

THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Federal State Education Institution of higher Professional Education

“Penza State University”

“System of state bodies of Egypt”



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- Qualifications of the candidates for the parliament.**
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State bodies

**Legislative
branch**

The
parliament

**Executive
branch**

The president
and the
government

**Judicial
branch**

The courts



**The
president**



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graph TD; A[The president] --> B[The prime minister]; B --> C[The ministers]; C --> D[The local government];
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The diagram illustrates the hierarchy of the executive branch. It consists of four levels, each in a pink rounded rectangle, connected by downward-pointing arrows. A horizontal red line is positioned between the president and the prime minister. The background features a light grey wall and a wooden floor at the bottom.

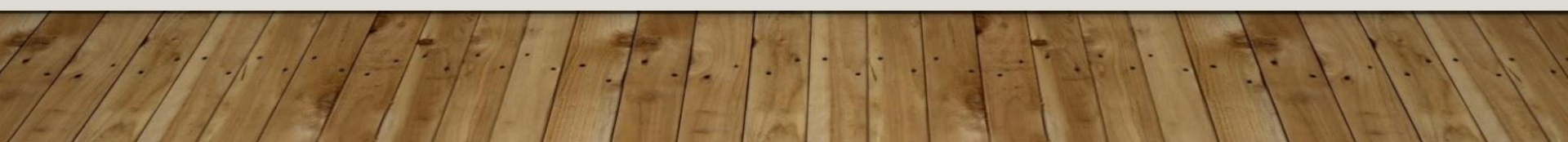
**The prime
minister**

**The
ministers**

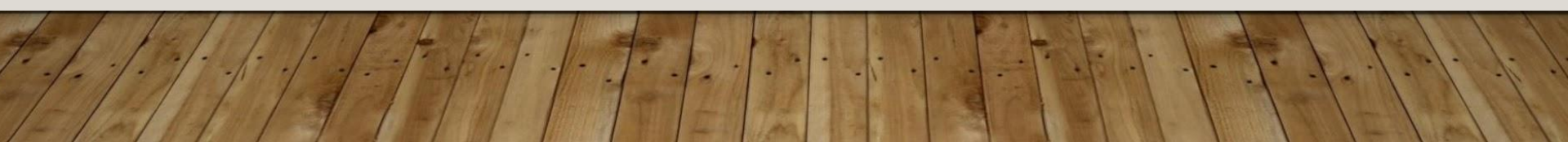
**The local
government**

1. The executive branch:

• THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH:

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- The executive branch is the state body exercising authority and holding responsibility for the governance of a state. It executes and enforces law.
 - In political systems based on the principle of separation of powers, authority is distributed among several branches to prevent the concentration of power in the hands of a small group of people.
 - In such a system, the executive branch does not pass laws (the role of the legislature) or interpret them (the role of the judiciary).
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• **THE HEAD OF THE STATE:**

- **The President is the head of state and the executive branch and commander in chief of the armed forces.**
 - **He is elected directly by a majority vote (in a second round if the need arises).**
 - **Last presidential elections in Egypt took a place in may 2018 when Abdelfattah Al-Sisi was re-elected for a second term.**
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• Qualifications for the candidate:

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- He must be an Egyptian citizen and to be born to Egyptian parents (never having dual nationality).
 - Have participated in the military service or be exempted from it.
 - To be 40 years old at least.
 - He must have all his civil and political rights (with no criminal record).
 - He must have the recommendation of 20 members of the House of Representatives or the endorsement of 25,000 people across 15 governorates, with at least 1,000 signatures from each.

• Terms of ruling of the president:

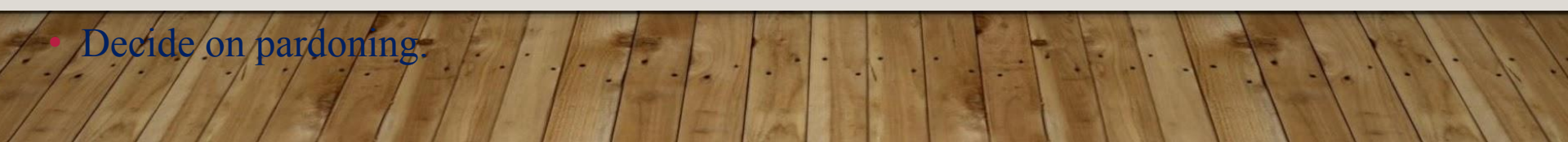
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- He rules for a period of 4 years.
 - The president can be re-elected for second term only.
 - Election procedures are taken before the end of the incumbent president's term by 60 days.
 - All the citizens above 18 have the right to participate in the elections.



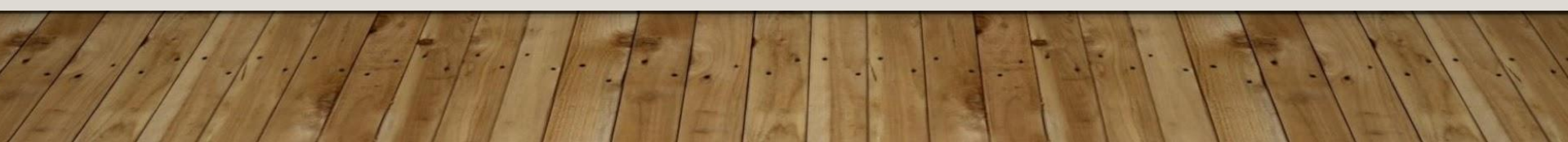
President Of Egypt

- **Full name:** Abdelfattah Saied Hussein khalil Al-Sisi.
- **Date of birth:** 19/Nov/1954, in Cairo.
- **Education:** Egyptian military Academy.
- **Service:** Egyptian Army (previous minister of defense 2012-2013).

• Authorities and functions of the president:

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- Appoints the Prime Minister to form the government and can also dismiss the government with the approval of the majority in the parliament.
 - Decides the basic issues of foreign policy and conducts it.
 - Signs international treaties and hold negotiation with other countries.
 - Heads the State Defense Council; and appoints and dismisses the highest military ranks.
 - Appoints judges of constitutional and local courts.
 - Signs laws and make them public.
 - Issues decrees and orders.
 - He can declare the state of emergency.
 - Solves the issues of citizenship.
 - Decide on pardoning.
- 

• Termination of the president's office:

- **Resignation:** the president can submit his resignation to the parliament to end his term and the president of the supreme constitutional court will hold the office until a new president is elected.
 - **Permanent inability:** due to health issues.
 - **Impeachment:** in case of committing a crime the parliament can press charges against the president and impeach him (the 2/3 majority vote of the parliament is required).
 - **Expiration of the term.**
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• The government:

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- The president appoints the prime minister and orders him to form the council of ministers, then the prime minister presents his council to the president to be approved.
 - The Prime Minister acts as the president's deputy and implements his policies and works at his directions.
 - The government can be dismissed by the president after the approval of the majority of the parliament (**no-confidence vote**).



The president, prime minister and the government

• Ministries of Egyptian government:

- Ministry of defense.
- Ministry of education.
- Ministry of interior.
- Ministry of foreign affairs.
- Ministry of finance.
- Ministry of environment.
- Ministry of international cooperation.
- Ministry of higher education and scientific research.
- Ministry of culture.
- Ministry of justice.
- Ministry of military production.
- ▶ Ministry of transportation.
- ▶ Ministry of energy.
- ▶ Ministry of tourism.
- ▶ Ministry of agriculture and land reclamation.
- ▶ Ministry of communications and information technology.
- ▶ Ministry of petroleum.
- ▶ Ministry of water resources and irrigation.
- ▶ Ministry of internal trade.
- ▶ Ministry of health and population.
- ▶ Ministry of civil aviation.
- ▶ Ministry of industry.

• Functions of the government:

- Developing and submitting the state budget to the parliament to be discussed.
- Managing the national property.
- Carrying out the measures to secure the security of the country.
- Implementation of the necessary measure to enforce and protect the law.
- Issuing the decisions and public orders.
- Managing the Economic Conditions
- Protection of civil liberties and human rights



The Egyptian Prime

The parliament

**2. The legislative
branch:**

**Consists of one
chamber (the house
of representatives).**



The house of representatives

• THE EGYPTIAN PARLIAMENT:

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- The Parliament of Egypt is currently a **unicameral** legislature.
 - The Parliament is located in Cairo, Egypt's capital.
 - The parliament is made up of 596 seats, with **448 seats elected through the individual candidacy system, 120 elected through winner-take-all party lists**
 - (with quotas for youth, women, Christians) and **28 selected by the president.**

• QUALIFICATIONS FOR THE CANDIDATES:

- He must be an Egyptian citizen To be at least 25 years old.
- To have finished the primary education at least.
- Have participated in the military service or be exempted from it.
- and to have his full political and civilian rights.
- He must have no criminal record.

• FUNCTIONS OF THE PARLIAMENT:

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- The parliament develops and enacts laws.
 - Approves the general policy of the state.
 - Discusses and approves the general budget of the state.
 - Supervises the work of the government.
 - Has the power to impeach the president or to dismiss the government through no-confidence vote.
 - Has the power to reform and amend the constitution.

3. The judicial branch:

**The supreme
constitutional court.**

Court of cassation.

Court of appeal.

**Court of First
Instance.**

Family Court.

• THE SUPREME CONSTITUTIONAL COURT:

- The Supreme Constitutional Court is the **highest judicial power** in the country, Located in Cairo.
- The Court consists of a President and number of members. **President of the court is appointed by the president.**
- In the absence of the President, or the presence of an impediment, the oldest of its members shall be in all his functions.
- It alone undertakes the judicial control in respect of the constitutionality of the laws and regulations and shall undertake the interpretation of the legislative texts in the manner prescribed by law.
- the court is empowered to settle competence disputes between the judicial and the administrative courts.





The supreme constitutional court in Cairo

• COURT OF CASSATION:

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- The Court of Cassation, the only one in its category, was established in 1931 and based in Cairo.
 - The Court of Cassation, the exclusive body atop the judicial hierarchy in Egypt, was designated with the purpose of creating a central tool to provide exclusive and uniform interpretation and application of law.
 - The jurisdiction of Court of Cassation includes **examining lawsuits related to judges' actions.**

- COURT OF APPEAL:

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- Courts of Appeal, have the competence to **consider rulings by the courts of first instance** falling under its jurisdiction should these rulings be liable for appeal.
 - According to the Egyptian judiciary law, there are seven courts of appeal in Egypt; in Cairo, Alexandria, Assuit, Tanta, Mansoura, Ismailia and Beni Swaif .

- COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE:

- These courts of first instance have the competence to **consider lawsuits filed before them** as may fall under their jurisdictions.
- Their rulings are liable to appeal.

- FAMILY COURT:

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- The Family Court was established in 2004, motivated by the need to differentiate between family litigations and other disputes. It is intended to provide a specialized judiciary tool that would take cognizance of such cases in an atmosphere totally different from that of other lawsuits.
 - This aims to **secure psychological peace for the children who may be involved**, especially in such cases of tutelage, divorce, alimony, custody, etc.
 - The ultimate objective of this court is to hammer out an amicable settlement for family problems through specialized guidance bureaus.
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