

Arab Republic of Egypt

Draft Constitution

2013

New Constitutional Document

After amendments to the suspended Constitution of 2012

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In the Name of Allah Most Gracious Most Merciful

Egypt Is the Nile gift to the Egyptians

And

The Egyptian's gift to Humanity

Egypt, the Arab state, with a unique history and location in the heart of the whole world, is the meeting point of the world's civilizations and cultures, and crossroads of its maritime transportation and communications; it is tip of Africa that overlooks the Mediterranean and mouth of its greatest river: the Nile.

That is Egypt; an eternal homeland to the Egyptians, and a message of peace and love to the world peoples.

At the outset of history, the dawn of human conscience cropped up and shone forth in the hearts of our glorious ancestors whose good will banded together to build the first ever central state that controlled and regulated the Egyptians' life on the Nile Banks. Our ancestors' hearts looked up for Heavens

ever before any of the three revealed religions was sent down to earth.

Egypt is the cradle of religion and banner of the glory of the revealed religions.

On the land of Egypt, Moses, Peace Be Upon Him, God's interlocutor to whom the Glow of God revealed itself and His Divine Message descended on Mount Sinai "Tor Seneen", was brought up.

It is on its land of Egypt that the Egyptians embraced Miriam the Virgin with her Infant and paid thousands of martyrs who lost their lives while defending the Church of Jesus Christ (PBUH).

When the Message was revealed to the seal of all prophets, Mohammad Peace and Blessings Be Upon Him, who was sent to all mankind to complement the sublime morals, our hearts and souls were opened to the light of Islam and we were the best soldiers on earth to fight for the cause of God. We disseminated the Message of truth and divinity across the world.

This is Egypt, the homeland in which we live and believe in as much as it lives in our souls.

In the modern times, mentalities were enlightened and humanity matured; nations and peoples progressed on the path of science raising the banners of freedom and equality. Mohammad Ali founded the modern State of Egypt which basic pillar was a national army. The son of Al-Azhar, Rifa'a Al-Tahtawi, called for making the homeland a place for “common happiness for its people”. We, Egyptians, struggled to keep up with the pace of progress; we offered martyrs and sacrificed in several uprisings and revolutions, until our national army triumphed for the enthusiastic popular will, in the January 25th – June 30th – Revolution which called for living in freedom and human dignity under the umbrella of social equity, and restored to our native land its independent will.

That revolution is an extension to our national strife, among which key symbols are Ahmed Orabi, Moustafa Kamel and Mohammad Farid, and is a culmination of two great revolutions in our modern age:

1919 Revolution which dislodged the British mandate and deep-rooted the principle of citizenship among the members of the national community. Its leader Sa'ad Zaghloul and his successor

Moustafa El-Nahas exerted efforts on the path to democracy asserting that “right is above power and the nation above the government”. During that revolution, too, Talaat Harb set the bedrock for the national economy.

July 23rd 1952 Revolution, led by late President Gamal Abdul Nasser and embraced by the people’s will, materialized the dream of generations for independence and evacuation of foreign forces. Through that revolution, Egypt asserted its Arab affiliation, opened up to the African continent and the Islamic world, supported the liberation movements across the different continents, and moved forward in stable steps on the path to development and social equity.

This revolution is an extension to the Egyptian revolutionary journey, assertion of the solid bond between the Egyptian people and their national army, which was up to the trust shouldered the responsibility for defending the homeland by virtue of which we emerged victorious from our major battles, from rebuffing the 1956 tripartite aggression to defeating the debacle by October 1973 victory which granted President Anwar Sadat a special status in our near history.

January 25th – June 30th revolution is unique of its kind compared to the major revolutions that took place throughout the history of humanity, with the extensive massive popular participation which is estimated at tens of millions, and the prominent role played by a youth aspiring for a bright future. It is unique as the masses went over the (social) ranks and ideologies and rather moved towards more expansive horizons, the people's will was defended by the army, and it acquired the blessing of Al- Azhar and the National Church. It is also unique in terms of its peacefulness and ambitions for achieving freedom and social equity together.

That revolution is a sign and bodes well. It is a sign to a past that is still present, and bodes well for a future aspired for by mankind.

The world today is about to turn the last leaves of an era that was torn out by a conflict of interest between East and West, North and South and was enveloped in wars and disputes among the peoples and strata; an era in which there were growing risks threatening the very existence of humankind and life on earth which God Almighty has given us as trust. Humanity hopes for

moving from the era of reason to that of wisdom, to build a new human world dominated by truth and justice, where the freedoms and human rights are preserved. We, the Egyptians, see in our revolution a resumption of participation in drafting a new history for humanity.

We believe in our ability to aspire the past, uplift our present, and make our way to the future. We are capable of lifting up our nation and let it upgrade our lives.

We do believe that each and every citizen has the right to live peacefully and safely on the land of this nation, and that each and every citizen has a right in his/her “present and morrow”.

We do believe in democracy as a course, future and way of life, and believe in political pluralism, peaceful transfer of power. We emphasize the people’s right to formulate its own future; that – alone – it is the source of powers; freedom, human dignity and social justice are a right for every citizen, for us, and for our forthcoming generations – sovereignty in a sovereign homeland;

We are now drafting a constitution that incarnates the dream of generations for a prosperous coherent society and a fair state that

materializes today's and tomorrow's ambitions of the individual and the society;

We are – now – drafting a constitution that completes the construction of a modern democratic state which government is civil;

We are – now – drafting a constitution that closes the door in face of corruption and autocracy; in which we shall heal the past's wounds, residues of the eloquent old peasant time, and up to the victims of negligence and revolution martyrs in our time, and lift the oppression suffered by our people for a prolonged period;

We are drafting a constitution that highlights that the principles of Islamic Shari'a are the main source of legislation, and that the reference to its interpretation is the content of the Supreme Constitutional Court's judgments in that regard;

We are drafting a constitution that opens the door towards the path to the future, and is consistent with the International Declaration of Human Rights which we took part in formulating and approved;

We are drafting a constitution that maintains our freedoms and protects our homeland from all that would threaten us or threaten our national unity;

We are drafting a constitution that grants us equal rights and duties without the least discrimination whatsoever;

We, the citizens, males and females, the Egyptian people, the masters in the sovereign homeland, that is our will, and this is the constitution of our revolution;

That is our constitution.

Chapter I

THE STATE

Article (1)

Nature of the Republic

The Arab Republic of Egypt is a sovereign state, united and indivisible, where nothing is dispensable; its system is democratic republican based on citizenship and the rule of law.

The Egyptian people are part of the Arab and Islamic nation, embracing its integration and unity, and Egypt is part of the African Continent and is proud of its Asian dimension. It is a positive contributor to building the human civilization.

Article (2)

Islam

Principles of Islamic Sharia

Islam is the religion of the state and Arabic its official language. The Principles of Islamic Shari'a are the principal source of legislation.

Article (3)

Christian and Jewish Religious Affairs

The principles of Egyptian Christians and Jews are the main source of legislation for their personal status laws, religious affairs, and the selection of their spiritual leaders.

Article (4)

Sovereignty

Sovereignty is for the people alone which exercises and protects it. They are the source of power and shall safeguard its national unity, which is based on the principle of equality, justice, and equal opportunities among all the citizens, as provided for in the Constitution.

Article (5)

Political System

The political system is based on political and partisan pluralism, peaceful transfer of power, separation and balance of powers principles, responsibility inherent with power, respect for human rights and freedoms, as specified in the Constitution.

Article (6)

Citizenship

Citizenship is a right to anyone born to an Egyptian father and an Egyptian mother; he/she shall be legally recognized and granted official documents to prove his/her personal data, a right that is guaranteed and regulated by law.

Chapter II

The Basic Component of Society

Section (1)

Social Components

Article (7)

Al Azhar

Al-Azhar is an independent scientific Islamic institution, with exclusive autonomy over its own affairs, and is the main authority for religious sciences and Islamic affairs. It is exclusively responsible for the dissemination of Arabic language and religious sciences in Egypt and the world.

The state shall be committed to provide sufficient funds for Al-Azhar to achieve its objectives.

Al-Azhar Grand Sheikh is independent and in-dismissible; the method of appointing the Grand Sheikh from amongst the members of the Council of Senior Scholars is to be regulated by law.

Article (8)

Social Solidarity

Society is based on social solidarity.

The State shall be committed to achieving social justice, and providing the means to achieve social solidarity in a manner that guarantees adjacent life to all the citizens in the manner that is regulated by the law.

Article (9)

Equal Opportunities

The state shall ensure equal opportunities for all citizens without discrimination.

Article (10)

Family as the basis of society

Family is the basis of society and is based on religion, morality and patriotism. The State protects family cohesion and stability, and is keen on consolidating its values.

Article (11)

Women, Motherhood and Childhood

The State is committed to achieve equality between men and women in all civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, as per the provisions of the constitution;

The State is committed to take the necessary measures to ensure appropriate representation for women in the Parliament Chambers as specified by law; and shall ensure women's rights to hold public posts, high management posts, and appointment in the judiciary without discrimination;

The State shall be committed to protecting women against all forms of violence, empowering them to reconcile between the duties of a women towards her family and her work requirements;

The State shall also be committed to providing special care and protection to the motherhood and childhood, female breadwinners, the elderly women, and the more needy women.

Article (12)

The Right to work, forced labor

Work is a right, duty and an honor guaranteed by the State. No citizen whosoever may be forced to work except in accordance with a law and for the purpose of performing a public service, for a defined period and in return for a fair pay, without prejudice to the basic rights of those assigned to work.

Article (13)

Workers Rights

The State shall be committed to maintain the worker rights, and work on building balanced work relationships between the two parties to the productive process. It shall ensure ways of collective negotiations, work on protecting the workers against the work risks, and ensuring that conditions for professional security, safety and health conditions are met. Arbitrary dismissal of workers is prohibited, all as regulated by law.

Article (14)

State Employment

Public posts are a right for the citizens, based on efficiency, and with no favoritism or mediation. Those occupying them are

assigned to serve the public. The state shall ensure the rights and protection of the civil servants and that they shall perform their duties of looking after the people's interests, and none of them may be dismissed but through a disciplinary measure, all as regulated by the law.

Article (15)

Right to Strike

Peaceful strikes are a right regulated by law.

Article (16)

Revolution Martyrs and Wounded

The state shall be committed to honoring the nation's martyrs and caring for the wounded while taking part in the revolution, the war veterans, the wounded, and families of the missed during the war, and the like, the wounded in the security operations, their wives, children and parents, in the manner that is regulated by law.

The State shall encourage the contribution of the civil society organizations to achieving these objectives.

Article (17)

Social security services

The state shall ensure the provision of social insurance.

Every citizen who has no access to social insurance shall be entitled to have social security, that ensures adjacent life for him/her, if he/she he is unable to support himself/herself and his/her family and in cases of incapacity to work, old age, or unemployment.

The state shall work to ensure appropriate pension for small farmers, agricultural workers, fishermen, and informal labor, according to law.

Insurance and pension funds are private and enjoy all forms of protection afforded to public funds. Together with their returns, they are a right of their beneficiaries. They shall be invested in a safe manner and managed by an independent entity, in accordance with the law.

The state shall guarantee insurance and pension funds.

Article (18)

Health care

Every citizen is entitled to health and comprehensive health care according to quality criteria, and the State guarantees the public health care facilities that provide health services to the public, support them, enhance their efficiency, and ensure a fair geographical distribution of such facilities.

The State shall allocate a percentage of the government spending for healthcare services, that is no less than 3% of the GNP, and that shall be gradually incremented to keep up with the global rates.

The State shall be committed to establishing, for all the Egyptians, a comprehensive health insurance system that covers all diseases; the law shall regulate the citizens' contributions for subscription in the health insurance, or rather exempt them, according to their incomes rates.

Denying any form of medical treatment to human in emergency or life threatening cases is a crime.

The State is committed to improve the conditions of the physicians, nursing staff and health sector workers.

All health facilities and health-related products, materials, and health-related publicity are subject to state oversight. The state encourages the participation of the private and public sectors in providing health care services as per the law.

Article (19)

Education

Education is a right to every citizen with the aim of building the Egyptian character, preserving the national identity, rooting the scientific thinking, developing talents and encouraging creativity, entrenching the cultural and spiritual values, and establishing the concepts of citizenship, tolerance and non-discrimination. The State shall be committed to observe the educational objectives in the curricula and materials and shall provide it according to the international quality standards.

Education shall be compulsory until the end of the secondary stage or equivalent, in the State-sponsored educational institutions, according to the law.

The State shall be committed to allocate a percentage of the government spending that is no less than 4% of the GNP for

education. That percentage shall be gradually incremented to keep up with the global rates.

The State shall oversee education to ensure that all schools, public and private institutes, abide by the State educational policies.

Article (20)

Technical Education, Vocational Training

The State shall be committed to encourage and develop technical education and vocational training, and expand all types thereof in accordance with global quality standards, in keeping with the needs of the labor market.

Article (21)

Academic Independence

The State shall ensure the independence of the universities, scientific and language academies and the provision of university education in accordance with global quality standards. The State shall also work on developing university education and ensure free education in the State universities and institutes in accordance with the provisions of law.

The State shall be committed to allocate a percentage of the government spending that is no less than 2% of the GNP for university education, which shall be gradually incremented to keep up with the global rates.

The state shall work on encouraging the establishment of non-profit public universities, and shall be committed to ensure quality education in the private and domestic universities and that their abidance by the global quality standards, qualifying their Faculty and research cadres, and allocating a sufficient percentage of its returns to develop the educational and research process.

Article (22)

Teachers

Teachers, Faculty and their assistants are the basic pillar of education. The state shall undertake the development of their academic competencies and professional skills, and look after for their financial and moral rights in order to ensure quality education and achieve its objectives.

Article (23)

Scientific Research

The State shall ensure the freedom of scientific research and encourage its institutions being a means to achieving national sovereignty, building cognitive economy; and shall sponsor the researchers and inventors and allocate a percentage of government spending that is no less than 1% of the GNP for the scientific research. That percentage shall be gradually incremented to keep up with the global averages.

The State shall ensure channels for effective input from the private and national sectors, and contributions from the Egyptian expatriates, to the advancement of scientific research.

Article (24)

Arabic language, religious education and national history

The Arabic language, religious education, and national history in all its stages are core subjects of pre-university public and private education. Universities shall be committed to teaching human rights, and professional values and ethics of various academic disciplines.

Article (25)

Illiteracy

The State shall be committed to developing a comprehensive plan to eradicate alphabetical and digital illiteracy for all citizens from all age groups, and working out implementation mechanisms with the participation of civil society institutions according to a specific timeline.

Article (26)

Civil Titles

The creation of civil titles is prohibited.

Section II

Economic Components

Article (27)

Economic System

The economic system is designed to achieving prosperity in the country through sustainable development and social justice, in a manner that would ensure the rise of the real growth rate of the national economy, raise the standard of living, increase job opportunities, reduce unemployment rates and eradicate poverty.

The economic system shall conform to the transparency and governance criteria; support the axes of competitiveness, encourage investment, achieve balanced growth, geographically,

environmentally and at the sectoral level; prevent monopolistic practices; observe the financial and commercial balance and fair taxation system; regulate market mechanisms; guarantee different types of ownership; and achieve balance between the interests of different parties in a manner that preserves the workers' rights and protects the consumer.

The economic system shall be socially committed to ensuring equal opportunities and fair distribution of the development returns; reducing income gaps; abiding by a minimum bottom line for wages and pensions ensure a decent life and a maximum wage in state agencies for whoever works for a wage as per the law.

Article (28)

Production and service based economy activity

The economic productive, service and informatics activities are key components of the national economy. The State shall be committed to protecting them, boosting their competitiveness, and the provision of an investment-attractive environment, and shall

work to increase the production, encourage exports, and regulate imports.

The State shall pay special attention to the small, medium and microenterprises in all fields, and shall work on regulating and training the informal sector.

Article (29)

Agriculture

Agriculture is a basic component of the national economy.

The State shall be committed to protecting and increasing the cultivable area, and shall incriminate encroachments thereon, ensure the development of the countryside, and shall be committed to raising living standards standard of its inhabitants and protecting them against environmental risks. It shall also seek to develop the agricultural and animal production, and encourage the industries based thereon.

The State shall ensure the provision of agricultural and animal production inputs and shall buy the basic agricultural crops for reasonable prices that provide a profit margin to the farmers by agreement with agricultural societies, associations and trade unions. It shall also be committed to the allocating a proportion

of the reclaimed lands to the small farmers and young graduates, protecting the farmer and agricultural laborers from exploitation. All the foregoing shall take place as regulated by law hereby.

Article (30)

Fisheries

The State shall be committed to protecting fisheries, protecting and supporting fishermen and enabling them to conduct their business without harming the ecosystems, in the manner hereby regulated by law.

Article (31)

Information Space Security

The security of information space is an integral part of national economy and security system. The State shall be committed to take the necessary measures to preserve it in the manner hereby regulated by law.

Article (32)

Natural Resources

The State's natural resources belong to the people. The State shall be committed to preserving them, and ensuring that they are properly exploited and not drained, increasing their added value and observing the rights of the coming generations therefrom.

The State shall be committed to seek optimum utilization of the renewable energy sources, stimulating investment hereof, and encouraging relevant scientific research. The State shall work on encouraging the manufacture of raw materials, and increasing their added value in accordance with the feasibility.

Disposition of the State's public property in impermissible, and a right to exploit the natural resources or a concession to a public utility shall be granted hereby by a law and for a period that shall by no means exceed 30 (thirty) years.

A right to exploit quarries, small mines and Salinas, and/or a concession to a public utility shall hereby be granted in accordance to a law and for a period that shall by no means exceed 15 (fifteen) years.

The law shall set the provisions for the disposition of the State's private property, and the regulatory rules and procedures.

Article (33)

Ownership

The State shall protect the three types of property: public, private and cooperative.

Article (34)

Property

The public property is a taboo that may by no means be compromised. Protecting the public property is a duty according to law.

Article (35)

Private property

The private property is inviolable, and the right to inherit it is guaranteed. It may not be sequestered except in the cases specified by law, and by a court ruling, neither could it be confiscated except for the public interest and in return for just compensation that is paid in advance in accordance to law.

Article (36)

Private Sector's Social Responsibility

The State shall stimulate the private sector to perform its social responsibility in serving the national economy and society.

Article (37)

Cooperative Property

The cooperative property is inviolable and the State shall look after the interests of cooperatives, law ensures its protection, support, and independence.

It may not be dissolved; neither may its boards, except by court ruling.

Article (38)

Taxation

The taxation system and other public levies are designed to develop the State resources, and achieve social justice and economic development. The Public taxation can only be created, modified, or cancelled by law. Tax exemptions shall not be granted except in the cases prescribed by law. No one shall by any means be required to pay taxes or charges except within the limits of law.

Taxing shall observe that the taxes are of multiple sources. The income taxes imposed upon individual persons shall be incremental multi-tier according to their adaptive ability. The

taxation system shall ensure the promotion of heavy labor industries, and stimulate their role in economic, social, and cultural development.

The State shall be committed to develop of the taxation system, and adopt modern systems to achieve efficiency, ease and accuracy in tax collection. The law specifies the tax collection methods and tools, and any other sovereign returns, and the part that should be deposited in the State treasury.

Tax payment is a duty, and tax evasion is a crime.

Article (39)

Savings

Saving is a national duty protected and encouraged by the State which shall safeguard the savings in accordance with law.

Article (40)

Property Confiscation

Public confiscation of property is prohibited.

Private confiscation is prohibited except in accordance to a court judgment.

Article (41)

Housing

The State shall be committed to implementing a housing program that aims at achieving balance between the population growth rates and the available resources, maximizing investment in human power and improving its characteristics within the context of achieving sustainable development.

Article (42)

Workers' share in management

The workers shall have a share in the management and profits of, and are committed to developing production and implementing the plan in their productive units as provided for by law. Preserving the production inputs is a national duty.

The workers shall have a 50 percent representation, out of the number of elected members in the boards of public sector units. Their representation in the boards of public business sector companies shall be in accordance with the provisions law.

The representation of small farmers and small craftsmen as regulated by law is no less than 80 percent of the boards of directors of agricultural, industrial and craft cooperatives.

Article (43)

Suez Canal

The state shall be committed to protecting, developing and maintaining the Suez Canal as an international waterway it possesses. It is also committed to the development of the canal sector, being a significant economic centre.

Article (44)

The Nile

The state commits to protecting the Nile River preserving Egypt's historic rights thereto, and rationalizing and maximizing its benefits, and shall by no means waste its water or pollute it. The state shall also be committed to protecting its groundwater, adopting the appropriate methods to ensure water safety, and supporting scientific research in that regard.

The right of every citizen to enjoy the Nile River is guaranteed; encroachment on, and/or harming the sanctity of the river environment is totally prohibited; and the State shall ensure the removal of encroachments thereon, as regulated by law.

Article (45)

Seas, Beaches, Waterways, Mineral Waters and Natural Reserves

The state shall be committed to protecting its seas, beaches, lakes, waterways, and its natural reserves.

It is prohibited to encroach upon, pollute, or use them in a manner that contradicts their nature. Every citizen has the right to enjoy them as regulated by law. The State shall also be committed to the protection and development of the green space in urban areas; the protection of plants, livestock and fisheries; the protection of endangered species; and the prevention of cruelty to animals, in the manner regulated by law.

Article (46)

Environment

Every individual has the right to live in a healthy, sound and balanced environment which protection is a national duty. The State shall be committed to taking the necessary measures to preserve it, avoid harming it, and ensuring rational use of its natural resources to ensure the achievement of sustainable

development, and guarantee the rights of future generations thereto.

Chapter III

The Cultural Components

Article (47)

The Cultural Identity

The state shall be committed to protecting the Egyptian cultural identity with its diverse cultural origins.

Article (48)

Right to culture

Culture is a right to every citizen that is guaranteed by the state. The State shall be committed to supporting it and providing all types of cultural materials to the different groups of people without discrimination based on financial capacity, geographical location, or else, and shall give special attention to the remote areas and the more needy groups;

And the State shall encourage translation from and to Arabic.

Article (49)

Monuments

The State shall be committed to protecting and preserving antiquities, sponsoring their areas, maintaining them, renovating them, working to retrieve those that have been seized, and organizing and supervising excavations thereof.

Exchanging or giving away any of them as gifts is prohibited.

Transgression on, and/or trafficking in them is a crime for which there is no statute of limitations.

Article (50)

Material and moral civilizational and cultural heritage

Egypt's diverse types of material, moral, civilizational and cultural heritage, with its major stages: Pharaonic, Coptic and Islamic are a national and human wealth the State is committed to preserve. The same applies to the modern architectural, literary and artistic cultural stock. Any assault thereon is a crime punishable by law. The State shall pay special attention to preserving the components of cultural diversity in Egypt.

Section III

Public Rights, Freedoms and Duties

Article (51)

Human Dignity

Dignity is a right for every person that may not be infringed upon. The State shall respect, guarantee and protect it.

Article (52)

Torture

All forms of torture are a crime with no statute of limitations.

Article (53)

Equity of Public Rights and Duties

Citizens are equal before the law, and have equal rights and public duties, with no discrimination whatsoever based religion, faith, sex, origin, race, color, language, disability, social class, political or geographical affiliation, or for any other reason.

Discrimination and incitement to hatred are a crime punishable by law. The state shall take all necessary measures to eliminate all forms of discrimination, and the law shall regulate the establishment of an independent commission for that purpose.

Article 54

Personal Freedom

Personal freedom is a natural right which is safeguarded and cannot be infringed upon. Except in cases of in flagrante delicto, citizens may only be apprehended, searched, arrested, or have their freedoms restricted by a causal judicial warrant necessitated by an investigation. He/she, whose freedoms have been restricted shall be immediately informed of the causes therefore notified of his/her rights in writing, allowed to immediately contact his/her family and lawyer, and brought before the investigating authority within twenty-four hours of having their freedoms restricted.

Investigation of that person may begin but in the presence of his/her lawyer, and if he/she had no lawyer, a lawyer shall be appointed for him. Those with disabilities shall be provided the necessary assistance, according to procedures provided for by law.

All those who have had have their freedom restricted shall have the right to petition before the judiciary, and the case shall be

resolved within one week as of date of submitting the petition, otherwise the petitioner shall be immediately released.

Preventive detention, its duration, causes, and cases that are eligible to compensation which the State shall be committed to discharge for preventative detention or execution of a penalty that had been executed by virtue of a judgment that is overruled by a final judgment shall be regulated by law,

.In all cases, the accused may be brought to criminal trial for crimes that he/she may have been detained for, only in the presence of an authorized or appointed lawyer.

Article (55)

Due Process

All those who are apprehended, detained or have their freedom restricted shall be treated in a way that preserves their dignity. They may by no means be tortured, terrorized, coerced, physically or morally harmed, neither may they be arrested and confined except in designated locations that are appropriate according to humanitarian and health standards. The state shall be committed to provide means of access for those with disabilities.

Any violation to the provisions hereinabove is a crime and the perpetrator is punishable under the law.

The accused possesses the right to remain silent. Any statement that is proven to have been given by the detainee under one or more of the pressures stated herein, or the threat of such, shall be considered null and void.

Article (56)

Supervision of Prisons

Prison is an establishment for correction and rehabilitation. Prisons and detention centers shall be subject to judicial oversight, and any act that violates the dignity of the person and/or threatens his/her health, shall be prohibited. The law shall regulate the correction and rehabilitation provisions for the convicted, and to facilitate ways of leading a decent when released.

Article (57)

Private Life

Private life is inviolable, safeguarded and may not be infringed upon.

Telegraphic, postal, and electronic correspondence, telephone calls, and other forms of communication are inviolable, their confidentiality is guaranteed; they may only be confiscated, examined or monitored by reasoned order or injunction, and for a limited period of time, and in the cases specified by law.

The state shall be committed protect the rights of citizens to use all forms of public means of communication, which may not be arbitrarily disrupted, stopped or withheld from citizens, as regulated by the law.

Article (58)

Inviolability of Homes

Homes are inviolable; and, except in cases of danger, may not be entered, searched, monitored or wiretapped but by a reasoned judicial warrant specifying the place, time and purpose thereof. This shall only be applicable in cases specified by the law, and in the manner prescribed. Upon entering or searching homes, those inside shall be notified and informed of the warrant issued in that regard.

Article (59)

Right to Safety

Every person has the right to a secure life. The State shall provide security and reassurance its citizens, and all those residing on its soils.

Article (60)

Inviolability of Human body

The human body is inviolable. Any assault, defilement or mutilation thereof is a crime punishable by law. Organ trafficking is forbidden, and no medical or scientific experiment may be performed thereon without documented free consent of the subject, according to the established principles of the field of medical science, as regulated by law.

Article (61)

Tissue and organ donation

Donation of tissues and organs is a gift for survival. Every human has the right to donate his body organs during his lifetime or after his death by virtue of a documented consent or will, and the State shall be committed to establishing of a

mechanism to regulate the rules of organ donation and transplant in accordance with the law.

Article (62)

Freedom of Movement

Freedom of movement, residence and migration is guaranteed. No citizen may be expelled from the State territory or banned from returning thereto. No citizen may be banned from leaving State territory, placed under house arrest or banned from residing in a certain area except by a reasoned judicial warrant for a specified period of time, and in cases specified by the law.

Article (63)

Forced Migration

All forms of forced and arbitrary displacement of citizens are forbidden. Violations of such are a crime without as statute of limitations.

Article (64)

Freedom of Belief

Freedom of belief is absolute. The freedom of practicing religious rituals and establishing places of worship for the followers of revealed religions is a right regulated by law.

Article (65)

Freedom of Thought

Freedom of thought and opinion is guaranteed.

Everyone shall be entitled to the freedom of expressing his/her views verbally, in, writing, by conception, or any other means of expression and publication.

Article (66)

Freedom of Research

Freedom of scientific research is guaranteed. The state shall be committed to sponsor researchers and inventors, and protect and work to apply their inventions.

Article (67)

Artistic and Literary creativity

Freedom of artistic and literary creativity is guaranteed. The state shall undertake to promote art and literature, sponsor

innovators protect their innovations, and provide the necessary means of encouragement to achieve this end. No lawsuits may be initiated or filed to suspend or confiscate any artistic, literary, or intellectual work, or against their inventors except through the public prosecution. No punishments of custodial sanction may be imposed for crimes committed because of the public nature of the artistic, literal or intellectual product.

Penalties for crimes related to the incitement to violence, discrimination between citizens, or impugning the honor of individuals.

The court in such cases may oblige the convicted to pay punitive compensation to the party aggrieved by the crime in addition to the original compensations due to him for the damages inflicted upon him. All the foregoing shall take place in accordance with the law.

Article (68)

Access to information and official documents

Information, data, statistics and official documents are the property of the people. Disclosure thereof from various sources is a right guaranteed by the State to all citizens. The state shall

be committed to provide and avail them to the citizens with transparency. The law shall regulate rules for obtaining such, rules of availability and confidentiality, rules for depositing and preserving such, and lodging complaints against refusals to grant access thereto, and shall specify penalties for withholding information or deliberately providing false information. State institutions shall deposit official documents with the National Library and Archives once they are no longer in use, protect them, secure them from loss or damage, restore and digitize them using all modern means and instruments, according to the provisions of the law.

Article (69)

Intellectual Property Rights

The state shall be committed protect all types of intellectual property in all fields, and shall establish a specialized body to uphold the rights of Egyptians and their legal protection, as regulated by law.

Article (70)

Freedom of Press

Freedom of press, printing and paper, audio, visual and digital distribution is guaranteed. Egyptians – natural, legal, public or private persons – shall have the right to own and issue newspapers and establish visual, audio and digital media outlets. Newspapers shall be issued once notification is given as regulated by law. The law shall regulate the establishment and possession procedures for visual and radio transmission stations and online newspapers.

Article (71)

Freedom of Publication

Censorship, confiscation, suspension or closure down of Egyptian newspapers and media outlets is by all means prohibited. Exception may be made for limited censorship in time of war or general mobilization. No custodial sanction shall be imposed for crimes committed by way of publication or the public nature thereof. Punishments for crimes related to the incitement to violence, discrimination amongst citizens, or impugning the honor of individuals are specified by law.

Article (72)

Independence of Press Institutions

The State shall ensure the independence of all press institutions and state-owned media outlets, to ensure that they are neutral and express the various political and intellectual views and trends, and the social interests and guarantee equality and equal opportunities in addressing public opinion.

Article (73)

Freedom of House

Citizens shall have the right to organize public meetings, marches, demonstrations and all forms of peaceful protest, without carrying weapons of any type, upon the provision of a notification, as regulated by law.

The right to peaceful, private meetings is guaranteed, with no need for prior notification. Security forces may not attend, monitor or eavesdrop such gatherings.

Article (74)

Freedom to form political parties

The citizens shall have the right to form political parties by a notification as regulated by the law. No political activity may be exercised or political parties formed on the basis of religion, or

discrimination based on sex, origin, sect or geographic location, nor may any anti democracy, secret, of a military or paramilitary nature activity be practiced.

Parties may only dissolved by a judicial ruling.

Article (75)

The Right to Establish Associations

The citizens shall have the right to form non-governmental organizations and institutions on a democratic basis, which shall acquire legal person upon notification.

NGOs shall be allowed to engage in activities freely, and the administrative agencies shall not interfere in their affairs, neither shall they dissolve them, their board of directors, or board of trustees except by a court ruling.

The establishment or continuation of NGOs and civil institutions whose structure or activity are operated and conducted in secret, or are of a military or paramilitary character are prohibited, as regulated by law.

Article (76)

The Right to Establish Syndicates

The democratic establishment of associations and syndicates is a right guaranteed by law, and they shall have the legal person status, practice their activities freely, contribute to improving the skills of their members, defend their rights and protect their interests.

The State shall guarantee the independence of associations and syndicates, and the boards of directors thereof may not be dissolved except by a court ruling.

None of them may be established within government bodies.

Article (77)

Trade unions

The Law shall regulate the establishment and management of trade unions on a democratic basis, and ensure their independence, identify their resources, and methods of registering their member. The Law shall hold the member held accountable for their behavior while performing their professional activities, according to moral and professional codes conduct.

No more than one trade union shall be create for the organization of the profession, and the syndicate may not be sequestrated nor may the administrative bodies intervene in their

affair and their boards of directors may only be dissolved by a judicial ruling. The draft laws pertaining to a given profession shall be submitted to the relevant trade union for opinion.

Article (78)

Housing

The State shall ensure to the citizens their right to decent, safe and healthy housing, in a way that preserves human dignity and achieves social justice.

The State shall be committed to draft a national housing plan that upholds environmental particularity and ensure the contribution of personal and collaborative initiatives in its implementation; regulate the use of State-owned lands, provide them with the basic facilities in the context of a comprehensive urban-planning framework for cities and villages and a strategy for population distribution. This shall hereby be fulfilled in a manner to serve the public interest, improve quality life for citizens and preserve the rights of the future generations.

The state shall be committed to draft a comprehensive national plan to address the problem of squatter areas, including the provision of infrastructure and facilities, and improving quality of life and public health; and shall ensure the provision of

necessary resources for the implementation of the plan within a specified timeframe.

Article (79)

Food

Each citizen is entitled to healthy and sufficient nutriment and clean water, and the state shall thereby ensure the provision of food resources to all citizens and sustainable food sovereignty; and shall ensure the protection of agricultural biological diversity and preserve the local varieties of plants to keep up the rights of generations.

Article (80)

Children Rights

All those below the age of 18 years shall be considered a child, and every child is entitled to have a name and possess identification papers, access to free compulsory vaccinations, health and family, or alternative, care, basic nutrition, safe shelter, religious education, and emotional and cognitive development.

The state shall guarantee the rights of children with disabilities, and ensure their rehabilitation and incorporation into society.

The state shall be committed to provide child care and protection against all forms of violence, abuse, maltreatment and commercial and sexual exploitation.

Every child is entitled to early education in a childhood center until the age of six. Child labor is by all means prohibited before the age of primary education completion. It is also prohibited to employ employ him/her in risky jobs.

The state shall be committed to create a judicial system for the victimized and witness child. No child may be held criminally accountable or detained except in accordance with the law and the time frame specified therein. And the State shall thereby that provide legal assistance to the detained child, and ensure detention in appropriate locations separate from adult detention centers.

The state shall observe the child's best interest in all the measures taken with regards to them.

Article (81)

Rights of the disabled

The state shall ensure health, economic, social, cultural, entertainment, sporting and education rights of people with disabilities and dwarves, and the provision of job opportunities and allocation of a percentage to them; and shall ensure that public utilities and their surrounding environment are appropriately equipped; and that they exercise the political rights and are integrated with other citizens, to achieve the principles of equity, justice and equal opportunities.

Article (82)

Youth

The state shall care for youth and young children, help discover their talents, develop their cultural, scientific, psychological, creative and physical abilities, encourage them to engage in group and volunteer activity and enable them get involved in public life.

Article (83)

The elderly

The State shall be committed to guarantee the health, economic, social, cultural and entertainment rights of the elderly, provide them with appropriate pensions ensure them a decent living standard; empower them to participate in public life; observe their needs while planning public utilities; and encourage civil society organizations to participate in caring for the elderly.

All the foregoing shall be effected as regulated by law.

Article (84)

Sports

Physical sports are a right to everyone, and the state and society institutions have to exert efforts to discover and sponsor talented athletes, and shall take necessary measures to encourage the practice of sport.

Sports affairs and those of civil sport bodies, and resolution of sport disputes, shall be regulated by law in accordance with international standards.

Article (85)

The right to address public authorities

Every person is entitled to address public authorities in writing but should underwrite his/her own signature. No address shall be made in the name of groups except to legal persons.

Article (86)

Duty to safeguard national security

Safeguarding the national security is a duty, and the commitment of all to uphold such is a national responsibility ensured by law. Defending the nation and protecting its land is an honor and sacred duty, and the military service is mandatory according to the law.

Article (87)

Citizen participation in public life

The participation of citizens in public life is a national duty. Every citizen has the right to vote, run in elections, and express his/her opinion in the referendum. The law shall regulate the exercise of these rights. The performance of those duties may be exempted in cases specified by the law.

The State shall be committed to enlist the name of every citizen in the electoral registration database without request on his/her

part, once he/she met the eligibility requirements. The state shall undertake the periodical purging of the data base as per the provisions of law, and shall ensure the safety, neutrality and fairness of referendum and election procedures. The use of public funds, government agencies, public facilities, worship places, business sector establishments and non-governmental organizations and institutions for political purposes and electioneering is prohibited

.

Article (88)

Egyptian Expatriates

The state shall be committed to sponsoring the interests of Egyptian expatriates, and shall therewith protect them, ensure rights and freedoms, enable them perform their public duties towards the State and society and contribute to the nation's development.

The participation of the Egyptian expatriates in the elections and referenda shall be regulated by law, and consistent with their particular circumstances, without being bound thereby by the provisions of voting and vote counting, and the announcement

of results set out in this Constitution. The fairness and neutrality of the electoral process and referenda shall hereunto be ensured.

Article (89)

Slavery, oppression, trafficking

All forms of slavery, subjugation coercion, forced exploitation of man are prohibited, as are the sex trade and other forms of human trafficking, which are all criminalized by law.

Article (90)

Charitable Endowment

The state shall encourage, and ensure, the independence of the charitable endowment system, to establish and sponsor the scientific, cultural, health, and social institutions and others. The endowment affairs shall be managed in accordance with the conditions set by its donor which shall be will be regulated by law.

Article (91)

Asylum

The State shall grant political asylum to any foreigner who was persecuted for defending peoples' interests, human rights, peace or justice.

Extradition of political refugees shall be restricted, according to the provisions of law.

Article (92)

Limitations clause

Rights and freedoms inherent in the person of the citizen may by no means be suspended or reduced.

No law that regulates the exercise of rights and freedoms may restrict them in such a way as infringes upon their essence and foundation.

Article (93)

International agreements and conventions

The state shall be committed to the agreements, covenants, and international human rights conventions that are signed by Egypt, and they shall have the force of law after having been published according to the specified conditions.

Chapter IV
The rule of law

Article (94)

The rule of law is the basis of governance in the State.

The State is subject to the law; the independence, immunity and impartiality of the judiciary are essential guarantees for the protection of rights and freedoms.

Article (95)

Punishment

Penalties are personal. Crimes and penalties may only be based on the law, and penalties may only be inflicted by a judicial ruling; and no penalty may be inflicted for acts committed but for acts subsequent to effective date of the law

.

Article (96)

Due process

The accused is innocent until proven guilty in a fair legal trial in which all guarantees to defend himself are ensured .The law shall regulate the appeal of felony sentences.

The State shall provide protection to the victims, witnesses, accused and informants when necessary and in accordance with the law.

Article (97)

The right to litigation

Litigation is a protected right guaranteed to all. The State shall be committed to abridge the litigants' views, and work towards speeding up the settlement of cases. Immunizing any administrative decision or act of judicial control shall be prohibited and no one shall be tried but before his/her natural judge. Special courts shall be prohibited.

Article (98)

The right to defense

The right to defense in person or by proxy shall be guaranteed; and the independence of the bar and protection of its rights shall be ensured as a guarantee for the right to defense.

For those who are financially incapable, the law guarantees the means to have recourse to justice and defend their rights.

Article (99)

Violation of personal freedom

Every assault on the personal freedoms or sanctity of the citizens' life, and other public rights and freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution and the law, shall therein be a crime with no statute of limitations for the arising civil and criminal proceedings thereof. The aggrieved party may file the criminal suit directly.

The State shall hereby guarantee a fair compensation to those who have been assaulted, and the National Council for Human Rights may notify the Public Prosecution of any violation to these rights, and shall have the right to intervene in civil lawsuit to the side of the aggrieved upon his/her request. All this shall be effected as specified by law.

Article (100)

Implementation of court decisions

The court rulings shall be issued and implemented in the name of the people, and the state shall therein ensure the means to implement or disable them in the manner regulated by the law. Refraining from, or impeding, the implementation by the competent public servants is a crime that is punishable by law,

and the prevailing party may file a criminal suit directly with the competent court. The Public Prosecution shall, upon the prevailing party's request, raise criminal proceedings against the public servant who failed to implement, or disabled, the implementation of, the court ruling.

Chapter V

The Ruling Regime

Section I

The House of Representatives

Article (101)

The Mandate

The House of Representatives is entrusted with legislative authority, and with approving the general policy of the state, the general plan of economic and social development and the state budget. It exercises oversight over the actions of the executive authority. All the foregoing takes place as set out by the Constitution.

Article 102 Composition

The House of Representatives shall assume the power of legislation, approval of the State's general policy and economic development plan, and the State's general budget, and exercise control over the actions of the executive authority, as described in the constitution.

Article (102)

The House shall be composed of no less than 450 (four hundred and fifty) members elected by direct secret public ballot.

A candidate for House membership must hereby be an Egyptian citizen, enjoying civil and political rights and holder of basic education certificate, at the least, and must be no younger than 25 years old AD on the day the door was opened for candidacy registration.

Other candidacy requirements, the electoral system and division of constituencies are defined by law in the manner that observes fair representation of population and governorates and equal representation of the voters. The individual electoral system, proportional slate, or a mix of both may be used.

The President of the Republic may appoint a number of members that does not exceed 5%, and the method of their nomination is specified by law.

Article (103)

The Nature of House Membership

A House member shall be full-time devoted to the membership tasks and shall keep his job in accordance with the law.

Article (104)

Oath

Prior to the start of his tenure, a House member shall make the following oath:

“I swear to Almighty God to loyally uphold the republican system, respect the Constitution and the law, look after the interests of the people, and safeguard the nation’s independence and territorial integrity”.

Article (105)

Remuneration

Members shall receive a remuneration defined by law. In the event that the remuneration is modified, the modification shall not come into effect but as of the legislative term following that whereby it was adopted.

Article (106)

Term

The term of House membership shall be five calendar years, commencing as of date of its first session.

Elections for a new House shall be held during the 60 days preceding the expiry its term.

Article (107)

Validity of Membership

The Court of Cassation has jurisdiction over adjudicating the authenticity of the House members' membership. Challenges shall be submitted to the Court within no more than 30 days of announcing the final election results, which shall resolve them within 60 days from the date the challenge was filed.

In the event a membership is deemed invalid, it shall thereon become void as of the date the court judgment is reported to House.

Article (108)

Vacancy

In case a House member's seat became vacant six months, at least, prior to the expiry of his term, the vacancy must be filled as per Law within 60 days from the date of House reporting of the vacancy.

Article (109)

Restrictions on economic activity, financial disclosure

No House member whosoever may, throughout his tenure, purchase or rent, in person or through an intermediary, any piece of state property, or public-law legal persons', from the public sector companies or public business sector, nor shall he/she be allowed to lease, sell or barter with the state any part of his own property, or conclude a commitment, supply, contract with the state as vendors, suppliers, contractors and/or others. Any such actions shall be deemed void.

A member must submit a financial disclosure upon taking office, upon leaving it and at the end of each year.

Should he/she receive cash or in-kind gift/s, because of, or in relation to, his membership, the ownership thereof shall be revert to the state treasury.

All the foregoing shall be organized by law.

Article (110)

Revoking membership

A members' membership may not be revoked unless he/she has lost trust and status, or forfeited a membership condition on the

basis of which he/she was elected; or violated any of the membership duties.

The decision to drop the membership shall thereon be made by consent of a two-thirds majority of the House members.

Article (111)

Member Resignation

Member resignations submitted in writing to the House shall be accepted provided that the House had not yet started procedures to revoke membership against the resigning member.

Article (112)

Members Views

A House member shall not be held accountable for the views he expressed relating to his performance in the House or its committees.

Article (113)

Criminal action against members

Unless caught red-handed, no criminal action shall be taken against a House member as per articles of felonies and misdemeanors, without prior permission from the House. If not in session, the permission shall be granted by the House

Bureau, and the House shall be notified of the decision as soon as it is in session.

In all cases, the request for a criminal procedure against a House member shall be settled within no more than 30 days, otherwise it will be void.

Article (114)

Headquarters

The House of Representatives is seated in Cairo. However, in exceptional circumstances, it may hold meetings elsewhere, at the request of the Republic President or one-third of the House's members.

Any House meetings that do not conform to the foregoing shall be invalid, and so shall be any decisions that may have been passed.

Article (115)

Ordinary session

The President of the Republic convokes the House of Representatives for its ordinary annual session by the first Thursday of October. If such convocation is not made, the

House shall be required by virtue of the Constitution to meet on said day.

The ordinary session continues for at least nine months. The President of the Republic shall only adjourn the annual session with the approval of the House which may not approve it unless the general State budget had been adopted.

Article (116)

The extraordinary session

The House be called upon by the President of the Republic to convene an extraordinary meeting, or upon a request signed by at least 10 House members, to consider an urgent matter.

Article (117)

House Speaker, Deputy Speakers

The House of Representatives shall elect, on the first meeting of its annual ordinary session, a Speaker and two Deputy Speakers for the full legislative term. In case either seat became vacant, a replacement shall be elected by the House.

The House's bylaws set out the election rules and procedures, and in case a member violated the commitments of his post, one-

third of the House members may make a request to relieve him of his post, and the decision shall hereby be issued by consent of a two-thirds majority of the members.

In all cases, neither the Speaker nor any of his two Deputies may be elected for more than two consecutive legislative terms.

Article (118)

Rules of procedure

The House of Representatives shall develop its own rules of procedure that regulate its course of action, the manner of practicing its functions, and maintaining order therein. The rules of procedure are issued by virtue of law

.

Article (119)

Internal order

The House of Representatives shall maintain its internal order, which shall be assumed by the House Speaker.

Article (120)

Public sessions

The House sessions shall be held in public.

The House may hold a closed session upon a request by the President of the Republic, the House Speaker, or at least 20 of its members, and shall thereby decide by a majority of votes whether the debate in question will take place in a public or a closed session.

Article (121)

Quorum and voting

The House meetings and resolutions shall not be valid unless attended by a majority of members. In other cases than those requiring a special majority, resolutions shall be adopted by absolute majority of the present members. In case of a tie of vote, the debated matter shall be deemed rejected.

The Promulgation of new Laws shall be approved by an absolute majority of the attendees, provided that they are no less than one third of the House members.

Laws complementing the Constitution shall be issued upon the approval of two thirds of the House members, and the Law regulating the presidential, parliamentary, and municipal

elections, and elections of political parties, the judiciary and judicial bodies and those regulating the rights and duties provided for in the Constitution, shall be deemed complementary to it.

Article (122)

Proposing bills

The President of the Republic, the Cabinet, and each House member shall have the right to propose laws.

Every Bill presented by the government or by one-tenth of the House members shall be referred to an ad hoc committee for consideration, and the Committee shall report the findings to the House. The committee may seek the opinion of experts on the matter.

No proposed Bill presented by a House member shall be referred to the competent committee unless authorized by the ad hoc committee in and approved by the House. If the Committee refused a proposed Bill, it shall have to justify its decision.

Each bill or proposed law rejected by the House may not be re-submitted during the same Session.

Article (123)

Presidential veto

The President of the Republic has the right to issue or veto laws. If the President of the Republic vetoed a Bill approved by the House, that Bill shall be referred back to the House within 30 days of the notifying the House thereof, and in case the Bill has not been referred back to the House within this period, it shall be deemed a law and issued.

However, if it was referred back to the House within before the deadline, and approved once again by a majority of two-thirds of its members, it shall be considered a law and is issued.

Article (124)

State budget

The State's general budget includes the State's revenues and expenditures without exception. The draft budget shall be submitted to the House at least 90 days prior to the fiscal year, and shall not be valid unless approved thereby, and it is put to vote on a chapter-by-chapter basis. The House may modify the expenditures in the draft budget, except those proposed to honor a specific state liability.

Should the modification result in an increase in the total expenditure, the House shall reach agreement with the government on the means to secure revenue resources to achieve a balance between them, and the budget shall thereon be issued in a law, which may include modification to an valid law to the extent necessary to realize such balance.

In all cases, the budget law may not include any text that could incur new burdens on citizens.

The specifics of the fiscal year, the method of budget preparation, the provisions of the public agencies' and institutions' budgets and accounts are defined by law.

The approval of the House of Representatives is necessary for the transfer of any funds from a budget chapter to another, as well as its approval of any expenditure excluded, or overestimated, therein estimated. The approval shall issued by a law.

Article (125)

Final account

The final account of the state budget shall submitted to the House of Representatives within no more than 6 (six) months

before the end of the fiscal year. The annual report and remarks of the Central Auditing Organization on the final account must be submitted therewith.

The final account of the State budget shall be put to vote on a chapter-by-chapter basis and is issued by a law.

The House has the right to request from the Central Auditing Organization any additional data or other reports.

Article (126)

Collection and disbursement of public funds

The basic rules for the collection of public funds and the procedure for their disbursement are regulated by the law.

Article (127)

Executive authority

The executive authority may not contract a loan, obtain funding, or commit itself to a project that is not listed in the approved State budget and entails expenditure from the State treasury for a subsequent period, unless it is approved by the House.

Article (128)

Salaries, pensions, indemnities, subsidies, and bonuses

The rules governing salaries, pensions, indemnities, subsidies, and bonuses paid from the State treasury are explained by law, as are the cases excepted from such rules, and the authorities in charge of their application.

Article (129)

Submitting questions

Each House member may submit questions to the Prime Minister, one of his deputies, a cabinet minister or their deputies on any matter that falls under their mandate. It is obligatory for them to respond to these questions during the same term.

The member may withdraw his question at any time, and the question may not be converted into a query during the same session.

Article (130)

Addressing queries

Each House member may address a query to the Prime Minister, to the

Prime Minister's deputies, to ministers, or to their deputies in relation to matters that fall under their mandate.

Debate on an query shall take place in no less than seven days and no more than 60 days as of date of submission, except in cases of urgency as may be decided by the House, and with the government's consent.

Article (131)

No confidence motion

The House of Representatives may decide a motion of no confidence against the Prime Minister, one of his deputies, a minister, or their deputies.

The no confidence motion may not be submitted but after an interpellation and upon proposal by at least one-tenth of the members. The House shall issue its decision after having debated the interpellation and the no confidence motion shall be adopted by confidence requires a majority of votes.

In all cases hereupon, a no confidence motion may not be waived in connection with an issue that had already been decided upon by the House during the same Session.

If the House decided to a confidence motion against the Prime Minister, one of his deputies, a minister or their deputies, and the government announced solidarity with him before the vote was held, then that government shall be obliged to resign. If the no confidence motion was related to a certain government member, that member shall be obliged to resign.

Article (132)

Discussion of public issues

The discussion of a public issue to obtain clarification on the government's policy in its regard be made upon the request of at least twenty House members.

Article (133)

Discussion of public issues by members

A House member may propose to the Prime Minister, one of his deputies, a minister, or their deputies the discussion of a public issue.

Article (134)

Urgent briefings or statements

Each House member may make a request for an urgent briefing or a statement from the Prime Minister, one of his deputies, any minister, or a minister in relation to urgent matters of public importance.

Article (135)

Fact-finding

The House of Representatives may set up an ad hoc committee or entrust an existing one, to probe a public matter or activities of an administrative department, public agency or public enterprise, for the a fact-finding purpose regarding a specific, issue, report to the House the actual financial, administrative or economic position, conduct investigations into a past activity, or for any other purpose; and House shall decide on the appropriate course of action.

In order to carry out its mission, the said committee shall be entitled to collect the evidence it deemed necessary, and summon individuals to testify. All bodies shall respond to the committee's requests and place all the documents, evidence, or anything otherwise required at its disposal.

In all cases, each House member is entitled to obtain, from the executive authority, any data or information pertaining to undertaking his House work.

Article (136)

Attendance of sessions by the prime minister, his deputies, ministers and their deputies

The Prime Minister, his deputies, the ministers and their deputies may attend the House sessions of those any of the House committees; their attendance shall be obligatory if requested by the House; and They may be assisted by high-ranking officials of their choice.

They are to be heard whenever they request to floor, have to respond to questions pertaining to issues under in discussion, but are not entitled to vote.

Article (137)

Dissolution of the House

The President of the Republic may only dissolve the House of Representatives when necessary, by a reasoned decision and following a public referendum; provided that it is not dissolved for the same reason for dissolving the previous House.

The President of the Republic shall hereinafter suspend the House sessions call for a referendum on its dissolution within no more than twenty days. If the voters agreed by a majority of valid votes, the President of the Republic shall thereupon issue the dissolution decision and calls for the new elections to be held within no more than thirty days after of decision date. The new House shall convene within the ten days as of the announcement of the referendum results.

Article (138)

Submitting proposals and complaints

Every citizen is entitled submit written proposals regarding public issues, and complaints, to the House, which shall refer them to the relevant ministers who shall provide clarifications on the issue upon the House requests, and the complainant shall be notified of the result.

Section II

Executive Authority

Subsection I

The President of the Republic

Article (139)

Mandate

The President of the Republic is the Head of State and of the government executive branch. He looks after the people's interests, safeguards the nation's independence, territorial integrity and safety; abides by the provisions of the Constitution and carries out his responsibilities in the manner prescribed therein.

Article (140)

Term, election, prohibition on partisan positions

The President of the Republic is elected for a four calendar year term, commencing on the day expiry of his predecessor's term, and may not be reelected but for one more term. The reelection procedures shall be started at least 120 days before the expiry of his then current Term of Office. The election results shall be announced at least 30 days before the end of term. The President of the Republic may not hold any partisan position throughout the duration of the presidency.

Article (141)

Candidacy Conditions

A presidential candidate is required to be an Egyptian born to Egyptian parents, and neither he, nor his parents, nor his spouse should have held the nationality of another state. He should have civil and political rights, and ought to have performed the military service or exempted therefrom by law. He shall not be less than 40 years old on which day that candidacy registration is opened. Other requirements for candidacy are set out by law.

Article (142)

Conditions for candidacy

To be accepted as a presidential candidate for, candidates must have received the recommendation of at least twenty elected House members, or endorsements from at least 25,000 eligible citizens in no less than fifteen governorates, with a minimum of 1,000 endorsements from each. In all cases, no one shall endorse more than one candidate, as is regulated by law.

Article (143)

Election

The President of the Republic is elected by direct secret ballot, by absolute majority of valid votes. The procedures for electing the President of the Republic are regulated by law.

Article (144)

Inaugural Oath

Before assuming Office, the President of the Republic make the following oath before the House of Representatives

: “I swear to Almighty God to loyally uphold the republican system, respect the Constitution and the law, fully uphold the interests of the people and safeguard the independence and territorial integrity of the nation”.

In case of absence of the House of Representatives, the oath shall be made before the General Assembly of the Supreme Constitutional Court.

Article (145)

Remuneration

The salary of the President of the Republic is stipulated by law. The President shall by no means receive any other salary or remuneration, neither shall a modification to the salary come

into effect throughout the presidential term during which it was approved. The president may not engage throughout the presidential term, in person or through an intermediary, in an independent profession, commercial, financial or industrial activity, nor shall he be allowed to buy or rent any piece of state property, public-law legal persons or public sector companies; nor lease, sell or barter with the state any part of his own property, or conclude a contract with the state as vendor, supplier, contractor, or other status as set out by law. Any such actions shall be considered null and void.

The President shall have to submit a financial disclosure upon taking Office, upon leaving it, and at the end of each year. The disclosure shall be published in the Official Gazette.

Throughout his tenure, the President of the Republic may not award himself any orders, badges or medals. If because of, or in relation to, the presidential post, the President received, in person or through an intermediary, cash or in-kind gifts, the ownership thereof reverts to the State treasury.

Article (146)

Government composition

The President of the Republic shall assign a Prime Minister to form the government and present his platform to the House of Representatives. If his government failed to gain the confidence of the House majority within a maximum period of thirty days, the President shall appoint a Prime Minister to be nominated by the party or the coalition that holds most of the House seats, and his government failed to win the House majority confidence within 30 days, the House shall deemed dissolved, and the President of the Republic shall call for elections of a new House within 60 days of the dissolution. In all cases, the sum of the periods set forth in this Article shall not exceed 60 days. In the event the House was dissolved, the Prime Minister shall present the government and its platform to the new House on its first session.

In the event that the government is chosen from the party or the coalition that holds a plurality of House seats, the President of the Republic shall, in consultation with the Prime Minister, choose the Ministers of Justice, Interior, and Defense.

Article (147)

Government exemption

The President of the Republic may sack the government provided that it is approved by the House majority, and may conduct a cabinet reshuffle after consulting the Prime Minister and getting the House approval with an absolute majority of attendees, that is no less than one third of its members.

Article (148)

Delegation of authorities

The President of the Republic may delegate some of his authorities to the Prime Minister, his deputies, the ministers, or the governors. None of them may delegate them to others, as be regulated by law.

Article (149)

Convening of government

The President of the Republic may convene the government to discuss important matters, and shall chair the meetings he attends.

Article (150)

The state's general policy

The President of the Republic, shall, in conjunction with the Cabinet, set, and oversee the implementation of, the State's general policy as set out by the Constitution. The President of the Republic may deliver a statement on the state's general policy before the House at the opening of its ordinary Session, and may make other statements or convey other messages to the House.

Article (151)

Foreign relations

The President of the Republic represents the state in its foreign relations, and shall conclude, and ratify, treaties after House approval; those treaties shall acquire the force of law upon promulgation in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

In case of a reconciliation or alliance treaty, and in relation to sovereign rights, the electorate shall be called upon to vote in a referendum, and those treaties shall not to be ratified unless the announced referendum results were in favor of the approval.

In all cases, no treaty may be concluded which is contrary to the provisions of the Constitution or which leads to concession of state territories.

Article (152)

The president and the armed forces

The President of the Republic is the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces. The President shall not declare war, or send the armed forces to fight outside state territory, unless he consulted the National Defense Council and got the House approval with a two-thirds majority of members.

If the House of Representatives had been dissolved, the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces (SCAF) must be consulted and approval of the Cabinet and National Defense Council obtained.

Article (153)

Appointment of civil and military personnel and diplomats

The President of the Republic appoints civil and military personnel and diplomatic representatives and dismisses them, and confirms political representatives to foreign countries and organizations in accordance with the law.

Article (154)

State of emergency

The President of the Republic shall declare, after consulting the Cabinet, a state of emergency in the manner regulated by law, and the proclamation must be presented to the House, within the following seven days, for consideration,.

If the declaration took place when the House was not in regular session, the House shall be called upon immediately to convene, to consider the declaration.

In all cases, the state of emergency must be approved by a majority of House members before making the declaration, which, thereupon, be for a specified period not exceeding three months, and can only be extended for another similar period upon the approval of two-thirds of House members. In the event the House had been dissolved, the matter is submitted to the new House on its first session.

The House of Representatives may not be dissolved while a state of emergency is in force.

Article (155)

Pardon and amnesty

The President of the Republic may issue a pardon or mitigate a sentence after consulting with the Cabinet. General amnesty

may only be granted by a law, and shall be ratified by a majority of House members.

Article (156)

Decrees having the force of law

In the event the House was not in session, and urgent measures that cannot wait were required, the President of the Republic shall convene the House for an emergency session to consider the matter. In the absence of the House, the President of the Republic may issue decrees that have the force of law, provided that these decrees are then presented to the House of Representatives, discussed and approved within 15 days from the date the new House convened. If such decrees are not presented to the House and discussed, or if they were presented but not approved, their legality is revoked retroactively, without need to issue a decision to that effect, unless the House has affirmed their validity for the previous period, or chosen to settle the consequent effects.

Article (157)

Referendum

The President of the Republic may call for a referendum on issues relating to the State's supreme interests without prejudice to the provisions of the Constitution. If the call for a referendum relates to more than one issue, the people must vote on each separately.

Article (158)

Resignation

The President of the Republic may submit his resignation to the House of Representatives. If the House had been dissolved, he submits it to the General Assembly of the Supreme Constitutional Court.

Article (159)

Prosecution

A charge of violating the provisions of the Constitution, high treason or any other felony against the President of the Republic shall be based on a motion signed by at least a majority of the House members. An indictment shall only be issued by a majority of two-thirds of the House members, and after an

investigation conducted thereof by the Public Prosecutor. Should there be a force majeure preventing him from conducting the investigation, the Public Prosecutor shall be replaced by one of his assistants.

As soon as an indictment has been issued, the President shall be suspended; this shall be treated as a temporary impediment preventing the President from assuming his presidential duties until a verdict has been issued.

The President of the Republic shall be tried before a special court headed by the president of the Supreme Judicial Council, and with the membership of the most senior deputy of the president of the Supreme Constitutional Court, the most senior deputy of the president of the State Council, and the two most senior presidents of the Court of Appeals; the prosecution to be carried out before such court by the Public Prosecutor. If an impediment existed for any of the foregoing individuals, they shall be replaced by order of seniority. The court verdicts are irrevocable and not subject to challenge.

The procedures of investigation and the trial are regulated by Law, and in the case of the President has been convicted, he shall be is relieved of his post, without prejudice to other penalties.

Article (160)

Vacancy

If on account of a temporary impediment, the President of the Republic is rendered unable to carry out the presidential functions, the Prime Minister shall act in his place.

In case the Presidential office became vacant, due to resignation, death, permanent disability to work or any other reason, the House of Representatives shall announce the vacancy of the office, and the announcement shall be made by a two-thirds majority. The House shall thereof notify the National Election Commission, and the House Speaker shall temporarily assume presidential powers.

In the event the House of Representatives is dissolved, the General Assembly of the Supreme Constitutional Court and its chairman shall replace it and its Speaker.

In all cases, a new president must be elected within a period not exceeding 90 days as of date of Office vacancy, and the presidential term shall commence as of the date the result election results have been announced.

The interim President shall not allowed to run for this office, request an amendment to the Constitution, dissolve the House of Representatives or dismiss the government.

Article (161)

Withdrawal of confidence

The House of Representatives may propose a no confidence motion against the President of the Republic and hold early presidential elections upon a reasoned motion signed by at least a House majority, and approved by two-thirds of its members. The motion may be submitted but once for the same reason during the presidential term.

Upon the approval of the proposed no confidence motion against the president, the Prime Minister shall put the issue of the no confidence vote and early presidential elections to a public referendum. should the no confidence decision be approved by the majority, the President of the Republic shall to

be relieved from his post, and his Offices shall be deemed vacant, and early presidential elections shall be held within 60 days from the date the referendum results have been announced, and in case the result of the referendum is a refusal to the no confidence vote, the House of Representatives shall be deemed dissolved, and the President of the Republic shall call for electing a new House within 30 days of date of dissolution.

Article (162)

Presidential elections priority

If the vacancy of the presidential Office coincided with a referendum or the House elections, the presidential elections shall be given priority and the then current House shall continue in place until the presidential elections have been completed.

Subsection II

The Government

Article (163)

Composition, Prime Minister's mandate

The government is the supreme executive and administrative body of the State and consists of the Prime Minister, the Prime Minister's deputies, ministers, and their deputies.

The Prime Minister heads the government, oversees its work, and directs it in the performance of its functions.

Article (164)

Conditions for candidacy

A person appointed to the position of Prime Minister must be an Egyptian citizen of Egyptian parents, and neither he and his spouse shall by any means have held the nationality of another country. He must enjoy civil and political rights, must have performed the military service or exempted therefrom, and must be at least 35 years old at the time of appointment.

Anyone who is appointed to the government is required to be an Egyptian, enjoying his civil and political rights, having performed the military service or have been exempted therefrom, and shall be at least 30 years old at the time of assignment.

It is prohibited to hold a position in the government in addition to House membership. If a House member has been appointed to

the government, his House place shall become vacant as of the date of this appointment.

Article (165)

Oath

Before assuming their duties, the Prime Minister and government members of government make the following oath before the President of the Republic: “I swear to Almighty God to loyally uphold the republican system, respect the Constitution and the law, fully uphold the interests of the people and safeguard the independence, territorial integrity and safety of the nation”.

Article (166)

Remuneration

The salaries of the Prime Minister and government members are provided for by law. None of them shall be entitled to receive any other sort of salary or remuneration, nor engage, throughout the term of his/her posts, in person or through an intermediary, in independent professions, commercial, financial or industrial activities; nor shall they be allowed to buy or rent any piece of state property, public-law legal persons or public sector

companies; lease, sell or barter any of their property with the state, conclude a contract with the State as vendors, suppliers, contractors or others, as set out by law. Any such actions shall be deemed null and void.

The Prime Minister and government members shall submit a financial disclosure upon taking, and leaving, Office and at the end of each year. The disclosure shall be published in the Official Gazette, and should they, because of, or in relation to, their posts, receive cash or in-kind gifts, the ownership thereof reverts to the State treasury. The foregoing is organized by law.

Article (167)

Governmental mandate

The government shall particularly exercise the following mandates:

1. Participate with the President of the Republic in setting the State's public policy and overseeing its implementation.
2. Maintain the Nation's security, and protect the citizens' rights and State's interests.
3. Direct, coordinate and follow up on the work of the ministries and their affiliated public bodies and organizations.

4. Prepare draft laws and decrees.
5. Issue administrative decisions in accordance with the law, and monitor their implementation.
6. Prepare the State's draft general plan.
7. Prepare the State's draft annual budget law.
8. Contract and grant loans in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.
9. Implement laws.

Article (168)

Ministerial mandate

The minister shall draw up his ministry's general policy, supervise its implementation and offers guidance and oversight, in collaboration with the competent bodies and in the framework of the state's public policy.

Higher management positions in every ministry shall include a permanent undersecretary to ensure institutional stability and raise the efficiency level in the implementation of its policy.

Article (169)

Statements before the House of Representatives

A government member may make a statement before the House of Representatives, or one of its committees, concerning matters within their mandate.

The House or the committee shall discuss such a statement and show its views herein.

Article (170)

Law enforcement regulations

The Prime Minister shall issue the necessary law enforcement regulations, in such a manner that involves no disruption, modification, or exemption from their enforcement, and is entitled to authorize others to issue them, unless the law designates who should issue the necessary implementation regulations

.

Article (171)

Regulations for creating and organizing public utilities

The Prime Minister shall issue the necessary regulations for the creation and organization of public utilities and interests, upon the government approval.

Article (172)

Disciplinary regulations

The Prime Minister shall issue disciplinary regulations upon approval by the government.

Article (173)

Investigation and trial

The Prime Minister and government members shall be subject to the regulatory rules of the general investigation and trial procedures in case they had committed crimes in the course of exercising their mandate, or because of it. Leaving their positions shall not preclude the start or resumption of prosecution.

In case of a high treason charge against a government member, the provisions stipulated in article 159 of the Constitution shall apply.

Article (174)

Resignation

If the Prime Minister resigned, he shall present the resignation letter of to the President of the Republic; and if a minister

resigned, his resignation letter must be submitted to the Prime Minister.

Subsection III

Local Administration

Article (175) Administrative units

The state is divided into local administrative units enjoying the legal person, including governorates, cities and villages. Other administrative units that have a legal person may be established, if the public interest requires such.

The establishing or removal of local units or amendment of their boundaries shall observe the economic and social conditions. The foregoing is regulated by law.

Article (176)

Empowerment of administrative units

The State shall ensure support for administrative, financial, and economic decentralization, and the Law regulates the empowerment of the administrative units to provide, improve and manage the public utilities in the proper manner, and defines

the timeline for transferring powers and budgets to the local administration units.

Article (177)

Needs of local units

The State shall satisfy the local units' needs in terms of scientific, technical, administrative and financial assistance, and ensure equitable distribution of facilities, services and resources; and shall work to bring development levels in these units to a common standard, and achieve social justice among these units. This shall be regulated by law.

Article (178)

Finances of local units

Local units have independent financial budgets.

The resources of the local units include, in addition to the funds allocated by the state, original and additional taxes and fees of a local nature. The unit shall follow the same rules and procedures in the collection of public funds as followed by the state. The foregoing is regulated by law.

Article (179)

Selection of governors and heads of local units

The law regulates the method of selecting governors and heads of the other local administrative units, and defines their mandate.

Article (180)

Election of local councils

Each local unit shall elect a local council for a four-year term by direct secret ballot whereby a candidate must by no means be less than 21 years old. The other candidacy conditions for and election procedures are regulated by Law, provided that one quarter of the seats shall be allocated to youth under 35 years old, and one quarter for women. Workers and farmers representation shall be no less than 50 percent of the total seats, including a proper representation of Christians and people with disabilities. Local councils shall be responsible for setting out and implementing the development plan; monitoring the different aspects of the activities; exercising the tools of monitoring the executive authority such as proposals, questions, briefing motions, interpellations and others; and waiving a no confidence

vote against the heads of local units, in the manner organized by law.

The law defines the mandate of the other local councils, their financial resources, guarantees of its members, and their independence.

Article (181)

Local council decisions

The decisions of local councils that are issued within the limits of their mandate are be final. They are not subject to interference from the executive authority, except case of preventing the council from overstepping these limits, or causing damage to the public interest or to the interests of other local councils

In case of a disagreement over the jurisdiction of the local councils in the villages, centers or towns, they shall be settled by the local council of the governorate. Disagreements over the jurisdiction of the governorate-level local councils shall be addressed, as a matter of urgency, by the General Assembly of the State Council's Legal Opinion and Legislation Departments. The whole of the foregoing shall be regulated by law.

Article (182)

Budgets and final accounts of local councils

Each local council shall be in charge of its own budget and final accounts, in the manner regulated by law.

Article (183)

Dissolution of local councils

The local councils may not be dissolved by a comprehensive administrative procedure. The manner of dissolving and reelecting any of them shall be regulated by law.

Section III

The Judicial Authority

Subsection I

General Provisions

Article (184)

The judiciary

The Judiciary Authority is independent and vested in the courts of justice of different types and degrees. Their judgments shall be issued in accordance with the law, and their mandate is defined by law. Interference in judicial affairs or in the court

proceedings is a crime to which no statute of limitations may be applied.

Article (185)

Judicial bodies

Each judicial body or organization shall administer its own affairs and have an independent budget, which items shall all be discussed by the House of Representatives, and shall be incorporated in the state budget after having received House approval. They are consulted on the draft laws regulating their affairs.

Article (186)

Judicial independence

Judges are independent, shall not be dismissed, or be subject to another jurisdiction but the law, and have equal in rights and duties. The conditions and procedures for their appointment, secondment, delegation and retirement are regulated by the law which also regulates their disciplinary accountability.

They may not be fully or partly delegated except to bodies and to perform tasks that are identified by law, provided that all the foregoing shall maintain the independence and impartiality of the judiciary and judges and prevent conflicts of interest. The rights, duties and Guarantees granted to them are specified by law.

Article (187)

Public Court Hearings

Court hearings shall be public unless, for reasons of public order or morals, the court deems them confidential. However, in all cases, the sentence pronouncement shall be made in an open hearing.

Subsection II

The Judiciary and Public Prosecution

Article (188)

Mandate

The judiciary shall adjudicate all disputes and crimes except for matters over which another judicial body is competent. Only the

judiciary shall settle any disputes relating to its members' affairs, and its affairs shall herein be managed by a higher council which structure and mandate are regulated by law.

Article (189)

Public prosecution

The public prosecution is an integral part of the judiciary and is responsible for investigating, pressing charges and prosecuting all criminal cases except as exempted by law. The public prosecution's other competencies are provided for by the Law.

A Public Prosecutor, to be selected by the Supreme Judicial Council from among the deputies to the court of cassation president, presidents of the court of appeal or assistant public prosecutors, shall be assigned to the Public Prosecution Department, by virtue of a presidential decree, and for a period of four years or the period remaining until retirement age, whichever comes first, and only once during a judge's career.

Subsection III

The State Council Judiciary

Article (190)

Mandate

The State Council is an independent judicial body that is exclusively competent to adjudicate in administrative disputes, disciplinary cases and appeals, and disputes pertaining to the execution of its rulings. It is thereby the sole competent authority that shall issue legal opinions on the legal issues pertaining to the bodies defined by law, review and draft bills and resolutions of a legislative character, and review draft contracts to which the State or any public entity is a party. Other competencies are defined by by law.

Section IV

The Supreme Constitutional Court

Article (191)

Independence, seat, budget, General Assembly

The Supreme Constitutional Court is an independent judicial body based in Cairo but may convene elsewhere in the country when necessary as may be approved by the Court's General Assembly. It shall have an independent budget which items are all discussed by the House of Representatives. The budget shall

thereafter be incorporated in the state budget as a single figure after it had gotten House approval; The Court's General Assembly is in charge of governing the Court's affairs and shall be consulted on the draft laws related to the Court's affairs.

Article (192)

Jurisdiction

The Supreme Constitutional Court is exclusively competent to decide on the constitutionality of laws and regulations, interpret the legislative texts, and adjudicate in disputes pertaining to its members' affairs; conflict of jurisdiction between the judicial authorities and judicial bodies with competence; disputes pertaining to the implementation of two final contradictory rulings, one of which has been issued by a judicial agency or judicial body with mandate and the other issued by another body; and in disputes pertaining to the implementation of the rulings and decisions it has issued.

The Court's other competencies are defined by Law which hereby regulates the procedures followed before it.

Article (193)

Composition

The Court shall be composed of a president and a sufficient number of deputies to the president.

And the Court Commissioners Authority shall be composed of a president and a sufficient number of president's advisors, and assistant advisors.

The General Assembly shall select the Court's President from among the most senior three court vice-presidents; and shall select the vice-presidents and members of its Commissioners Authority, who shall be appointed by a decree from the President of the Republic. The foregoing shall all be effected as defined by the Law.

Article (194)

President and vice-presidents

The Supreme Constitutional Court's President and vice-presidents, and the head and members of its Commissioners Authority are independent and may not be deposed, and only authority they shall be subject to, is that of the Law. The Law sets out the conditions they must meet, and the Court shall be

responsible for their disciplinary accountability as set out by the Law; and they are entitled to all the rights, duties and guarantees granted to the members of the Judiciary.

Article (195)

Publication of rulings and decisions

The rulings and decisions issued by the Supreme Constitutional Court shall be published in the Official Gazette and are binding to everyone and to the various state authorities, and shall have absolute authenticity in their regard.

The consequences of a Court ruling concerning the unconstitutionality of a legislative text, shall be regulated by the Law.

.

Section V

Judicial Bodies

Article (196)

State Legislation Authority

The State Legislation Authority is an independent judicial body that undertakes the legal representation of the State in the lawsuits filed by, or against, it, and may propose to settle them

amicably at any stage of the litigation, in accordance with the Law. It shall also undertake the technical supervision of the lawsuits undertaken by the legal affairs departments of the State Administrative Body, and shall assume the wording of the draft contracts, to which the state is party, that are referred to it by the administrative bodies. The foregoing shall all be regulated by the Law.

The other competencies of the State Legislative Department are defined by law, and its members shall have all of the securities, rights and duties assigned to other members of the judiciary. Their disciplinary accountability shall be regulated by the Law.

Article (197)

Administrative Prosecution

The Administrative Prosecution is an independent judicial body that investigates the financial and administrative irregularities, and misdemeanors referred to it, and, with regards to these irregularities, shall have the authorities vested in the administration body to inflict disciplinary penalties. Challenging its decisions shall be made before the competent disciplinary court at the State Council. It also initiates and conducts

proceedings and disciplinary appeals before the State Council courts in accordance with the law. All the foregoing is regulated by law.

The other competencies of the Administrative Prosecution are defined by the Law, and its members shall share the securities, rights and duties assigned to members of the judiciary. Their disciplinary accountability is regulated by law.

Section VI

The Legal Profession

Article (198)

Guarantees, prohibition against arrest

The legal profession is an independent profession that takes part with the judiciary the achieving justice, effectuating the rule of law, and ensuring the right to defense. It is practiced by the independent lawyer, and lawyers working for the public sector and public business sector agencies and companies. The lawyers shall all enjoy, while undertaking the right to defense before the courts of law, the securities and protection provided for by the Law, which shall be valid before the investigation and reasoning authorities. Arrest and detention of the lawyer while exercising

the right to defense shall be prohibited unless caught red-handed. All the foregoing shall be conducted as regulated by the Law.

Section VII

Aides to the Judiciary

Article (199)

Judicial experts, forensic medicine experts

And members of the notary public

Judicial experts, forensic medicine experts, and notary publics are independent while undertaking their work; and the Law ensures the necessary guarantees and protection for them to perform their work in the manner regulated by law.

Section VIII

The Armed Forces and the Police Force

Subsection I

The Armed Forces

Article (200)

Mandate

The armed forces belong to the people. Their task is to protect, and preserve, the country's security and integrity. The state is exclusively mandated to establish armed forces. No individual, entity, organization or group shall by any means be permitted to create military or paramilitary structures, squads or organizations.

The armed forces have a Supreme Council as regulated by law.

Article (201)

Commander in Chief of the armed forces

The Minister of Defense is the Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces, who is appointed from among its officers.

Article (202)

Public mobilization, administrative disputes

The law regulates the public mobilization and defines the conditions of service, promotion and retirement in the armed forces.

The Judicial Committees of the Armed Forces' officers and personnel are exclusively competent for adjudicating in all administrative disputes pertaining to decisions affecting them. The law regulates the rules and procedures for challenging the decisions of these committees.

Subsection II

The National Defense Council

Article (203)

Composition, mandate

A National Defense Council shall be established, presided over by the President of the Republic, and shall include in its membership the Prime Minister, House Speaker, Defense Minister, Foreign Minister, Finance Minister, Interior Minister, General Intelligence Service Chief, the Chief of Staff of the armed forces, Navy, Air Forces and Air Defense Commanders,

Armed Forces Operations Chief, and the Director of Military Intelligence and Reconnaissance.

The Council shall be in charge of looking into the matters pertaining to the methods of ensuring the country's safety and security, considering the budget of the armed forces, which shall be incorporated in the state budget as a single figure, and its opinion shall be sought with regards to draft laws pertaining to the armed forces.

The National Defense Council's other competencies are defined by the Law.

When discussing the budget, the head of the Armed Forces Department of Financial Affairs, and heads of the Planning and Budgeting Committee, the National Security Committee of the House shall be involved. The President of the Republic may invite whosoever he deems having relevant expertise to attend the Council's meetings without having their votes counted.

Subsection III

The Military Judiciary

Article (204)

Definition, mandate, military trial of civilians

The Military Judiciary is an independent judicial body that adjudicates exclusively in all crimes related to the armed forces, its officers, personnel, and their equals, and in the crimes committed by general intelligence personnel during and because of the service.

Civilians may not stand trial before military courts except for crimes that represent a direct assault against military facilities, military barracks, or whatever falls under their authority; stipulated military or border zones; its equipment, vehicles, weapons, ammunition, documents, military secrets, public funds or military factories; crimes related to conscription; or crimes that represent a direct assault against its officers or personnel because of the performance of their duties. The law defines such crimes and determines the other competencies of the Military Judiciary. Members of the Military Judiciary are autonomous and cannot be dismissed. They share the securities, rights and duties stipulated for members of other judiciaries.

Subsection IV

The National Security Council

Article (205)

Composition, mandate

The National Security Council is established, presided over by the President of the Republic, and comprises in its membership the Prime Minister, House Speaker, Defense Minister, Interior Minister, Foreign Minister, Finance Minister, Justice Minister, Health Minister, General Intelligence Service Chief, and the Heads of the House Defense and National Security Committees.

The Council shall adopt strategies for establishing security in the country, addressing disasters and crises of all kinds; and take the necessary measures to contain them; identify the sources of threat to Egyptian national security, at home and/or abroad, and undertake the necessary actions to address them on the official and public levels.

The Council may invite whosoever it deems of relevant expertise to attend its meetings, without having their votes counted.

The Council's other competencies and modus operandi are defined by law.

Subsection V
The Police Force

Article (206)

Mandate

The Police are a regular civil body in the service of the people, and its loyalty is to the people. The Police shall ensure the safety and security to citizens, preserve public order and morals; and is committed to undertake the duties provided for in the Constitution and the Law, and respect the human and basic rights. The State shall ensure that members of the police force perform their duties, which are guaranteed and regulated by the Law.

Article (207)

The Supreme Council of the Police

The Supreme Council of the Police is composed of senior officers of the Police Authority, and the State Council's Legal Opinion Department Chief. The Supreme Council of the Police shall assist the Interior Minister in organizing the police force and managing its members' affairs. Its other competences are

identified by the Law, and it shall be consulted with regards to any laws pertaining to it.

Section IX

The National Election Commission

Article (208)

Mandate

The National Election Commission is an independent entity that is exclusively responsible for managing referenda and the presidential, parliamentary and local elections, preparing and updating the voters database, suggesting and apportioning the election constituencies, setting controls for, and overseeing, the electoral campaigns, their funding, the electoral spending, and declaration thereof; and managing the procedures for out-of-country voting by Egyptian expatriate, and other procedures, until to the election results have been announced. The foregoing is regulated by law.

Article (209)

Structure, composition

The National Election Commission is administered by a board made up of 10 members selected equally from among the vice-presidents of the Court of Cassation, the presidents of the Courts of Appeal, the vice-president of the State Council, the State Affairs and Administrative Prosecution, who shall be selected by the Supreme Council of the Judiciary and special councils of the judicial bodies mentioned herein, depending on the circumstances, provided that they are not of their members. They are appointed by a presidential decree, and selected to exclusively to work for the Commission for one term of at least six years; and the Commission's chairmanship shall be assigned to the most senior member of the Court of Cassation.

Half of Council members shall be replaced every three years.

The Commission may seek the help of independent, experienced and specialized public figures, who are experienced in the field of elections, but they shall not be entitled to vote.

The Commission shall have a permanent executive body. The law determines its composition, system of operation, and the rights, duties and securities of its members to achieve their neutrality, independence and integrity.

Article (210)

Management of voting and vote counting

The voting and vote count in the referenda and elections shall be managed by the Commission members under the overall supervision of its Board. The Commission may seek the help of members of judicial bodies.

The voting and vote count in the elections and referenda held within the 10 years following the date on which this Constitution is put to force shall be overseen by members of judicial bodies and entities, in the manner set out in the law.

The Supreme Administrative Court shall adjudicate challenges against the Commission's decisions pertaining to referenda, presidential and parliamentary elections, and their results. Challenges against local elections shall be filed before the Administrative Court. Dates to file challenges against these decisions are specified by law, provided that challenges are finally adjudicated within ten days from the date of filing them.

Section X

The National Media Council

Article (211)

Mandate, composition

The National Media Council is an independent entity of a legal person that enjoys technical, financial and administrative independence, and an independent budget. The Council shall regulate the affairs of the audio and visual media, and the printed and digital press, among others. The Council shall also be in charge of ensuring and protecting the freedom of press and media provided for in the Constitution; safeguarding its independence, neutrality, plurality and diversity; preventing monopolistic practices; monitoring the legality of the sources of funding of press and media institutions; and establishing the controls and regulations that shall be necessary to ensure the commitment of press and media outlets to adhere to professional and ethical standards, and national security needs as set out by law. The law determines the composition of the Council, its modus operandi, and provides for the employment conditions for its staff. The Council shall to be consulted on bills and regulations related to its field of operation.

Article (212)

National Press and Media Association

The National Press and Media Association is independent, manages state-owned press and media institutions, and undertakes the development of them and their assets, and ensures their development, independence, neutrality and their adherence to sensible professional, administrative and economic standards. The composition of the association, its system of operation, and the conditions of employment of its staff are specified by law. It is to be consulted about bills and regulations pertaining to its field of operation.

Article (213)

National Press and Media Association

The National Press and Media Association is an independent organization that shall manage, and undertake the development of, the state-owned audio, visual and digital media and their assets, and shall hereby ensure their independence, neutrality and abundance by sensible professional, administrative and economic performances. The Association composition, operation system, and employment conditions for its staff are specified by law.

It shall be consulted about bills and regulations pertaining to its field of operation.

Section XI

National Councils, Independent Bodies and Regulatory Agencies

Subsection I

National Councils

Article (214)

National Councils

The independent national councils including the National Council of Human Rights, the National Council of Women, the National Council of Childhood and Motherhood, and the National Council of Persons with Disability, are specified by the Law, the way they shall be structured mandate thereby shown, and guarantees for the independence and neutrality of their members shall be provided therein, and shall have the right to report to the public authorities any violations pertaining to their fields of work.

The National Councils shall have legal person status, enjoy technical, financial, and administrative independence, and shall

be consulted with regards to draft laws and regulations pertaining to their affairs and fields of work.

Subsection II

Independent bodies and regulatory agencies

Article (215)

Independent bodies and regulatory agencies

Independent bodies and regulatory agencies are identified by the Law. These bodies and agencies shall have the legal person status, enjoy technical, financial and administrative independence, and shall be consulted about draft laws and regulations that relate to their fields of operation. These bodies and agencies include the Central Bank, the, the Central Auditing Organization, and the Administrative Control Authority.

Article (216)

Creation of each independent body or regulatory agency

A Law shall be issued for the creation of each independent body or regulatory agency, defining its competencies, regulating its work, stipulating guarantees for its independence, and providing for the necessary protection of, and functional conditions for, its

employees to ensure their neutrality and independence. The President of the Republic shall appoint the heads of independent bodies and regulatory agencies upon the approval by the majority of the House members, for a period of four years, renewable for no more than one more term. None of them shall be relieved from his/her post except in the cases specified by Law. The same prohibitions applied to the minister shall apply.

Article (217)

Reporting by the

independent bodies and regulatory agencies

The independent bodies and regulatory agencies shall present annual reports to the President of the Republic, the House of Representatives and the Prime Minister at their time of issuance.

The House shall consider the reports and take the appropriate action within a period not exceeding four months from the date of receipt. The reports are published for public opinion.

The independent bodies and regulatory agencies shall notify the Regulatory Authorities and the appropriate investigative authorities of any evidence of violations or crimes they may have discovered, and take the necessary measures on the reports

within a specified period of time. The foregoing is regulated by Law.

Article (218)

Fighting corruption

The state shall be committed to fighting corruption; and the Law identifies the competent control bodies and organizations in that regard.

The competent oversight bodies and organizations shall be committed to coordinating with one another in combating corruption, enhancing the values of integrity and transparency in to ensure sound performance of public functions, preserve public funds, and develop, and follow up, on the anti corruption national strategy in collaboration with other competent regulatory bodies and organizations, in the manner organized by Law.

Article (219)

Central Auditing Organization

The Central Auditing Organization is responsible for monitoring the state funds, public legal persons and other bodies to be

identified by law; implementing the State, and independent, budgets; and reviewing their final accounts.

Article (220)

The Central Bank

The Central Bank is responsible for developing and overseeing the implementation of monetary, credit, and banking policies, and monitoring the other banks and is exclusively entitled to issue banknotes. It shall maintain the integrity of the monetary and banking system, and the stability of prices in the context of the State's general political economic policy, in the manner regulated by the Law.

Article (221)

Financial Supervisory Authority

The General Egyptian Authority for Financial Control shall be responsible for monitoring and overseeing the markets and the non-banking financial instruments including, capital markets, Futures Exchange Markets, insurance activities, real estate funding, financial leasing, and factoring and securitization, in the manner organized by Law.

Chapter VI

General and Transitional Provisions

Section I

General Provisions

Article (222)

The Capital

Cairo is the capital of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Article (223)

The Flag

The national flag of the Arab Republic of Egypt consists of three colors black, white, and red with a golden yellow eagle based on that of Saladin. The emblem, decorations, insignia, seal and the national anthem are defined by Law. Desecration of the Egyptian flag is a crime punishable by Law.

Article (224)

Legal continuity

All of the provisions stipulated by the laws and regulations promulgated prior to the proclamation of this Constitution shall

remain valid and in force, and may not be amended or repealed except in accordance with the regulations and procedures prescribed in the Constitution.

The State shall be committed to promulgating Laws implementing the provisions of this Constitution.

Article (225)

Publication of laws in the Official Gazette

The Laws shall be published in the Official Gazette within 15 days as if issuance date, to shall be put into force within thirty days from the day following the date of publication, unless a different date has hereby been specified the Law.

The provisions of the Laws shall be valid only as of the date of entry into force. However, with the approval of a two-thirds majority of the House members, provisions to the contrary may be made in articles pertaining to non-criminal and non-tax-related matters.

Article (226)

Amendment

The President of the Republic and/or one-fifth of the House members may request for the amendment of one or more of the Constitution articles. The request shall specify the article/s to be amended and the reasons for the amendments.

In all cases, the House of Representatives shall debate the request within thirty days from the date its receipt, and shall issue its decision to accept the request, as a whole or in part, by the consent of a majority of its members.

If the request is rejected, the same amendments may not be requested again before the next legislative Session.

If the amendment request is approved by the House, the text of the articles to be amended shall be debated within sixty days from the date of approval, and if approved by a two-thirds majority of the House's members, the amendment shall be put to a public referendum within thirty days from date of approval. The amendment shall become valid as of the date on which the referendum result and approval of a majority of valid votes are announced.

In all cases, the provisions pertaining to the re-election of the President of the Republic or the principles of freedom and

equality stipulated in this Constitution may not be amended, unless the amendment is related to more guarantees.

Article (227)

Constitution and Preamble

The Constitution, its preamble and provisions are a well-knit fabric and a non-divisible whole; and its provisions are integrated in one coherent unit.

Section II

Transitional Provisions

Article (228)

High Electoral Committee, Presidential Election Committee

The High Electoral Committee, and Presidential Election Committee, that existed at the time this Constitution is put into force, shall undertake full supervision of the first parliamentary and presidential elections following the date it came into force. The funds of the two committees revert to the National Electoral Commission, as soon as the latter is formed.

Article (229)

Election of the House of Representatives

The election of the House of Representatives that shall be held following the date on which this Constitution comes into effect, shall comply with the provisions of Article 102.

Article (230)

Procedures for parliamentary and presidential elections

The President of the Republic, or House of Representatives, shall be elected in the manner regulated by law, provided that the election procedures of whichever is held first shall begin within no less than thirty days and no more than ninety days the date on which this Constitution came into force.

In all cases, the next electoral procedures shall begin within a period not exceeding six months as of the date the Constitution came into effect.

Article (231)

Beginning of the presidential term

The presidential term that shall follow the adoption of this Constitution will begin as of the date on which the final results of the elections were announced.

Article (232)

The interim president

The Interim President of the Republic shall continue to exercise the presidential powers provided for in the Constitution until the elected President of the Republic makes the constitutional oath.

Article (233)

Vacancy of the Interim President's Office

If on account of a temporary impediment, the Interim President of the Republic was rendered unable to exercise his powers, the Prime Minister shall act in his place. If the Interim Presidential office becomes vacant, due to resignation, death, permanent inability to work, or any other reason, the most senior Vice-President of the Supreme Constitutional Court shall replace him.

Article (234)

Minister of defense

The Minister of Defense shall be appointed upon the approval of the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces. The provisions of this article shall remain in force for two full presidential terms starting from the date on which this Constitution comes into effect.

Article (235)

Construction and restoration of churches

The House of Representatives shall, in its first legislative Session after this Constitution has come into effect, issue a law organizing construction and restoration of churches, and guaranteeing Christians' the freedom to practice their own religious rituals.

Article (236)

Economic and urban development of border and underprivileged areas

The state shall develop and implement a plan for the comprehensive economic and urban development of the border and underprivileged areas, including Upper Egypt, Sinai, Matrouh, and Nubia. The residents of these areas shall be involved in the development projects and be given priority in benefiting from them. The development plan shall observe the cultural and environmental patterns of the local community and shall be implemented within ten years from the date that this Constitution comes into effect, in the manner organized by Law.

The State shall engage in developing and implementing projects to bring back the residents of Nubia to their original areas and develop them within 10 years as regulated by the Law.

Article (237)

War against terror

The state is committed to fight all types and forms of terrorism, being a threat to the nation and citizens, and track its funding sources according to a specific timeframe, while ensuring public rights and freedoms. The Law organizes the provisions and procedures of fighting terrorism, and fair compensation for the damages resulting from, and because of, it.

Article (228)

Government expenditure on education

The State shall ensure gradual implementation of its commitment to allocate the minimum government spending rates on education, higher education, health and scientific research that are stipulated in this Constitution as of the date that it comes into effect, and shall be fully committed to it in the state budget of the fiscal year 2016/2017.

The State shall be committed to providing compulsory education up to the completion of the secondary stage in a gradual manner to be completed in school year 2016/2017.

Article (239)

Delegating judges, members of judicial bodies

The House of Representatives shall issue an act regulating the rules for the secondment of judges and members of the judicial bodies and entities, to ensure the cancellation of full and partial secondment to non-judicial bodies or committees with judicial competence, or for managing justice affairs or overseeing elections, within a period not exceeding five years from the date on which this Constitution comes into effect.

Article (240)

Rulings of criminal courts

The state shall ensure the provision financial and human resources pertaining to appealing the verdicts issued by the criminal courts, within ten years from the date this Constitution comes into effect. The foregoing is organized by law.

Article (241)

Transitional justice

The House of Representatives shall, in its first Session to be held after the enforcement of this Constitution, issue a transitional justice law that ensures the revelation of the truth and accountability, suggests frameworks for national reconciliation, and compensation of victims, according to the international standards.

Article (242)

Local administration

The existing local administration system shall continue into force until the system provided for in the Constitution is gradually implemented, within five years of its date of entry into force without prejudice to article 180 of this Constitution.

Article (243)

Workers and farmers representation in parliament

The state shall grants the workers and farmers appropriate representation in the first House of Representatives to be elected

after this Constitution is adopted, in the manner specified by law.

Article (244)

Representation for youth, Christians, disabled persons, etc.

The State shall grant the youth, Christians, persons with disabilities and Egyptian expatriate appropriate representation in the first House of Representatives that shall be elected after the adoption of this Constitution, in the manner specified by law.

Article (245)

Shoura Council Functionaries

The employees of the Shoura Council who are still serving on the date this Constitution is adopted shall be transferred to the House of Representatives while keeping the same degrees and seniorities they occupied on that date. Their salaries, allowances, remunerations, and their other financial rights granted to them in a personal capacity shall be kept. All funds of the Shoura Council revert to the House of Representatives.

Article (246)

Constitutional Declarations

The Constitutional Declaration issued on the 5th of July 2013, the Constitutional Declaration issued on the 8th of July 2013, and any other constitutional texts or provisions mentioned in the Constitution of 2012 but not covered by this constitutional document are hereby repealed as of the date this document is put into force. However, their consequent effects shall remain in force.

Article (247)

Entry into force

This Constitution shall come into force on the date whereby the people's approval in a referendum by a majority of valid is announced.* * *