

About the Journal

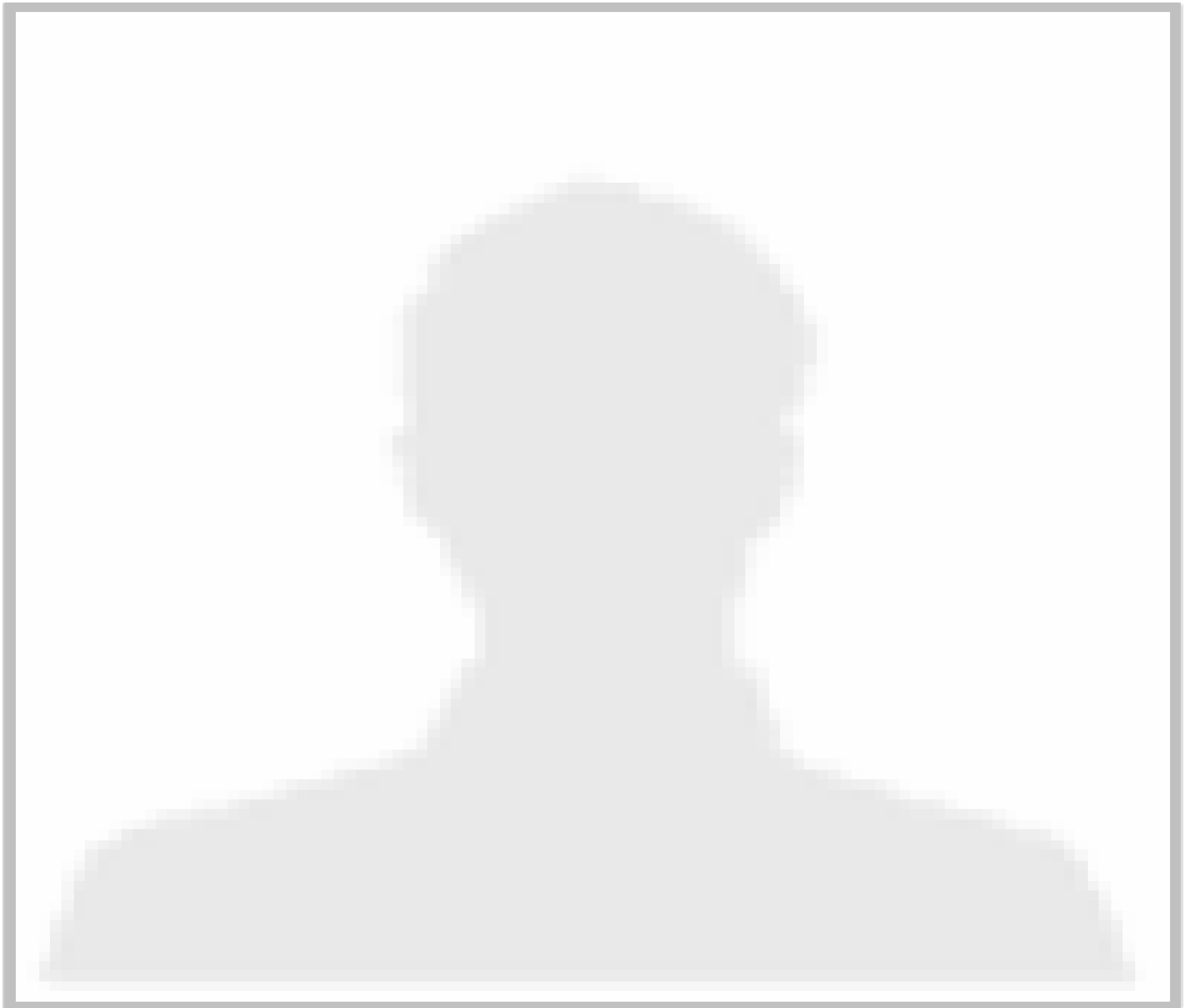
The Journal of the Faculty of Sharia and Law in Tanta affiliated with Al-Azhar in Dakahlia is a specialized peer-reviewed scientific journal issued annually. The first issue was published in 2001 AD.

Objectives and Scope

The Journal of Sharia and Law is a specialized peer-reviewed scientific journal issued once a year and published electronically, and it aims to:

1. Publish innovative research prepared by researchers in scientific fields related to legal and Sharia issues, in order to enrich and develop scientific research in these fields.
 2. Strengthen scientific and intellectual ties between the Faculty of Sharia and Law and its counterparts in other universities.
 3. Address contemporary humanitarian issues within the framework of law.
 4. Keep pace with scientific developments in the field of law by introducing modern books, university theses, and research presented at conferences and scientific seminars.
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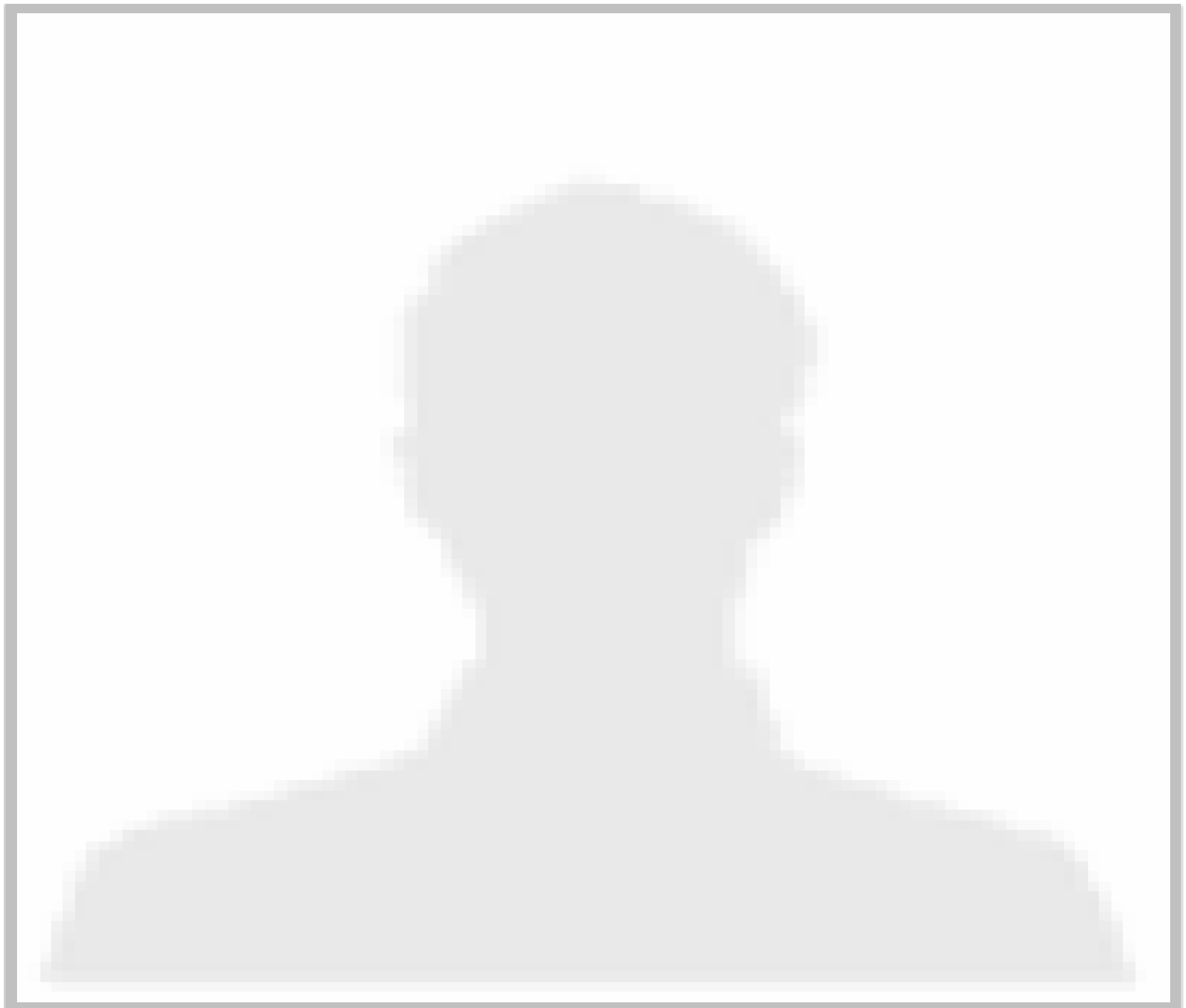
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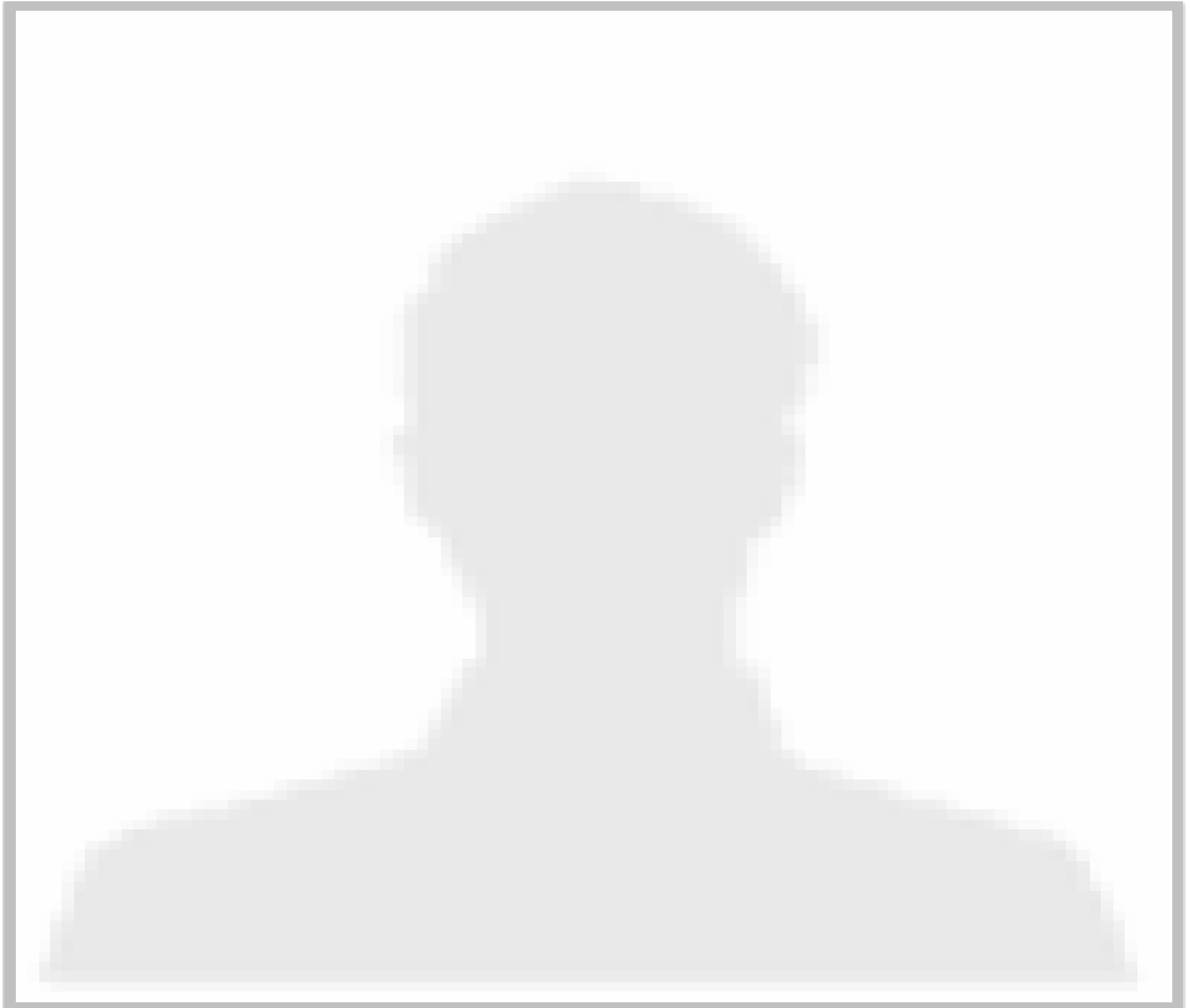
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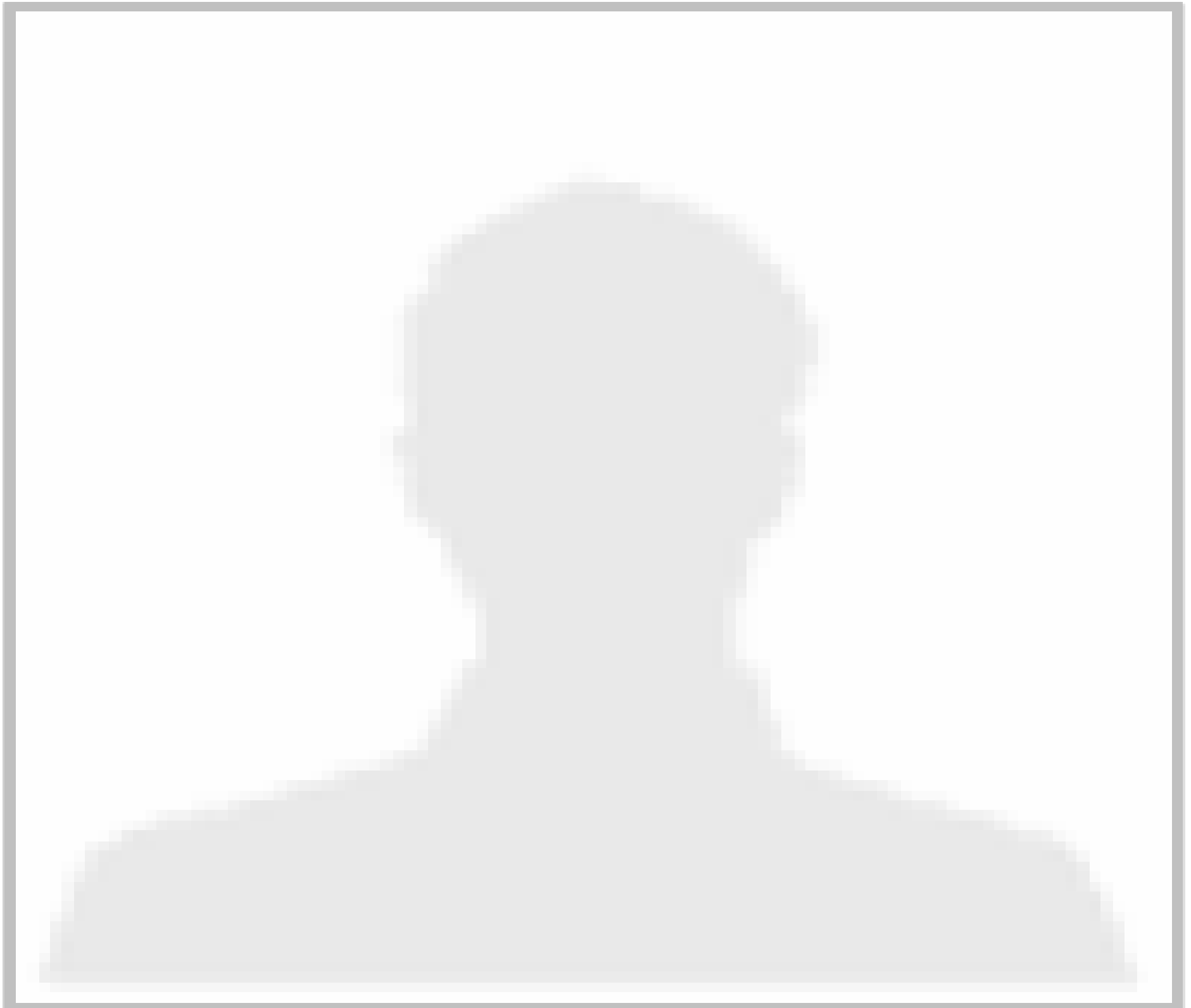
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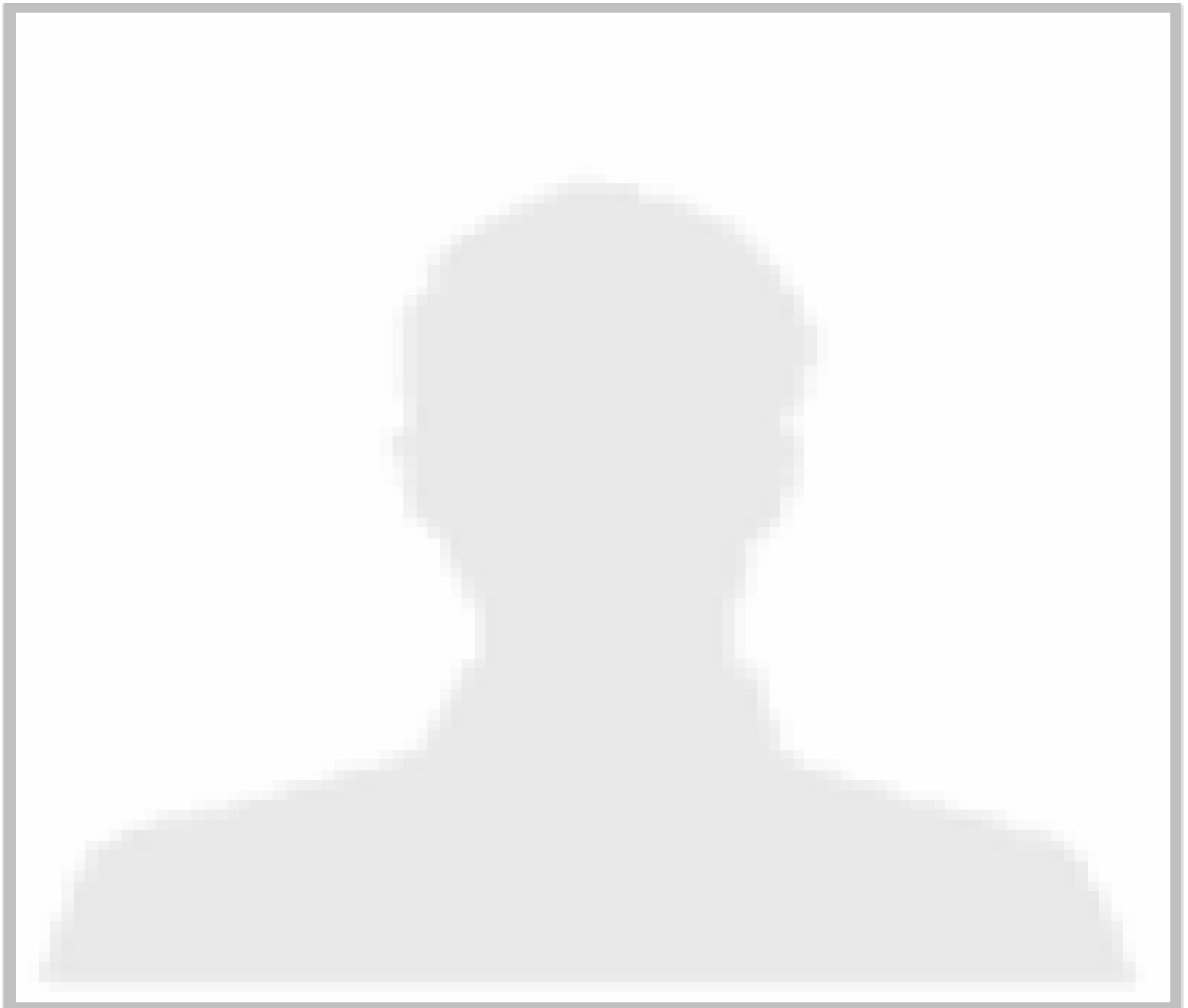
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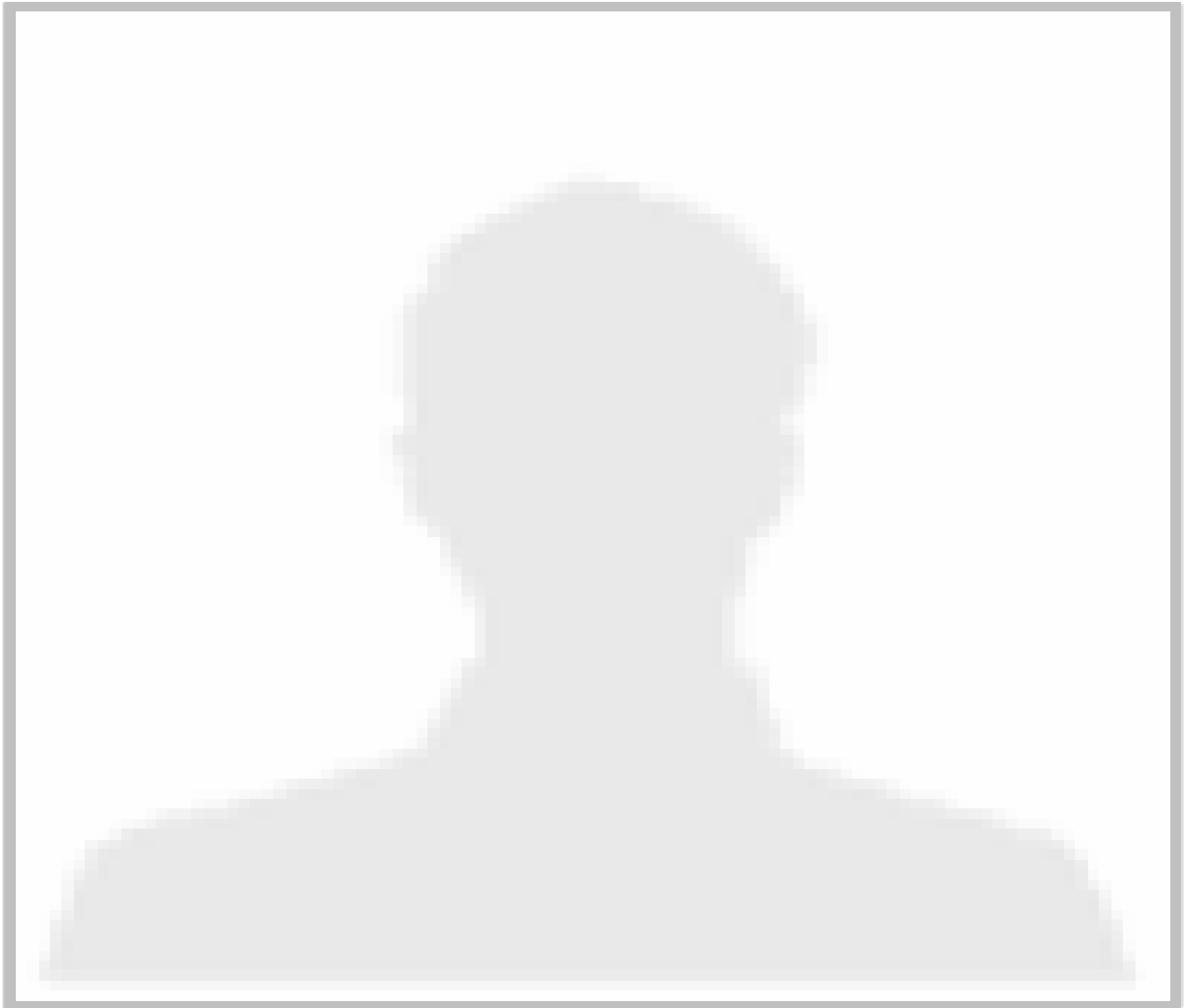
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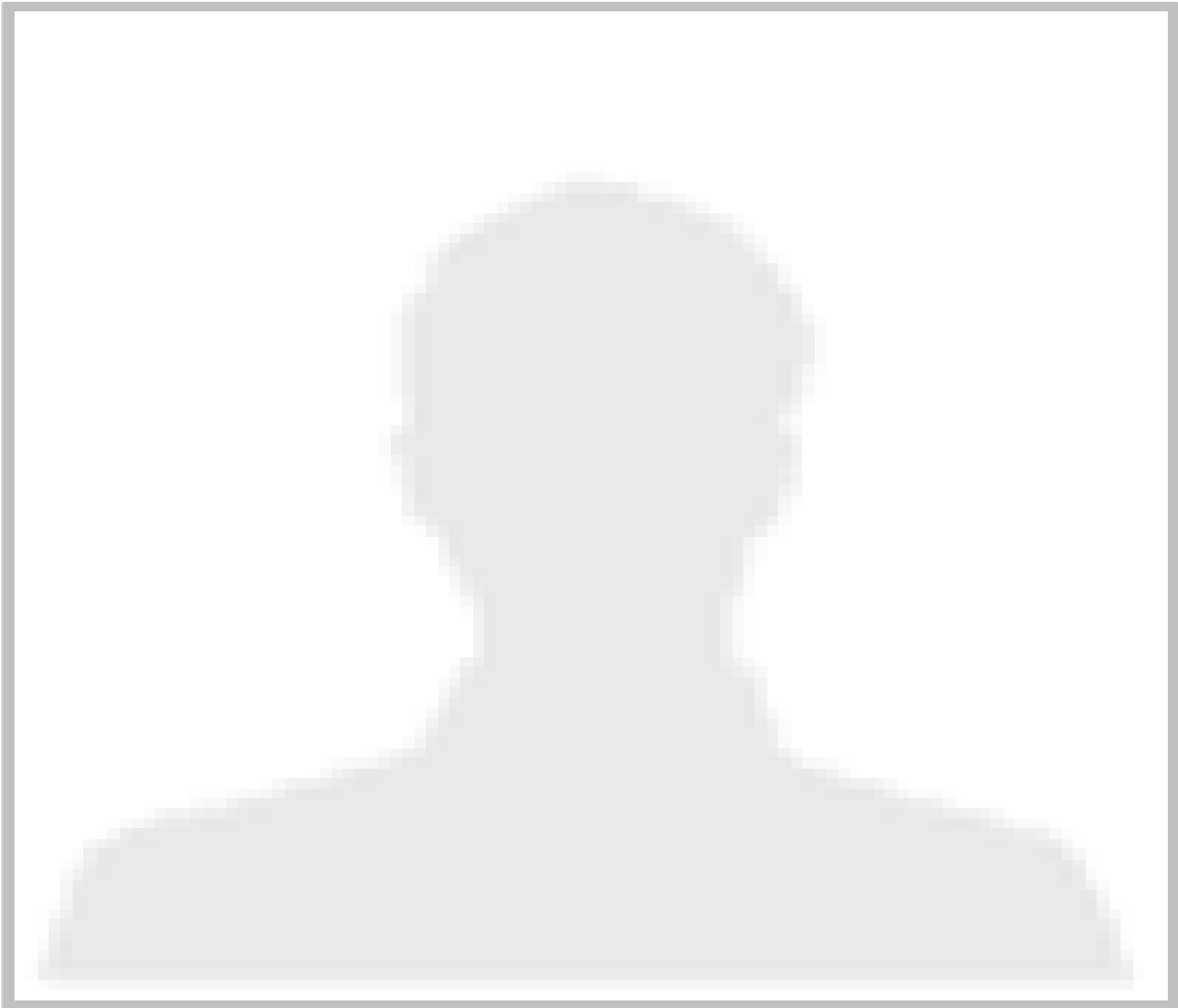


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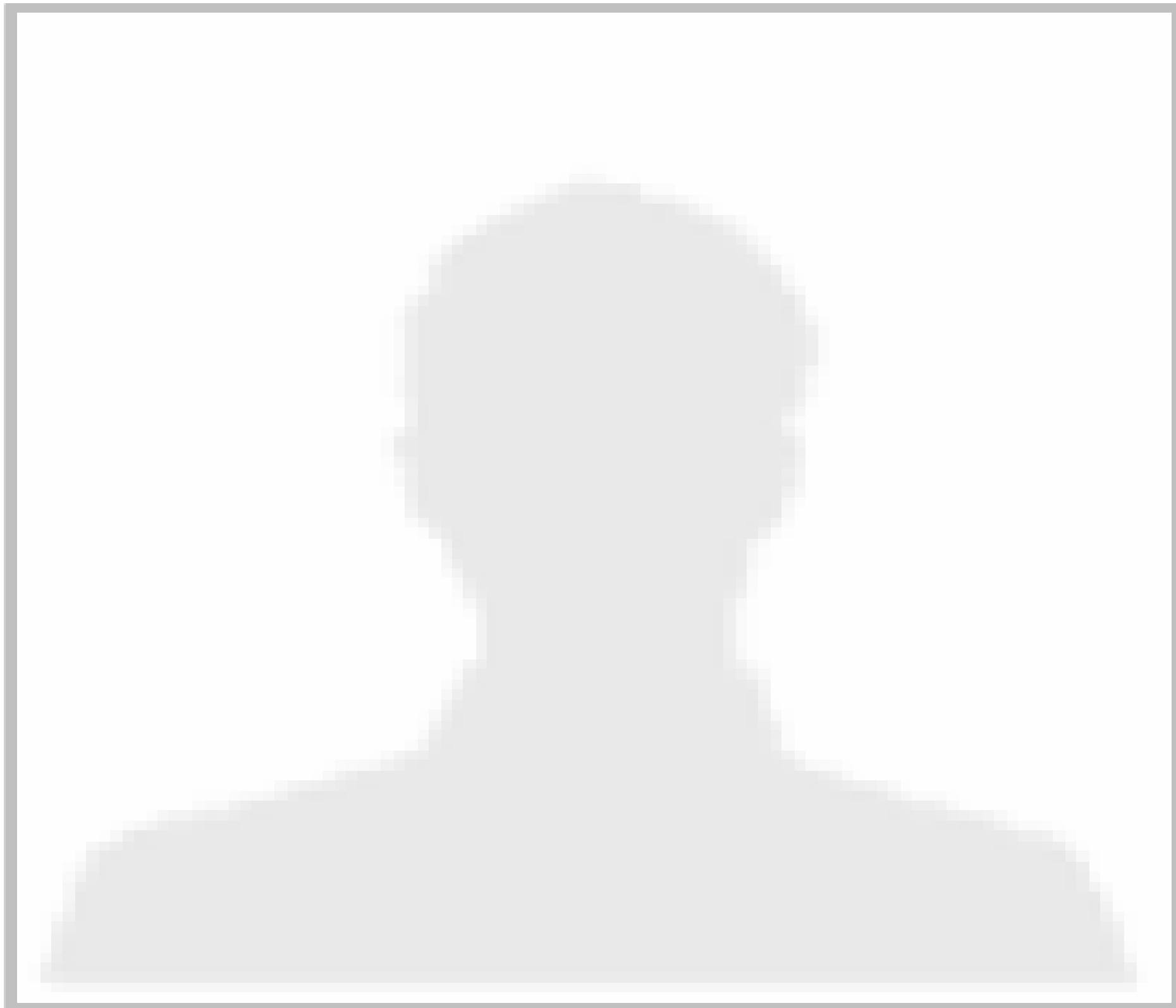
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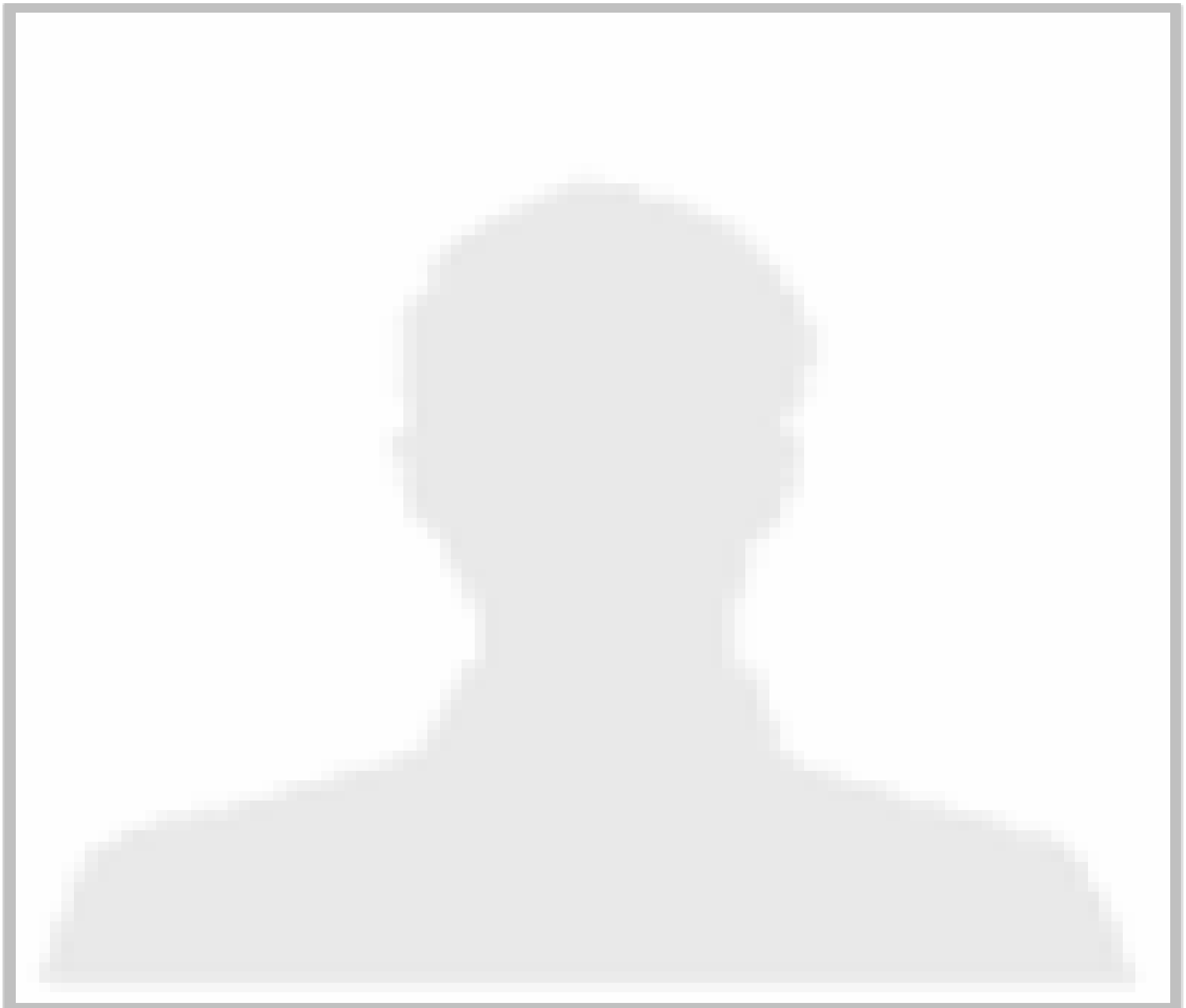


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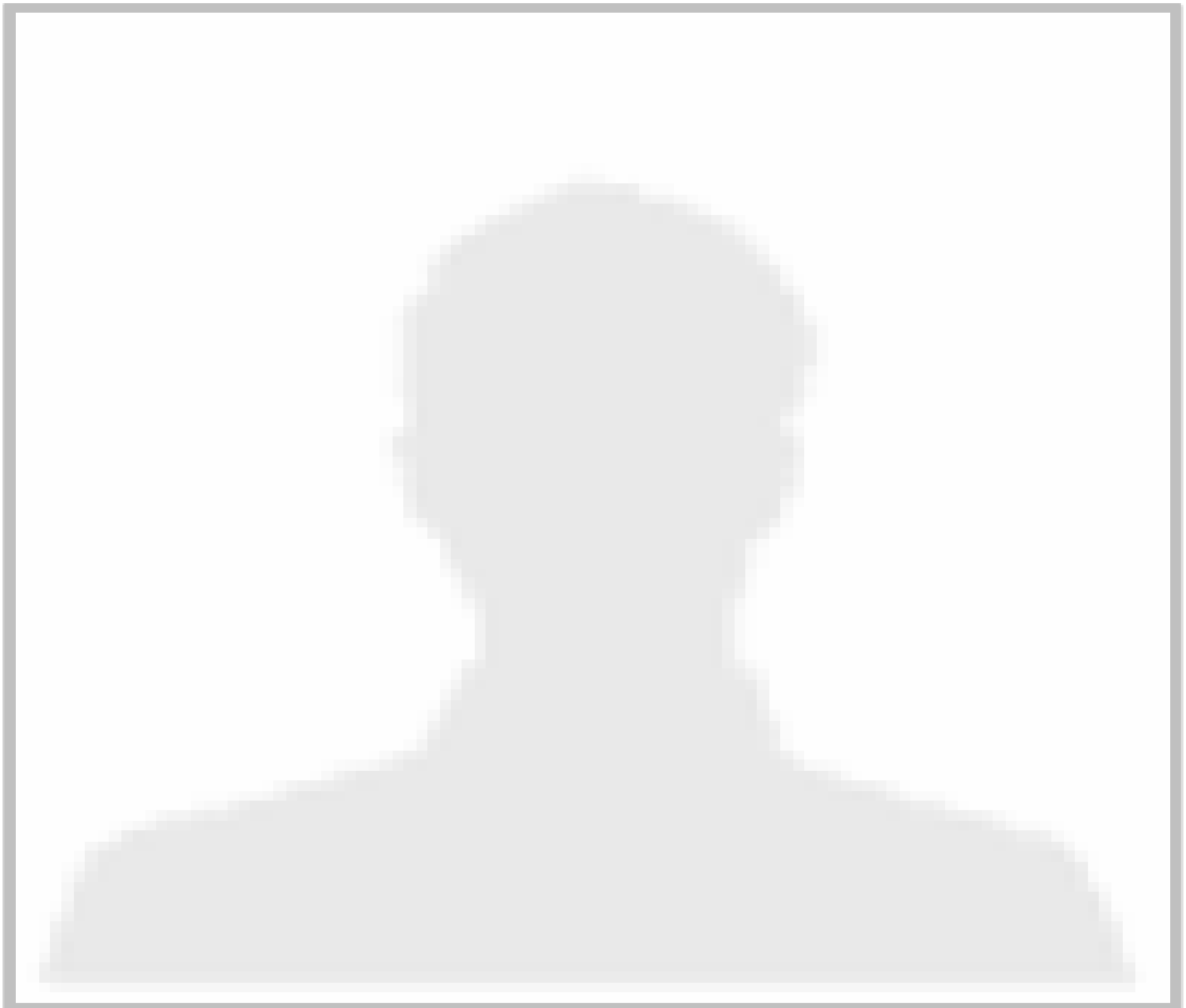
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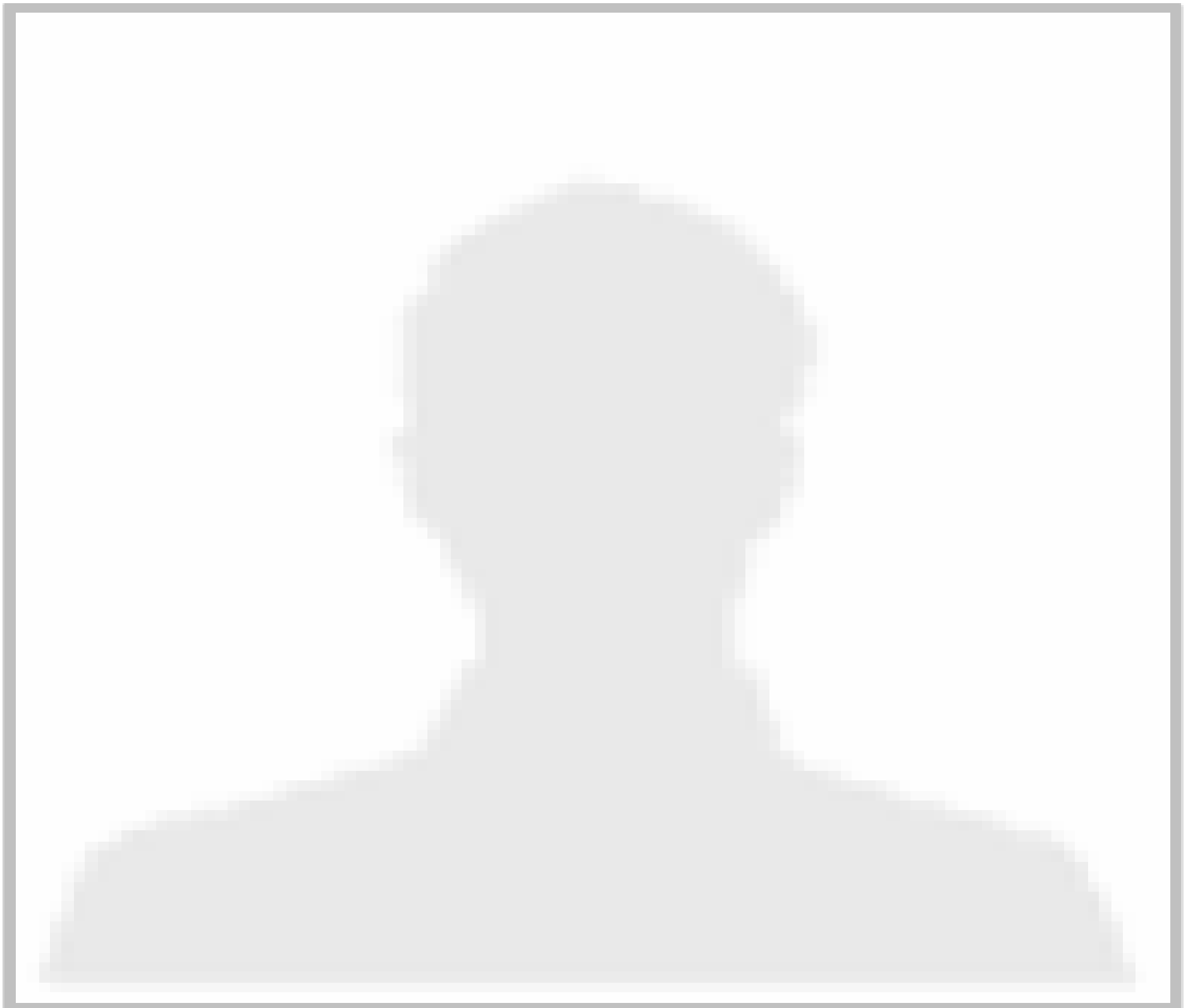
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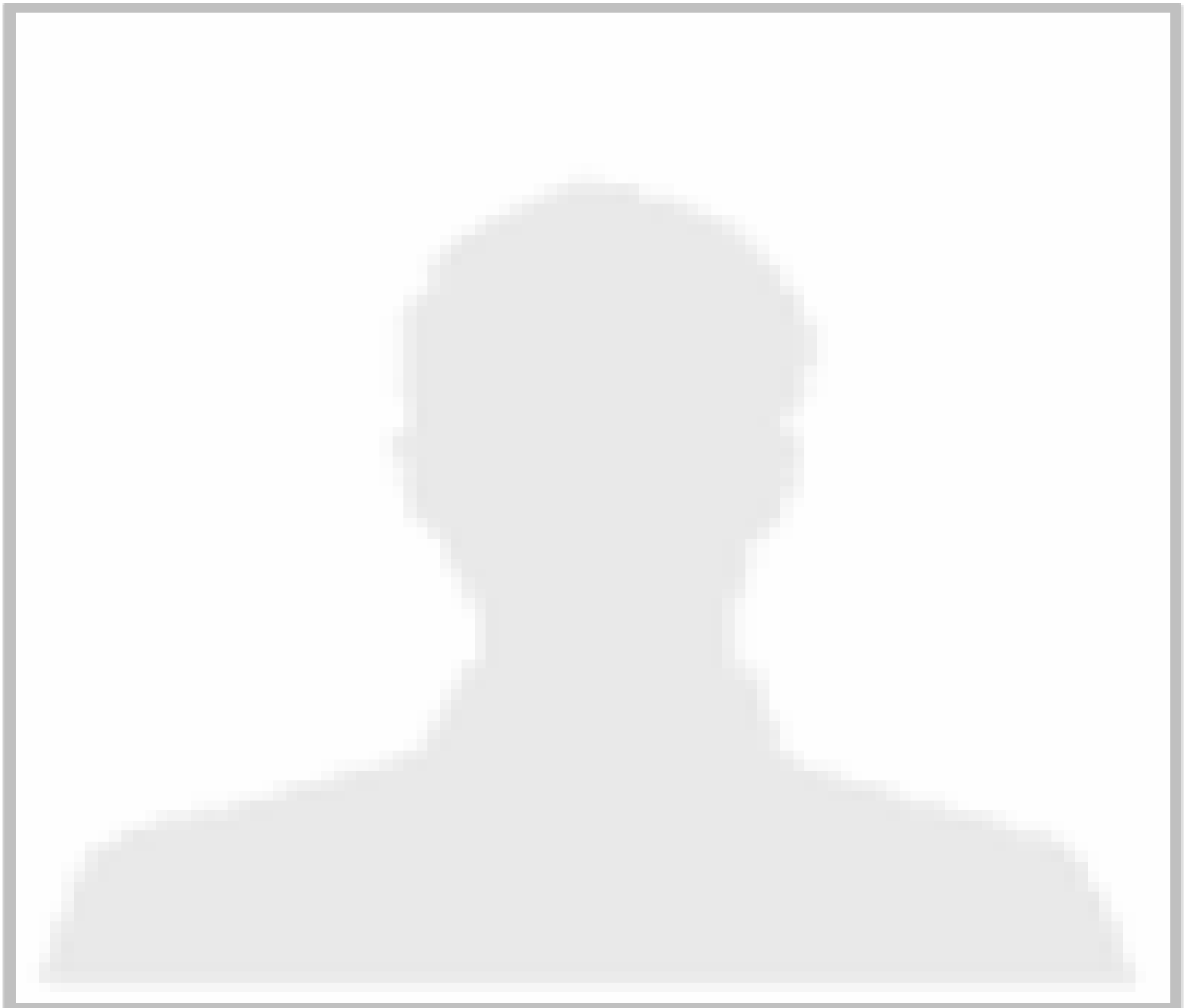
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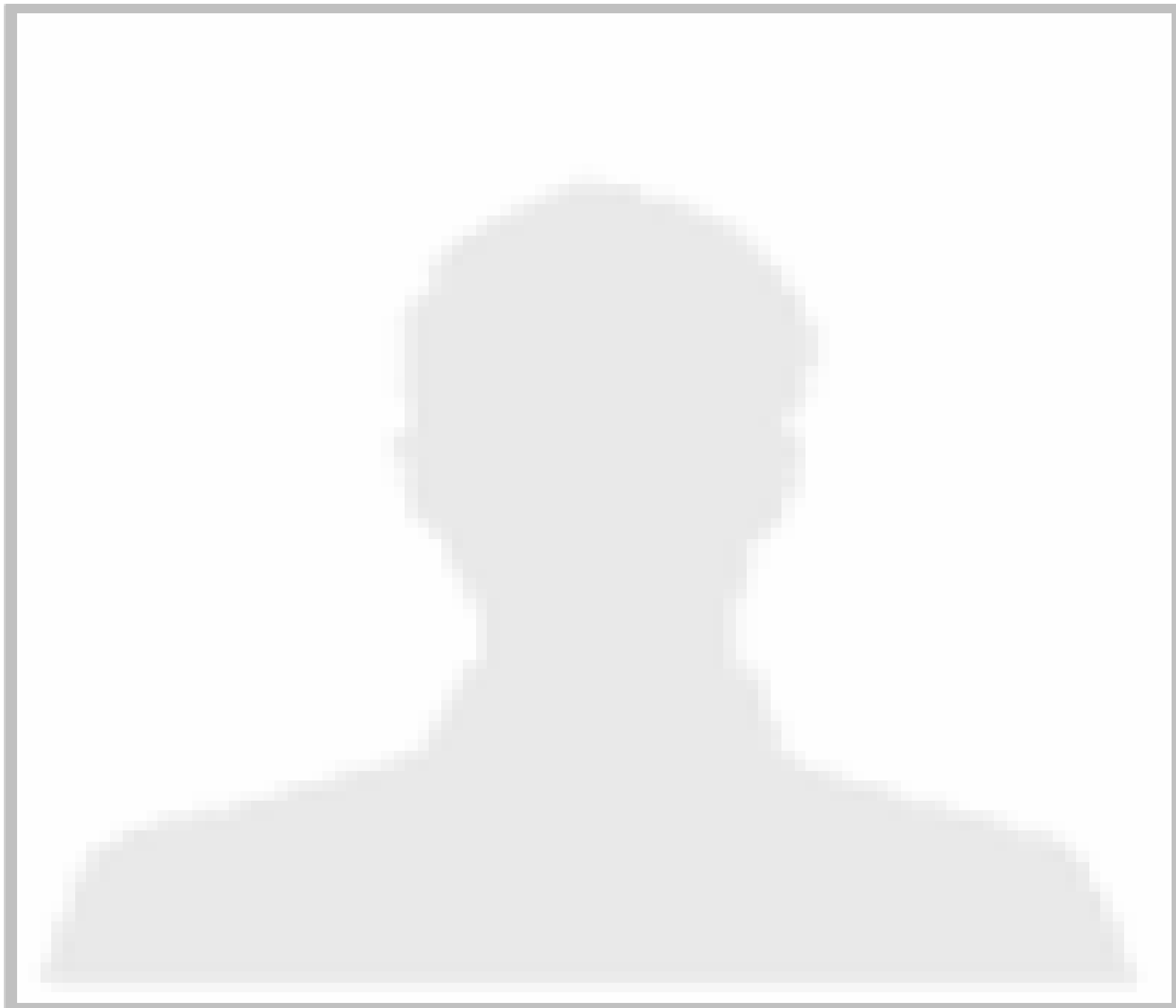
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Publication Ethics**• Ethics of scientific research for the researcher:**

- The researcher must adhere to the requirements of scientific integrity and the principles of proper documentation, in addition to respecting intellectual property rights by not publishing others' work and attributing it to oneself without acknowledgment. In the case of joint publication, the researcher must obtain the approval of all researchers, and clarify the effort of each participant in preparing the research, and confirm full responsibility for any violation or breach of research ethics in case of dispute.
- The researcher must not submit research that has been previously published wholly or partially in any form, or has been submitted or is under review by any other party. In the case of acceptance for publication, the researcher must not publish it again elsewhere without prior written approval from the journal.
- The research published in this journal reflects the opinions of the researchers and does not necessarily reflect the opinions of the editorial board or the university. The researcher bears full responsibility for the content of the research and for disclosing any conflict of interest arising from it. The researcher must also avoid defamation, slander, or offense toward others, and bears full legal responsibility for that.

2- Ethics of scientific research for the reviewer:

- The reviewer must send his report within a period not exceeding twenty days without delay, especially if the review results in acceptance of the publication. The reviewer must also apologize for reviewing any research that falls outside his specialization or expertise, or any topic or issue that lies outside his field, and must promptly apologize for not reviewing any research for which he does not possess sufficient scientific expertise.
- The reviewer must express his opinion with integrity and objectivity, without bias based on religious, racial, political, or ideological considerations, or any other considerations related to the researcher. The reviewer must also disclose to the editorial board any potential conflict of interest that may affect the integrity of the review.
- The reviewer must maintain the confidentiality of the research being reviewed and must not disclose its details or publish it before its publication, nor communicate directly with the researcher regarding his research without the approval of the journal. In all cases, the reviewer is not allowed to exploit the research under review in any way that achieves personal benefit or benefit to others without right.
- The reviewer must provide specific comments and suggestions regarding the form, content, title, introduction, methodology, results, and recommendations of the research, and the adequacy of its review and sources, and any errors found. The reviewer must also indicate any scientific or ethical violations, if any, including prior publication, duplication, plagiarism, and scientific theft.

3- Ethics specific to members of the editorial board:

The editorial board must ensure the quality of the scientific research submitted for publication and ensure that it is reviewed by qualified individuals in an appropriate manner.

The editorial board must respect any request from the researcher to exclude any reviewer from reviewing his research, provided that the request is justified with reasons. The editorial board must also request all reviewers to disclose any conflict of interest before approving the review and beginning its procedures.

The editorial board must exercise its responsibilities with integrity, objectivity, and fairness, and must not discriminate based on any non-legal considerations. The editorial board must also give researchers the appropriate opportunity to respond to any observations raised about their research.

Peer Review Process

- The Journal of the Faculty of Sharia and Law is committed to implementing supervision with high precision, adhering to the rules of confidentiality and objectivity in the arbitration process for both the researcher and the reviewers. Each research is submitted, regardless of its nature, for peer review by two accredited reviewers who possess expertise and precise specialization in the subject of the research, to evaluate it according to specific criteria. In the event of a discrepancy between the reviewers' evaluations, the journal refers the research to another reviewer.
 - The research is sent without mentioning the name of its author or the institution to which he belongs.
 - The journal is committed to informing the researcher of approval for publication of the research without modification, or with specific amendments, based on the reviewers' reports, or to apologize for non-publication, with a statement of the reasons for rejection.
 - The journal is committed to the quality of technical, editorial, printing, and electronic services provided for the research.
 - Respecting the rule of non-discrimination: editors and reviewers evaluate the scientific material of the research according to its intellectual content, while observing the principle of non-discrimination, with adherence to the rules and methodologies of scientific thinking in presenting and evaluating ideas, trends, and topics, discussing them, and analyzing them.
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Regulatory provisions concerning highlighting forms of forgery that occur on electronic documents, particularly electronic arbitration awards.

Keywords: provisions, enforcement of electronic arbitration, Islamic jurisprudence, regulations.

Arbitration Awards

Provisions of Enforcement of Electronic Arbitration Award in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia - A Comparative Study in Islamic Jurisprudence and Regulations ===== Turki bin Abdullah bin Aqeel Al-Tayyar Department of Sharia Policy, Higher Institute of Judiciary, Imam Muhammad bin Saud Islamic University in Riyadh, Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. E-mail: Dr.turki@al-tayyar.com.sa Abstract The Scientific research dealt with the provisions for implementing an electronic arbitration award in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in terms of determining the competent authority to implement the electronic arbitration award in Saudi Arabia, And statement of the conditions for implementing the electronic arbitration award and a In the research, judicial applications were developed on a judicial ruling not to implement an arbitration award, on the conditions for depositing the arbitration award until the request to implement the arbitration award is accepted, and on the conditions for implementation. statement of the procedures for implementing the electronic arbitration award In the research, I relied on the statutory texts and downloading the statutory provisions into the electronic arbitration ruling. In the research, I showed the forms of global development in arbitration processes, the reasons for this development, and Saudi Arabia's keeping pace with this development through its various systems. The research revealed that the Saudi regulations did not address the implementation of the electronic arbitration award with special provisions, but rather with general provisions

We understand that the Saudi regulations, with their general rules and provisions, allow the implementation of an electronic arbitration award to be included in their texts. The practical reality in the past few years has increasingly moved towards issuing electronic arbitration awards and even implementing them completely electronically via the Najez platform of the Ministry of Justice. And that electronic arbitration awards have been issued and orders for their implementation have been issued by the Saudi Courts of Appeal, and I recommended that a regulatory addition pertaining to the provisions for implementing electronic arbitration awards be absolutely based on all jurisprudence. And taking into account the electronic transactions system before issuing any electronic arbitration award that is intended to be implemented in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. With a regulatory addition related to highlighting the forms of forgery that occur on electronic documents, especially electronic arbitration awards. Keywords: Judgments, Implementation, Electronic Arbitration, Islamic Jurisprudence, Regulations.

These services are offered on top-level domains such as .net, .com, and .org, as well as on local domains. Trademark owners can submit their complaints using the forms available on the organization's website, where all these stages are completed online via the Internet, and the final decisions are obtained within two months. ⁽¹⁾

(1) See: Electronic Arbitration in International Trade Contracts by Khaled Mamdouh, p. 222.

case management data, and the operation of the system also does not depend on the places where the complainant or the defendant or the registrants are located. It has been taken into account in designing the system that it be a global model in terms of scope, at least for domain name disputes, and on the other hand its operation is achieved without the need for the physical presence of persons in a specific place. *(1)*

(1) See: Electronic Arbitration in International Trade Contracts by Khaled Mamdouh, pp. 269–270; Legal Regulation of Electronic Arbitration by Prof. Abdel Sabour Abdel Qader, pp. 33–34.

online BBB, and the International Court of Arbitration Model Center, and dispute resolution via the Internet, the virtual judge, and electronic arbitration, and the four entities accredited by ICANN, which are: the National Arbitration Forum, the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), the Asian Domain Name Dispute Resolution Center, and the CPR Institute for Dispute Resolution. *(1)*

(1) See: Electronic Arbitration in International Trade Contracts by Khaled Mamdouh, p. 277.

