

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

**EBRAHIM KEROLOS NAEEM MAHNY**

**GROUP : 2A**



# THE HEAD OF THE STATE OF EGYPT

- ABDEL FATTAH EL-SISI



# ● QUALIFICATIONS OF ABDEL FATTAH EL-SISI

- ABDEL FATTAH 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.
- HE JOINED THE EGYPTIAN ARMY AND HELD A POST IN SAUDI ARABIA BEFORE ENROLLING IN THE EGYPTIAN ARMY'S COMMAND AND STAFF COLLEGE. SISI RECEIVED ADDITIONAL TRAINING AT THE JOINT SERVICES COMMAND AND STAFF COLLEGE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM IN 1992, AND AT THE UNITED STATES ARMY WAR COLLEGE IN CARLISLE, PENNSYLVANIA, IN 2006. BEFORE BECOMING DIRECTOR OF MILITARY INTELLIGENCE IN 2010, HE SERVED AS A MECHANIZED INFANTRY COMMANDER.



# 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

ON 26 MARCH 2014, HE OFFICIALLY RETIRED FROM THE MILITARY, AND ANNOUNCED THAT HE WOULD RUN AS A CANDIDATE IN THE 2014 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION THE ELECTION, HELD BETWEEN 26 AND 28 MAY AND WHICH INCLUDED ONLY ONE OPPONENT, WAS BOYCOTTED BY SOME POLITICAL PARTIES, AS WELL AS MANY ISLAMISTS, INCLUDING THE MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD'S FREEDOM & JUSTICE PARTY THE BROTHERHOOD ITSELF HAVING BEEN PREVIOUSLY DECLARED A TERRORIST ORGANIZATION IN DECEMBER 2013

# TERM OF OFFICE

- THE TERM OF OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT IS FOUR YEARS.
- EGYPTIAN LAWMAKERS HAVE APPROVED CONTROVERSIAL CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS THAT WOULD INCREASE THE COUNTRY'S PRESIDENTIAL TERM FROM FOUR TO SIX YEARS, WHILE ALLOWING ONLY SISI FOR A THIRD TERM, ALLOWING HIM TO REMAIN PRESIDENT UNTIL 2030.

# FUNCTIONS

- IMPLEMENTATION OF THE JAPANESE EXPERIENCE IN EDUCATION "TOKATSU", TO IMPROVE THE EDUCATION SYSTEM, WHICH PROVIDES EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES AIMED AT PREPARING A BALANCED AND INTEGRATED HUMAN PERSONALITY. AND THE CONSTRUCTION OF 45 EGYPTIAN-JAPANESE SCHOOLS THAT PROVIDE DISTINGUISHED EDUCATIONAL SERVICES FOR A FEE.
- LAUNCHING THE INITIATIVE TO ERADICATE HEPATITIS C AND DETECT NONCOMMUNICABLE DISEASES.



# TERMINATION OF THIS OFFICE

- THIS OFFICE WILL END IN 2030



# LEGISLATIVE POWER

- THE **PARLIAMENT OF EGYPT** IS THE BICAMERAL LEGISLATURE OF THE ARAB REPUBL OF EGYPT. IT IS COMPOSED OF AN UPPER HOUSE (THE SENATE) AND A LOWER HOUSE (THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)
- 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.

# PALIMENT

- THE **PARLIAMENT OF EGYPT** IS THE BICAMERAL LEGISLATURE OF THE ARAB REPUBL OF EGYPT. IT IS COMPOSED OF AN UPPER HOUSE (THE SENATE) AND A LOWER HOUSE (THE HOUSE OF 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.[4] 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 CANDIDATES OF PARLIAMENT**

- **TO BE AN EGYPTIAN, ENJOYING THE EGYPTIAN NATIONALITY ALONE, AND ENJOYING THE CIVIL NATIONALITY.**
- **REVISED DATABASE DATABASE.**
- **HIS AGE SHALL NOT BE LESS THAN TWENTY-FIVE GREGORIAN YEARS ON THE DATE OF OPENING THE CANDIDACY DOOR.**
- **TO HAVE AT LEAST A CERTIFICATE OF COMPLETION OF THE BASIC EDUCATION STAGE.**
- **TO HAVE PERFORMED MILITARY SERVICE, OR TO HAVE BEEN EXEMPTED FROM ITS MILITARY PERFORMANCE**

# MANNER OF FORMATION /ELECTION

- ELECTION FUNCTIONS IN EGYPT THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (ACCORDING\*- TO EGYPT'S 2014) - THE FORMER PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY (ACCORDING TO EGYPT'S 1971 CONSTITUTION) IS THE AUTHORITY IN THE ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT. THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES HAS THE POWER TO LEGISLATE, APPROVE THE STATE'S GENERAL POLICY, THE GENERAL PLAN FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT, AND THE STATE'S GENERAL BUDGET, AND IT EXERCISES CONTROL OVER THE WORK OF THE EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY, ALL IN THE MANNER SET OUT IN .THE CONSTITUTION



# 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

# EXECUTIVE POWER

- THE **EXECUTIVE** (SHORT FOR **EXECUTIVE BRANCH** OR **EXECUTIVE POWER**) IS THE PART OF GOVERNMENT THAT ENFORCES LAW, AND HAS RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE GOVERNANCE OF A STATE.

# GOVERNMENT (COUNCIL OF MINISTERS)

- THE EGYPTIAN CABINET IS THE CEO OF THE ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT. IT CONSISTS OF THE PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTERS.
- **MOSTAFA KAMAL MADBOULY** (APRIL 28, 1966), THE CURRENT EGYPTIAN PRIME MINISTER



# 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



# JUDICIAL POWER COURTS SYSTEM

- THE SUPREME CONSTITUTIONAL COURT IS THE HIGHEST JUDICIAL AUTHORITY IN EGYPT. ARTICLE 25 OF THE SUPREME CONSTITUTIONAL COURT LAW NO. 48 OF 1979 (WHICH WAS STILL IN EFFECT UNTIL 2019), EMPOWERS THE COURT TO RULE ON:
- CONSTITUTIONALITY OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS; CONFLICT OF JURISDICTION BETWEEN JUDICIAL BODIES OR AUTHORITIES WITH JURISDICTION; DISPUTES ARISING FROM THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CONFLICTING JUDGMENTS OF TWO DIFFERENT JUDICIAL ENTITIES; INTERPRETING LAWS ISSUED BY THE LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY AND DECREES ISSUED BY THE HEAD OF STATE IN THE EVENT OF ANY DISAGREEMENT IN THEIR IMPLEMENTATION.