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The President

History :

The first President of Egypt was Mohamed Naguib, who, along with Gamal Abdel Nasser, led the Egyptian Revolution of 1952 that overthrew King Farouk. Though Farouk's infant son was formally declared by the revolutionaries as King Fuad II, all effective executive power was vested in Naguib and the Revolutionary Command Council. On 18 June 1953, just under a year after the toppling of Farouk, the Council abolished the monarchy of Egypt and Sudan, and declared Egypt a republic, with Mohamed Naguib as president.

Naguib resigned as president in November 1954, following a severe rift with the younger military officers who had participated with him in the revolution. Thereafter, the office of President remained vacant until January 1956, when Gamal Abdel Nasser was elected as president via a plebiscite. Nasser would remain as President of Egypt, and then President of the United Arab Republic, until his sudden death in September 1970 at the age of 52.

Nasser was succeeded as president by his vice president, Anwar Sadat, elected by plebiscite in October 1970. Sadat served as president until his assassination in October 1981, after which his vice president, Hosni Mubarak, was elected president by plebiscite.

In the Egyptian Revolution of 2011, Mubarak, who held office from 14 October 1981 until 11 February 2011, was forced to resign following mass nationwide protests demanding his removal from office. On 10 February 2011 Mubarak transferred presidential powers to his recently appointed vice president, Omar Suleiman.¹ Suleiman's wielding of presidential powers was a momentary formality, as the position of President of Egypt was then officially vacated, and the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces, led by Field Marshal Mohamed Hussein Tantawi, assumed executive control of the state.¹ On 30 June 2012, Mohamed Morsi was sworn in as President of Egypt, having won the 2012 Egyptian presidential election on 24 June.

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.



Qualification of candidate

Article 141 of the Egyptian Constitution establishes the requirements one must meet in order to become president. 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

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.

Terms of office that are available are 6 years, renewable, 2 term limits.

The function

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.

Legislative Branch (Parliament)

The legislative branch consists of two chambers: the People's Assembly and the Shura Council (Consultative Council).

The People's Assembly has the power to enact laws and approve bilateral and multilateral treaties as well as the national budget. It consists of 454 members and 444 of these members are directly elected. The remaining 10 are appointed by the President.

The Shura Council (Consultative Council) acts in a consulting capacity to the President, the executive branch, and the People's Assembly. Unlike the People's Assembly, it does not have any legislative powers. While the President appoints eighty-eight members of the Shura Council, the remaining 174 members of the Shura Council are directly elected by the people.

Candidates of parliament qualifications

The 2014 constitution that was passed in the [2014 constitutional referendum](#)^[10] has put into place the following rules: the House that is elected following the ratification of the constitution must have at least 450 members. 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

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.

The House sits for a five-year term but can be dissolved earlier by the president. All seats are voted on in each election. The House of Representatives members are elected by absolute majority of legitimate votes cast.

The House may demand the resignation of the cabinet by adopting a motion of censure. For this reason, the [Prime Minister of Egypt](#) and his cabinet are necessarily from the dominant party or coalition in the House. When the president and house come from opposing parties (a situation which did arise historically, but not since the 1970s), this would lead to the situation known as [cohabitation](#).

The parliament functions

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.

Executive Branch

The Executive Branch is headed by the President, who chooses the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers. According to the Egyptian Constitution, the President must be elected by the Parliament. Once elected, the President serves six consecutive calendar years and can be reelected indefinitely. He has the authority to appoint all the judges of the Supreme Constitutional Court, along with civilian and military judges. In addition, the President appoints ten members of the People's Assembly (see discussion, below). He also selects eighty-eight out of 246 members of the Shura Council (the Consultative Council)

System of Government

Egypt's system of government reflects a combination of the prime ministerial and presidential systems. The President is the head of state and commander in chief of the armed forces. The Prime Minister acts as the president's deputy and implements his policies. Both the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers are appointed and removed by the President. The Parliament enacts laws submitted by the cabinet. In the meantime, the judiciary supervises the enforcement of these laws.

The government functions

1. To form a more perfect Union. To get the states to agree and work together.
2. Establish Justice.
3. Insure domestic Tranquility.
4. Provide for the common defense.
5. Promote the general welfare.
6. secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity.

Judicial power

The Egyptian judicial system is based on European and primarily French legal concepts and methods. The legal code is derived largely from the Napoleonic Code. Marriage and personal status are primarily based on the religious law of the individual concerned.

The Egyptian Constitution of 1971 declared the judiciary branch's independence and autonomy from the executive branch. Furthermore, the Supreme Constitutional Court, established in 1969, is responsible for enforcing compliance of laws with the provisions of the Constitution.

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