

**Name: Ahmed Omar Mahmoud
Mohammed**

Group: 20LL3a

Subject: Project of Law

Plan of Discussion of the Project.

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The head of the state

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. **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, 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. the African Union. 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, 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 manner of election in Egypt

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.

Functions of the president

The president represents Egypt in foreign relations and has the power to ratify treaties, can issue decrees having the force of law when the House of Representatives is in recess and such decrees are subject for approval by the House after resuming its sessions at the end of the recess.

LegisLative Power of Egypt

The Parliament is located in [Cairo](#), Egypt's capital. Under the country's 2014 constitution, as the [legislative branch](#) of the Egyptian state the Parliament enacted laws, approved the general policy of the State, the general plan for economic and social development and the general budget of the State, supervised the work of the government, and had the power to vote to impeach the president of the Republic, or replace the government and its prime minister by a vote of no-confidence.

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.

In addition, prospective members must be Egyptian, must be at least 25 years old and must hold an education certificate. Also, the president can appoint, at the most, five percent of the members in the chamber. The House sits for a five-year term but can be dissolved earlier by the president.

Functions of Parliament

Under the country's 2014 constitution, as the legislative branch of the Egyptian state the Parliament enacted laws, approved the general policy of the State, the general plan for economic and social development and the general budget of the State, supervised the work of the government, and had the power to vote to impeach the president of the Republic, or replace the government and its prime minister by a vote of no-confidence.

Cabinet of Egypt

*The **Cabinet of Egypt** (Arabic مجلس وزراء مصر) is the chief executive body of the Arab Republic of Egypt. It consists of the Prime Minister and the cabinet ministers.*

***The Prime Minister**, Head of the Egyptian government.*

***Ministers**, Full Cabinet members. Currently there are 32 full ministers in this government.*

***Ministers of State**, described as 'junior ministers', are assigned specific responsibilities or agencies. The portfolios of ministers of state are considerably more transient, as positions may be created and dissolved to suit specific short-term government priorities or the specific qualifications of candidates without alterations to the departmental structure, e.g. the Ministry of State for Environmental Affairs.*

Functions of Cabinet of Egypt

The Cabinet shall exercise in particularly the following functions:

Helps in setting up the general policy of the State in collaboration with the President of the Republic and controlling its implementation in accordance with the laws and republican decrees.

Directing, co-ordinating and following up the work of the ministries and their different administrations as well as public organizations and institutions.

Issuing administrative and executive decisions in accordance with the laws and decrees and supervising their implementation.

Preparing draft laws and decrees.

Preparing the draft of the general budget of the State.

Preparing the draft of the State's overall plan.

Contracting and granting loans in accordance with the rules of the Constitution.

Supervising the implementation of law, maintaining State security and protecting the rights of the citizens and the interests of the State.

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 system.