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**SUBJECT:THE SYSTEM OF STATE BODIES IN
EGYPT**

THE HEAD OF THE STATE OF EGYPT

ABDEL FATTAH SAEED HUSSEIN KHALIL EL-SISI (BORN 19 NOVEMBER 1954) IS A RETIRED MILITARY OFFICER AND EGYPTIAN POLITICIAN WHO HAS SERVED AS THE SIXTH AND CURRENT PRESIDENT OF EGYPT SINCE 2014. FROM 2019 TO 2020, HE ALSO SERVED AS CHAIRPERSON OF THE AFRICAN UNION. 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.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR THE CANDIDATE IN EGYPT

- REQUIREMENTS TO HOLD OFFICE:
- THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC SHOULD: BE AN EGYPTIAN CITIZEN, BE BORN TO EGYPTIAN PARENTS (NEVER HAVING DUAL NATIONALITY), HAVE PARTICIPATED IN THE MILITARY OR BE EXEMPTED FROM IT, AND CANNOT BE LESS THAN 40 YEARS OLD.



MANNER OF ELECTION, TERM OF OFFICE

- **ELECTIONS IN EGYPT** ARE HELD FOR THE PRESIDENT AND A BICAMERAL LEGISLATURE. THE PRESIDENT OF EGYPT IS ELECTED FOR A FOUR-YEAR TERM BY POPULAR BUT SUFFRAGE IS UNIVERSAL AND COMPULSORY FOR EVERY EGYPTIAN CITIZEN OVER 18. FAILURE TO VOTE CAN RESULT IN FINE OR EVEN IMPRISONMENT, BUT IN PRACTICE A SIGNIFICANT PERCENTAGE OF ELIGIBLE VOTERS DO NOT VOTE. ABOUT 63 MILLION VOTERS ARE REGISTERED TO VOTE OUT OF A POPULATION OF MORE THAN 100 MILLION. TURNOUT IN THE 2011 PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION WAS 54%.

MANNER OF ELECTION, TERM OF OFFICE

- ON 26 MARCH 2014, IN RESPONSE TO CALLS FROM SUPPORTERS TO RUN FOR THE PRESIDENCY, SISI RETIRED FROM HIS MILITARY CAREER AND ANNOUNCED THAT HE WOULD RUN AS A CANDIDATE IN THE 2014 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION. THE ELECTION, HELD BETWEEN 26 AND 28 MAY, FEATURED ONE OPPONENT, HAMDEEN SABAHI,[3] SAW 47% PARTICIPATION BY ELIGIBLE VOTERS, AND RESULTED IN SISI WINNING IN A LANDSLIDE VICTORY WITH 97% OF THE VOTE. SISI WAS SWORN INTO OFFICE AS PRESIDENT OF EGYPT ON 8 JUNE 2014.
- THE TERM OF OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT IS FOUR YEARS.
- **EGYPT'S PARLIAMENT HAS OVERWHELMINGLY VOTED TO APPROVE DRAFT CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES THAT COULD EXTEND PRESIDENT ABDUL FATTAH AL-SISI'S TIME IN OFFICE BY ANOTHER 12 YEARS.**

FUNCTIONS

...TERMINATION OF THIS OFFICE:

- . AFTER FOUR CONTINUOUS YEARS OF EXTENSION, PRESIDENT ABDEL FATTAH AL SISI ANNOUNCED THE TERMINATION OF EGYPT'S NATIONWIDE STATE OF EMERGENCY ON MONDAY 25 OCTOBER.
- EGYPT'S EMERGENCY LAW 167, OF 1958, WAS ANNOUNCED IN EGYPT BY A PRESIDENTIAL DECREE NO. 127/2017 ON [10 APRIL 2017](#) AFTER THE BOMBING OF TWO COPTIC CHURCHES IN TANTA AND ALEXANDRIA THAT RESULTED IN 45 CITIZENS DEAD.

2. LEGISLATIVE POWER

• PARLIAMENT IN EGYPT

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, THE PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY OR THE PARLIAMENT IS A LEGISLATIVE BODY REPRESENTING THE LEGISLATIVE POWER IN CONSTITUTIONAL STATES, WHERE IT IS COMPETENT BY ORIGIN IN ALL THE PRACTICES OF THE LEGISLATIVE POWER IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PRINCIPLE OF SEPARATION OF POWERS. IT CONSISTS OF A GROUP OF INDIVIDUALS CALLED DEPUTIES OR REPRESENTATIVES. 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 WORKERS) AND 28 SELECTED BY THE PRESIDENT. IT IS THE FIFTH-LARGEST LEGISLATIVE CHAMBER IN THE WORLD BEHIND THE NATIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS AND THE LARGEST PARLIAMENTARY BODY IN THE ARAB WORLD.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR THE CANDIDATE FOR PARLIAMENT IN EGYPT

- ANY EGYPTIAN OVER 25 YEARS OF AGE, UNLESS THEIR POLITICAL RIGHTS HAVE BEEN RESCINDED OR SUSPENDED, HAS THE RIGHT TO RUN IN THE PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS. THE HEC ANNOUNCED THAT THE CANDIDATE AS WELL AS LIST REGISTRATION PERIOD WILL START ON FEBRUARY 8. CAMPAIGNING FOR THE FIRST PHASE WILL BE BETWEEN FEBRUARY 26 AND MARCH 20, WHILE CAMPAIGNING FOR THE SECOND PHASE WILL BE BETWEEN APRIL 3 AND 24.

. MANNER OF FORMATION /ELECTION

- . ELECTIONS IN EGYPT ARE HELD FOR THE PRESIDENT AND A BICAMERAL LEGISLATURE. THE PRESIDENT OF EGYPT IS ELECTED FOR A FOUR-YEAR TERM BY POPULAR VOTE.
- SUFFRAGE IS UNIVERSAL AND COMPULSORY FOR EVERY EGYPTIAN CITIZEN OVER 18. FAILURE TO VOTE CAN RESULT IN FINE OR EVEN IMPRISONMENT, BUT IN PRACTICE A SIGNIFICANT PERCENTAGE OF ELIGIBLE VOTERS DO NOT VOTE. ABOUT 63 MILLION VOTERS ARE REGISTERED TO VOTE OUT OF A POPULATION OF MORE THAN 100 MILLION. TURNOUT IN THE 2011 PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION WAS 54%

FUNCTIONS

- THE TERM "LEGISLATURE" MEANS A BODY OF ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES THAT MAKES LAWS. THE PRIME FUNCTION OF LEGISLATURES, THEREFORE, IS TO FORMULATE, DEBATE AND PASS LEGISLATION WHICH IS NEEDED FOR THE GOVERNMENT AND THE COUNTRY TO FUNCTION.

3. EXECUTIVE POWER

. “GOVERNMENT IN EGYPT “

- THE POLITICS OF EGYPT ARE BASED ON REPUBLICANISM, WITH A SEMI PRESIDENTIAL-SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT. THE CURRENT POLITICAL SYSTEM WAS ESTABLISHED FOLLOWING THE EGYPTIAN REVOLUTION OF 2011 AND THE RESIGNATION OF PRESIDENT HOSNI MUBARAK. IN THE CURRENT SYSTEM, THE PRESIDENT IS ELECTED FOR A SIX-YEAR TERM, WHERE THEY ARE ABLE TO APPOINT UP TO 5 PERCENT OF THE PARLIAMENT.

FURTHERMORE, THE PRESIDENT HAS THE POWER TO DISSOLVE PARLIAMENT THROUGH ARTICLE 137. THE PARLIAMENT OF EGYPT IS THE OLDEST LEGISLATIVE CHAMBER IN AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST. THE UNICAMERAL PARLIAMENT HAS THE ABILITY TO IMPEACH THE PRESIDENT THROUGH ARTICLE 161. WITH 2020 ELECTIONS TO THE NEW SENATE, THE CHAMBER BECOMES BICAMERAL

FUNCTIONS

- THE MAIN ROLE OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH IS TO ENFORCE THE NATION'S LAWS. IT ALSO LEADS THE COUNTRY'S RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN NATIONS, COMMANDS THE ARMED FORCES, AND EVEN PARTICIPATES IN THE LAWMAKING PROCESS. THE CONSTITUTION MAKES THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES THE HEAD OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

4. JUDICIAL POWER

- EGYPT HAS THREE SUPREME COURTS: THE SUPREME CONSTITUTIONAL COURT, COURT OF CASSATION, AND SUPREME ADMINISTRATIVE COURT. THE SUPREME CONSTITUTIONAL COURT HAS EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION TO DECIDE ISSUES REGARDING THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF LAWS. THE COURT OF CASSATION IS THE SUPREME COURT OF THE COMMON COURT



COURTS SYSTEM

- THE COURT OF CASSATION IS THE SUPREME COURT OF THE COMMON COURT SYSTEM. THE SUPREME ADMINISTRATIVE COURT IS THE HIGHEST COURT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COURT SYSTEM, CALLED THE STATE COUNCIL.

THE PROSECUTOR GENERAL AND THE PUBLIC PROSECUTION OFFICE HE HEADS ARE AN INDEPENDENT PART OF THE JUDICIAL BRANCH OF GOVERNMENT, NOT UNDER EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY OR CONTROL. THE PROSECUTOR GENERAL IS A JUDGE, SELECTED FROM AMONG THE SENIOR JUDICIARY BY THE SUPREME JUDICIAL COUNCIL, AND APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT TO SERVE A SINGLE TERM OF FOUR YEARS. MULTIPLE TERMS ARE CONSTITUTIONALLY PROHIBITED.

THE SUPREME JUDICIAL COUNCIL IS THE GOVERNING BODY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ADMINISTRATIVE AFFAIRS OF THE ORDINARY JUDICIARY. IT HAS SEVEN MEMBERS, CONSISTING OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE COURT OF CASSATION, WHO SERVES AS THE COUNCIL'S PRESIDENT; THE TWO MOST SENIOR VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE COURT OF CASSATION; THE PRESIDENTS OF THE COURTS OF APPEAL FOR CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA, AND TANTA; AND THE PROSECUTOR GENERAL.