

**Resolution No. (8) of 2022 concerning the Marriage and Civil Divorce Procedures
in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi**

We, Chairman of the Judicial Department,

after reviewing;

Law No. (1) of 1974 concerning the restructuring of the government apparatus in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi, and its amendments;

Civil Transactions Law issued by Federal Law No. (5) of 1985 and its amendments;

Law of Evidence on Civil and Commercial Transactions issued by Federal Law No. (10) of 1992 and its amendments;

Law of Civil Procedures issued by Federal Law No. (11) of 1992 and its amendments

Federal Law No. (28) of 2005 concerning Personal Status and its amendments;

Law No. (23) of 2006 regarding the Judicial Department in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi, and its amendments;

Law No. (3) of 2016 concerning child's rights- Wadima Child Protection Law;

Law No. 11 of 2017 Concerning the Notary Public in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi;

Federal law No. (6) of 2018 concerning arbitration;

Law No. (14) of 2021 concerning Civil Marriage and its Effects in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi; and

Resolution of the Cabinet No. (36) of 2021 concerning the use of digital technology in transactions and personal status issues,

have decided:

The Regulations for Civil Marriage and Divorce Procedures in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi

Chapter One

General Provisions

Article 1

Definitions

In the application of the provisions of this resolution, the following words and expressions shall have the meanings assigned to each of them, unless the context requires otherwise:

Country	: The United Arab Emirates
The Emirate	: The Emirate of Abu Dhabi.
The Ruler	: His Highness Ruler of Abu Dhabi
The Department	: The Judicial Department - Abu Dhabi
The Chairman	: The Chairman of the Judicial Department.
The Undersecretary	: The Undersecretary of the Judicial Department.
The Law	: Law of Civil Marriage and Divorce Procedures in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi.
The Court	: The Court of Civil Family Matters in the department, including the civil notarization service.
Civil marriage	: The marriage that is conducted and registered in accordance with the laws and regulations irrespective of any religious law.
Civil Marriage Registry	: The registry maintained by the department and in which civil marriage contracts that are concluded and registered before the department are registered.
Civil Divorce	: The dissolution of marriage in accordance with the laws and regulations, without regard to a specific religious law.
Civil Family Matters	: Requests and disputes related to civil marriage and its effects, such as civil divorce, joint custody, financial rights arising from divorce, wills, civil inheritance, proof of lineage and adoption .
No -Fault Divorce	: The dissolution of marriage at the unilateral will of either spouse without the need to prove the wrongdoing or fault.
Joint Custody	: The right of parents to exercise their role in raising and caring for children after separation on an equal and joint basis, and the right of children not to be deprived of one of the parents because of divorce.
The Judge	: The judge who considers the applications submitted before the court, and this includes the sentencing judge, the notarization judge, the summary matters judge, and the enforcement judge.
Arbitration	: An alternative to court litigation in which the parties select an arbitral tribunal to hear the dispute.

- Arbitrators' Registry : The registry of the arbitrators accredited by the department to settle disputes related to civil family matters.
- Child Interest Best : Prioritizing the interests of the child over any other consideration, whatever the circumstances and whatever the interests of the other parties are.
- The Child : A person who has not reached the age of (16) calendar years .
- The Form : The bilingual application form provided by the department electronically to carry out the procedure.
- The Custody Legal : Rights and duties related to the father or mother (or both) making decisions related to the conduct of the child's affairs and life, such as medical care, education, and others .
- The Custody Physical : The right of the father or mother to live with the child after the divorce, and the physical custody may be joint or sole.
- The Report Expert : A bilingual report submitted by one of the accounting experts who are delegated by a court decision for the purpose of calculating the value of alimony or marital compensation by examining the reality of the financial and economic situation of the spouses such as sources of income and the size of wealth and property.
- Court Expert : One of the experts registered in the experts' roll at the Judicial Department, who specializes in calculation matters and is fluent in the English language.
- Persons covered by this law : foreigners and Non-Muslim citizens irrespective of gender

Article (2) **Civil Registration Services**

The court notary undertakes the contract and registration of civil marriages for state visitors and residents, and the registration of civil wills for those persons covered by the provisions of this law, taking into account the legally established rules and provisions.

Article (3) **The Subject Matter Jurisdiction of the Court**

The court is competent to hear civil family issues for foreigners or non-Muslim citizens in relation to marriage and civil divorce and its effects, and to consider and authenticate the following issues:

1. Hearing all disputes and requests related to marriage and civil divorce and its consequences for those covered by the provisions of this law.

2. Issuing interim and urgent decisions regarding requests for provisional alimony, travel ban, seizure of funds, assignment of the expert, travel of the child, production of birth certificates, proof of parentage, and other provisional matters related to family disputes arising from civil marriage, even if they are not relevant to the original lawsuit.
3. Registering and executing civil wills and inheritances, whenever the legacy or the bequest money is present in the state .
4. Settling disputes related to custody, taking into account the best interests of the child.
5. Issuing the necessary orders for the distribution of civil estates and the appointment of an executor of the estate.
6. Deciding on interlocutory applications and preliminary issues related to the predicate case falling within its jurisdiction.
7. Deciding on every request that is related to the case and that justice requires its consideration.
8. Any other matters issued by a resolution of the Chairman.

Article (4)

The Territorial Jurisdiction of the Court

The court shall be competent to hear cases related to civil family issues of the persons covered by the provisions of this law, when they have a domicile, residence, or current or former place of work in the emirate, or if the money in dispute is in the state.

The court's inherent jurisdiction is also maintained if the defendant is a foreigner who has no domicile, residence or place of business in the Emirate, or if he does not have a known domicile or place of residence abroad, in the following cases:

1. Disputes related to civil marriage contracts concluded in the Emirate.
2. Civil divorce cases and its effects when the Emirate of Abu Dhabi is the place of residence, place of work, or domicile of either of the spouses.
3. If the defendant has a chosen domicile in the emirate.
4. If the lawsuit is related to funds in the Emirate or the execution of an inheritance, legacy or will registered therein.
5. If the wife is the applicant and she has a domicile, workplace or residence in the emirate.
6. Whereas the case is related to alimony or financial rights arising from divorce, if the party seeking the alimony, the wife or the minor has a domicile in the emirate.
7. If the applicant has a domicile, residence or place of work in the emirate, if the defendant has no known domicile abroad, or if the domestic law is applicable to the suit.
8. If one of the defendants has a domicile, place of residence or place of work in the emirate.

The court shall rule on its own that it lacks jurisdiction if it becomes clear that it does not have jurisdiction to hear the case in accordance with the previous articles.

Article (5)

Persons Covered by the Provisions of this Law

The provisions of the law shall apply to civil marriage and its effects and all civil family matters in accordance with the following cases:

1. Non-Muslim citizens.
2. The foreigner who holds the nationality of a country that does not apply the provisions of Islamic law mainly in matters of personal status, according to the list contained in the guidelines issued by the chairman of the department .In the event of a foreigner having multiple nationality, the nationality used shall be considered according to his residence in the country
3. Marriage being held in a country that does not apply the provisions of Islamic law primarily in matters of personal status, according to the list contained in the guideline issued by the chairman of the department
4. If the marriage was concluded in accordance with the provisions of civil marriage.
5. Any other case for which a decision is issued by the Chairman.

Article (6) Court Composition

1. The court is composed of a single judge, who may be a non-Muslim.
2. All court forms and procedures shall be bilingual in Arabic and English, and the undersecretary shall issue the necessary decisions to issue the bilingual forms.

Chapter Two Civil Marriage

Article (7) Civil Marriage

Marriage is deemed civil if it is conducted and registered in accordance with laws and regulations without regard to any specific religious law.

Article (8) Conditions for Concluding Civil Marriage

A civil marriage is concluded if the following conditions are met:

1. **Age** :both husband and wife have reached at least (18) calendar years, and age is proven by any official document issued by the country to which they belong.
2. **The free will of those wishing to marry** : those wishing to marry shall explicitly express their consent to the marriage, and that there is nothing to legally prohibit their consent.
3. **Eligibility**: The spouses must have the necessary mental capacity.
4. **The absence of the forbidding kinship**: the marriage must not be between brothers, children, grandchildren, uncles or aunts.
5. **Non-polygamy**: None of the spouses is bound by any existing marital relationship.

The chairman may add any other conditions .

Applicants are exempted from submitting a medical examination certificate before marriage, and no witnesses are required for the marriage to take place .

Article (9) Civil Marriage Procedures

Those who are covered by the provisions of this law may conclude a civil marriage contract before the court, by following the steps below:

1. Fill in the form designed for registering civil marriage in both Arabic and English available on the department's website, attaching the required documents and paying the prescribed fee, with the need for the spouses to disclose the existence of any previous marital relationship for either of them, indicating the date of the divorce, and avowing the absence of any existing marital relationship.
2. The court verifies that all conditions for civil marriage are met and that the required procedures are fulfilled.
3. In the event that the application is approved, the court will contact the spouses within (3) working days at most from the date of submitting the application in order to appoint a date for the issuance of the marriage certificate, in the presence of the spouses before the court, whether through electronic attendance or at the court's headquarters.
4. The notary authenticates the marriage contract and produces the bilingual civil marriage certificate according to the form attached to this decision, and the certificate is entered and saved in the electronic civil marriage registry.

Chapter Three Civil Divorce Procedures (No- Fault Divorce)

Article (10) Civil Divorce

Divorce is considered civil if the spouses separated by a court ruling in accordance with the laws and regulations without regard to any specific religious law.

Article (11) Equality between Wife and Husband in Applying for Civil Divorce

The wife and husband are equal in rights and duties, and either of them has the right to request separation by court order without prejudice to their rights related to divorce.

Article (12) Civil Divorce at the First Hearing

For the handing down of divorce ruling at the first court hearing, it is sufficient for one of the spouses to express before the court his/her desire to separate and not

continue the marital relationship, without the need to justify that request or blame the other party or prove his / her fault.

Article (13)
Procedures for Civil Divorce Application

A civil divorce is made before the court according to the following steps:

1. Fill in a civil divorce application form in both Arabic and English, and it is submitted by the person concerned or a special representative on his behalf.
2. Pay the prescribed fee of (5,000) five thousand dirhams.
3. The court reviews the application and the documents attached to it and makes sure that the application meets all the conditions, especially the issue of the jurisdiction of the department to effect the divorce.

Article (14)
Court Approval of the Divorce Application

1. In the event that the divorce application is approved, a date is set for issuing the divorce ruling at the first hearing, bearing in mind that the date of the hearing is appointed at least (30) days after the date of approval of the request.
2. The spouses shall be notified of the date of the hearing by any of the legally prescribed methods of notification.
3. On the day following the registration of the case, the case preparation official reviews the claim statement and its attachments and examines the issues of jurisdiction according to the preparation form designed for that. The preparation official shall refer any urgent requests contained in the case file to the judge on the day following its registration.
4. The defendant must fill out a defense memo form to submit his defenses related to jurisdiction, no later than (10) working days before the date of the hearing scheduled for the issuance of the divorce.
5. The case preparation official prepares the case file, fills out the bilingual preparation form, and submits it to the judge at least two working days before the date of the hearing.
6. On the date set for the hearing, the judge shall issue a divorce ruling after making sure that the applicant attended the hearing and after confirming his adherence to the divorce, in accordance with the form attached to this decision.

Article (15)
Financial Rights Arising from Civil Divorce

The court has the discretionary power to approve, assess and amend the financial rights arising from civil divorce, especially those related to the support of the wife and children after the divorce has taken place. The court relies on the accounting expert report in order to determine the financial status of the spouses, taking into account the extent to which either of them contributed to the discontinuation of the marital relationship.

Article (16)
Financial and in-Kind Rights for the Entire Duration of the Marriage

At the discretion of the court, the judge may compel either spouse to pay a lump sum to compensate the other party after the divorce has occurred, taking into account the following calculation criteria:

1. The total years of marriage and the age of the spouses, so that the amount of compensation increases with the increase in the number of years of marriage.
2. The extent to which the husband or wife contributed to the failure of the marital relationship through neglect, fault, or the commission of any act that led to divorce, such as infidelity or abandonment.
3. What the husband/wife has suffered in terms of material or moral damage, and what she missed of previous or subsequent profit, such as the forfeiture of the divorced woman's right to her husband's inheritance or her sitting at home because of marriage.
4. The economic, financial and social status of each spouse according to an accounting expert report.
5. Education level and university degrees.
6. The extent to which the wife sacrifices her work and future career to raise children.
7. In the event that the husband stipulates that the wife not work.
8. The standard of living to which the wife and children were accustomed during marriage.
9. The extent of the wife's contribution to the husband's wealth .
10. The wife's health conditions.
11. The wife's functional status and her ability to work .
12. The physical condition of the spouses at the time of the divorce.
13. The wife's wealth and available sources of income according to an accounting expert report.
14. The number of children, their ages, and the extent to which they need care.
15. The difference in income between spouses and the financial dependence of one of them on the other.

Article (17)
Court's Reliance on Technical Expertise for Financial Evaluation

The court may assign the task of evaluating the financial status of the spouses to an English proficient accounting expert to assess the total financial value to which the wife or husband is entitled after the divorce. Bilingual forms of accounting expertise in civil divorce cases shall be issued by a decision of the chairman of the department or whomever he delegates.

Article (18)
Calculation Criteria for Estimating the Financial Rights Arising from Divorce

1. The court and the expert may be guided by the following criteria for estimating and calculating the financial value due after divorce:
 - **Percentage of monthly income:** a cash percentage of no less than (25%) of the husband's last monthly income (according to the salary certificate or the last account statement, whichever is greater) x number of years of marriage.

-Percentage of the husband's property and wealth: a percentage (in kind or cash) of the market value or purchase value - whichever is greater - of the husband's property and wealth, including real estate and financial investments such as shares and bonds, or interest in limited liability companies or private joint stock and movables owned or registered in the husband's name such as valuables and means of transportation of all kinds.

-The joint money between the spouses and the extent of their participation in it.

2. The court has the discretion to decide this amount according to the circumstances of the divorce. It may also increase or decrease this amount and estimate the method of calculating it, paying it, and paying it in instalments according to the results of the accounting expert report on the assessment of the financial situation of the spouses in a way that ensures a decent living for the divorced woman and children without incurring financial costs beyond the father's financial capabilities.

Article (19)

Providing Housing for the Divorced woman during the Period of Joint Custody

1. Unless the court opines otherwise, the father is obligated to pay a housing support in kind or cash to his ex-wife for the duration of the joint custody of the children, taking into account the following:

-The new dwelling is commensurate with the standard of living that the children were accustomed to before the divorce.

-The distance of the new dwelling from their old dwelling.

-The housing support should include basic utility bills such as electricity, water, internet, gas, air conditioning and other things.

2. The court may exempt the father, in whole or in part, from paying the housing support if the divorced mother has financial solvency that allows her to rent or own suitable housing that meets the needs of the children. The assessment of financial solvency is subject to the discretion of the judge, with reference to the report of accounting expert.

Article (20)

Housing Support for the Divorced Woman

After getting divorced, a woman may submit a request to the court to compel her ex-husband to provide a housing support in kind or cash to the extent that guarantees her a temporary dwelling after the divorce. The judge determines the value and duration of the housing support according to the wife's pre-divorce living conditions, in relation to the husband's financial status.

Article (21)

Provisional Alimony

1. The divorced woman may submit an application to the court to decide on temporary alimony for her until the financial rights arising from the divorce are decided.

2. The court shall decide on the request in accordance with the documents submitted by the wife to indicate the spouses' monthly income according to the account statement for the last (6) months. The court may reject the request for temporary alimony in the event that the divorced woman has a job or a stable source of income that provides her with her basic needs, and the request shall be decided by an interim order.

Article (22)
Grievance against the Temporary Alimony Decision

A divorced man or divorced woman may appeal the decision on provisional alimony in accordance with the usual procedures for filing grievance against interim orders.

Article (23)
Obligation for Spending on Children

The father is obligated to spend on his children after the divorce, and this includes all aspects of alimony such as education, residence fees, treatment and other daily or periodic expenses that he was doing before the divorce.

Article (24)
Court's powers to Estimate Children's Expenses

The court has the discretionary power to estimate the alimony owed by the father in favour of the children and the financial penalties imposed on him in the event of his non-compliance with the spending as long as the court's judgment is based on justifiable reasons according to the circumstances of divorce and joint custody. The report of the calculation expert on evaluating the financial situation of the spouses to ensure a decent living for the wife and children without incurring financial costs that exceed the father's financial capabilities .

Chapter Four
Joint Custody of Children

Article (25)
Joint Custody

1. The mother and father have equal right to joint custody of the child until he/she reaches the age of (16), after which the child has the right to choose his custodian.
2. After divorce, both parents bear joint responsibility for the child's raising and growth, providing that the child best interest shall be their primary concern.

Article (26)
Proof of Joint Custody

The court shall automatically decide in the divorce ruling to establish joint custody of the children equally between the father and the mother.

Article (27)
Objection to Joint Custody

Either the mother or the father may object to the joint custody ruling according to the form designed for that, if justifications are available.

Article (28)
Split of Joint Custody (50/50)

In the event that the parents do not agree on how to divide the custody between them after the divorce, the court shall determine how to divide the joint custody, whether on a weekly, bi-monthly or monthly basis, or in any other way that takes into account the best interests of the child. The division includes a statement of the distribution of holidays and official holidays according to the form prepared for this purpose, and the court may apply any of the following distributions:

1. **Weekly exchange of custody:** the child spends one week with the father and the following week with the mother, and so on consecutively throughout the year.
2. **Bi-monthly exchange of custody:** the child spends two consecutive weeks with the father and two consecutive weeks with the mother, and so on consecutively throughout the year .
3. **Monthly exchange of custody:** the child spends a month with the father, followed by a month with the mother, and so on consecutively throughout the year.
4. Any other arrangements the court deems appropriate in the interests of the child.

Article (29)
Waiver of Joint Custody

The principle of custody of children is that the father and mother jointly share in the responsibility of raising the children after the divorce. However, either of them may request a waiver of the right to joint custody, whether legal custody or physical custody or both, by filling out the form designed for the purpose (Child Custody Disputes Form) .

Article (30)
The Effect of Waiver of Joint Custody on Financial Obligations

An applicant for waiver of joint custody is not exempted from financial obligations towards the children.

Article (31)
Parents Refusing Custody of the Child

In the event that both parents refuse to perform the duties of custody, or in the event of their waiving of their rights to joint custody, the court shall notify the Public Prosecution to take the necessary measures it deems necessary.

Article (32)
Removal of Partner from Joint Custody

1. Either the father or the mother may request the removal of the other party from joint custody, whether legal custody or physical custody or both, by filling out the form designed for the purpose (Child Custody Disputes Form).
2. The court shall notify the two parties of the date of the hearing appointed to consider the dispute and exchange notes between them.
3. In the hearing appointed for the case, the court shall take what it deems necessary and essential in the interest of the child, whether by temporarily suspending joint custody pending a decision on the case, or by assigning a social expert to evaluate the objections contained in the application.

Article (33)
Cases of Removal of One Partner from Joint Custody

The court shall decide on the request to remove either the father or mother and forfeit their right to custody, whether temporarily or permanently, if any of the following cases are fulfilled:

1. The child is at risk of being exposed to domestic violence or abuse.
2. Inadequate living conditions provided by the partner in the joint custody for the child.
3. The child needs particular health care that the partner in the joint custody cannot provide.
4. Behavioural, psychological or mental problems that the other partner suffers from that may harm the child or expose him to danger or neglect.
5. Lack of time to take care of the child or neglecting him.
6. The child's desire, provided that he reaches the age of 12 calendar years.
7. Abuse of drugs or alcohol or any psychotropic substances.
8. Health reasons that impede the other partner from carrying out his duties towards caring and attention for the child.
9. The other party's marriage again.
10. Any other reasons the court deems appropriate.

Article (34)
Cancellation of Joint Custody

In the event of cancelling joint custody, the court has the discretion to apply what it deems appropriate from the rules of justice and fairness or the best international practices of comparative legal systems with regard to custody and visitation with the best interests of the child taking precedence.

Article (35)
Application for Court Intervention

In the event that the father and mother do not agree on any decision related to the child after the divorce has taken place, either of them has the right to submit a request for court intervention to resolve disputed question, by filling out the form designed for the purpose.

Article (36)
Court Decision in Disputes Arising from Joint Custody

The court shall expeditiously decide on the request for intervention to settle the disputed joint custody matter and shall take what it deems appropriate in the best interests of the child. It takes into account the stability of the child's academic and sports life after the separation of his parents and not changing his lifestyle as much as possible as a result of divorce.

Article (37)
Child Travel during Joint Custody

In the case of joint custody, none of the parents may travel with the child outside the country by a unilateral decision unless one of the following conditions is met:

1. Obtaining the written consent of the other party, authorised by the court, according to the form designed for the purpose, specifying the details of the travel, its purpose and duration, and the guarantees, if any.
2. Permission of the judge in the event of the opposition of one of the parties, after submitting an application to the court according to the form designed for the purpose.
3. Either parent may submit a request to the judge to compel the party applying for travel to provide sufficient guarantees for the child's return to the country again according to the specified date, and the request is subject to the judge's discretion.

Article (38)
Child Travel Ban

After the divorce has taken place, either of the parents may submit a petition to the court to ban the child from traveling for a temporary period according to the form designed for this; “interim order form: disputes arising from joint custody” with a statement of reasons as follows:

1. Objections to the travel of the child.
2. The danger that requires banning the child from traveling

The application is subject to the discretion of the court.

Chapter Five
Rules for Hearing of Cases

Article (39)
Exclusion of Civil Divorce Cases and its Effects from Family Guidance

Civil divorce cases and its effects are excluded from submission to the family guidance committees, and are submitted directly to the court to issue a ruling at the first court hearing.

Article (40)
Imposition of fines

The court may impose financial fines on the father or mother in the event that they do not abide by the schedules for the division and rotation of joint custody or any order or measure issued by the judge. The assessment and determination of the amount of the fine and the method

of calculating it is subject to the court's discretion, according to each case, and it has the right to impose graduated financial fines in the event of a repetition of the violation.

Article (41)
Deduction of Custody Days

In addition to the imposition of the financial fines, the court may deduct the days allocated to the father or mother in the event that any of them does not comply with the division schedule indicated in the judgment.

Article (42)
Precautionary and Provisional Measures and Orders

Without prejudice to the jurisdiction of the subject matter judge in hearing of provisional and urgent applications submitted to him during the course of the case, any interested party may submit a request to the court to issue a provisional and summary order according to the form designed for this in any of the following cases:

1. Claiming the value of temporary alimony or amending the value of the financial rights post-divorce until a court final decision is issued in this regard.
2. Temporarily suspending or staying the effectiveness of joint custody until the dispute over joint custody is resolved.
3. Organizing issues of child visitation after divorce on a temporary basis until the dispute over joint custody is resolved.
4. Temporarily enabling the wife to obtain housing, or temporarily restoring services to the dwelling, pending a decision on the financial rights following the divorce.
5. Handing over or receiving personal documents and papers, or personal items to either spouse or children.
6. Allow or temporarily ban a child from traveling.
7. Imposing or cancelling the precautionary seizure.
8. Any other provisional or urgent applications related to divorce, custody or visitation.

A decision is issued by the chairman of the department or whomever he delegates to approve the forms for provisional applications, and the same procedures that apply to interim orders and the grievances thereof, shall apply as set forth in the legislations and regulations in force.

Article (43)
Application of the Rules of Fairness and Justice

1. The court shall apply the principles of justice and fairness to decide on any issue presented to it during the consideration of the case in the event of disagreement between the two parties about the financial rights following the divorce and the disputes arising from the custody of the child and the regulation of visitation provided that the best interest of the child prevails.
2. The court may apply the legislations, regulations and guidelines issued in the state, in everything that is not specifically stipulated in the law.

Article (44)
Court Language

The court has the discretion to complete all litigation procedures in English if the two parties to the case do not speak Arabic, provided that the claim and judgment is attached in both Arabic and English. The foreigner shall be exempted from entering data in Arabic or translating documents from English to Arabic, and the translation section in the department shall undertake the translation of documents or entries with the imposition of a service fee in return .

Article (45)
Right of Audience

litigants or applicants may appear in court as litigants in person, or appoint a lawyer to represent them. Foreign lawyers may represent one of the litigants before the court after obtaining a license to be registered in the foreign lawyers' roll in accordance with the terms and conditions issued by a decision of the chairman or his representative according to the form designed for this.

Chapter Six
Procedures for Appealing Judgments and Enforcement Procedures

Article (46)
The Judge's Powers in Relation to Enforcement

The court is competent to enforce and follow up the judgments and decisions issued by it, to ensure that the judgment is enforced, to settle all disputes and issues of enforcement on an urgent basis, and to issue decisions related to this.

Article (47)
Expedited Enforcement of Judgments

Court rulings are issued with expedited enforcement and with the executive formula attached automatically. In urgent matters or in cases where the delay is harmful, the court may order the enforcement of the judgment without notice.

Article (48)
Non-Compliance Precautionary Measures

The court's ruling may include the orders to take the necessary precautionary measures to ensure the enforcement of the ruling, such as the order to impose the precautionary seizure and the travel ban. The ruling also includes addressing the bank to deduct the court- decided amount directly from the accounts of the debtor, as soon as (7) working days have passed from the date of notifying the debtor of the ruling or decision, unless the parties agree otherwise .

Article (49)

The Finality of Court's Judgements Based on Value in Divorce Financial Rights

The judgment issued by the court shall be final and enforceable as soon as it is issued in the event that the judgment amount is less than 500,000 dirhams, in cases of alimony and financial rights following divorce.

Article (50)

Cases of Appeal of Final Judgments

Final court's judgments and decisions issued under article (49) may be appealed in the following two cases:

1. Violation of the rules of jurisdiction.
2. The occurrence of a nullity in the judgment or decision, or a nullity in the procedures that affected the judgment or decision.

Article (51)

Court Fees

Unless a special fee is stipulated in the law or in this resolution or in any other resolution, the same fees for personal status matters and authentications shall be applied to the transactions and applications registered before the court .

Article (52)

Guidelines

The President shall issue the guidelines necessary for the implementation of this law, and the undersecretary shall issue the necessary decisions for the same objective.

Article (53)

Arbitration in Matters of Civil Divorce and its Effects

1. A special roll shall be established for the registration of arbitrators in family disputes.
2. The undersecretary shall issue decisions related to the conditions, controls, and procedures for registration in the roll.
3. The spouses may agree on arbitration, whether prior or subsequent to the family dispute, by assigning the task of settling the dispute to a single arbitrator or a tripartite arbitration panel of arbitrators registered in the roll.
4. The provisions contained in Federal Law No. (6) of 2018 referred to shall apply to the procedures for arbitration in family cases.

Article (54)
Effectiveness of the Resolution

This resolution shall be effective as of the date of its publication, and is published in the Official Gazette.