SEPTEMBER 2026

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A portal for providing legal knowledge and offering solutions managed by a team of specialized lawyers and supervised by Ms. Nehad Abulkomsan, senior lawyer

Legal articles ... Issue Article

INTERNATIONAL LITERACY DAY: EMPOWERING WOMEN BEGINS WITH KNOWLEDGE

International Literacy Day is an annual occasion to renew the call for the elimination of illiteracy as a fundamental condition for achieving social justice and inclusive development. On this occasion, the Egyptian Center for Women's Rights (ECWR) reaffirms that eliminating illiteracy among women is not a secondary choice, but a fundamental right to live with dignity and independence.

Educating women and enabling them to acquire reading, writing, and digital skills is a cornerstone of protecting them from discrimination and exploitation, while strengthening their effective participation in economic and political life. An educated woman not only builds her own future, but also helps raise aware generations and contributes directly to the advancement of her society.

On this occasion, ECWR calls for intensified and coordinated efforts between state institutions and civil society to provide fair and sustainable educational opportunities for every woman and girl, in the belief that eliminating illiteracy is the first step toward a more just and equal future.

YOUR LAWYER'S LEGAL SERVICES IN THE FIELD OF FREE CONSULTATIONS:

YOUR LAWYER PLATFORM IS A PORTAL FOR LEGAL KNOWLEDGE AND PROVIDING SOLUTIONS. THIS IS MANAGED BY A TEAM OF SPECIALIZED LAWYERS UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF MS. NEHAD ABUELKOMSAN, SENIOR LAWYER.

Ask Your Lawyer

A question:
Does Egyptian law require employers to educate illiterate workers?



The Answer

Yes. Illiteracy Eradication Law No. 8 of 1991 requires establishments to identify illiterate workers, enroll them in literacy programs, and facilitate their attendance. Financial fines and administrative measures are imposed on establishments that fail to comply.

LEGAL INFORMATION

According to Egypt's Illiteracy Eradication and Adult Education Law No. 8 of 1991, a literacy certificate or an equivalent qualification is a mandatory requirement for appointment or promotion in government and public-sector positions. This requirement may not legally be disregarded when completing the required employment documents.

Legal Concepts

TLiteracy for Women's Empowerment and Development: A key component of the Sustainable Development Goals (Goal 4: Quality Education), and a critical tool for eradicating poverty, achieving gender equality, and promoting independence and social justice.

It also contributes to the following Sustainable Development Goals:

1. Goal 1: No Poverty
2. Goal 5: Gender Equality
3. Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities

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Legal Updates

Strengthening Penalties for Dropout and Following Up on Labor Bulletins

Activating the oversight and compliance mechanisms set out in Illiteracy Eradication Law No. 8 of 1991, as amended by Law No. 131 of 2009, which place a legal obligation on establishments, entities, and employers to identify illiterate workers and provide them with literacy classes, while making the holding of certain positions and the issuance of certain official documents conditional on submitting a literacy certificate.

OUR CLIENTS



This month, , a total 361 of consultations were received by "Mohamek" across its 2 different communications means, including Facebook pages, and telephone, , as follows:

- Phone
- Facebook

Phone: : 361 consultations were received on mobile and landlines, making up 100 % of the complaints

Facebook: - consultations were received on Facebook, making up 0%

Your Legal Advisor in Family Matters. ..A Journey of Suffering That Ended in a Divorce-for-Harm Case in Imbaba



A wife turned to the Imbaba Family Court seeking an end to what she described as a "living hell," after filing a divorce-for-harm case against her husband, along with several other legal claims. The latest of these accused him of misappropriating her marital belongings.

In her case, the wife said she could no longer endure the psychological and financial abuse she had suffered. She stated that her husband had deliberately defamed her and used various tactics to harm her, in addition to pursuing legal action against her in an attempt to destroy her life after years of marriage.

She added that her husband had forced her, under pressure and coercion, to sign promissory notes and checks, which he later used to file imprisonment-related cases against her. This resulted in the loss of her rights and dragged her into a series of crises. She also said that he repeatedly threatened to take away custody of her children.

She further stated that her husband kept her in a situation where she was neither divorced nor given her marital and financial rights, effectively leaving her trapped in the marriage. He also attempted to keep their children inside his mother's home, but after intervention by people close to the family, the children were returned to their mother. She said she was then pressured to give up her deferred dowry in exchange for the return of the promissory notes that had threatened her future.

The wife concluded by submitting documents, medical reports, and witness statements to the court as evidence of the extent of the material and moral harm she had suffered.

From a Legal Perspective, Your Lawyer Explains:

Divorce for Harm (Article 6 of Law No. 25 of 1929, as amended): She is entitled to an irrevocable divorce while retaining all of her legal and Sharia-based rights, including her deferred dowry, maintenance, and mut'ah compensation, due to the harm resulting from abuse, defamation, and malicious legal actions. This may be established through medical reports and witness testimony.

Coercion to Sign Promissory Notes and Checks (Article 325 of the Penal Code): This constitutes a criminal offense punishable by aggravated imprisonment. Signatures obtained through coercion are considered absolutely void under Article 127 of the Civil Code, with the possibility of seeking to halt malicious legal proceedings through the Public Prosecution.

Blackmail and Coercion of the Wife (Article 326 of the Penal Code): Pressuring her to give up her deferred dowry in exchange for returning the promissory notes or the children constitutes an offense of blackmail and defamation punishable by imprisonment.

Misappropriation of Marital Belongings (Article 341 of the Penal Code): The marital belongings list is treated as a trust, and refusing to return the belongings may be punishable by imprisonment for up to three years.

Custody and Detention of Children: Article 292 of the Penal Code provides for imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year, or a fine not exceeding 500 Egyptian pounds, for either parent or grandparent who fails to hand over a minor child or grandchild to the person legally entitled to request custody of the child.

For a free consultation Please fill out an online form, send us an email, or call us via phone for 30 minutes

working days

Sunday – Thursday from 10:00 am to 04:00 pm

Mohamek is a monthly newsletter issued by Mohamek platform in cooperation with the Egyptian Center for Women's Rights and the Gender & Legal Expert House

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