

**Law No. (21) of 2015**  
**Concerning**  
**Judicial Fees in Dubai Courts**

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We, Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum, Ruler of Dubai

Having reviewed Federal Law No. (8) of 1980 Regarding the Regulation of Labour Relations and its amendments,

And Federal Law No. (5) of 1985 promulgating the Civil Transactions Law and its amendments,

And Federal Law No. (11) of 1992 promulgating the Civil Procedure Law and its amendments,

And Federal Law No. (35) of 1992 promulgating the Criminal Procedure Law and its amendments,

And Federal Law No. (28) of 2005 concerning Personal Status,

And Law No. (3) of 1992 concerning the Formation of Courts in the Emirate of Dubai and its amendments,

And Law No. (1) of 1994 concerning Court Fees and its amendments,

And Law No. (3) of 1996 concerning Government Lawsuits and its amendments,

And Law No. (3) of 2003 concerning the Establishment of an Executive Council for the Emirate of Dubai,

And Law No. (15) of 2007 establishing the Dubai Foundation for Women and Children and its amendments,

And Law No. (31) of 2008 concerning the Abolition of Exemptions from Taxes and Fees in the Emirate of Dubai and its amendments,

And Law No. (14) of 2009 concerning the Pricing of Government Services in the Emirate of Dubai and its amendments,

And Law No. (16) of 2009 establishing the Centre for Amicable Settlement of Disputes,

And Law No. (35) of 2009 concerning the Management of Public Funds of the Government of Dubai and its amendments,

And Law No. (4) of 2013 concerning Notaries Public in the Emirate of Dubai,

And Regulation No. (2) of 1992 concerning Fees for Registering Appeals in Criminal Cases,

Do hereby issue the following Law:

## **Chapter One**

### **General Provisions**

#### **Definitions**

##### **Article (1)**

The following words and expressions shall, wherever mentioned in this Law, have the meanings assigned to them respectively, unless the context requires otherwise:

Emirate : The Emirate of Dubai.

Government : The Government of Dubai.

Executive Council : The Executive Council of the Emirate.

Courts : Dubai Courts.

Competent Court : The Court of First Instance, Court of Appeal, or Court of Cassation at the Courts, as the case may be.

Centre : The Centre for Amicable Settlement of Disputes.

Committee : The Committee for Deferment and Exemption from Judicial Fees established in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

#### **Scope of Application**

##### **Article (2)**

a- The provisions of this Law shall apply to all lawsuits, applications, and appeals submitted to the Courts, for which the fees have not been collected at the time of its entry into force.

b- The provisions of this Law shall not apply to lawsuits submitted to the Courts before the entry into force of the provisions of this Law and whose fees were fully or partially deferred during the litigation stage in which the lawsuit is being heard. In this case, the fees due at the time of registering the lawsuit shall apply.

## **Collection of Fees**

### **Article (3)**

No lawsuit, appeal, or application shall be heard or accepted until the full fee due thereon has been collected, unless a decision has been issued by the Committee for full or partial exemption from or deferment of the fee, in accordance with the rules stipulated in this Law.

## **Dispute over the Fee Amount**

### **Article (4)**

- a- If a dispute arises upon registering a lawsuit, appeal, or application regarding the amount of fees due, the matter shall be referred to the President of the Competent Court for a decision, and his decision in this regard shall be final.
- b- The court hearing the lawsuit may, either on its own initiative or upon a request submitted to it by the concerned parties, reconsider the value of the fees that have been collected.

## **Collection of Fee Difference**

### **Article (5)**

- a- If it becomes apparent to the Competent Court during the proceedings of the lawsuit that the fees paid are not proportionate to the final claims, or that they were less than the due fees, or that they were collected contrary to the provisions of this Law, it shall issue an order requiring the plaintiff to pay the fee difference within a period it specifies. If he fails to do so, it shall rule the lawsuit inadmissible. If the pleading stage in the lawsuit has been closed, the court must, in its judgment, oblige the plaintiff to pay the fee difference.
- b- If it is revealed from the judgment sought to be executed that there is a difference between the value of the lawsuit on which the fee was calculated at the time of registration and the value awarded in the judgment, this judgment shall not be endorsed with the writ of execution until the due fee difference is paid. In the event of a dispute over the value of this fee, the matter shall be referred to the court that issued the judgment to decide on it by endorsing the copy of the judgment, and its decision in this regard shall be final.

c- If the judgment creditor does not obtain the writ of execution within (60) sixty days from the date of the judgment's issuance due to non-payment of the due fee difference, the party ordered by the judgment to pay the lawsuit costs shall become responsible for paying this difference. The registry of the Competent Court shall estimate the due fee on the copy of the judgment and present it to the President of the Court to issue an order for its collection from the party liable for its payment, and this order shall be executed in the same manner as executory instruments.

## **Calculation of Fractions**

### **Article (6)**

For the purposes of calculating the due fee, any fraction of a Dirham shall be considered a full Dirham, and the fee shall be collected on this basis.

## **Registering a Dispute at the Centre**

### **Article (7)**

Notwithstanding the provisions of the aforementioned Law No. (16) of 2009, a fee equivalent to (50%) of the value of the fee due on the lawsuit shall be collected, in accordance with the rules stipulated in this Law, upon registering the dispute at the Centre. The full fee due for registering the lawsuit shall be collected upon referring the dispute to the Competent Court, after deducting the fee paid at the Centre.

## **Not Subject to Fees**

### **Article (8)**

The following categories, lawsuits, applications, and appeals shall not be subject to the fees due under this Law:

- 1- Lawsuits, appeals, or applications submitted by ministries or federal or local government entities in the Emirate or any of the Emirates of the United Arab Emirates.
- 2- Appeals against judgments issued for alimony.
- 3- Deposits made by the bankruptcy trustee for the account of the bankruptcy.
- 4- Deposits made by bidders for the price of real estate.
- 5- Deposits made by ministries and federal and local government entities for the account of the concerned parties.

6- Lawsuits related to charitable endowments, donations, and bequests designated for charitable purposes, and charitable societies, if submitted by such entities.

7- Application for the declaration or proof of conversion to Islam.

8- Attestation of a social assistance application.

9- Application for verification of death and inheritance.

### **Exemption from Fees**

#### **Article (9)**

The following lawsuits, appeals, applications, and categories shall be exempted from paying the fees due under this Law:

1- Lawsuits, appeals, and applications filed by workers or their beneficiaries based on the aforementioned Federal Law No. (8) of 1980, the value of which does not exceed (100,000) one hundred thousand Dirhams. If the opposing party is ordered to pay the fees and expenses, the judicial fees shall be collected from him based on the amount awarded in the judgment.

2- Victims of domestic violence, whether women or children, by a decision of the Committee based on a request from the Dubai Foundation for Women and Children.

3- Cases that the Committee decides to exempt from fees, in accordance with the regulations approved by the President of the Courts in this regard, in coordination with the Department of Finance.

### **Committee for Deferment and Exemption from Judicial Fees**

#### **Article (10)**

a- A committee named the "Committee for Deferment and Exemption from Judicial Fees" shall be established under this Law. Its formation, competencies, working mechanism, and the legal quorum for its meetings and decision-making shall be determined by a decision issued by the President of the Courts.

b- The decisions issued by the Committee shall be final and not subject to appeal by any means of appeal.

### **Effect of Deferment and Exemption from Fees**

#### **Article (11)**

In the event of the Committee's approval of exemption from or deferment of judicial fees, the following provisions shall apply:

1- The decision to exempt from or defer judicial fees shall include all due fees at all stages of litigation, and any deposits or other amounts stipulated in this Law or applicable legislation, without the need for a separate decision to that effect.

2- If a lawsuit filed by a person in whose favor a decision of exemption from judicial fees was issued is dismissed or ruled inadmissible, no fees or deposits shall be collected from him. If the judgment is in his favor, the fees and deposits shall be collected from the party against whom the judgment was issued.

3- If a lawsuit filed by a person in whose favor a decision to defer judicial fees was issued is dismissed or ruled inadmissible, the due fees and any other deposits or amounts stipulated in this Law or in applicable legislation shall be collected from him.

### **Refund of Fees**

#### **Article (12)**

a- The fee collected upon registering the lawsuit with the Competent Court shall be refunded if the court grants any of the following requests:

1- Request for interpretation of a judgment.

2- Request for the recusal of judges, experts, or arbitrators.

3- Request for correction of a material error in a judgment.

4- Request concerning an omission.

b- A refund of (50%) of the value of the fee collected before the Competent Court shall be made if the plaintiff abandons the lawsuit or reconciles with his opponent in the first hearing of the lawsuit or appeal and before the commencement of pleading, provided that the dispute has not been previously presented to the Centre.

### **Liability for and Objection to Fees and Expenses**

#### **Article (13)**

a- The fees shall be the liability of the party ordered by the judgment to pay the lawsuit costs and shall be settled on this basis. An appeal shall not prevent the collection of these fees.

b- The party ordered by the judgment to pay the lawsuit costs may object to the amount thereof within (8) eight days from the date of being served with the executory copy of the judgment.

c- The objection referred to in paragraph (b) of this Article shall be submitted to the President of the Competent Court for a decision, and his decision in this regard shall be final.

## **Chapter Two**

### **Rules for Estimating Lawsuit Fees before the Court of First Instance**

#### **Lawsuits of Determined Value**

##### **Article (14)**

a- A fee of (6%) of the lawsuit's value shall be collected for lawsuits filed before the Courts of First Instance and civil actions attached to criminal lawsuits, with the exception of personal status lawsuits, provided that the fee shall not be less than (500) five hundred Dirhams and shall not exceed:

1- (20,000) twenty thousand Dirhams if the value of the lawsuit does not exceed (500,000) five hundred thousand Dirhams.

2- (30,000) thirty thousand Dirhams if the value of the lawsuit ranges from (500,001) five hundred thousand and one Dirhams to (1,000,000) one million Dirhams.

3- (40,000) forty thousand Dirhams if the value of the lawsuit exceeds (1,000,000) one million Dirhams.

b- A fee of (5%) of the lawsuit's value shall be collected for labour lawsuits filed before the Courts of First Instance where the claim value exceeds (100,000) one hundred thousand Dirhams, provided that the fee shall not exceed (20,000) twenty thousand Dirhams.

c- The fees indicated for each of the lawsuits and applications submitted to the Courts of First Instance listed in Schedule No. (1) attached to this Law shall be collected.

#### **Lawsuits of Undetermined Value**

##### **Article (15)**

a- A lawsuit that includes a claim that cannot be valued shall be considered to have a value of (200,001) two hundred thousand and one Dirhams, and the fee shall be collected on this basis.

b- If the unvalued claim is amended during the proceedings to become of a known value, the higher fee shall be collected.

c- If the lawsuit of undetermined value becomes of known value upon the issuance of the judgment, it shall not be executed until the fee difference is paid.

### **Lawsuit Containing More Than One Claim**

#### **Article (16)**

a- If the lawsuit includes claims of determined value arising from a single legal cause, the due fees shall be estimated based on their total value. If they arise from different legal causes, these fees shall be estimated based on the value of each one separately.

b- If the lawsuit includes a primary claim and an alternative claim, the higher fee for either of the two claims shall be collected. As for additional claims, they shall be joined to the primary claim, and the fee shall be calculated on their total.

c- If the lawsuit includes claims that are all of undetermined value, the fee shall be collected based on the value of each one separately if they arise from different legal causes, and the fee shall be collected on their total if they arise from a single legal cause.

d- If a single lawsuit combines claims of determined value and others of undetermined value, the fee shall be collected based on the value of each one separately.

### **Counterclaims and Intervention Requests**

#### **Article (17)**

A separate fee, calculated according to the rules stipulated in this Law, shall be collected from the filer of a counterclaim, a recourse action for the claimed right against a person who is not a party to the lawsuit, or an intervenor in the lawsuit seeking a judgment for himself.

### **Lawsuits Related to Contracts**

#### **Article (18)**



The fees in lawsuits related to contracts shall be calculated based on the following:

- 1- The value of the subject of the contract in lawsuits where the subject is a request for a judgment on the validity, nullity, or termination of a contract.
- 2- The value of the total monetary consideration for the entire term of the contract in lawsuits where the subject is a request for a judgment on the validity, nullity, or termination of a continuous contract. If the contract has been partially executed, the value of the lawsuit shall be estimated by the monetary consideration for the remaining term of the contract.
- 3- The value of the higher of the two considerations in lawsuits concerning exchange or barter contracts.
- 4- The value of the requested increase or decrease in lawsuits where the subject is a judgment to reduce or increase the price.

### **Lawsuits Related to Attachment or a Right in Rem Article (19)**

The fees in lawsuits concerning ancillary rights in rem related to the right of attachment, retention, or tracing of property shall be calculated based on the following:

- 1- The value of the debt or the property, whichever is less, if the lawsuit is between the debtor and the creditor.
- 2- The value of the property subject to attachment or retention if the lawsuit is filed by a third party claiming ownership of this property.

### **Lawsuits Related to Real Estate or Movable Article (20)**

The fees in lawsuits related to real estate or movables shall be calculated based on their value.

### **Pre-emption Lawsuit Article (21)**

The fees in a pre-emption lawsuit shall be calculated based on the price of the sold property specified in the sale contract.

### **Lawsuit for Partition of Common Property Article (22)**

The fees in lawsuits related to the partition of common property or the division of a jointly owned real estate or movable shall be calculated at a rate of (1%) of the value of the common share of the person filing the lawsuit.

### **Mortgage Lawsuit**

#### **Article (23)**

The fees in lawsuits related to the validity, nullity, termination, or cancellation of a mortgage, or authorization to sell the mortgaged property, or any other related right, shall be calculated based on the value of the mortgage.

### **Claim or Recovery Lawsuit**

#### **Article (24)**

The fees in lawsuits related to claims or recovery shall be calculated based on the value of the items sought to be claimed or recovered.

### **Lawsuit for Enforcement or Annulment of an Arbitration**

#### **Award**

#### **Article (25)**

The fees in lawsuits related to the enforcement or annulment of an arbitration award shall be calculated based on the value awarded.

### **Lawsuit for Enforcement of a Foreign Judgment**

#### **Article (26)**

The fees in lawsuits related to the enforcement of a foreign judgment shall be calculated based on the value awarded. If this is not possible, it shall be estimated based on the value of the dispute subject to the judgment.

### **Lawsuit for Annulment of a Judgment**

#### **Article (27)**

The fees in lawsuits related to the annulment of a judgment issued by the Courts or any judicial body other than arbitration panels shall be calculated based on the value awarded.

### **Fees for Lawsuits and Applications Related to Personal Status**

#### **Article (28)**

The fees indicated for each of the personal status lawsuits and applications listed in Schedule No. (2) attached to this Law shall be collected.

### **Chapter Three**

#### **Appeal Fees**

#### **Proportional Fees for Appealing Lawsuits**

##### **Article (29)**

a- A fee of (50%) of the fee collected at the Court of First Instance shall be collected for appealing judgments issued in cases other than personal status lawsuits, calculated on the following bases:

1- If the appeal is against the entire appealed judgment, the full fee due for the appeal shall be collected.

2- If the appeal is against a part of the appealed judgment, the fee shall be collected based on the value of this part.

b- If there are multiple appellants and the judgment was issued against them jointly and severally, the fee shall be collected once from the person who filed the appeal first.

c- If there are multiple appellants and the judgment was not issued against them jointly and severally, a separate fee shall be collected for each appeal, whether the appellants submitted a single appeal brief or multiple briefs.

d- A fee of (25%) of the fee collected at the first-degree stage shall be collected if the appeal is against a judgment issued on a subsidiary matter that does not terminate the litigation and results in a stay of the lawsuit proceedings.

#### **Fixed Fees for Appealing Lawsuits**

##### **Article (30)**

The fees indicated for each of the appeals listed in Schedule No. (3) attached to this Law shall be collected.

#### **Second Appeal**

##### **Article (31)**

No fee shall be collected from the same appellant when re-appealing a judgment issued by the Court of First Instance in a lawsuit returned to it by

the Court of Appeal for reconsideration following a previous appeal filed by the appellant in the same lawsuit.

## **Cassation of Judgments and Stay of Execution**

### **Article (32)**

A fixed fee of (2,000) two thousand Dirhams shall be collected for appealing judgments by cassation, and a fixed fee of (1,000) one thousand Dirhams shall be collected for the request to stay the execution of the appealed judgment.

## **Second Cassation**

### **Article (33)**

No fee shall be collected from the same appellant when re-appealing by cassation a judgment issued by the Court of Appeal in a lawsuit returned to it by the Court of Cassation following a previous cassation appeal filed by the appellant in the same lawsuit.

## **Petition for Reconsideration**

### **Article (34)**

A fee of (25%) of the fee collected at the court that issued the judgment being petitioned for reconsideration shall be collected for a petition for reconsideration.

## **Chapter Four**

## **Enforcement Fees**

### **Proportional Fees for Enforcement**

#### **Article (35)**

- a- A fee of (2%) of the value for which enforcement is sought shall be collected for the enforcement of executory instruments.
- b- If the judgment is for something other than money, a fee of (20%) of the fee collected for the lawsuit at the Court of First Instance shall be collected from the enforcement applicant.
- c- The fee collected in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this Article shall not be less than (200) two hundred Dirhams and shall not exceed (5,000) five thousand Dirhams.

## **Fixed Fees for Enforcement**

### **Article (36)**

The fees indicated for each of the enforcement actions listed in Schedule No. (4) attached to this Law shall be collected.

## **Chapter Five**

### **Final Provisions**

#### **Deposit of Security**

##### **Article (37)**

a- Upon filing an appeal in civil lawsuits, the appellant must deposit a cash security of (1,000) one thousand Dirhams with the court treasury.

b- Upon filing a cassation appeal in civil lawsuits, the appellant must deposit a cash security of (3,000) three thousand Dirhams with the court treasury.

c- The security amount shall be refunded to the depositor if the appeal is accepted and the litigation is thereby terminated.

d- The security amount stipulated in this Article shall be confiscated if a judgment is issued for the inadmissibility, impermissibility, or dismissal of the appeal, in whole or in part.

#### **Deposit of Security in Criminal Lawsuits**

##### **Article (38)**

a- An appellant, other than the Public Prosecution, in criminal lawsuits must deposit a cash security of (500) five hundred Dirhams in misdemeanours and (200) two hundred Dirhams in contraventions with the court treasury.

b- The security amount referred to in paragraph (a) of this Article shall be refunded to the appellant if the judgment is issued in his favor.

c- The security amount referred to in paragraph (a) of this Article shall be confiscated if a judgment is issued for the inadmissibility, impermissibility, or dismissal of the appeal.

#### **Notification Expenses**

##### **Article (39)**

All expenses shall be collected from the notification applicant if the notification is made by notification companies, offices, or any other entity. The President of the Courts shall, by a decision he issues, determine the conditions for carrying out this notification and the expenses to be collected in this regard.

## **Amendment of Fee Schedules**

### **Article (40)**

The fees adopted under this Law shall be amended by a decision issued by the Chairman of the Executive Council.

## **Devolution of Fees**

### **Article (41)**

The proceeds from confiscated securities and fees collected under the provisions of this Law shall be devolved to the public treasury of the Government.

## **Issuance of Implementing Decisions**

### **Article (42)**

The President of the Courts shall issue the necessary decisions for the implementation of the provisions of this Law.

## **Repeals**

### **Article (43)**

a- The aforementioned Law No. (1) of 1994 and Regulation No. (2) of 1992 are hereby repealed.

b- Any provision in any other legislation shall be repealed to the extent that it contradicts the provisions of this Law.

## **Publication and Entry into Force**

### **Article (44)**

This Law shall be published in the Official Gazette and shall come into force as of the first of September 2015.

Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum  
Ruler of Dubai

Issued in Dubai on 10 August 2015 AD  
Corresponding to 25 Shawwal 1436 AH

**Schedule No. (1)**  
**Determining Fees for Lawsuits and Applications**

No.	Type of Lawsuit or Application	Fee Amount (in Dirhams)
1	Grievance against a payment order.	50% of the fee for the application to issue the order, not exceeding (10,000) Dirhams
2	Recusal of judges (if the request is submitted at any stage of litigation).	500
3	Recusal of an expert (if the request is submitted at any stage of litigation).	2000
4	Appointment, dismissal, resignation, or recusal of arbitrators.	1000
5	Handover of a passport or ID.	500
6	Handover of documents (if limited to this request).	500
7	Signature authentication.	500
8	Validation of attachment (if this lawsuit is filed independently of the lawsuit to establish the right).	500
9	Annulment, amendment, termination, dissolution, or liquidation of a company.	2000
10	Objection to the sale of a commercial business.	1000
11	Annulment of notification and summons papers.	500
12	Termination of a service agent or national agent contract.	1000
13	Proving forgery of a document (civil).	1000
14	Dispute in the report of the garnishee.	1000

<b>No.</b>	<b>Type of Lawsuit or Application</b>	<b>Fee Amount (in Dirhams)</b>
15	Annulment of enforcement procedures without a claim for ownership of all or part of the property.	2000
16	Annulment of a sale due to its purchase by persons not permitted to participate in the auction.	2000
17	Establishing the status of a merchant.	3000
18	Establishing liability for the predecessor's obligations in the ownership of the commercial business.	2000
19	Prohibiting the use of or striking off a trade name.	2000
20	Correction of a current account.	1000
21	Opening a safe deposit box in a bank.	1000
22	Dismissal of a company manager.	2000
23	Expulsion of a partner from a general partnership or a simple limited partnership.	1000
24	Annulment of a person's membership on a company's board of directors.	2000
25	Annulment of the formation of a company's board of directors.	2000
26	Challenging the valuation of a contribution in kind.	3000
27	Loss of membership on a company's board of directors.	2000
28	Annulment of a decision issued by a company's board of directors or failure to make a decision.	2000
29	Establishing the liability of a company's board of directors.	3000
30	Annulment of decisions issued by a company's general assembly.	5000
31		2000



<b>No.</b>	<b>Type of Lawsuit or Application</b>	<b>Fee Amount (in Dirhams)</b>
	Cancellation of a company's general assembly meeting.	
32	Establishing a joint venture company.	2000
33	Establishing the liability of the auditor.	3000
34	Action against the liquidator due to liquidation activities.	2000
35	Withdrawal of a work from circulation by the author.	2000
36	Reconsideration of the value of monetary or in-kind consideration for the transfer of copyright if it cannot be estimated.	1000
37	Ceasing infringement of copyright.	1000
38	Establishing ownership of a trademark or disputing its ownership.	5000
39	Opposing the registration of a trademark.	3000
40	Cancellation of a trademark.	3000
41	Annulment or withdrawal of an administrative decision or suspension of its effect without a claim for compensation.	1000
42	Disputing the validity of the inventory made of the estate's assets.	1000
43	Intervening in a lawsuit to join one of the parties without seeking a judgment for oneself.	500
44	Joining a party to the lawsuit.	500
45	Precautionary attachment.	50% of the fee due on the lawsuit
46	Precautionary attachment of a ship or aircraft.	40,000
47	Replacement of the custodian of attached assets.	100
48	Limiting the attachment to certain assets.	500

<b>No.</b>	<b>Type of Lawsuit or Application</b>	<b>Fee Amount (in Dirhams)</b>
49	Transferring the attachment to items other than those attached.	500
50	Grievance against the order issued for precautionary attachment or its refusal.	300
51	Travel ban.	1000
52	Grievance against the order issued for a travel ban or its refusal.	300
53	Order on a petition.	300
54	Grievance against an order on a petition.	200
55	Renewal of a struck-out lawsuit.	20% of the fee collected for the lawsuit or appeal
56	Proceeding with a lawsuit after an agreed or court-ordered stay.	300
57	Stay of execution of a judgment or stay of expedited enforcement.	300
58	Interpretation of a judgment.	200
59	Correction of a material or clerical error in a judgment.	200
60	Offer and deposit of money, movables, or other items.	200
61	Official copy of a judgment.	50
62	Deposit of keys to houses or shops.	200
63	Affixing the writ of execution.	50 Dirhams for the first time 100 Dirhams for the second time and thereafter
64	Judgment of lapse of proceedings.	300
65	Omission of some requests in a judgment.	300
66	Reopening the case for pleading.	300
67	Obliging a party to produce a document in his possession.	1000

<b>No.</b>	<b>Type of Lawsuit or Application</b>	<b>Fee Amount (in Dirhams)</b>
68	Request to issue an expert certificate.	300
69	Authorization to sell the components of a commercial business by public auction, which are covered by the seller's or mortgagee creditor's privilege.	1000
70	Opening a safe deposit box in a bank.	1000
71	Declaration of civil insolvency or placing a bankrupt debtor under guardianship.	500
72	Declaration of bankruptcy or request for preventive composition from bankruptcy.	2000
73	Third-party objection to the judgment declaring bankruptcy.	2000
74	Preventive composition from bankruptcy.	2000
75	Cancellation of the bankruptcy declaration decision.	300
76	Termination or annulment of the preventive composition from bankruptcy.	5000
77	Rehabilitation of a bankrupt person.	300
78	Objection to the judgment rehabilitating a bankrupt person.	500
79	Determining the duration of liquidation or bankruptcy.	200
80	Dismissal of the liquidator or bankruptcy trustee.	1000

**Schedule No. (2)**  
**Determining Fees for Lawsuits and Applications at the**  
**Personal Status Court**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Type of Lawsuit or Application</b>	<b>Fee Amount (in Dirhams)</b>
1	Personal Status.	100 Dirhams per request, not exceeding 2,000 Dirhams

No.	Type of Lawsuit or Application	Fee Amount (in Dirhams)
2	Proof of paternity.	1000
3	Denial of paternity.	1000
4	Lian to deny paternity.	1000
5	Interdiction.	500
6	Lifting of interdiction.	500
7	Deprivation of guardianship over person or property.	500
8	Proof of a will.	1000
9	Revocation of a will.	1000
10	Annulment of a will.	1000
11	Proof of absence.	500
12	Interpretation of a judgment.	50
13	Omission in requests.	50
14	Appointment of a guardian, custodian, or judicial agent, or dismissal or replacement of any of them.	1000
15	Proceeding to place seals on and inventory the estate's assets.	500
16	Opening an estate file.	200
17	Appointment, dismissal, or replacement of a custodian or liquidator of the estate.	500
18	Any request submitted in the estate file.	100
19	Carrying out the partition and settling the debts of the estate.	500
20	Obtaining a travel ban order.	100
21	Grievance against the issuance of a travel ban order.	50
22	Order on a petition.	100
23	Grievance against the order on a petition.	50
24	Order to continue or withdraw a minor's funds from commerce.	200
25		500

	Handing over funds to a minor who has reached the age of eighteen for management.	
26	Attestation or certification.	200
27	Renewal of a lawsuit after being struck off.	200
28	Expediting a lawsuit after an agreed suspension or by court order.	50
29	Stay of expedited enforcement.	50
30	Official's attendance/travel.	200
31	Official copy of the judgment.	20
32	Affixing the executory formula.	30

**Table No. (3)**  
**Specifying Appeal Fees**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Fee Amount (in Dirhams)</b>
1	Appeal against the decision to stay the lawsuit.	300
2	Appeal against the judgment dismissing the plea of lack of jurisdiction (territorial, value-based, subject-matter, specific).	500
3	Grievance against the characterization of the judgment as having expedited enforcement before the Court of Appeal.	300
4	Appeal of decisions or orders of the execution judge.	300
5	Appeal of the judgment issued in personal status cases, excluding alimony rulings.	100
6	Request to stay the execution of the appealed judgment.	300
7	Appeal for reconsideration of a judgment issued in personal status cases.	300

<b>No.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Fee Amount (in Dirhams)</b>
8	Request to stay the execution of the judgment sought for reconsideration in personal status cases.	300

**Table No. (4)**  
**Specifying Enforcement Fees**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Fee Amount (in Dirhams)</b>
1	Request to join in the enforcement.	300
2	Objection to the decision to involve another party in the enforcement.	200
3	Objection to the distribution list prepared by the execution judge.	500
4	Request for an interlocutory objection to enforcement.	500
5	Grievance against decisions issued by the execution judge.	500
6	Request to issue an order for the debtor's imprisonment.	200
7	Request to issue a travel ban.	300
8	Request to limit the seizure to some of the judgment debtor's assets.	300
9	Request for a re-visit for enforcement due to the inability to complete the procedure on the first visit for a reason attributable to the enforcement applicant.	100
10	Any request ruled upon in personal status cases or requests, excluding alimony rulings.	50
11	Dispute in the enforcement of a judgment issued by the Personal Status Court.	300