Whoever stirs a dog to pounce on a passer or track him, or he does not pull it back from its assault, if the dog is being kept in his custody, even if that does not cause a damage or harm.
5. Whoever inflames fireworks and rockets or the like in areas where such flames could result in a damage or risks.

6. Whoever shoots a fire arm, or inflames gunshots or other explosive materials within the towns or villages.

7. Whoever refrains from or neglects the performance of works of interest or the exertion of assistance efforts, despite his/her ability to do that, when the judicial authority requires him/her to act accordingly, in case a commotion, submergence, flood, fire, or the like occurs, and also in case of brigandage, plunder, surprising criminals in the act, or executing a judicial warrant or sentence.

8. Whoever refrains from accepting the country's currency or coinage in its dealing value, if it is not false or counterfeit.

9. Whoever creates an altercation, aggression, or light mischief, that does not result in beating or wounds.

Article 378

A fine penalty not exceeding fifty pounds shall be inflicted on whoever perpetrates any of the following deeds:

1. Whoever throws stones or other solid objects or dirt on carts, vehicles, houses, buildings, or the fenced and encompassed property of others, or on orchards or sheds.

2. Whoever throws into the Nile, canals, drainage channels, or other water courses, articles or other items that are liable to hamper navigation or congest the courses of these waters.

3. Whoever cuts the green plants growing in places appropriated for public utility, or removes the earth, stones, or other materials therefrom, while he is not authorized to do that.

4. Whoever damages, pulls out or transfers the plates, numbers, or boards placed on the streets or buildings.

5. Whoever extinguishes the gas, lantern, or lamp lights that are provided for lighting the roads, and also whoever extracts or transfers anything of their items.

6. Whoever through his own neglect causes damage to third parties' movables.

7. Whoever causes the death of or wounds to third party's, beasts and domestic animals through his indiscretion, neglect, or noncompliance with the regulations.

8. Whoever leaves his little children, or lunatics assigned to his custody, to wander around, thereby exposing them to risks or injuries.

9. Whoever snaps rudely at another person for no public reason.

Article 379

A fine not exceeding twenty five Egyptian pounds shall be the inflicted penalty on whoever perpetrates any of the following deeds:

1. Whoever rides galloping horses or animals in inhabited locations, or lets them run and gallop there.

2. Whoever causes noise and turmoil at night thereby disturbing the peace and comfort of inhabitants.

3. Whoever places on the roofs and walls of his house compound materials comprising animal remnants or manure, or other leavings constituting a source of harm to public health.

4. Whoever enters a land prepared for cultivation or in which plants or a crop is sown, or passes through it alone or with his beasts or animals that are provided for drawing, carrying, or mouting, or leaves these animals or beasts to cross in it, or to graze in it without legitimate claim.

Article 380

Whoever contravenes the provisions of the general or local statutes as issued by the General or Local Administrative Quarters shall be punished with the penalties prescribed for these statutes, providing they shall not exceed fifty Egyptian pounds. If the penalty prescribed in the statutes exceeds these limits, it shall inevitably be lowered to such limits.

If the statute does not provide for inflicting a certain penalty, the violator of its provisions shall be punished with paying a fine not exceeding twenty five Egyptian pounds.

Violations Connected With Public

Article 381

Cancelled by virtue of law no. 169 of the year 1981.

Article 382

Cancelled by virtue of law no. 169 of the year 1981.

Article 383

Cancelled by virtue of law no. 169 of the year 1981.

Article 384

Cancelled by virtue of law no. 169 of the year 1981.

Violations connected with Public Ethics

Article 385

Cancelled by virtue of law no. 169 of the year 1981.

Violations connected with Public Authorities

Article 386

Cancelled by virtue of law no. 169 of the year 1981.

Violations connected with Estates

Article 387

Cancelled by virtue of law no. 169 of the year 1981.

Article 388

Cancelled by virtue of law no. 169 of the year 1981.

Article 389

Cancelled by virtue of law no. 169 of the year 1981.

Violations connected with Weights and Measurements

Article 390

Cancelled by virtue of law no. 169 of the year 1981.

Violations connected with Individuals

Article 391

Cancelled up to Article 394 by virtue of law no. 169 of the year 1981.

Violations Prescribed in Special Statutes

Article 395

Cancelled by virtue of law no. 169 of the year 1981.

Order of The Prime Minister and Deputy General Military Governor

No. 4 of the Year 1992

The Prime Minister and Deputy General Military Governor,

thoroughly reviewing the Constitution; And

Law no. 162 of the year 1958, on the State of Emergency; And

Law no, 32 of the year 1964 on non-governmental organizations; And

Law no. 105 of the year 1980 concerning the Establishment of State Security Courts; And

Law no. 106 of the year 1976 concerning the Direction and Organization of Building Works; And

Interim decree of the President of the Republic No. 560 of the year 1981, Proclaiming the State of Emergency; And

Decree of the President of the Arab Republic of Egypt no. 183 of the year 1991, extending the State of Emergency; And

Decree of the President of the Arab Republic of Egypt No. 1 of the year 1987 appointing a deputy General Military Governor; And

With a view to safeguarding security and realizing the exigencies of necessities for maintaining public order, and avoiding the exploitation of nature disasters in encroaching on public and private property, and in tampering with people' souls and safety,

decrees the following

Article 1

It shall be prohibited to commit any of the following deeds:

1. Willful destruction, vitiation, damage, or demolition without license, of any house or building with a view to rendering all or part of it unfit for use toward the purpose it is provided for, vacating it from its occupants, or removing it.
2. Obtaining, trying to obtain, or facilitating for third parties to obtain, without any legitimate claim, a house, shelter, or monetary or in kind indemnification, or other allowances and aid as extended by the State or by one of the local or international general or private organizations, to injured parties following the occurrence of disasters, accidents, or risks.
3. Failure to observe and comply with the technical norms as legally determined and prescribed, in designing the building works, prosecuting them, supervising, or monitoring the prosecution works, or the non-conformity of prosecution to the drawings, data, and documents on the basis of which the license is granted, or the fraud in using building materials, or in using materials non-conforming to the determined specifications.
4. Refraining from, neglecting, or non-monitoring the enforcement of final decisions and rulings as passed for discontinuing, redressing, or removing the building works carried out in violation of the law, or the decisions and rulings ordering the vacation of the building even temporarily from all or some of its occupants.
5. Carrying out building, elevation, or expansion works that exceed the ground plan and alignment or the prescribed elevation restrictions.
6. Collecting or receiving donations, calling for and announcing about them, holding receptions in charity fairs, or holding sporting matches, or such other means of raising funds to face disasters,

accidents or risks, or for any purpose, except by authorization from the Minister of Social Affairs, and according to the conditions, terms and controls to be determined for the purpose.

Whoever receives funds contrary to the provisions of the previous clause shall notify the Minister of Social Affairs within fifteen days from the date the present order comes into force, with a statement of the funds he has received, the portion he has spent from them, and the aspects of such disbursements.

Article 2

Subject to any more stringent penalty prescribed in the Penal Code, or any other law, contravening the provision of the previous Article shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not less than seven years.

The punishment shall be that of temporary hard labor of not less than seven years if the deed results in the death of one or more persons, or in causing injuries to more than three persons, or if the felon commits a crime of fraud or uses a false written document in order to complete his crime.

Article 3

The present decree shall be published in the Official Journal and shall come into force effective the day next to the date of its publication.

Issued at the Cabinet on 26 Rabieh al Akher, 1413 (Hegira Year), corresponding to 23 October, 1992.

Prime Minister

And Deputy General Military Governor

Dr. Atef Sedki