

# **THE SYSTEM OF STATE BODIES OF EGYPT**

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*Group 1A*

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# THE HEAD OF THE STATE-1

# THE HEAD OF THE STATE

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el sisi





# PERSONAL INFO ABOUT ABDEL FATTAH EL SISI

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**Abdel Fattah Saeed Hussein Khalil el-Sisi** is a retired military (born 19 November 1954) officer and Egyptian politician who has of served as the sixth and current president Egypt since 2014. From 2019 to 2020, he also served as chairperson of the African .Union

# QUALIFICATIONS FOR ABDEL FATTAH EL SISI

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:He attended the following courses

General Command and Staff Course, Egyptian Command and Staff College, 1987 ❖

General Command and Staff Course, Joint Command and Staff College, United Kingdom, 1992 ❖

War Course, Fellowship of the Higher War College, Nasser Military Academy, Egypt, 2003 ❖

War Course, United States Army War College, United States, 2006 ❖

Egyptian Armed Forces military attaché in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia ❖

Basic Infantry Course, United States ❖

# **MANNER OF ELECTION**

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**Presidential elections** were held in Egypt between 26 and 28 March 2018, though Egyptians abroad voted from 16 to 18 March 2018. On 19 January, incumbent President Abdel Fattah el-Sisi formally announced he would run for a second and final term. El-Sisi won the election with 97%, according to the official results. A runoff would have taken place 19 to 21 April outside the country and 24 to 26 April within the country if no candidate had reached 50% of the vote. The election had a turnout of roughly 41%, lower than the 2014 election's 47%



# Term of Office

years, renewable 6  
once

# Function

The president of Egypt is the executive head of state of Egypt. Under the various iterations of the Constitution of Egypt following the Egyptian Revolution of 1952, the president is also the supreme commander of the Armed Forces, and head of the executive branch of the Egyptian government. The current president is Abdel Fattah el-Sisi, in office since 8 June 2014

# TERMINATION OF HIS OFFICE

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Before retiring as a general in the Egyptian military in 2014, Sisi served as Egypt's deputy prime minister from 2013 to 2014, as its minister of defense from 2012 to 2013, as its director of military intelligence .from 2010 to 2012



# LEGISLATIVE POWER-2

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# LEGISLATIVE POWER

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## Parliament

The Parliament of Egypt is geographically located in Cairo. As the legislative authority, it has the power to enact laws, approve general policy of the State, the general plan for economic and social development and the general budget of the State, supervise the work of the government, ratify international treaties, impeach ministers, and the power to vote to elect or depose the President of the Republic or replace the government and its Prime Minister in a vote of no-confidence.

# PARLIAMENT

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Every year, the Parliament meet for one nine-month session, but under special conditions the President may call another session. It is argued that the Parliament's powers have increased since 1980's .Amendments of the Constitution



# **QUALIFICATIONS FOR THE CANDIDATES**

with Conditions of Candidature  
In accordance with the Law, any candidate wishing to be elected to the Shura Council should meet the following conditions: Hold the Egyptian nationality as well as being the son of an Egyptian national. Be not less than 35 years old upon election or nomination. Have completed military service or be exempted therefrom. The Shura Council member is elected by the absolute majority of valid votes cast in the elections.

# **MANNER OF FORMATION / ELECTION**

The Constitution upholds the concept of □ separation of powers; hence balances the powers of the three main authorities (Executive, Parliament, and the Judiciary). Within this scheme, the Parliament monitors the actions of Executive Authority through many mechanisms and instruments, and in order to fulfill such monitoring role, members of the People's Assembly enjoy parliamentary immunity. The President of the Republic is vulnerable to criminal accusation and by the People's Assembly upon proposition by at least one third of Assembly members. The same .percentage may issue the indictment bill



# FUNCTIONS

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There are 18 specialized committees of the People's Assembly helping exercise its legislative and monitoring duties: The Constitutional and Legislative Affairs Committee; The Plan and Budget Committee; The Economic Affairs Committee; The Foreign Relations Committee; The Arab Affairs Committee; The Defence, National Security and Mobilization Committee; The Proposals and Complaints Committee; The Manpower Committee; The Industry and Energy Committee; The Agriculture and Irrigation Committee; The Education and Scientific Research Committee; The Religious, Social and Religious Endowments Committee; The Culture, Information and Tourism Committee; The Health and Environment Affairs Committee; The Transportation and Telecommunications Committee; The Housing, Public Utilities and Reconstruction Committee; The Local Government and Public Organizations Committee; and the Youth Committee



# EXECUTIVE POWER-3

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# EXECUTIVE POWER

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The President of Egypt is the Head of the State, and he is also, under the Egyptian Constitution, the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces and Head of the Executive Authority (the Egyptian Cabinet) □

# GOVERNMENT (COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ETC.)

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Council of Ministers is a traditional name given to the supreme executive organ in some governments. It is usually equivalent to the term cabinet. The term Council of State is a similar name that also may refer to a cabinet, but the terms are not equal in certain countries (for example, in Spain and India[citation needed]). Councils of Ministers are usually composed of those government ministers who are responsible for a ministry. They are usually led by a President of the Council of Ministers, a term that is commonly translated, or used synonymously, as prime minister or premier



# FUNCTIONS

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Under the system created by the 1980 constitutional amendments, the President, being the head of the Executive Authority, names the Prime Minister, who chooses the Ministers and manages the day-to-day affairs including the .economy

# JUDICIAL POWER-4

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# JUDICIAL POWER

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As the third and independent authority of the State, the Egyptian Judiciary is comprised of secular and religious courts, administrative, non-administrative courts and a Supreme Constitutional Court, and penal courts, civil and commercial courts, personal status and family courts, national security courts, labour courts, military courts, as well as other specialized .courts or circuits



# COURTS SYSTEM

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The Egyptian Court system is composed of a number of tiers: Courts of First Instance, Court of Appeal, and the Court of Cassation at the apex of the judiciary. The classical dichotomy of public and private law has resulted in the establishment of the Council of State (Conseil d'Etat), which are administrative courts vested with the power to decide over administrative disputes pertaining to administrative contracts and administrative decrees issued by government officials and ministries. The Supreme Constitutional Court was established in 1969 and has exclusive jurisdiction to decide questions regarding the constitutionality of laws and regulations as well as negative and positive conflict of jurisdiction.