

No. 22414

FRANCE
and
EGYPT

Convention concerning judicial co-operation in civil matters, including personal status, and in social, commercial and administrative matters (with annexes and protocol). Signed at Paris on 15 March 1982

Authentic texts: French and Arabic.

Registered by France on 26 October 1983.

FRANCE
et
ÉGYPTE

Convention sur la coopération judiciaire en matière civile, y compris le statut personnel, et en matière sociale, commerciale et administrative (avec annexes et protocole). Signée à Paris le 15 mars 1982

Textes authentiques : français et arabe.

Enregistrée par la France le 26 octobre 1983.

[TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

CONVENTION¹ BETWEEN THE FRENCH REPUBLIC AND THE ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT CONCERNING JUDICIAL CO-OPERATION IN CIVIL MATTERS, INCLUDING PERSONAL STATUS, AND IN SOCIAL, COMMERCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

The Government of the French Republic and the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt,

Desiring to develop and strengthen the existing ties of friendship and co-operation between the two countries,

Wishing to regulate their relations of judicial co-operation in civil matters, including personal status, and in commercial, social and administrative matters and to improve their relations of reciprocal assistance by facilitating access to justice by simplifying and accelerating procedure and promoting the execution of judgements,

Have agreed on the following provisions:

**PART I. RIGHT OF ACCESS TO COURTS, LEGAL AID
AND CENTRAL AUTHORITIES**

Chapter I. ACCESS TO COURTS—EXEMPTION FROM SECURITY

Article 1

Nationals of each of the two States shall, in the territory of the other States, have free and easy access, under the same conditions as the nationals of that State, to the courts for the purpose of defending their rights and interests. They shall enjoy the same legal protection in that territory.

No security or deposit under any designation shall be required of them by reason of their status as aliens or habitual residents in that State. The same rules shall apply to the payment normally required of claimants or intervenors as security for legal costs.

Article 2. LEGAL PERSONS

The provisions of the preceding article shall apply to all legal persons legally constituted or authorized in the territory of either of the two States and having their head office there, provided that their constitution and their purpose conform to the public policy of that State. The capacity of such legal persons to engage in litigation shall be assessed in accordance with the legislation of the State in whose territory they have their head office.

¹ Came into force on 7 August 1983, i.e., the sixtieth day following the date of the last of the notifications (effected on 28 July 1982 and 8 June 1983) by which the Contracting Parties informed each other of the completion of the required constitutional procedures, in accordance with article 46.

Chapter II. LEGAL AID

Article 3. ENTITLEMENT TO LEGAL AID

Nationals of either State shall be entitled in the territory of the other State to legal aid under the same conditions as nationals of that State.

Article 4. LANGUAGE

Applications for legal aid and the supporting documentation, as well as communications in reply to requests for supplementary information, shall be drawn up in the language of the authority applied to or accompanied by a translation in that language.

Article 5. SUBMISSION OF APPLICATIONS

An application for legal aid shall be accompanied by a statement concerning the economic circumstances of the applicant and establishing the inadequacy of his means. This document shall be issued to the applicant by the authorities of his place of habitual residence or, if the person concerned is resident in a third State, by the consul of his State having territorial competence.

The authority applied to may, if it deems it appropriate, request free of charge information on the economic circumstances of the applicant from the authorities of the State of which he is a national, particularly when the person concerned is resident in the requested State. It shall inform them of any difficulties relating to consideration of the application and of the decision taken.

Article 6. ROUTING OF THE APPLICATION

Applications for legal aid, accompanied by the supporting documentation, may be transmitted:

- Either directly to the authority of the requested State competent to take cognizance of them, if the applicant is resident in the territory of the requested State;
- Or through the central authorities designated in article 8 below;
- Or through the diplomatic or consular channel, particularly where the person concerned is resident in the territory of a third State.

Article 7. FREEDOM FROM CHARGES—URGENCY

The intervention of the competent authorities for the purpose of transmitting, receiving and ruling on requests for legal aid shall be free of charge.

The examination of applications for legal aid shall be carried out as a matter of urgency.

Chapter III. CENTRAL AUTHORITIES

Article 8

1. The authorities of the two States competent in the areas of civil law, including personal status, and social, commercial and administrative law, undertake to grant each other reciprocal judicial assistance and to promote their co-operation in that area. Reciprocal judicial assistance shall extend to administrative procedures in respect of which appeal lies to the courts.

Each State shall designate a central authority which shall be responsible, in particular, for the following:

- (a) Receiving, in accordance with the provisions of part I, applications for legal aid and taking action thereon;
- (b) Receiving such requests for service and notification as may be addressed to it by the central authority of the other State and taking action thereon;
- (c) Receiving from the central authority of the other State such letters rogatory emanating from a judicial authority as may be addressed to it and transmitting them to the competent authority for the purpose of execution;
- (d) Receiving requests relating to maintenance allowances and those relating to child custody and visiting rights and taking action thereon.

2. The Ministries of Justice of the two States, represented in France by the Department of Civil Affairs and the Seal, and in the Arab Republic of Egypt by the Under-Secretariat of State for Matters relating to the Courts, shall be designated as the central authorities responsible for receiving requests for reciprocal assistance in the area of civil law, including personal status, and social, commercial and administrative law and for taking action thereon. To this end, the central authorities shall communicate directly with each other and shall, where appropriate, bring cases before their competent authorities.

3. Requests and documents transmitted in implementation of this Convention shall be exempted from any authentication or similar formalities.

Documents must bear the signature and official seal of the authority competent to issue them and, in the case of copies, be certified as true copies of the originals by such authority. In any event, their physical appearance should be such as to make their authenticity clear.

Where there is serious doubt about the authenticity of a document, it shall be verified through the central authority.

PART II. SERVICE

Provisions additional to the Hague Convention on the service abroad of judicial and extrajudicial documents in civil or commercial matters of 15 November 1965¹

Article 9. EXTENSION TO THE SOCIAL OR ADMINISTRATIVE FIELD OR TO THE FIELD OF PERSONAL STATUS

1. Requests for the service of judicial and extrajudicial documents in civil matters, including personal status, and in social, commercial and administrative matters emanating from either of the two States shall be forwarded by the central authority of the requesting State to the central authority of the requested State responsible for taking action thereon, in accordance with the provisions of the above-mentioned Hague Convention of 15 November 1965.

2. With regard to the service of writs of summons intended for legal persons resident in Egypt, a copy of the writ of summons shall also be forwarded to the office of the Minister of Justice in Egypt.

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 658, p. 163.

Article 10. CONSULAR CHANNEL AND SERVICE BETWEEN MINISTERIAL OFFICES

The provisions of the preceding article shall not preclude:

1. The option for both States of proceeding, directly and without constraint, through their diplomatic or consular agents to the service of judicial or extra-judicial documents on their own nationals;
2. The option for ministerial offices, civil servants or other competent persons in France or in the Arab Republic of Egypt to proceed to the service of documents directly through ministerial offices, civil servants or other competent persons in France or in the Arab Republic of Egypt on the conditions laid down by the internal legislation of each of the two States.

Article 11. PROCEDURE FOR SERVICE

1. The requested State shall serve the document in accordance with the method prescribed by its legislation.

However, the document may be served by simple delivery to the intended recipient if he accepts it voluntarily. In such case, its translation is not required. If the intended recipient refuses it, the requested authority shall have the document translated at its own expense.

2. Service of the document may be effected by a particular method at the express request of the requesting State, provided that such method is not incompatible with the law or customs of the requested State.

Article 12. ADDRESS SEARCH

If the address of the intended recipient of the document or the description of his person are inaccurate, imprecise or insufficient, the requested authority shall, to the extent possible, try to comply with the request. To this end, it may ask the requesting authority for supplementary information to assist it in identifying the person in question or in determining his residence.

Article 13. TRANSMISSION OF CERTIFICATES

Certificates relating to the service of judicial or extrajudicial documents may be sent directly by the requested authority to the requesting authority without being routed through the central authority.

Article 14. FREEDOM FROM CHARGES

The service or attempted service of a judicial or extrajudicial document shall not give rise to the reimbursement of any costs for the services of the requested State.

PART III. LETTERS ROGATORY*Article 15. SCOPE*

In civil matters, including personal status, and in social, commercial and administrative matters, the judicial authorities of either of the two States may, on the occasion of a proceeding that is before them, request the judicial authorities of the other State by a letter rogatory to proceed to measures of inquiry and such other judicial acts as they may deem necessary.

Letters rogatory shall be transmitted by the methods provided for in article 8.

Article 16. CONSULAR CHANNEL

The Contracting States may also have requests concerning their nationals and relating, in particular, to hearings, examination by experts, the production of documents or examination of evidence, executed directly and without constraint by their diplomatic or consular agents.

In the event of conflict of laws, the nationality of the person to be heard shall be determined by the law of the State in which the request is to be executed.

Article 17. LANGUAGE

Letters rogatory and the accompanying documentation shall be drawn up in the language of the requested authority or accompanied by a translation into that language.

The letter rogatory shall contain the following particulars:

- (a) The requesting authority and, if possible, the requested authority;
- (b) The identity and address of the parties and, where applicable their representatives;
- (c) The object of the proceeding and a summary statement of the facts;
- (d) Documents relating to the inquiry or other judicial acts to be performed.
Where appropriate, the letter rogatory shall also contain:
- (e) The names and addresses of the persons to be heard;
- (f) The questions to be put to the persons to be heard or the facts which are to be the subject of the hearing;
- (g) The documents or other articles to be examined;
- (h) Any special methods whose application is requested in accordance with article 18 below.

Article 18. APPLICABLE LAW

The judicial authority which proceeds to the execution of a letter rogatory shall apply the laws of its own country with regard to the methods to be followed and the measures of constraint to be applied.

However, at the express request of the requesting judicial authority, the requested authority may execute the letter rogatory by a particular method compatible with the legislation of the requested State.

The letter rogatory shall be executed as a matter of urgency.

Article 19. DATE OF EXECUTION

If the requesting State so requests, it shall be informed of the date and place of execution of the letter rogatory, so that the parties concerned and, where applicable, their representatives may be present.

Article 20. VALIDITY OF THE REQUEST

If the central authority of the requested State considers that the provisions of the Convention have not been observed, in particular, that the subject-matter of the request does not come within the scope of the Convention, it shall so

inform the requesting authority immediately, specifying its objections to the request.

Article 21. REFUSAL OF EXECUTION

The requested authority may not refuse to execute a letter rogatory except in one of the following cases:

- (a) If, in the requested State, its execution does not lie within the competence of the judicial authorities;
- (b) If its execution is liable to impair the sovereignty, security, public policy or other essential interests of that State.

If the letter rogatory is not executed, in whole or in part, the requesting authority shall be so informed immediately and the reasons shall be communicated to it.

Article 22. COSTS

The execution of a letter rogatory shall not give rise to the refunding of any taxes or costs of any kind for the services of the requested State.

However, the requested State shall have the right to require the requesting State to refund fees paid to experts and interpreters as well as the costs of execution by means of a special method requested by the requesting State.

On the basis of an indication of their approximate amount by the requesting authority, the refunding of costs may be guaranteed by the parties in the form of a written undertaking attached to the documents establishing the execution of the letter rogatory.

PART IV. RECOGNITION AND EXECUTION OF JUDICIAL DECISIONS

Article 23. SCOPE

The provisions of this part shall apply to the recognition and execution of decisions rendered by the judicial authorities of the two States in civil, commercial and administrative matters and of decisions rendered by the criminal courts in respect of payment of damages and restitution of property.

They shall apply also to decisions rendered in matters of personal status, in particular, to decisions relating to alimony and child custody.

This part shall apply to any decision of any kind rendered by the judicial authorities following adversary or non-adversary proceedings.

Article 24. EXCLUSION FROM SCOPE

The provisions of the preceding article shall not apply to decisions rendered against either of the two States or to decisions rendered in matters of bankruptcy or composition or within the framework of similar proceedings.

Chapter I. RECOGNITION OF JUDICIAL DECISIONS

Article 25. CONDITIONS OF RECOGNITION

Decisions in adversary and non-adversary proceedings rendered by the judicial authorities of either of the two States shall automatically be recognized

in the territory of the other State provided that they satisfy the following conditions:

1. Under the law of the State in which it was rendered, the decision is no longer subject to ordinary or extraordinary appeal and is enforceable; however, in matters of personal status, the decision shall be recognized as soon as it becomes enforceable in the State in which it was rendered;
2. The decision was rendered by a court which is competent under the rules governing conflicts of competence accepted in the territory of the State in which the decision is recognized or was rendered by a court which is deemed to be competent within the meaning of article 26 of this Convention;
3. The parties were duly summoned, represented or declared in default;
4. The decision contains nothing repugnant to the public policy or other essential interests of the State in whose territory it is invoked;
5. An action between the same parties based on the same facts and having the same object,
 - Is not pending before a court of the requested State which was seized of it first;
 - Has not given rise to a decision rendered by a court of the requested State which satisfies the necessary conditions for recognition;
 - Has given rise to a decision rendered in a third State which satisfies the necessary conditions for its recognition in the territory of the requested State.

Article 26. INDIRECT COMPETENCE

The court of the State of origin which rendered the decision whose recognition is requested shall be deemed to be competent for the purposes of this Convention:

1. When, at the time of the institution of the proceeding, the defendant was domiciled or customarily resident in the State of origin;
2. When, at the time of the institution of the proceeding, the defendant had in the State of origin a commercial, industrial or other establishment or branch and had been summoned to appear in that State in an action relating to the operation of that establishment or branch establishment;
3. When, in matters of contracts, the two parties have duly recognized that competence by agreement, expressly and separately, in respect of each contract, or, in the absence of agreement between the parties, when the contractual obligation which is the subject of the dispute was or should have been executed in whole or in part in the territory of the State or origin;
4. When, in matters of delicts, the tort on which the suit for damages is based occurred in the State of origin;
5. When the action relates to a dispute concerning immovable property situated in the territory of the State of origin;
6. When the defendant expressly submitted himself to the competence of the court of the State of origin, in particular, by election of domicile, or entered a defence on the merits without disputing the jurisdiction of the original court;

7. When, in matters of alimony, the person entitled to alimony had his domicile or customary residence in the territory of the State of origin;
8. When, in matters of child custody, the residence of the family or the residence of the parent with which the minor child or children live was in the territory of the State of origin.

In determining the territorial jurisdiction of the court of the State of origin, the requested authority shall be bound by the findings of fact on which that court based its jurisdiction, unless it is a question of decision by default.

Article 27. APPLICABLE LAW

Recognition cannot be refused on the sole ground that the court of the State of origin has enforced a law other than the one which would have been enforced under the rules of private international law of the requested State, save with regard to personal status or legal capacity. Even in the latter cases, recognition cannot be refused if enforcement of the law designated by these rules would have achieved the same result.

Article 28. DOCUMENTS

The party to the proceedings which invokes the authority of a judicial decision shall produce:

- (a) A copy of the decision satisfying the requirements laid down for authentication;
- (b) The original certificate of service of the decision or any equivalent original document in lieu;
- (c) A certificate from the competent authority stating that there is no appeal against the decision or that it is enforceable;
- (d) Where applicable, a copy of the summons served on the defaulting party, certified as a true copy by the competent authority.

The documents produced must be accompanied by a translation certified by any person legally authorized by the requesting State.

Article 29. EFFECTS OF RECOGNITION

Decisions recognized automatically may not be enforced or be the subject of a formal procedure, such as inscription in the public registers, until they have been declared enforceable. However, in matters of personal status, decisions that have acquired the force of *res judicata* may be entered in the civil registers, without a grant of execution provided that the law of the State in which the registers are kept does not preclude this.

Chapter II. EXECUTION OF JUDICIAL DECISIONS

Article 30. GRANT OF EXECUTION

1. Decisions rendered by the judicial authorities of either of the two States and recognized in the territory of the other State under the provisions of the preceding chapter shall be rendered enforceable in the territory of the requested State in accordance with the procedure for grant of execution laid down by its internal law.

2. The requested judicial authority shall establish whether the decision whose execution is requested satisfies the conditions set forth in chapter I. It shall not proceed to any examination of the merits of the decision. Execution may be granted for one Part only of the decision invoked.

3. The party in proceedings which requests the execution of a judicial decision shall produce, in addition to the documents required for its recognition, a certificate from the competent authority stating, in matters of personal status, that the decision is enforceable and, in any other matter, that the decision is no longer open to appeal and is enforceable. These documents must be accompanied by a translation certified by any legally authorized person of the requesting State.

Article 31. PROVISIONAL MEASURES

In cases established as urgent, the courts of the two States, irrespective of which is the court competent to rule on the merits of the dispute, shall be empowered to order provisional or conservatory measures in the territory of their respective States.

Chapter III. SETTLEMENTS AND ARBITRAL AWARDS

Article 32. SETTLEMENTS

Legal instruments, including notarized documents, as well as settlements enforceable in either State shall, if the law of the other State so permits, be declared enforceable in that other State under the same conditions as judicial decisions, in so far as those conditions are applicable to them.

Article 33. ARBITRAL AWARDS

Arbitral awards rendered in either State shall be recognized and enforced in the other State in accordance with the provisions of the New York Convention of 10 June 1958 on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards.¹

Chapter IV. RECOVERY OF ALIMONY

Article 34. FUNCTIONS OF THE CENTRAL AUTHORITIES

1. Within the framework of the procedures for the collection of alimony abroad, the central authorities shall assist each other in the search for and examination of defaulters residing in the territory and in the out-of-court collection of alimony.

2. The central authorities may transmit requests for the recognition or execution of a judicial decision relating to alimony obligations.

3. The central authorities may, where appropriate, submit the matter directly and by a summary procedure to their competent judicial authorities in order to have such decisions rendered enforceable.

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 330, p. 3.

Chapter V. PROTECTION OF CHILDREN DURING THE TERM OF CUSTODY

Article 35. FUNCTIONS OF THE CENTRAL AUTHORITIES

Within the framework of the civil procedures relating to child custody,

—In Egypt, during the term of the maternal right of custody (*hadanah*) or at the end of such term (*dam*);

—In France, during the term of custody,
the central authorities shall:

- (a) Communicate to each other, upon request, all information concerning the measures taken for the custody or protection of children, the implementation of such measures and the material and moral living conditions of such children;
- (b) Assist each other in searching in their territory for children illegally removed;
- (c) Take or arrange for the taking of every measure to ensure the voluntary return of the child or to facilitate an amicable solution;
- (d) Institute directly or promote the institution of an emergency judicial proceeding in order to achieve the return of the child. To that end, the central authorities may transmit requests designed to achieve the recognition or execution of judicial decisions relating to child custody;
- (e) Co-operate to provide in the territory of both States for the right of the parent who does not have custody to visit the child and receive visits from it so that any legal obstacles thereto may be removed and in order to ensure observance both of the conditions set by their respective authorities for the implementation and free exercise of the visiting right and of the commitments entered into by the parties in respect thereof.

Article 36. JUDICIAL PROCEDURE

The judicial authorities seized under the provisions of the preceding article shall take a decision as a matter of urgency. If the authorities have not taken a decision within three months from being seized of the matter, the central authority of the requested State shall so inform the central authority of the requesting State, giving a statement of the reasons.

Article 37. RETURN OF THE CHILD

If the child has been removed in violation of an enforceable judicial decision rendered by the tribunal having competence in matters of custody, within the meaning of article 26, paragraph 8, of this Convention, the judicial authority of the State of refuge shall provisionally order the restoration of the situation prior to the removal and the immediate return of the child.

When an application for the return of the child and an action to change the right of custody are brought before it, this authority shall rule as a matter of priority on the request for the return of the child in accordance with the provisions of this article.

PART V. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 38. WORKING GROUP

A working group composed of representatives of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Justice shall meet periodically, in each of the two States alternately,

with a view to facilitating the practical application of the Convention and strengthening relations of judicial co-operation between the two States.

Article 39. LEGAL PERSONALITY OF COMPANIES

The legal personality of commercial and non-commercial companies which are legally constituted in the territory of either of the two States and have their head office there shall be recognized automatically in the other State, provided that their constitution and purpose are in accordance with the public policy of that State.

Article 40. REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

1. The central authorities of the two States may, provided that this does not conflict with public policy, address to each other requests for information or investigation in connection with proceedings before their judicial authorities and transmit to each other free of charge copies of judicial decisions. They shall provide each other, upon request, with information concerning the laws in force in the territory of their respective States, in order to assist in establishing their provisions before the judicial authorities.

2. The same form of assistance may be given through information provided by the consular authorities concerned.

Article 41. EVIDENTIARY FORCE

Authentic documents and documents to which the law of each of the States accords the value of authentic documents, duly drawn up in the territory of either of the two States, shall, in the territory of the other State, provided that they are in accordance with its public policy, have the same evidentiary force as the corresponding documents drawn up in the territory of that State.

Article 42. EXEMPTION FROM AUTHENTICATION OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

Documents emanating from the judicial authorities or other authorities of either State, as well as documents whose validity, date, authenticity of signature or conformity to the original are attested to by those authorities shall be exempted from authentication or any equivalent formality when they are to be presented in the territory of the other State.

The documents shall bear the signature and seal of the authority competent to issue them and, in the case of copies, be certified as true copies by that authority. In any event, their physical presentation shall be such as to render their authenticity apparent.

In the event of serious doubt concerning the authenticity of a document, it shall be verified through the central authorities.

Article 43. TRANSMISSION WITH REGARD TO DOCUMENTS OF CIVIL STATUS

The competent authorities of each of the two States shall transmit without charge to the competent authorities of the other State, at their request and according to each case, copies of or extracts from civil status records.

Article 44. EXERCISE OF THE PROFESSION OF AVOCAT

In any civil proceeding relating to personal status or social, commercial or administrative matters, *avocats* members of a French or Egyptian bar may assist

the parties before the courts or judicial organs of the other country, whether in the preliminary investigations or in court, under the same conditions as *avocats* of that country.

An *avocat* who avails himself of the option of assisting the parties before a court or any other judicial organ of the other party shall respect the professional rules and local usages in force in the host country, without prejudice to the obligations incumbent on him in the country of provenance. He shall be presented to the court by the competent *bâtonnier* in the host country, to whom he shall indicate, in particular, the professional organization to which he belongs and the courts before which he normally practices, establishing his capacity as *avocat*. He shall enlist the assist of an *avocat* of that country and shall, for the purpose of receiving any notification provided for by law, elect as his domicile the office of that *avocat*.

Article 45. FINAL PROVISIONS

Any difficulties arising out of the application of this Convention shall be settled through the diplomatic channel.

Article 46

Each Contracting Party undertakes to notify the other of the completion of the procedures required by its constitution for the entry into force of this Convention, which shall take effect on the sixtieth day following the date of the last such notification.

Article 47

This Convention shall be concluded for an indefinite period. Either Contracting Party may denounce it at any time, and such denunciation shall take effect six months after the date on which its notification is received by the other Party.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the representatives of the two Governments, duly authorized for that purpose, have signed this Convention and affixed their seals thereto.

DONE at Paris, on 15 March 1982, in duplicate in the French and Arabic languages, both texts being equally authentic.

For the Government
of the French Republic:

[Signed]

R. BADINTER

For the Arab Republic of Egypt:

[Signed]

AHMED SAMIR SAMI
Minister of Justice

ANNEX I

EGYPTIAN DECLARATION CONCERNING ARTICLE 25 OF THE CONVENTION BETWEEN THE FRENCH REPUBLIC AND THE ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT CONCERNING JUDICIAL CO-OPERATION IN CIVIL MATTERS, INCLUDING PERSONAL STATUS, AND IN SOCIAL, COMMERCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

The Egyptian Party wishes to state that the concept of the essential interests of the State within the meaning of article 25, paragraph 4, extends to cases where execution would lead to the paralysis of a public service.

ANNEX II

EGYPTIAN DECLARATION CONCERNING ARTICLES 21 AND 25 OF THE CONVENTION BETWEEN THE FRENCH REPUBLIC AND THE ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT CONCERNING JUDICIAL CO-OPERATION IN CIVIL MATTERS, INCLUDING PERSONAL STATUS, AND IN SOCIAL, COMMERCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

The Egyptian Party wishes to state that, under its legislation, the provisions of articles 21 and 25 include the concept of morality.

ANNEXED PROTOCOL OF CO-OPERATION IN THE LEGAL AND JUDICIAL FIELDS

Within the framework of their programmes of cultural, scientific and technical co-operation, the two States undertake to promote legal and judicial co-operation between them by promoting:

1. The exchange of information on law and judicial organization, in particular, the exchange of works on law, repertories of legal practice and laws;
2. The exchange of information on legal research and exchanges at the expert level in the fields of judicial organization and court activity;
3. The award of study and research fellowships, the organization of courses and visits for judges from the two countries, in order to enable them to become familiar with French and Egyptian law and judicial systems.

The two Parties agree that such co-operation in the legal and judicial fields shall be the subject of special consideration on the occasion of the meeting of the Franco-Egyptian Joint Commission on Cultural, Scientific and Technical Co-operation to be held in Cairo in 1982.