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Reasons for Establishing the Economic Courts in Egypt

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Abstract

Law and economy are firmly connected. Adding to that the economic life has an effect on the judicial thinking. So, rules of law should be characterized by the care of the existing economic attitude in the state in a way that law seems to be a mirror in which the existing economic attitudes in most branches of law are reflected even if they are not of direct shape. Jurisdiction may be an attracting factor for investment through understanding and the speed of settling the disputes achieving quick justice. On the other hand, it may be a factor of dispelling of investment and development via prolonging the period of litigation and being not aware of the nature of such disputes. So, Egyptian legislators created special Economic Courts to deal with economic disputes, and to avoid its negative effects, by Law No. 120 of 2008. Which decide that this kind of litigation can be solved by judges specialized in this kind of litigation, to encourage investment, and achieve a safe environment for investment, provide maximum protection for economic activity and help develop the plans and ensure justice. In this paper I will discuss Establishing the Economic Courts in Egypt.

Keywords: Law, Economy, Economic Courts, Special Courts, Egypt, Litigation, Slow Pace of Litigation, Crisis of Justice

1- Introduction:

The first supposition of justice necessitates and guarantees the right of citizens to resort to their usual judge to prevent the aggression on their rights¹, freedom and what can lead to getting their judicial equity² within a reasonable period without unreasonable delay³. It is not enough to

¹ "The short phrase" access to justice" means, or includes, access to courts and tribunals involved in the delivery of justice. Justice, as so administered, has to be available to all, on an equal footing", Hon Russell Fox, 2000. *Justice In The 21st Century*, Cavendish Publishing Limited, First published, p 81. See also: Deborah R. Hensler, March 2009. *The Globalization of Class Actions: An Overview*, Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Vol. 622, p 7. "the author refers to the need for access to justice as a fundamental human right".

² Max J. Skidmore- Marshall Carter Tripp, 1984. *American Government, A Brief Introduction, how America control*, translated into Arabic by: Nazmi Luka, Matboat Ketaby, printing press, Cairo, p 222.

mere state whether in constitution or law, the right of persons to resort to his judge in his suitable time ⁴. It is a must that the litigants should feel that justice is within reach and this cannot be attained except one can get his right in the least time and in the least expenses ⁵. Justice is not only conveying the right to its owner but also conveying it on two conditions: (1) in the nearest chance. (2) in the best way, namely, this must be done easily and without difficulties along with a period of time enough for preparing the means of avocation ⁶.

The delay of litigation procedures for feeble reasons leads to losing the right of citizens and making those whose rights have been devoured resort to violence instead of using legal ways which can last for years ⁷.

³ Ahmad Sdky Mahmoud, 2002. *Scope of the law of dispute resolution No 7 of 2000, critical analysis*, Dar Elnhda Alarabeah, 1st Edition, p 5, 8, Amr Ahmed Hassabo, 2000. *Conciliation committees in the light of the provisions of Act No 7 of 2000*, Dar Elnhda Alarabeah, p 5, Mohamed Suleiman Abdul Rahman, 2011. *The judge and the slow pace of litigation, in accordance with the provisions of the code of Egyptian and comparative law*, PhD Thesis, Faculty of law, Tanta University, Egypt, p 6, See also: Roderick A. Macdonald, 2001. *Access to Justice and Law Reform Number 2*, Windsor Yearbook of Access to Justice, Vol. 19, p 319, Gerry L. Alexander, May 2008. *Access to Justice: A Justice System Imperative*, Washington State Bar News, Vol. 62, Issue 5, p 16- 18.

⁴ Ahmad Sdky Mahmoud, 1994. *Defendant and the slow pace of litigation*, Dar Elnhda Alarabeah, p 5, Tharwat Abdel Aal Ahmed, 2004. *Conciliation disputes of public legal persons in accordance with the provisions of law No 7 of 2000*, Dar Elnhda Alarabeah, p 10, Mostafa Metwally Kandel, *The role of parties of contract in settlement of contract disputes, a study on the dispute settlement of contract clauses*, Dar Elnhda Alarabeah, p 12, Mohammad Sabir Ahmed El-Damiry, 2012. *The role of computer in facilitating litigation*, PhD Thesis, Faculty of law, Tanta University, Egypt, p 91, See also: *Defining the Goal: Access for what? to what? how much? and who should decide?*, Deborah Rhode, *Access to Justice: Connecting Principles to Practice*, 2004 Symposium Articles, Georgetown Journal of Legal Ethics, Vol. 17, p 372.

⁵ **"Time is part of the justice, justice is not giving any right, but give everyone right in time"**, Talaat Mohamed Dwidar, 2002. *Judicial Declaration, the value of time in litigation, comparative study*, legal books, Monshat Al-maref, Alexandria, p 3.

⁶ Mohamed Ismail Awad, 1967. *Summary of the code of civil and commercial procedure*, part 1: books I and II of the code, Dar Elnhda Alarabeah, No 128, p 175.

⁷ **There is no doubt that the reluctance of individual recourse to justice is very serious, "and the source of risk that individual returns to the habits and customs of the old segregated with their disputes arises, which heralded the return of " revenge " which require individuals get their rights by themselves, and this may lead to chaos in society,"** Ahmad Sdky Mahmoud, 1991. *Prosecution of others in litigation in Egyptian and comparative procedural law*, PhD Thesis, Faculty of law, Cairo University, p 10, See also: *Conference Recommendations " Justice and the slow pace of litigation in Egypt"*, Cairo, Egypt, June 23-24, 2010. See also: Mostafa Metwally Kandel, *The role of parties of contract in settlement of contract disputes*, op. cit., p 5, and footnote No 4- 5, p 6.

The delay of justice is not only a kind of aggression which can be more difficult and painful than losing the dispute or depriving the right of litigation⁸ but also denying it. So, it is said that: "Justice delayed, justice denied"⁹.

The need to justice is an innate feeling that all humans need when their rights are violated or devoured¹⁰. So, the fulfillment of justice satisfies such a need¹¹. It is a human need exactly as the need for warmth or shadow¹².

Justice in front of judicature is like a guard for those who fear and like a shelter for the wronged.

2- Slow Pace of Litigation in Economic Issue:

A contemplation of the temporary reality concerning guaranteeing the right of the Egyptian citizen to resort to judicature shows a painful fact that reflexes a real crisis regarding this right¹³. It includes all ways of judicial system whether being civil, criminal, administrative and economic issue. Further, it affects all kinds of litigants being rich or poor, strong or weak and men or women. It draws a dim picture for what we can call "The Crisis of Justice in Egypt"¹⁴.

Here are some of the passive effects on economic issue:

⁸ Nabil Ismail Omar, 2008. *Loss procedures and the economics of loss it, study in civil and commercial procedure code*, law library, Dar Algama Algedada, Alexandria, p 55, Ahmed Ibrahim Ali, *Judicial organization between reform and revolutionary change, Revolution and law Conference*, Faculty of law, Alexandria University, December 21-22, 2011, (Majallat Al-Hoqouq); *Legal and Economic Research Journal*, Alexandria University, December 2011, p 169.

⁹ *Justice delayed is justice denied; a case for a federal employees appeals court*, First Session, November 9, 2005, U.S Government Printing Office, Washington 2006, p 74, Betty Boles Ellison, 2008. *Justice Delayed, Justice Denied*, Infinity Pub. Donald L. Carper, John A. McKinsey, Bill W. West, *Understanding the Law*, Cengage Learning, p 188. Frank Mwela, March 2013. *Justice Delayed Is Justice Denied Principle: Tanzania Primary Courts: The Case Study Of Iringa Municipal*, LAP LAMBERT Academic Publishing.

¹⁰ Lebed Abdal, *What are the reasons of slow pace of litigation*, Syria Courts, Available at: http://syria-court.com/readnews.php?sy_seq=16870 (12 July 2014).

¹¹ Max J. Skidmore- Marshall Carter Tripp, *American Government*, op. cit., p 214.

¹² Talaat Dwidar, *Judicial Declaration, the value of time in litigation*, op. cit., p 3. Deborah R. Hensler, *The Globalization of Class Actions*, op. cit., p 7. See also: "**Slow justice injustice**" Abdul Malik Abdullah Al-Gandary, November 2008. *Developing procedural laws to facilitate the proceedings*, Judicial Research Journal, Technical Office, Supreme Court, Republic of Yemen, Issue No 10, p 145.

¹³ Hamid Abu Taleb, 1993. *The Egyptian justice system under sharea law*, Dar Elfekr Al-Araby, Cairo, p 66, **Statistics indicate that approximately fifteen million case in courts, each four Egyptians have a case in judiciary, in fact it's scary problem in all metrics**", Ahmed Sawi, 2008. *The intermediate explanation of civil and commercial procedure code, amended by law No 76 of 2007*, p 91, Mohamed Fahim Darwish, 2007. *Rules of Civil Justice in the light of the legal and judicial principles*, p 15.

¹⁴ Ahmed Sawi, *The intermediate explanation of civil and commercial procedure code*, op. cit., p 91.

- 1- The problem of the delay of procedures of litigation represents an obstacle on the way of solving the conflicts arising from the commercial dealings and relationships. It is considered a passive factor to push forward the wheel of economic development as the commercial case is considered still or motionless money and it causes big losses. It needs speed and experience to achieve rapid justice¹⁵.
- 2- The length of the period of litigation in commercial and economic cases perplexes the markets¹⁶ and increases the manipulation in commercial dealings and in no way leads to

¹⁵ Sahar Abdul Sattar Emam, 2010. *Trade courts in French law*, (Majallat Al-Hoqouq); Legal and Economic Research Journal, Alexandria University, Issue II, p 769, Abdel-Aal Elderby, 2012. *Development of the Egyptian legal system and justice benefits of speed justice, a study on motives and mechanisms*, National Centre for legal versions, 1st Edition, p 75.

¹⁶ **It is clear from reading data of Judicial Information Centre (JIC), Ministry of Justice, Egypt that: trade and economic issues have the following statistics:**

- Cairo Court of Appeals: Presented cases 49706, decided cases: 26491, from January 1, 1995 to July 27, 2008.
- Alexandria Court of Appeals: Presented cases 26497, decided cases: 22380, from February 15, 1998 to June 1, 2010.
- Tanta Court of Appeals: Presented cases 10134, decided cases: 7015 from January 1, 1997 to March 25, 2008.
- Mansoura Court of Appeals: Presented cases 4285, decided cases: 3540, from January 1, 2004 to June 22, 2010.
- Ismailia Court of appeals: Presented cases 1021, decided cases: 725, from January 1, 2001 to June 7, 2010.
- Beni suef Court of appeals: Presented cases 991, decided cases: 888, from January 1, 2003 to August 4, 2008.
- Kena Court of appeals: Presented cases 1454, decided cases: 618, from March 1, 2001 to August 24, 2008.

the escape of foreign investors¹⁷. And it affects stock markets¹⁸ where the price of shares changes daily¹⁹.

- 3- The delay of litigation leads to many obstacles which the fund and banking sector faces²⁰. So, the activation of quick procedures should be done to guarantee that customers do not escape and that the bank regain its money to invest it²¹ and to make a good climate of investment²² as investors like regions which offer judicial and economic facilities²³. This will reinforces the economic activities for the development and increase of job opportunities for citizens to solve the problem of unemployment²⁴.

¹⁷ **Topics such as: the Secretariat of the legal system, integrity, transparency and speed, and the ability to enforce judgments are very important when investor value the business environment, *The role of the judiciary and law enforcement***, the Axis V of the preparatory document, Good Governance for Development in The Arab Countries, United Nations Development Program, Dead Sea, Jordan, February 6-7, 2005. *See also*: Mohi Mohamed Mossad, *The Role of Economic Courts in the judicial and economic reform*, Recent legislative trends on judicial organization Conference, Faculty of law, Alexandria University, Wednesday-Thursday: March 10-11, 2010, (Majallat Al-Hoqouq); Legal and Economic Research Journal, Faculty of law, Alexandria University, Special Issue, 2010, p 635. *See also*: *Session 9 record, The third regular session of the third legislative term*, the Shura Council, Kingdom of Bahrain, December 2012, p 26 etc.

¹⁸ Mostafa Mohamed Atif, *New trend of modernization of the Egyptian legal system, the public prosecutor journal*, Egypt, Year VII, No 1, January 1998, p 28, *See also*: Ibrahim Shihata, 2001. *My Commandment for my country (Full text)*, Intellectual works, Family library, General Egyptian Book, p 165- 166.

¹⁹ Safaa Sdky, *Causes of slow pace of litigation in Egypt*, Conference of Justice and slow pace of litigation in Egypt, The Arab Center for the Independence of the Judiciary and the Legal Profession (ACIJLP), Cairo, Egypt, March 23-24, 2010, p 3.

²⁰ X.E. Kramer- C.H. Van Rhee, 2012. *Civil Litigation in a Globalising World*, Springer, p 45.

²¹ Majida Hassanien, *Speedy disposition of cases to fulfillment justice and encourage investment*, Al-Ahram Newspaper, Year 131, Issue 43763, Sunday: October 1, 2006, *See also*: *Banks face litigation Procedures*, Bank Street, Al-Ahram Newspaper, Year 126, Issue 2060, Monday: June 30, 2008.

²² **Laws should be in very good environment, as a result if this environment don't encourage execution of law's it's a disaster**, Shaher Mujahid Al-Salhi, *Report of the sanitation workshop: development and reform of commercial laws in Yemen*, Sanaa, Yemen, Moven Pick, November 22, 2009, p 3.

²³ Kuk Cho, 2010. *Litigation in Korea*, Edward Elgar Publishing, (Sang Jo Jong, *Principles and structure of patent litigation*), p 219. **the author points out the importance of legal and structural principles of litigation in the State and their reflection on the work environment that seeks investors to work in, he say that: "The current principles and structure of litigation in each country reflect the legal system and economy of that country"**.

²⁴ Ahmad Sami Metwlay, Baha Mobasher, *Speed Litigation in cases reduce damage from citizens and attract investors, important discussions in Parliament about modifications of proceedings, call for establishment of a mechanism to implement judicial decisions*, Rebounds, Al-Ahram Newspaper, Year 131, Issue 43905, Tuesday: February 20, 2007, p 9.

- 4- One of the studies of the international bank stated that the number of the days needed to get a contract in Egypt is 203 days whereas only 7 days are needed in Tunisia ²⁵. Thus fiscal and commercial problems arise in courts and as a result many projects in industry, commerce, and transportation are stopped which affects a number of manpower passively ²⁶.
- 5- Some seizes the property of others benefiting from the delay of litigation procedures ²⁷ and then pay it back after achieving much gains before final judgment ²⁸.
- 6- Prolonging the period of disputes heard in courts, with all its types and classes, has led to mistrust in the judicial system itself ²⁹. As a lot of those having rights among litigants feel they cannot desist the aggression on their rights in due time and try to get them personally or be obliged to conciliate and take a part of his right, even little, or leave it altogether. It has been deep-rooted in their minds that: "conciliation through taking a quarter of their right is better than litigating the whole of it" ³⁰.

²⁵ Safaa Sdky, *Causes of slow pace of litigation in Egypt*, op. cit., p 4.

²⁶ Mamdouh Elwaly, *Financial Management Seminar, Slow Pace of Litigation Decreases Foreign Investment*, Economy, Al-Ahram Newspaper, Year 130, Issue 43430, Wednesday: November 2, 2005, Said Shoaib, *Counsel does not go to court*, Al-Youm Al-Sabee Newspaper, Thursday: September 17, 2009, See also: Mohamed Suleiman Abdul Rahman, *The judge and the slow pace of litigation*, op. cit., p 7, See also footnote No 1 in the same page.

²⁷ John A. Stookey, *Economic Cycles and Civil Litigation*, The Justice System Journal, Vol. 11, No 3, Winter 1986, p 282- 302, p 382- 387. See for example the issue of Joseph Lingelblack in page 282. Barton Legum, 2005. *International Litigation Strategies and Practice*, American Bar Association, p 36. **the author indicates that some benefits from the exploitation of the slow pace of the proceedings is not commensurate with the disruption of the proceedings.**

²⁸ Khaled Mery, *Slow pace of litigation, Slow Justice, the conviction of innocent people and loss of rights*, Akher Saaa Newspaper, No 3631, Wednesday, May 26, 2004, Khaled Serry Seyam, *The right of litigation ensuring the economic rights for poor people*, op. cit.

For more detail, See: the slow pace of economic reform:

- X.E. Kramer- C.H. van Rhee, *Civil Litigation in a Globalizing World*, op. cit., p 45.
- Peter Murrell, 2001. *Assessing the Value of Law in Transition Economies*, University of Michigan Press, p 38.
- Edward J. Lincol, 2001. *Arthritic Japan: The Slow Pace of Economic Reform*, Brookings Institution Press.
- Chapper- Hanson, 1983. *The Attorney Time Savings - Litigation Cost Savings Hypothesis: Does Time Equal Money?* 8 Just. J. 258.
- Micheal D. Planet, 1984-1985. *Reducing Case Delay and the Costs of Civil Litigation: The Kentucky Economical Litigation Project*, Rutgers Law Review, 37, p 279.
- ²⁹ Nabil Ismail Omar, 2008. *Loss procedures and the economics of loss it*, op. cit., p 55, Maher Sami, *A call for quicker justice*, Constitutional Magazine, The Supreme Constitutional Court, Seventh year, No XVI, October 2009, p 2, Mohamed Abdul Rahman, *The judge and the slow pace of litigation*, op. cit., p 6.
- ³⁰ Ahmad Sdky Mahmoud, *Defendant and the slow pace of litigation*, Journal of Sharia & Law, Faculty of Sharia and Law, United Arab Emirates University, Edition No 10, November 1996, footnote No 1, p 121.

- 7- There is a real crisis proved by the big numbers of disputes heard in courts, the long period needed to reach a final judgment and stated by the declared rates of the execution of decided judgments³¹. So, litigants have despaired of how slowly disputes are settled³². So, it has been familiar among people that: "wronged conciliation is better than a profitable case"³³.
- 8- The mistrust in the judicial procedures and the loss of the rights of litigants owing to the long period of litigation³⁴, the increase in suffering and distracting them from taking care of their daily life as the litigant does not benefit from the wasted procedures as it is a plain loss including the actual expenses³⁵.

It is important to encourage investment and to make society stable. The state must set clear rules that aim at saving property, contracts, and dealings and expect all people to be honest and punish them severely when violating these rules, and sets up government bodies that follow clear and easy procedures³⁶.

3- Establishment of Economic Courts in Egypt³⁷:

The state established specialized circuits for some disputes such as division in council of state to hear administrative disputes related to investment and assigning circuits in Trial Courts³⁸

³¹ Grossman, Joel B.; Kritzer, Herbert M.; Bumiller, Kristin, 1981-1982. *Measuring the Pace of Civil Litigation in Federal and State Trial Courts*, 65 *Judicature* 86.

The author states that this problem is factual and realistic and it needs more efforts to solve it and mitigate its passive effects. The author, also, published "*Litigation is an expensive process and takes much time*". Rand Corporation's Conference on The Pace of Litigation, Santa Monica, California, May 13- 15, 1981.

³² Jay M. Feinman, 2005. *Law 101: Everything You Need to Know About American Law*, Translated into Arabic by Ahmed Amen El- Jamal, Egyptian Society for the Dissemination of Knowledge and Global Culture, Cairo, Egypt, 1st Edition, p 100- 101.

³³ Ahmad Sdky Mahmoud, *Prosecution of others in litigation in Egyptian and comparative procedural law*, op. cit., Footnote No 1, p 10, Ahmad Sdky Mahmoud, *Defendant and the slow pace of litigation*, op. cit., p 5 and Footnote No 3 at The same page.

³⁴ John A. Stookey, *Economic Cycles and Civil Litigation*, op. cit., p 382.

³⁵ Nabil Ismail Omar, *Loss procedures and the economics of loss it*, op. cit., No 1, p 7, No 5, p 11, Fathi Al-Sayed Lasheen, 2005. *The delay of settling the disputes and its consequences on people's views of judicial judgments*, Naif Arab University for Security Sciences, Riyadh, K.S.A, p 4.

³⁶ Ibrahim Shihata, *My Commandment for my country*, op. cit., p 167, *See also*: accelerating the reform of the legal and administrative system, p 192 etc.

³⁷ For more details See: Mohamed Abdelnaby Elsayed Ghanem, 2014. "*Establishment of Economic Courts in Egypt*", The European Conference on Politics, Economics and Law 2014", ECPEL2014, "Individual, Community & Society: Conflict, Resolution & Synergy", Thistle Brighton, East Sussex, United Kingdom, Thursday- Sunday, July 3-6, 2014.

³⁸ Sahar Abdul Sattar, 2008. *Economic Courts in Egyptian law*, Dar Elnhda Alarabeah, Cairo, Egypt, 1st Edition, No 4-5, p 19, Sahar Abdul Sattar, 2010. *Law of Economic Courts in Egyptian law*, Recent legislative trends on judicial organization Conference, Faculty of law, Alexandria University, Wednesday-Thursday: March 10-11, 2010, (Majallat Al-Hoqouq); Legal and Economic Research Journal, Faculty of law, Alexandria University, Special Issue, p 271- 272.

to hear investment cases aiming at facilitating litigation procedures and settling the disputes quickly in cases that demands special knowledge or experience³⁹.

But this procedures are not enough to face this problem, So, Egyptian legislator created special Economic Courts to deal with economic disputes, and to avoid its negative effects, by Law No. 120 of 2008.

With the exception of disputes and claims that regard by the State Council, the competence of the Trial Chambers of economic courts without consideration of other disputes and claims that did not exceed the value of five million pounds arising from the application of following laws:

1. Law of firms that operating in the area of the receipt of funds and investing in them.
2. Capital Market Law.
3. Investment guarantees and incentives law.
4. Financial leasing law.
5. Law on the Protection of the national economy from the effects of harmful practices in international trade.
6. Trade Act regarding the transfer of technology and the Agency of Commerce and banks, bankruptcy and Defensive magistrates .
7. Real estate finance law.
8. Intellectual Property Protection Act.
9. Telecommunications Regulatory Act.
10. Law of organizing the electronic signature and the establishment of concerned public organization for development in the information technology industry
11. Protection of Competition Law and prevent monopolistic practices.
12. Law of firms and companies contributing recommend stocks and limited liability companies.
13. Law of the Central Bank and the banking system and currency.

4- Conclusion:

The progress of production, the advance towards investment and flourishing in the economic life, in general, necessitates a good climate in which the feeling of trust towards legality prevails. Also, the clarity of the acts of legislation and regulation of production relations and the other relationships in society, facilitating means of justice and settling the disputes quickly⁴⁰. The entire aforesaid make the legislator set the legal rules that govern such relations and set the suitable legal frames to be applied.

³⁹ Khaled Mamdouh Ibrahim: *The limits of economic courts in arbitration matters*, Recent legislative trends on judicial organization Conference, Faculty of law, Alexandria University, Wednesday-Thursday: March 10-11, 2010, p 241, and footnote No 1 at the same page.

⁴⁰ Hassan Basiouni, 2012. *Towards a contemporary legal and judicial thought, the road to modernization and development legal and judicial system*, p 70.

From this course, the legislator has been issued the law number 120 of 2008 to set up economic courts in Egypt to hear judicial cases of economic nature by specialized judges in such a kind of judicial cases⁴¹ to top with the technological and economic development of encourage the movement of investment nationally and internationally⁴². It came in to effect on the first of October 2008⁴³ to officially announce the birth of two legal branches for the first time in Egypt: the Economic Law, and the Law of Economic Courts⁴⁴.

All these characteristics are to reach a quick justice and the quick settlement of disputes without adding more burdens on the litigants within the frame of facilitating the litigation procedures and to settle the cases quickly aiming at creating an attracting environment for investment in Egypt⁴⁵.

⁴¹ Sahar Abdul Sattar, 2008. *Economic Courts in Egyptian law*, op. cit., p 29, Mahmoud Althewy, 2010. *Preparing a lawsuit in the Economic Courts, The Idea of the Preparation of the Lawsuit and How to Organize with the Evaluation of this System, An Analytical Study*, Dar Algama Algededa, Alexandria, p 1.

⁴² Fahr Abdel Azem Saleh, 2008. *Explanation of economic court law*, Al-Safa Press, 1st Edition, p 9, 11.

⁴³ Ahmed Sawi, 2010. *Economic Courts*, (Majallat Al-Hoqouq); Legal and Economic Research Journal, Faculty of law, Alexandria University, Issue 1, p. 460, Mostafa Metwally Kandel, *Toward Independence Processing Suit Stage from Stage of the Proceedings*, (Rooh El Kwanen); Spirit of Laws Journal, Faculty of Law, Tanta University, Egypt, Issue 56, Part II, October 2011, p 860.

⁴⁴ Ahmed Hashish, 2010. *Principles of economic courts in the light of the principle of the primacy of divine law*, Dar Elnhda Alarabeah, No 10, p 7, Hoda Mohamed Majdy, 2009. *Economic Courts Between Rationing and Application, Comments on the Provisions of the Law No 120 of 2008*, Dar Elnhda Alarabeah, p 33- 34, See also: Mohamed Abdelnaby Elsayed Ghanem, 2014. "Establishment of Economic Courts in Egypt", op. Cit.

⁴⁵ Sahar Abdul Sattar, 2008. *Economic Courts in Egyptian law*, op. cit., p 29, Khaled Mamdouh Ibrahim: *The limits of economic courts in arbitration matters*, op. cit., p 239, Mohi Mohamed Mossad, 2010. *The Role of Economic Courts in the Judicial and Economic Reform*, Recent Legislative Trends on Judicial Organization Conference, Faculty of law, Alexandria University, Wednesday-Thursday: March 10-11, 2010, (Majallat Al-Hoqouq); Legal and Economic Research Journal, Faculty of law, Alexandria University, Special Issue, p 631, 650, Mahmoud Althewy, 2010. *Preparing a lawsuit in the Economic Courts*, op. cit., p 2-4.

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