

Part (13)
PENALTIES

Article (178) :

Without prejudice to any other severer penalty prescribed by any other law, penalties prescribed in the following articles shall apply in respect of crimes referred to therein.

Article (178) :Bis

Shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding one month, and a fine of not more than one hundred pounds, or by either of the two penalties whoever prevents the personnel of the authority concerned, who have the capacity of the judicial police, from entering the places of work or does not enable them to make perusal of the registers, books, documents, and papers which are required for the execution of this law, or whoever gives incorrect information, or refrains from giving the information provided for in this law, or in decrees, or regulation issued in execution thereof (1).

Article (179) :

Shall be liable to a period not exceeding three months imprisonment, and fine of not more than five hundred pounds or either of the two penalties whoever wilfully gives incorrect information or refrains wilfully to give the information specified in the present law, or the decrees, or regulations issued for its implementation, if this results in his obtaining money from the concerned Authority without being entitled to such right.

He shall be liable to the same punishment whoever through giving wrong information intentionally does not pay the full entitlement of the competent authority.

(1) The Article (178 Bis) was added by virtue of the law No. (47) for 1984.

Article (180) :

The employer shall be liable to a fine of not less than one hundred piastres, and not more than two thousand piastres, in any of the following cases:

a) Non-conveying the injured person to the treating place, in contravention to the provisions of Article No. (50).

b) Not informing the police of any accident rendering any of his workers disabled to perform his work, in contravention to the provisions of Article (63).

c) Non-submission of a statement of the names, wages and contributions of workers to the competent authority, in contravention to the provisions of Articles (128) and (151).

d) contravening the provisions of Article (151), or the decrees issued in the implementation thereof.

e) His failure to deduct - at the request of the competent authority - the amounts having been paid to the insured person without justification, or his failure to remit this money to the competent authority at the dates of payment of contributions, in contravention to the provisions of Article (158).

Article (181) :

Shall be liable to a fine of one hundred piastres every private sector employer who has not contributed to the authority on behalf of any of his workers who are subject to the provisions of the present law.

Shall be liable to the same penalty every employer charging the insured persons any shares in the insurance costs which are not specified in the present law. The court shall rule automatically compelling the contravening employer to pay to the insured persons the amounts they were made to bear, of the insurance costs.

In all cases, the fine shall be repeated in proportion to the number of workers in whose respect the contravention has taken place, provided the total does not exceed L.E 500/0 each time.

Article (182) :

Shall be liable to a fine of not less than one hundred piastres and not exceeding 2000 piastres every employer contravening the provisions of Article (162).

The fine shall be repeated according to the number of workers in whose respect the contravention took place, provided the total shall not exceed L.E 500/ - each time. If the contravention continues for more than 30 days from the date the report was drawn about it, the fine may be increased to not more than tenfold the fine itself.

The court shall itself rule the repayment of entitlements of the insured persons or their beneficiaries.

Article (183) :

Shall be liable to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months, and a fine not exceeding L.E 500/0 or by either of the two penalties whoever of the officials of the competent Authority divulges a secret of the industry, or the profession, or the work, or other methods of the work which he will have reviewed by virtue of Article (152).

Article (184) :

Shall devolve to the competent authority all amounts ruled by the court against those contravening the provisions of the present law. Payment out of these amounts shall be in the manner to be specified by a decree of the Minister of Insurance

() Decree No. 167 for 1977 was issued by the Minister of Insurance, and published in the Official Gazette- Issue No. 185 on 9.8.1977.

Schedule No. (1)

* Occupational Diseases

Serial No.	Description of Diseases	Operations or Processes Causing Disease
1 -	Lead poisoning and its ** sequels.	Any process involving the use, or handling of lead, its preparations, or compounds ; this includes: the handling of ore containing lead, the casting of old lead and zinc (scrap metals) in ingots processed for manufacturing articles of lead, ingots, Second hand lead or lead scraps, the manufacture of lead compounds, the melting of lead, the preparation and use of enamels (containing lead), polishing by means of lead filings, or powders containing lead, the preparation and use of paints, coating substances, or colouring substances containing lead, ...etc. Also, any process involving exposure to dust or*** fumes given off by lead, its compounds, or preparation.
2 -	Mercury poisoning and its sequels**:	Any process involving the use or handling of mercury, its compounds, or preparations, and any process involving exposure to dust, or fumes given off by mercury, its compounds, or substances containing mercury . This includes the manufacture of mercury compound, measuring and laboratory apparatus containing mercury, the preparation of raw material for hat-making industry, gilding processes, extraction of gold, and manufacture of explosives from mercury ... etc.
3 -	Arsenic poisoning and its sequels:	Any process involving the use or handling of arsenic, its compounds, or substances containing arsenic, and any process necessitating exposure to dust or fumes given off by arsenic, its compounds, or the substances containing arsenic. This includes, operations in which arsenic or its compounds are **** liberated or manufactured.
4 -	Antimony poisoning and its sequels:	Any process involving the use, or handling of antimony, its compounds, or the substances containing antimony, and any process necessitating exposure to dust or fumes given off by antimony, its compounds and the substances containing antimony.

* vocational
 ** Complications
 *** vapor
 **** Generated

Serial No.	Description of Diseases	Operations or Processes Causing Disease
5-	phosphorus poisoning and its sequels:	Any process involving the use or handling of phosphorus, its compounds, or the substances containing phosphorus, and any process necessitating exposure to dust or fumes given off by phosphorus, its compounds, or the substances containing phosphorus.
6.	Poisoning by Benzole, its homologues, compounds, or their nitro-derivatives, and their sequels:	Any process involving the use, or handling of these substances, and any process necessitates exposure to the dust or fumes they give off.
7.	Manganese poisoning and its sequels:	Any process involving the use or handling of manganese, its compounds, or substances containing manganese: also any process involving exposure to the dust or fumes given off by manganese, its compounds or
	the	substances containing manganese; including any operation of extracting, preparing,
	grinding	and packing of manganese and its compounds .. etc.
8.	Sulphur poisoning and its sequels:	Any process involving the use, or handling of sulphur, its compounds, or the substances containing sulphur, and any process necessitating exposure to dust or fumes given off by sulphur, its compounds, or the substances containing sulphur, including exposure to gaseous or nongaseous sulphur compounds .. etc.
9-	Affections caused by Chromium and resultant complications such as ulcers ... etc.	Any process involving the preparation, production, use or handling of Chromium, chromic acid, or sodium, potassium, or zinc chromate or bichromate, or their preparations.
10-	Affections caused by Nickel, and resultant complications such as ulcers... etc.	Any process involving the preparation, production, use, or handling of nickel, its compounds, or any substance containing nickel or its compounds. This includes exposure to nickel carbonile dust.
11-	Carbon Monoxide poisoning and its sequels:	Any process involving exposure to carbon monoxide, including preparing, using and liberating operations of monxide, e.g. garages, brick and lime- kilns etc.

Serial No.	Description of Diseases	Operations or Processes Causing Disease
12-	Poisoning by * Hydrocyanic acid and its compounds, and its sequels:	Any process involving change, use or handling of**hydrocyanic acid or its compounds, and any process involving exposure to the fumes, or **emanations of the acid, its compounds, dusts, its preparations, or contents.
13-	Poisoning by Chlorine, Fluorine, Bromine and their compounds.	Any process involving the preparations, use or handling of chlorine, fluorine, or bromine, or their compounds, and any process involving exposure to such substances or the fumes, or dust they give off.
14-	Poisoning by Petroleum, its gases, or derivatives, and its sequels:	Any process involving the handling or use of petroleum, its gases, or derivatives, and any process involving exposure to such substances whether solid, liquid or gaseous
15-	Poisoning by Chloroform and Carbon Tetrachloride	Any process involving the use or handling of chloroform, or carbon tetrachloride, and any process involving exposure to fumes given off by or containing such substances.
16-	poisoning by Tetrachloro-ethane, trichloro- ethylene and, other Halogenic Derivatives of Hydrocarbons of the Aliphatic series:	Any process involving use, or handling of such substances, and exposure to the fumes given off by or containing them.
17-	Diseases and Pathological symptoms due to radium, radioactive substances or x-rays	Any process involving exposure to radium, radioactive substances, or x- rays.
18-	Cancer of the skin, and chronic inflammation or ulceration of the skin and eyes.	Any process involving the use, or handling of or exposure to tar, pitch, bitumen, mineral oils (including paraffin) or fluorine, or any compound, product or residue of such substances, and exposure to any other irritant substance, whether solid, liquid or gaseous.
19-	Affections of the eye due to heat and its sequels	Any process involving frequent or continuous exposure to glare or radiation from molten glass, or bedhot*** or molten metals, or exposure to strong light, intense heat causing injury to the eyes or impairment of vision.

* Cyanide or Cyanore or Cyanidic

** Drizzle

*** Heated- (Thermal)- Hot.

serial No.	Description of Diseases	Operations or Processes causing Diseases
20-	Pneumoconiosis due to: 1- Silica dust (silicosis) 2- Asbestos dust (asbestosis) 3- Cotton and flax dust (byssinosis) 4- Talc dust and powder (Talcosis)**	Any process involving exposure to dust recently produced by a silica substance, or substances containing more than 5% of silica substance, such as working in mines, and quarries, hewing and grinding of stones, manufacture of grind-stones, or the polishing of metals by means of sand, or any other processes involving such exposure, and also any work involving exposure to asbestos dust, cotton dust and flax dust (*) and talc powder to an extent causing such diseases.
21-	Malignant Anthrax	Any work involving contact with animals infected with such disease, or handling of their carcasses or parts thereof, and their raw products or their refuse, including hides, hoofs, horns and hair, also loading, unloading goods containing animal raw products and their refuse.
22-	glanders	Any process involving contact with animals suffering such disease, and handling of their carcasses or parts thereof.
23-	Tuberculosis	Work in hospitals for the treatment of such disease.
24-	Infectious fevers	Work in hospitals for the treatment of such diseases, and the contact due to work necessity for cases of infectious diseases, and work in the laboratories or specialized research centers for these kinds of diseases***

(*) See Decree No. 230 for 1981 issued by Minister of Insurance, and which is enforceable as of 31.12.1981 (date of its issue) Flax dust is added to pneumoconiosis and their causes.

(**) See Decree No. 167 for 1983 issued by Minister of Insurance, and which is enforceable as of 15.9.1983 (date of its issue) .Details of amendment:

- Disease of talc powder is added to pneumoconiosis and their causes.

- Also, contact due to work in laboratories, and specialized research centers is added to the causes of contagious fevers; these amendments shall be applicable to the cases preceding the issuance of the mentioned two decrees, and the due financial entitlements shall be paid as of date of issue for each decree- 31.12.1981 regarding the first, and 15.9.1983 regarding the second.

(***) Also, contact due to work in Laboratories, and specialized research centers is added to the causes of contagious fevers; these amendments shall be applicable to the cases preceding the issuance of the mentioned two decrees, and the due financial entitlements shall be paid as of date of issue for each decree - 31.12.1981 regarding the first, and 15.9.1983 regarding the second. (See previous Notes)

Serial No.	Description of Diseases	Operations or Processes Causing Disease
25- Beryllium poisoning] 26- Selenium poisoning]		Any work involving the use or handling such element or its compounds, or substances containing such element. Also, any work involving exposure to its dust or fumes, or its compounds, or the substances containing such element.
27-	Manifestations and diseases due to *subjection to atmospheric pressure variations.	Any process involving sudden subjection * or work under high atmospheric pressure or sudden decompression of atmospheric pressure or work under low atmospheric pressure for long periods.
28-	Diseases and pathological manifestations due to hormones and their derivatives.	Any process involving exposure to the effects of hormones or the hormonal derivatives.
29-	Occupational Deafness	Work in industries or operations under which workers are exposed to the effect of noise or drugs, and the chemicals affecting hearing.

(*) Exposure.

Schedule No. (2)
First: Assessment of Degrees of Incapacity in Cases
Of Organic Loss

No	Nature of Incapacity **	Percentage of Incapacity Degree	
1-	Amputation of right arm at shoulder	80%	
2-	Amputation of right arm above elbow	75%	
3-	Amputation of right arm below elbow	65%	
4-	Amputation of left arm at shoulder	70%	
5-	Amputation of left arm above elbow	65%	
6-	Amputation of left arm below elbow	55%	
7-	Amputation of leg above knee	65%	
8-	Amputation of leg below knee	55%	
9-	Total loss of hearing (i.e. deafness)	55%	
10-	Loss of one eye	35%	
		left	Right
11-	Amputation of thumb	25%	30%
	Amputation of distal phalanx of thumb	15%	18%
12-	Amputation of index finger ***	10%	12%
	Amputation of distal phalanx of index finger.	5%	6%
	Amputation of distal and middle phalanges of index finger	8%	10%
13-	Amputation of middle finger	8%	10%
	Amputation of distal phalanx of middle finger	4%	5%
	Amputation of distal and middle phalanges	6%	8%
14- (2)	Amputation of a finger other than index, thumb and middle fingers	5%	6%
	Amputation of distal phalanx	3%	3%
	Amputation of two distal phalanges	4%	5%
15-	Amputation of right hand at wrist	60%	
16-	Amputation of left hand at wrist	50%	
17-	Amputation of foot with ankle bones	45%	
18-	Amputation of heads of ankle bones	35%	
19-	Amputation of all metatarsals	30%	
20-	Amputation of the fifth finger and its metatarsal.	10%	
21-	Amputation of the big toe **** and its metatarsal.	10%	
22-	Amputation of toe except the second toe	5%	
23-	Amputation of distal phalanx of big toe	4%	
24-	Amputation of distal phalanx of second toe.	3%	
25-	Amputation of any toe other than first and second*.	3%	

(1) New cases were added according to Ministerial Decree No. 137 for 1978.

(2) Item 14 is amended as per D. No.64/ 89 issued on 31, October 1989

* Infirmary.

** Residual.

*** Forefinger.

**** Big toe= First Toe

Ministry of Insurance
Decree No. 137 For 1978
Adding New Cases To Those Mentioned in Schedule
No.(2) Attached To The Social Insurance Law
Promulgated by Law No.79 For 1975.

Minister of Insurance,

After perusal & paying due regard to the Social Insurance Law promulgated by Law No.79 for 1975,
and the proposal of the Board of Directors for each of Insurance and Pensions Public Authority, and Social Insurance public Authority,
and upon the opinion of the Council of State.

Decided

Article (1) : The cases attached to this decree, shall be added to those stated in the Schedule No. (2) attached to the afore- mentioned Social Insurance Law.

Article (2) : This Decree to be published in the Egyptian Official Gazette, and shall come into force as of the date of its publication.

Issued on 8th shaaban 1398 (3rd July, 1978)

Minister of Insurance and
Social Affairs
DR. AMAL OTHMAN

(*) The official Gazett Issue No. (223) on 28.9.1978

Schedule No.(2) Continued
Attached to Law No.79 for 1975, and amended by Law No.25 for 1977
regarding assessment of incapacity degrees resulting from work Injuries

Resulting Residual Incapacity	Percentage of Incapacity degree	
	Right	left
FIRST : UPPER LIMB		
<u>ANCHYLOSIS</u>		
<u>THUMB:</u>		
- Anchylosis of phlangeal phalange joint in complete stretch.	8%	6%
- Anchylosis of phalangeal phalange joint in complete bend.	10%	8%
- Anchylosis of metacarpophalangeal Joint in complete bend or stretch.	10%	8%
- Anchylosis of metacarpophalangeal Joint in half bend.	8%	6%
- Anchylosis of metacarpophalangeal Joint and phalangeal phalange joint of the thumb in partial bend.	15%	12%
- Anchylosis of metacarpophalangeal and phalangeal phalange joints in complete stretch or bend	18%	15%
- Anchylosis of joint between thumb metacarpus and wrist bones.	15%	12%
- Dislocation in phalangeal phalange Joint of the thumb .	5%	4%
- Dislocation of metacarpophalangeal Joint.	15%	10%
- Obligatory adduction of thumb due to healing trace or failure of abducting muscle to act.	20%	16%
<u>Index- Finger:-</u>		
- Anchylosis of first phalangeal phalange joint in case of bending of stretching.	6%	4%
- Anchylosis of second phalangeal phalange 2 Joint in case of bend or streach.	2%	1%
- Anchylosis of first and second phalangeal Joints in case of bend or stretch.	8%	5%
- Anchylosis of metacarpophalangeal Joint in case of bend or stretch	8%	6%
- Anchylosis of metacarpophalangeal, and first and second phalangeal phalange Joints in case of complete bending or stretching	12%	10%
<u>Middle finger</u>		
- Anchylosis of first phalangeal phalange joint in case of bending or stretching.	6%	4%
- Anchylosis of second phalangeal phalange Joint in case of bending or streaching.	2%	1%
- Anchylosis of first and second phalangeal phalange Joints in case of bending or stretching.	6%	5%

Resulting Residual Incapacity	Percentage of Incapacity degree	
	Right	left
- Anchylosis of metacarpophalangeal Joint.	6%	4%
- Anchylosis of metacarpophalangeal, and first and second phalangeal phalange Joints in case of bending or stretching	10%	8%
<u>Ring Finger or little finger</u>		
- Anchylosis of first phalangeal phalange joint in case of bending or stretching.	4%	3%
- Anchylosis of second phalangeal phalange Joint in case of bending or stretching.	2%	1%
- Anchylosis of metacarpophalangeal Joint.	4%	3%
- Anchylosis of metacarpophalangeal and first and second phalangeal phalange joints in case of bending and stretching.	6%	4%
<u>Hand Anchylosis</u>		
- Anchylosis of all hand and fingers joints.	60%	50%
- Anchylosis of all hand and fingers joints except the thumb.	45%	35%
<u>Tendony</u>		
A) Cut off extending tendon at finger base (in case of complete bend):		
- Thumb	12%	10%
- Index finger.	12%	10%
- Middle finger.	10%	8%
- Ring finger, or little finger.	8%	6%
- Cut off extending tendon before insertion into second phalanx (The last two phalanges in case off complete bending):		
- Thumb.	6%	4%
- Index finger.	4%	3%
- Ring finger, or little finger.	3%	2%
- Cut off extending tendon before insertion into last phalanx directly (the last phalanx in case of complete bending):		
- Thumb.	6%	4%
- Index finger.	2%	1%
- Middle, or Ring finger, or little finger.	1%	0.5%*
B) Cut off contractile tendon at metacarpophalangeal joint, and the first phalangeal phalange joint (the finger in case of complete stretching out):		
- Thumb.	20%	16%
- Index finger.	12%	10%

(*) The last figure in percentage of incapacity degree (left) was published wrong (5%), and the correct percentage is (0.5%), and so it was imperative to mention it.

Resulting Residual Incapacity	Percentage of Incapacity degree	
	Right	left
- Ring finger, and little finger	6%	5%
- Middle finger	10%	8%
C) Cut off contractile tendon at the second phalangeal phalange joint (the last phalanx in case of complete stretching out):		
- Thumb.	8%	6%
- Index finger.	3%	2%
- Middle finger.	2%	1%
- Ring finger, or little finger.	1.5%	1%
D) Arm and Forearm		
- Habitual dislocation in shoulder	30%	25%
- Complete ankylosis in shoulder	40%	30%
- Partial ankylosis in shoulder	30%	25%
- Difficiency in movement of raising the arm to shoulder level.	25%	20%
- Difficiency in movement of raising the arm up to about 30 degree.	15%	10%
- Healing trace confining arm movement, while arm is adjacent to the body.	40%	30%
- Disjointed fracture in arme.	50%	40%
- Disjointed fracture in elbow projection.	15%	10%
- Elbow ankylosis in complete stretching at 180 degree.		50%
40%		
- Elbow ankylosis at 150 degree	40%	30%
- Elbow ankylosis at 90 degree	30%	25%
- Healing trace confining elbow stretching movement to 45 degree or less, (the forearm is bent at acute angle).	40%	35%
- Healing trace confining elbow stretching movement to 90 degree.	20%	15%
- Healing trace confining elbow stretching movement to 135 degree.	15%	12%
- Fracture in foream accompanied with complete retardation in pronating and supinating movements.	50%	40%
- Healing trace confining pronating movement between 10 and 90 degrees	30%	25%
- Healing trace confining pronating movement between 45 and 90 degrees	20%	15%
- Fracture with defective cohesion in forearm bones retarding movements of wrist joint.	15%	10%
- complete wrist ankylosis.	25%	20%
- Partial wrist ankylosis.	15%	12%
- Wrist ankylosis with complete pronation and supination of the hand.	25%	20%

Resulting Residual Incapacity	Percentage of Incapacity degree	
	Right	left
<u>SECOND : MUSCLES, NERVES AND BLOOD VESSELS IN UPPER LIMB</u>		
<u>(1) Muscular Atrophy:</u>		
- Atrophy of organic biceptice muscle.	30%	25%
- Atrophy of deltoid muscle.	30%	20%
<u>(2) Nervous Paralysis</u>		
- Nervous ulnar paralysis, and injury at elbow	30%	25%
- Nervous ulnar paralysis, and injury at hand.	20%	15%
- Nervous radial paralysis, upper branch of triceptal muscle.	50%	40%
- Nervous radial paralysis	40%	30%
- Nervous intermedius paralysis	35%	35%
- Nervous paralysis under scapula.	10%	8%
- Neurocirculatory paralysis.		20%
15%		
- Nervous ulnar and radial paralysis.	60%	50%
- Nervous ulnar and intermedius paralysis.	60%	50%
- Nervous ulnar, radial and intermedius paralysis.	75%	65%
<u>(3) Blood Vessels</u>		
- Arterial embolism resulting in gangrens.	The case is treated as amputation case. From 10% to 30%	
- Veins embolism resulting in chronic osmium.		
<u>Third : Lower Limb</u>		
- Fracture in thigh with 6 cm shortness, joints in very good state, and medium weakness in muscles.		30%
- Fracture in thigh with 4 cm shortness		12%
- Fracture in thigh with 3 cm shortness		8%
- Disjointed fracture in Knee cap , with weakness in thigh.		20%
- Disjointed fracture in Knee cap , with severe weakness in thigh.		30%
- Fracture in the two bones of the leg jointed in a faulty manner		20%
- Disjointed fracture in the leg.		50%
- Hip joint ankylosis in a proper position.		50%
- Ankylosis in Knee at 100 degree.		50%
- Ankylosis in knee, movable between 120 degree, and 170 degree		25%
- Ankylosis in knee, movable between 90 degree, and 180 degree		15%
- Healing scar at the back of the knee confining stretching out movement to 90 degree or less.	From 60% to 50%	
- Healing scar at the back of the knee confining stretching out movement to 135 degree.	From 50% to 30%	
- Healing scar at the back of the knee restricting stretching out movement to 170 degree.	From 30% to 10%	
- Inflammation of a deformed joint at the knee.		25%
- Ankylosis in all foot, with a raise of foot up to an angle more than 100 degree.		50%
- Ankylosis in all foot in an angle of 100 degree		35%
- Ankylosis in all foot in an angle of 90 degree (best position).		20%

Resulting Residual Incapacity	Percentage of Incapacity degree
- Big toe ankylosis in a position causing delay in walking movement.	15%
- Ankylosis in all toes in good position.	15%
- Flat foot due to bones fracture.	15%
<u>Mucles and Nerves in Lower Limb:</u>	
<u>(1) Muscular Atrophy in the front part of thigh:</u>	
- Atrophy of thigh muscles completely.	20%
- Atrophy of lower limb muscles.	30%
- Atrophy of all leg muscles.	40%
- Atrophy of front part of leg muscles.	30%
- Successive muscular atrophy.	10%
- Complete trepidation (Genu Valgum) with muscular severe debility.	From 10% to 80%
<u>(2) Lower Limb nervous paralysis</u>	
- Complete paralysis in hip nerve.	50%
- Complete paralysis in sciatic nerve.	50%
- External popliteal neuroparalysis	30%
- Internal popliteal neuroparalysis	30%
- Internal and External popliteal neuroparalysis	40%
- Internal and External popliteal neuroparalysis, accompanied with pain.	60%
- Fibular nerve paralysis.	20%
<u>(3) Blood Vessels</u>	
- Arterial embolism resulting in gangrene.	Treated the same as amputation case.
- Vein embolism resulting in chronic osmium.	From 10% to 3%
- Vein embolism resulting in osmium in the lower two limbs, and chronic ulcer affecting walking and standing movements.	From 20% to 50%
- Varicose uncurable by surgery intervention, and resulting in chronic	From 20% to 30%
<u>INJURIES OF HEAD, AND CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM.</u>	
- Scalp calvitium.	From 5% to 10%
- Injury in the head, resulting in loss of external and internal lamellar bones, (according to the area of the lost part)	From 10% to 40%
- Injury in the head, either accompanied with fracture in skull or not, or accompanied with concussion, or not, and resulting in dizziness, tremors, headache, stutterings, or deficiency in mental power according to the acuteness of the case.	From 20% to 70%
- Injury in the head resulting in mental disorder.	100%
- Cerebral hemorrhage accompanied with uncurable hemiparaplegia.	100%
- Uncomplete hemiplegia with aphasia.	100%
- Uncomplete right hemiplegia.	From 20% to 60%
- Uncomplete left hemiplegia.	From 20% to 40%
- Complete hemiplegia accompanied by muscular tension.	From 70% to 100%
- Complete paralysis in right upper limb.	80%

Resulting Residual Incapacity	Percentage of Incapacity degree
- Complete paralysis in left upper limb.	70%
- Uncomplete paralysis in right upper limb.	From 20% to 40%
- UnComplete paralysis in left upper limb.	From 15% to 30%
- Simple aphasia.	From 10% to 30%
- Apparent aphasia.	From 30% to 60%
- Epilepsia, minor or rare fits.	From 20% to 30%
- Epilepsia, frequent fits.	From 30% to 80%
- Hemiparaplegia (of the two lower limbs).	100%
- Hemiparaplegia with walking ability.	From 20% to 40%
- Uncomplete hemiparaplegia (of the two lower limbs), or walking is impossible.	70%
- Uncomplete hemiparaplegia (of the two lower limbs), and walking is possible by the aid of a crutch or stick.	From 30% to 70%
- Cavitation of central spiral cord.	From 40% to 70%
- Cirrhosis of scattered central nervous system.	From 50% to 70%
<u>First Nerve :</u>	
- Loss of olfaction.	5%
<u>Second Nerve :</u>	
- Complete atrophy in monocular nerve(for one eye).	35%
- Double complete atrophy in binocular nerve.	100%
<u>Third, Fourth, and Sixth Nerves:</u>	
- Paralysis of intrinsic muscles in one eye.	From 5% to 10%
- Paralysis of intrinsic muscles in the two eyes.	From 10% to 20%
- Paralysis in extrinsic muscles of the two eyes without diplopia.	From 10% to 15%
- Paralysis in extrinsic muscles, with diplopia.	25%
<u>The Fifth Nerve :</u>	
- Inflammation at the ends of the fifth nerve, and contraction of hemifacial muscles, accompanied with pain.	From 15% to 20%
- Paralysis in the Fifth Nerve, accompanied with hemifacial loss of sensitivity.	From 10% to 20%
<u>The Seventh Nerve :</u>	
- Facial nerve paralysis, and disability to shut eye lids.	From 10% to 20%
- Facial nerve paralysis, and disability to shut the two eyes together.	From 30% to 50%
<u>FIFTH : THE NECK:</u>	
- Trachelokphosis as a result of muscular contraction, or connected healing.	From 10% to 30%
- Convulsive bend of neck.	From 20% to 40%
<u>SIXTH : SPINE:</u>	
- Scoliosis, or lordosis, or kyphosis, with restriction in movement.	From 20% to 40%
- Projection or recession accompanied with pains and restriction in movement.	From 10% to 30%
- Deformed osteoarthritis, with vertebrae rigidity.	From 30% to 40%

Resulting Residual Incapacity	Percentage of Incapacity degree
- Deformed osteoarthritis, with vertebrae rigidity and labored respiration.	From 30% to 80%
- Osteomyelitis in vertebrae, with sound spinal cord.	From 30% to 60%
- Pott's disease not accompanied with tuberculous tumour.	From 30% to 40%
- Pott's disease accompanied with tuberculous tumour.	From 50% to 70%
<u>SEVENTH : THE NOSE:</u>	
- Rhinostenosis without loss, and treatment of rhinostenosis is impossible.	From 5% to 25%
- Fracture in nasal bones accompanied with nostril constriction.	15%
- Loss of tip of the nose.	10%
- Partial loss in the nose without nostril constriction	From 10% to 20%
- Loss of nose without constriction in nostrils.	From 20% to 40%
- Loss of nose accompanied with nostril constriction.	From 20% to 50%
<u>EYES</u>	
* Plepharon and dacryosolen:	
- Deviation of *plepharon margin externally or internally, or conglutination of *plepharal conjunctiva with oculus conjunctiva.	From 5% to 10%
- Uncurable chronic dacryosyrinx from one side.	15%
- Uncurable chronic dacryosyrinx from the two sides.	30%
- Damag of circumorbital ring.	From 15% to 25%
<u>OCULUS - INFECTIVE CATARACT :</u>	
(a) In case of existence of cataract in the eye, causing weakness in sight that may reach the extent of complete loss of sight, the degree of incapacity in this eye shall be estimated at the same degree indicated in paragraph (4) of the special table of loss of sight cases, attached with the law no. 79 for 1975, and amended by the law No. 25 for 1977, if the operation for eliminating the cataract shall have no effect to improve the degree of sight.	
(b) If a surgical operation is carried out for eliminating the infective cataract, the incapacity shall be estimated according to the sight degree after such operation using a pair of spectacles which is considered an integral part of the surgery, and to be increased by 10% in return of dissimulation of the two pictures in case of eliminating cataract in one eye, provided not exceeding 35% in the eye in which the operation for eliminating the cataract had been carried out.	
<u>The Ear</u>	
- Loss or deformity in auricle of one ear.	5%
- Loss or deformity in auricle of the two ears.	10%
<u>Upper Jaw</u>	
- Manducation is possible.	From 10% to 20%
- Manducation is impossible.	From 30% to 40%
- Loss in palate connected or not connected with nasal cavity and maxillary aerial cavity.	From 10% to 30%
- Injury in upper jaw with deformity of nose and face.	From 40% to 60%
<u>Lower Jaw</u>	
- Manducation is possible.	From 5% to 10%

* Eye - lid

Resulting Residual Incapacity	Percentage of Incapacity degree
- Manducation is impossible.	From 30% to 40%
- Dislocation in temporo- maxillary, that can be restored to its place, or not.	From 10% to 30%
- Mouth constriction due to ankylosis, in upper and lower jaws.	20%
- Mouth constriction due to ankylosis, in upper and lower jaws allowing for drinking liquids only.	25%
- Loss of lower jaw completely, or the ascending section remains with deformity in the face	From 40% to 60%
<u>Teeth</u>	
- Loss of up to five teeth.	From 1% to 5%
- Loss of half of the teeth, with the possibility of fixing a set of artificial teeth.	From 5% to 10%
- Loss of half of the teeth, and fixing artificial set is impossible.	25%
- Loss of all the teeth, with the possibility of fixing artificial set.	15%
- Loss of all the teeth, and fixing artificial set is impossible.	From 30% to 40%
<u>Tongue</u>	
- Amputation of tongue according to its width, conglutinations, and manner of speaking.	From 10% to 40%
- Salivary fistula not improved by surgical treatment.	From 10% to 30%
<u>Nasal Pharynx</u>	
- Constriction in nasal pharynx resulting from conglutination of palate with the rear mural of pharynx.	From 15% to 40%
- Pharyngoperistole accompanied with deafness.	From 40% to 60%
<u>Lower Pharynx</u>	
- Pharyngoperistole impeding swallow.	From 10% to 30%
<u>Larynx</u>	
- Laryngophthisis.	20%
- Laryngophthisis causing hoarseness of voice.	From 5% to 20%
- Laryngostenosis causing hoarseness of voice and labored respiration.	From 10% to 30%
- Laryngostenosis causing labored respiration necessitating fixing laryngo tube.	From 30% to 40%
- Laryngostenosis causing absence of voice together with limited damage in vocal cords.	From 40% to 50%
<u>Esophagus</u>	
- Esophagostenosis impeding swallow.	From 10% to 30%
<u>Stomach</u>	
- Chronic ulcer.	From 30% to 40%
- Chronic ulcer, with painful coglutinations, or pylorostenosis with gastrectosis, and emaciation.	From 40% to 50%

Resulting Residual Incapacity	Percentage of Incapacity degree
- Gastrointestinal fistula uncurable by surgical treatment.	From 50% to 60%
<u>Small Intestine</u>	
- Fistula in intestine, in upper place of the abdomen.	From 40% to 60%
- Fistula in intestine, in lower place in the abdomen.	From 40% to 50%
- Loss in intestine	From 10% to 30%
<u>Large intestine</u>	
- Fistula uncurable by surgical treatment, and allows for the exit of gases and liquids together with some encrement materials and ordinary feces.	From 20% to 40%
<u>Anus</u>	
- Fistula according to its position, inside or outside the flexor muscle:	
- Fistula, with acathexia, or retention of fecal substances due to injury of flexor muscle, and accompanied with (or without) proctocoele, enteritis, or peritonitis.	From 20% to 50%
<u>Liver</u>	
- Cholecystic or puric fistula.	From 20% to 50%
<u>Spleen</u>	
- Elimination of undamaged spleen.	20%
- Elimination of distensible spleen.	10%
- Elimination of distensible spleen accompanied with hydrogaster.	0
<u>Abdominal Wall</u>	
- Right or left inguinal hernia, or umbilical, or sciatic hernia.	From 10% to 20%
- Double inguinal hernia.	From 20% to 30%
- Hernia in abdominal wall, or surgical hernia.	From 10% to 30%
- Partial paralysis in abdominal muscles due to a never in abdominal wall being affected.	From 5% to 10%
<u>Urinary Passages</u>	
<u>Kidneys And Ureter:</u>	
- Nephritis.	From 10% to 30%
- Nephritis and pyelitis.	From 30% to 40%
- Nephritis caused by infection or poisoning.	From 40% to 60%
- Pyelitis of the two kidneys.	From 40% to 60%
- Nephrectomy, and the other kidney is undamaged (according to the manner of the eliminated kidney) .	From zero to 15%
- Nephrectomy, and the other kidney is nephrocystosis.	50%
- Motile kidney.	From 5% to 10%

Resulting Residual Incapacity	Percentage of Incapacity degree
- Nephrotuberculosis.	50%
- Nephrotuberculosis (in both kidneys).	From 50% to 80%
- Ureterostoma.	50%
- Abdominal urinal fistula.	From 40% to 60%
<u>Vesica</u>	
- Conglutination of vesica wall with symphysis pubis caused by fracture.	From 40% to 50%
- Urinal fistula in pubis or perineum.	50%
- Vesicointestinal fistula.	70%
- Vesical anus fistula.	From 50% to 70%
- Injurious chronic cystitis, or vesical tumor necessitating fixing catheter.	From 30% to 40%
- Cystopyelonephritis.	50%
- Cystopyelonephritis (in both kidneys).	From 50% to 70%
- Tuberculosis in vesica, with both kidneys undamaged.	From 20% to 30%
- Complete retention of urine due to injury in spinal cord.	40%
- Partial retention of urine.	20%
- Partial retention of urine, accompanied with nephritis in one or both kidneys.	From 50% to 90%
- Uroclepsia.	From 20% to 30%
<u>Rear Urethra</u>	
- Complete constriction due to tearing of rear urethra.	70%
- Partial constriction due to tearing of rear urethra.	50%
- Constriction that can be widened by surgical operation.	From 20% to 40%
- Constriction accompanied with a closely connected fistula between anus and rear urethra.	From 40% to 60%
<u>Front Urethra</u>	
- Constriction that can be widened.	From 20% to 30%
- Constriction difficult to be widened.	From 30% to 40%
- Urinal fistula.	30%
- Absence of front urether, with a hole in perineum.	50%
- Absence of front urethra, with a hole between umbilicus and perineum.	40%
<u>Tenth : chest:</u>	
- Fracture of chest bones, not accompanied with splanchnic injury.	From 10% to 20%
- Fracture of a rib according to complications.	From zero to 20%
<u>The Two Lungs</u>	
- Light chronic bronchitis.	From 5% to 20%
- Acute chronic bronchitis.	From 20% to 50%
- Complicated chronic bronchitis with emphysema, or asthma, or cardial failure.	From 50% to 100%

Resulting Residual Incapacity	Percentage of Incapacity degree
- Infective pleural effusion.	From 5% to 30%
- Hemorrhagic pleural effusion.	From 10% to 40%
- Purulent pleural effusion.	From 20% to 70%
- Tubercular attack resulting in simple fibrosis.	From 5% to 10%
- Tubercular attack resulting in moderate fibrosis.	From 10% to 40%
- Tubercular attack resulting in acute fibrosis.	From 40% to 70%
- Advanced uncurable tubercular attack.	From 70% to 100%
- Silicosis accompanied with simple fibrosis in the two lungs.	From 10% to 30%
- Silicosis accompanied with moderate fibrosis in the two lungs.	From 30% to 60%
- Silicosis accompanied with acute fibrosis in lungs.	From 60% to 90%
- Silicosis accompanied with pulmonary tuberculosis in the two lungs.	100%
- Asbestosis accompanied with simple fibrosis in the two lungs.	From 10% to 20%
- Asbestosis accompanied with moderate fibrosis in the two lungs.	From 20% to 40%
- Asbestosis accompanied with acute fibrosis in the two lungs.	From 40% to 80%
- Asbestosis accompanied with pulmonary tuberculosis in the two lungs.	100%
- Byssinosis (cotton or flax asthma) and not accompanied with changes in x rays (photograph)	Percentage of incapacity is estimated at the percentage of shortage in respiration potency.
- Byssinosis accompanied with chronic bronchi crisis, and bronchial asthma.	From 10% to 50%
- Byssinosis accompanied with emphysema.	From 50% to 90%
- Emphysema resulting from inhalation of vapors.	From 10% to 90%
- Emphysema resulting from blowing in instruments.	From 10% to 90%
- Malignant tumors resulting from inhalation of vapors or dust.	100%
<u>Heart and Aorta</u>	
- Conglutination in cardia membrane, or attack in cardiac valve, or inflammation in cardiac muscle, or damage in cardiac muscle, as a result of a clot in coronary arteries, and the heart is equivalent	From 10% to 20%
- Together with some apparent symptoms and non equivalence of the heart.	From 20% to 60%
- The heart and two kidneys are affected due to occurrence of infection or poisoning.	80%
- Aortic aneurysm or cardiac wall	From 30% to 90%
	From 30% to 80%
<u>Eleventh : Genitalia:</u>	
- Healing scar in penis which does not impede erection.	Zero
- Loss of glans penis.	25%
- Partial absence of a spongier part.	30%

Resulting Residual Incapacity	Percentage of Incapacity degree
- Loss of penis.	60%
- Loss of penis with constriction the hole of urethra	70%
- Loss of penis and testes.	90%
- Loss of a testicle before maturity.	35%
- Loss of a testicle from maturity age up to the age of 40.	25%
- Loss of a testicle after the age of forty.	15%
- Loss of testes before maturity age.	60%
- Loss of testes from maturity age to the age of 40.	40%
- Loss of testes after the age of forty.	30%
- Hydrocele according to size and complications.	From zero to 10%
- Infective Hydrocele.	From 10% to 15%
-Tuberculosis of epididymis, and testicle from one side.	From 10% to 15%
-Tuberculosis of epididymis, and testicle from the two sides.	From 20% to 40%
-Tuberculosis of epididymis, prostate and spermatocyst.	From 40% to 50%
<u>Females</u>	
- Loss of womb and two ovaries before maturity age.	From 40% to 60%
- Loss of womb before giving birth.	40%
- Loss of womb after giving birth.	30%
- Loss of one ovary before or after maturity age .	30%
- Slip of womb or vagina.	From 5% to 15%
<u>Tubercular Glands</u>	
-Tubercular glands	From 5% to 20%
- Suppurative tubercular glands accompanied with fistulas	From 20% to 25%
- Cancer of glands.	From 40% to 100%
<u>Malignant Tumors</u>	
Incapacity percentage shall be estimated) according to the deficiency of the organ) in performing its function, or its amputa-) -tion, or relapse of the case, or the im-) -possibility of making surgical operation.)	From 40% to 100%
<u>Some Diseases</u>	
- Syphilis as an occupational disease.	50%
- Habitual fistula once or repeated, and according to its position.	From 20% to 40%
- Blood cancer.	From 20% to 100%

In assessing the degree of incapacity in cases of loss of an organ, the following should be observed:

1) The wounds have been completely healed without leaving any complications or hindrances to the movements of the remaining joints, such as scars, damages, calcifications, inflammation, sensory complications or otherwise, and the

degree of incapacity shall be increased according to the resulting complications.

2) In case of the presence of any complications resulting from an amputation, a full description of the case causing the disability, and the complications must be stated in the medical * report, and the degree of limitation of each movement of such joints shall be defined in comparison with the normal bases.

3) In case of the presence of sensory complications; its position must be defined, and also the extent of surplus or shortage of sensibility, as well as its kind.

4) If the insured person is left handed, the degree of his incapacity resulting from injuries in the upper left limb shall be assessed at the same percentages prescribed for such incapacity in the right limb.

5) If any organ of the body specified above becomes totally and permanently incapacitated from performing its functions, it shall be deemed to be lost. If the incapacity is partial the percentage of incapacity shall be assessed according to the degree to which the organ has been incapacitated for the performance of its functions.

6) With the exception of the conditions specified in the third item of Article (55), if the injury results in loss of one or more parts of any organ of the body in the above schedule, the percentage of incapacity shall be assessed within the limits of the percentage fixed for the loss of such organ, and shall not in any case exceed such percentage.

**** Second : In Cases of Eye-Sight Loss**

Eye-sight degree	percentage of Eye- sight power	percentage of Eye-sight loss	disability degree of the Injured Eye
(1)	(2)	(3)	
6/6	100	-	-
6/9	91	9	3
6/12	84	16	6
6/18	70	30	11
6/24	58	42	15

* certificate.

** Second is amended as per decree No. 64/89 issued in October , 31/1 989

Eye-sight degree	percentage of Eye- sight power	percentage of Eye-sight loss	disability Degree of the Injured Eye
(1)	(2)	(3)	
6/36	40	60	24
6/60	20	80	28
5/60	14	86	31
4/60	8	92	33
3/60	2	98	35
2/60	-	100	35
1/60	-	100	35

In assessing the degree of incapacity residual resulting from loss of vision, the following rules shall be observed:

1- The degree of incapacity resulting from diminution of vision is estimated according to the difference between the degree of incapacity corresponding to the power of vision of the eye before and after the injury, provided that there is a record showing the power of vision before the injury (column 4).

2- If there is no record for the power of vision before the injury, the eye is considered to be normal 6/6.

3- Taking into consideration the provisions of the first item, if the single eye is injured, the degree of incapacity is estimated according to the degree of loss of vision in it, assuming that the total vision of this eyesight is 100% (column 3).

4- If the vision of single eye is lost, it will be considered total incapacity.

5- Taking into consideration the provisions of the first item, in cases of injury to both eyes, the degree of incapacity is estimated on the basis of the half of the total power of vision in each eye, in other words, considering the vision in each eye 50% (column 3).

Third : Cases of Loss of Hearing:

(a) Hearing shall be considered as sound and intact if its diminution does not exceed 15 Decibels for each of the two ears.

(b) The percentage of the loss of hearing for one ear, at the rate of 1.5 degree percent shall be calculated as equal to the loss of one decibel of the hearing ability in excess of the 15 Decibels.

(c) The loss of hearing shall be considered as 100% if the average of weakness in the hearing capacity for both ears reaches 85 decibels, and the degree of incapacity resulting therefrom shall in this case be considered as equal to 55% of the total incapacity.

In assessing the degrees of incapacity resulting from the loss of hearing, the following shall be taken into consideration :

1- That the loss of hearing shall be measured in respect of the average hearing capacity for sounds of frequency ranging from 125 to 100 cycles/second. It shall be observed that measuring the hearing decrease shall be made by an electrical hearing measuring device, to enable reaching easily such frequency degrees which cannot be easily created by the tuning fork.

2- The degree of incapacity resulting from hearing diminution shall be estimated by the difference between the degree of hearing before the injury and the degree after the injury, if there is a record indicating such degrees.

3- In case there is no record of the state of hearing, the hearing shall then be considered as 100% sound, according to age of the injured worker, that is one third $\frac{1}{3}$ decibel shall be added for every year over the age of 45.

4- With due regard to the provisions of item (2) in case where the injury is in the single ear, the degree of incapacity shall be estimated according to the percentage of hearing of such ear, considering the hearing capacity thereof is equal to 100% of the total hearing.

5- Subject to the provisions of Article (4), in case the injury involves the two ears in different degrees of hearing capacity, the percentage of hearing capacity shall be estimated according to the following system :-

a) Percentage of loss of hearing capacity of both ears together :

Percentage of loss of hearing capacity of the ear with more hearing capacity $\times \frac{5}{6}$ + percentage of loss of hearing capacity of the ear having less hearing capacity.

b) The degree of the resultant incapacity shall be estimated on the basis that a loss of 100% in hearing capacity equals 55% of total incapacity. In all the foregoing, it is stipulated that the case of incapacity should have stabilized completely.