

Topic: The system of state bodies of Egypt

1. The system of state bodies of Egypt is based on the principle of separation of powers into three branches: executive, legislative, and judicial.

2. The executive branch is headed by the President of the Republic, who is elected for a five-year term and can be re-elected for one more term.

3. The legislative branch consists of the People's Assembly, which is composed of the House of Representatives and the Shura Council.

4. The judicial branch is headed by the Supreme Council of the Judiciary, which is responsible for the administration and discipline of the judiciary.

5. The system of state bodies of Egypt is designed to ensure the separation of powers and the independence of each branch.

6. The system of state bodies of Egypt is based on the principle of the rule of law and the protection of human rights.

7. The system of state bodies of Egypt is designed to ensure the stability and continuity of the state.

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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.

Sisi was born in Cairo and after joining the Egyptian Army, held a post in Saudi Arabia before enrolling in the Egyptian Army's Command and Staff College. In 1992, Sisi trained at the Joint Services Command and Staff College at Watchfield, Oxfordshire, in the United Kingdom, and then in 2006 trained at the United States Army War College in Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

Sisi served as a mechanized infantry commander and then as director of military intelligence. After the Egyptian revolution of 2011 and election of Mohamed Morsi to the Egyptian presidency, Sisi was appointed Minister of Defence by Morsi on 12 August 2012, replacing the Mubarak-era Hussein Tantawi.

Mostafa Kamal Madbouly(, born 28 April 1966) is the current Prime Minister of Egypt. He was appointed by President **Abdel Fattah el-Sisi** to succeed Sherif Ismail following his government's resignation in the wake of **Sisi's** re-election.

The qualifications for the candidate :

The **president** of the republic should be

- an **Egyptian** citizen.
- born to **Egyptian** parents (never having dual nationality).
- have participated in the military or be exempted from it.
- less than 40 years old. and A U.S. resident (permanently lives in the U.S.) for at least 14 years.

The **President of Egypt** is **elected** for a six-year term by popular vote. ... Failure to vote can result in fine or even imprisonment, but in practice a significant percentage of eligible voters do not vote. About 60 million voters are registered to vote out of a population of more than 85 million.

A successful candidate must be elected by the majority of the votes. If no candidate attains such a majority, **elections** will be repeated after at least seven days between the two candidates having the highest votes.

Term of office : 6 years; renewable, 2 term limits.

Under the system created by the 1980, 2003 and 2007 constitutional amendments to the 1971 Constitution, the President is the pre-eminent executive figure, who names the Prime Minister of Egypt as well as appoints the Cabinet per the latter's recommendation, while in reality, was the head of both the state and of the government, aside from being the top foreign policy maker and holding supreme command over the military.

During martial law, the President also appoints deans of faculties and majors, and can also enlist or oust people in the private sector. He or she then also has the power to issue regulations for the enforcement of laws, ensuring proper public services, etc., which have been transferred to the Prime Minister under the 2012 and 2014 Constitutions. Egypt had been under martial law since 1981. After the Egyptian revolution in 2011 – 2012, that ousted the 30-year regime of then President Hosni Mubarak, the martial law was suspended.

The 2012 Constitution, provides for a semi-presidential form of government in which the President shares executive powers with the Prime Minister. This structure was retained under a new Constitution that was ratified on 2014, one year after a military coup ousted the country's first democratically elected president, Mohamed Morsi. Defense Minister and Field Marshal Abdel Fattah el-Sisi later suspended the 2012 Constitution. Sisi was elected President of Egypt under the 2014 Constitution, months after it was ratified.

Under the present 2014 Constitution, the President is the head of state as well as that of the executive. He or she lays down, along with the Prime Minister and the Cabinet, the state's general policy and oversees its implementation, 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 is subject for approval by the House after resuming its sessions at the end of the recess and acts as the supreme commander of the armed forces. He or she has also the power of pardon, and exercise necessary powers in times of emergencies.

Termination of the head office :

Under the Constitution, the president serves for a term of four years. He is limited to two terms, whether successive or separated. For example, if incumbent President Sisi had been unsuccessful in his bid for reelection in 2018, he would have been eligible to run again in 2022, and if successful would have had to leave office for good in 2022.

The Egyptian parliament voted overwhelmingly on Thursday 14 February 2019 to approve draft amendments to the country's 2013 constitution, putting an end to presidential term limits and potentially allowing incumbent President Abdel-Fattah el-Sissi to remain in office until 2034. These amendments were subsequently ratified in the 2019 Egyptian constitutional referendum.

During his tenure in office, the president is not allowed to be a formal member of a political party.

If the president-elect is announced before the end of the incumbent president's term, the incumbent president continues in office until the end of his term.

Legislative power, Parliament of Egypt :

The **Parliament of Egypt**, officially the **House of Representatives** (Arabic: مجلس النواب *Magles en-Nowwab*) is currently a unicameral legislature (though the approval of the 2019 Egyptian constitutional referendum will create a second chamber, called the Senate).

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

Prospective parliamentary candidate (PPC), in British politics, is a candidate selected by political parties to fight individual Westminster constituencies in advance of a general election. The term originally came into use because of the strict limits on the amount of expenses incurred by an election candidate, regardless of whether the election had been formally called. The candidates were termed "prospective" because referring to them simply as a candidate would arguably trigger the moment when money spent to promote them would need to be included in their declaration of expenses after the election.

In 2004, however, the law was changed so that the trigger for election expenses being accountable was to be the calling of an election and not the announcing of a candidacy. Some political parties had already started to use terms such as "parliamentary spokesperson", believing that some voters were confused by the unusual word "prospective"; however, the older form of words continues to be widely used, despite these changes in the law.

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Functions :

In modern politics and history, a **parliament** is a legislative body of government. Generally, a modern **parliament** has three **functions**: representing **the** electorate, making laws, and overseeing **the** government via hearings and inquiries



Government functions :

A government is an institution through which leaders exercise power to make and enforce laws. A government's basic functions are providing leadership, maintaining order, providing public services, providing **national security**, providing economic **security**, and providing economic assistance.

Judicial power :

The **judicial** branch is in charge of deciding the meaning of laws, how to apply them to real situations, and whether a law breaks the rules of the Constitution. The Constitution is the highest law of our Nation.

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.

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 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.

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