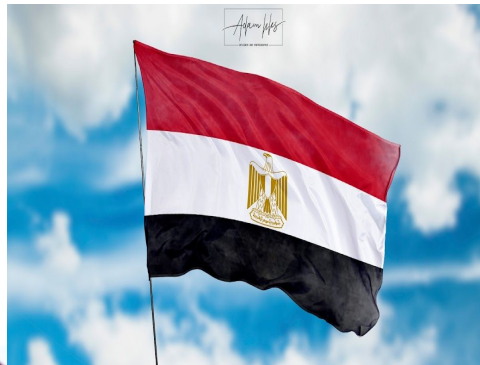


# THE SYSTEM OF THE STATE BODIES OF EGYPT

Hakim joly george

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# THE HEAD OF THE STATE OF EGYPT



Mohamed Abdel Ftah El Sisi•

# QUALIFICATIONS OF ABDEL FTAH EL SISI

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

# 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, 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



## TERM OF OFFICE

.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

He manages the affairs of the country and maintains peace and national •  
security

## Termination of this office

This of is will end in 2032

# LEGISLATIVE POWER

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 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 CANDIDATES OF PARLIAMENT

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

# 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



# EXECUTIVE POWER

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

# GOVERNMENT (COUNCIL OF MINISTERS)

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



The current prime minister is •  
[Mostafa madbouly](#) •






# 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

- 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.





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 •