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**Legislative Decree No. (29) of 2015  
amending some Provisions of The Civil and Commercial Procedures Law  
promulgated by Legislative Decree No. (12) of 1971**

We, Hamad bin Isa Al Khalifa, King of the Kingdom of Bahrain.

Having reviewed the Constitution, in particular Article (38) thereof;

Civil and Commercial Procedures Law promulgated by Legislative Decree No. (12) of 1971, as amended;

Evidence in Civil and Commercial Matters Law promulgated by Legislative Decree No. (14) of 1996, as amended,

And the Judicial Authority Law promulgated by Legislative Decree No. (42) of 2002 as amended;

And upon the submission of the Prime Minister,

And after the approval of the Council of Ministers;

**Hereby Decree the following Law:**

**Article One**

The text of Articles (178) and, (179) of the Civil and Commercial Procedures Law promulgated by Legislative Decree No. (12) of 1971, shall be replaced with the following two texts:

**Article (178)**

The claimant can obtain a court order to prevent the defendant from travelling if both of the following conditions are met:

1) If there are serious grounds for suspecting that the defendant's escape from the litigation is imminent.

2) If the demand is based on an existing matured debt and evidenced in writing, or that the right is likely to exist based on the apparent papers.

The claimant or the person to whom the travel ban has been issued shall notify the person against whom the sentence has been pronounced, if it has been pronounced in his absence, within eight days of the date of its issuance by registered letter with acknowledgement of receipt.

**Article (179)**

a) The court may issue its order under Article (176) and (178) of this Law as a matter of urgency without summoning the other party, and the claimant, if the order is issued dismissing his petition, and the person to whom the decision is issued, shall have the right to appeal to the court which issued the order within eight days from the date of its issuance; This deadline does not apply to those against whom the order has been issued in absentia, except from the date of its notification, and the court may confirm, modify or cancel the order, without prejudice to the provisions of Article (198) of this law; The defendant may object the order at any time whenever circumstances arise to justify it, within a period of eight days from the date on which he became aware of it, and the issue of the travel ban order does not prejudice the execution of the final deportation decision against the defendant, or the authority of the administration to terminate the expatriate’s residence, or order him to leave the country in accordance with the provisions of the law.

b) The travel ban order terminates in one of the following cases:

1) If the claimant or the person to whom the order is issued fails to inform the person against whom the travel ban order has been issued in accordance with the provisions of the second paragraph of Article (178) of this Law.

2) If any of the necessary conditions for ordering a travel ban are omitted.

3) If the defendant provides a guarantor acceptable to the court or a cash surety estimated by the court to guarantee performance of what may be held against him in the lawsuit.

4) If a period of sixty days has elapsed from the issuance of the judgment and it has become final in the event of a claim of debt lawsuit that is the subject of a travel ban order, without the creditor applying to the Execution Court to request execution of the judgment.

**Article Two**

Paragraphs two and three are added to Article (268) of the Civil and Commercial Procedures Law promulgated by Legislative Decree No. (12) of 1971, which read as follows:

**Article (268) Paragraph Two and Third:**

If the convicted person does not pay the debt and its related attachments in accordance with the previous paragraph, and the judge finds that he is able to pay and orders him to do so but he does not comply, or if the convicted person is a foreigner and fears that he may flee the country to avoid execution, the prevailing litigant may request that he be prevented from travelling unless the convicted person applies a request that the court approves of regarding the settlement of the payment of debt or a request for payment in instalments, with or without a guarantor. In this case, the travel ban expires one year from the date of issuance, unless it is proven that the convicted person has concealed his property that could be seized or that he smuggled it abroad, or if he has not proposed an acceptable settlement or presented an acceptable guarantor, or if he has proposed a settlement and violated its conditions.

And if it is proven at any time to the execution judge that the convicted person has no property available for execution and has not moved them illegally abroad, the execution judge shall order the removal of the travel ban, the issuance of a travel ban does not prevent the enforcement of a final deportation order against the defendant or the administration’s authority to terminate a foreigner’s residency or to order them to leave the country in accordance with the provisions of law.

**Article Three**

The Prime Minister and the ministers - each within his jurisdiction- shall implement the provisions of this Law, and it shall come into force from the day following the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

**King of the Kingdom of Bahrain**

**Hamad bin Isa Al Khalifa,**

**Prime Minister**

**Khalifa bin Salman Al Khalifa**

Issued at Riffa Palace

On: 23 Dhu al-Hijjah 1436 A.H.

Corresponding to: 7 October 2015