



Assessment of the Performance of Governorate Deputies in the Evaluation Sessions of the Government

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Regionalism, with its demographic, occupational, age, or categorical characteristics, represents a very important element in analyzing the parliamentary scene and anticipating tools and mechanisms for dealing with it, whether at the level of raising issues and needs with primary care and executive attention or at the level of forming biases and forming views towards the proposed legislation and policies. In general, making its analysis and eliciting its outcomes and implications a very important element in evaluating the experience or arriving at a perception about its future and its ability to achieve a supportive and positive societal impression towards the House of Representatives and its performances as an expression of the popular.

From this standpoint, the importance of digital and statistical reading of parliamentary performance is at the beginning of the current legislative term, especially given the existence of an integrated issue that can serve as an objective tool for measurement, analysis and conclusion, such as evaluation of government policies and the performance of the ministerial structure in the achievement of the government program (2018 - 2022). In an unprecedented parliamentary behavior, the adoption of an objective methodology is reflected in the statement of the popular position, as well as in the direction of those who implement it as a guide that provides the presidency with an objective and supportive vision of the decision to develop or replace the ministerial structure.

- **Analysis of the Duration of Sessions:**

Throughout the first legislative term, the issue of the regularity of parliament sessions and the ability of the parliament to compel deputies to attend in accordance with the set organizational dates for the convening has been an issue that affects the public image and prestige of the parliament, especially with the unacceptable delays in the start of sessions or in discussing legislation and laws and carrying out parliamentary tasks and roles, a crisis that left its negative and frustrating effect on the sessions. It requires special numerical majorities defined by the regulation to the extent that Dr. Ali Abdel-Aal, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, in more than one position, threatens to give proper texts or suspend the names of uncommitted deputies outside the Chamber and inform the media without changing that. However, with the beginning of the work of the current parliament and the election of Counselor Hanafi Jabali to head it, he affirmed his approach to strict adherence to holding the sessions on time “We want to



give a civilized appearance to all parliamentarians, whether in Egypt or abroad, and we hope to adhere not to the minute, but to the second when the parliamentary sessions are held). He even went on to warn the warning area: (We will repeat the mention several times and then stop hoping that everyone will abide by the parliamentary traditions), which has affected the deputies' commitment and give an impression of a more disciplined parliamentary image compared with the previous Council, adding to that the positive messages that recur despite the short term (Chronologically)

This commitment and critical regulatory discourse have been reflected in the establishment of numerical discipline on the Council's performance, where the government's assessment period and the ministers' discussion of 22 plenary sessions were notable, including 13. A session that began on time without any delay in a positive precedent reflects the discipline and commitment of the deputies under the clarity of the decision and determination of the presidency to achieve it as a positive boost to the prestige and management of Counselor Hanafi Jabali for the sessions.

While it witnessed that nine sessions delayed the Council from starting its meetings for five minutes (once) to ten minutes (five times), (15) minutes (once) and (25) minutes (once). While the maximum delay in the start of the fourth session was 40 minutes late, it was noted that those delays were limited to the (10) sessions, which would stop completely from the (12) session. This reveals the deputies' commitment to the rules after testing the extent to which the Council's leadership is committed to its work; a very important message about the skills of the presidency of the Council, as well as its requirements. The total duration of the delay amounted to (135) minutes, which is equivalent to (2.15) hours, while the total time of holding sessions reached (8,945) minutes, equivalent to (149.5) hours, which indicates that each session lasted (407) minutes or (6, 47) hours in a number that reveals positive performance, heated discussions and diversity of views, as the session (19) came as the longest session in time (12.30) hours, as it was allocated to discussing the two ministers (Electricity - Housing) followed by the initial session with a time of (11.45) hours. The initial session witnessed a package of organizational procedures for the opening of the legislative term, from taking the oath to electing the bureau, starting with the speaker and then the two delegates, followed by the session (18) with a time of (10.30) hours, which witnessed the discussion of the two ministers (Endowments - Trade and Industry).



On the other hand, the sessions (2-3-4-5-6) came as the shortest sessions in time, with a time of (10-15-20-30-45) minutes (respectively) as procedural sessions that determined their timing and the nature of the tasks and activities in which the internal regulations of the Council are exercised. These sessions were dedicated to expressing the wishes of the membership of specific committees, announcing their lists, and conducting elections for their office bodies, and they didn't include any discussions or dialogue on issues of parliamentary work except to the extent that urgent events which require a quick position from Parliament (This was only one time that was recently required in the list by the Council's agent, plus one proposal from the Majority leader and Representative of the Parliamentary body of Mostaqbal Watan Party (Nation's Future Party)).

Session Duration Analysis							
Session	The Beginning	The End	Duration	Session	The Beginning	The End	Duration
1	11:10	10:55	11.45	12	1:00	9:20	8.20
2	11:10	11:20	0.10	13	1:00	6:30	5.30
3	11:00	11:15	0.15	14	11:00	6:15	7.15
4	1:40	2:00	0.20	15	11:00	7:10	8.10
5	5:00	5:30	0.30	16	11:00	7:40	8.40
6	1:05	1:50	0.45	17	11:00	9:00	10.00
7	2:45	6:00	3.10	18	11:00	9:30	10.30
8	11:15	7:10	7.55	19	11:00	11:30	12.30
9	11:10	4:50	5.40	20	11:00	7:45	8.45
10	11:10	5:40	6.30	21	11:00	4:45	5.45
11	11:10	7:30	8.20	22	11:00	5:20	6.20

- Geographical Analysis of the Deputies' Talks:

The national methodology for approving the rules of the administrative division of the country represents one of the main dilemmas facing the legislator when setting the electoral system and determining the constituencies' ranges or their respective shares of seats as a natural result of



the absence of justice, spatial and geographic equality between the governorates and the change in their areas and population according to indicators of economic and environmental activity according to the indicators of economic and environmental activity, which was the reason for this gross disparity in the number of seats and geographical areas allocated to each governorate or constituency.

With each national election, the objections and rejection of the division or overlap of geographical ranges, combined with population and clan characteristics, were a dominant feature of the scene, and a cause for the absence of community satisfaction with the electoral landscape and its outcome for the 2012 Constitution, attempting to establish organizational rules that guarantee justice and equality in the numerical quotas of deputies, as Article (113) stipulates that (the House of Representatives is composed of no less than three hundred and fifty members elected by direct secret public suffrage ... The law sets out other conditions for membership, the electoral system and the division of electoral districts in a manner that takes into account the equitable representation of the population and governorates (before Article (102) of the 2014 Constitution developed it with more specification and rules, as it stipulated that (the House of Representatives is composed of no less than four hundred and fifty elected members). By direct secret public suffrage, a candidate for membership of the House of Representatives is required to be ... The law defines other conditions for candidacy, the electoral system, and the division of electoral districts, taking into account the equitable representation of the population and governorates and equal representation of voters).

However, the reality of the implementation of those constitutional texts has witnessed greater obstacles and stumbling blocks that have caused judicial rulings to invalidate the processes of calling for elections as an effect of the processes of dividing electoral districts and their unfairness in accordance with the constitutional text, so that the legislator found himself obliged to interfere (again) and put forward a 2019 constitutional amendment according to which the phrase (Equal representation of voters) with the consequent redrawing and drafting of the electoral districts to conform to the (mixed) electoral system and the number of seats allocated to each governorate.



To issue Law (174) for the year 2020 regarding the division of electoral districts for the House of Representatives, including the combination of the two individual systems (284) seats distributed among (143) electoral districts so that there are (44) districts, each of which elects a representative (one) and the number (62) districts that elect each of them has (two) deputies and (32) constituencies each elect (three) deputies, and (five) constituencies each elect (four) deputies, while the 284 seats were allocated to the absolute closed list system, distributed among (four) expanded collective constituencies. Two constituencies, each electing 100 deputies, and two constituencies each electing 42 deputies, in addition to the right of the President of the Republic to appoint (28) deputies, equivalent to 5 percent of the total elected seats, bringing the total number of Parliament seats to 596 seats.

By analyzing the quotas and percentages of electoral seats according to the rules of demographic and geographic justice that determined the numerical quorum for each seat in the parliament (143,166) citizens, we find that Cairo governorate acquired the largest percentage with (62) seats, followed by Giza (48) seats, then Sharqia (42), Dakahlia (38) and Beheira (38), while four governorates (Port Said, Suez, New Valley, South Sinai) had the least numerical share in the council, according to their average population, with (four) seats for each governorate.

This disparity and difference were reflected in the seat quotas for the governorates during the government performance evaluation sessions, where the general trends in the turnout for participation and talk by the representatives in the sessions coincided with the numbers for each governorate. Cairo came as the most interactive governorate with (42) deputies, starting with being the most numerous and the most populous in addition. As a national capital, it is the most demanding, followed by Giza with (39) deputies, then Dakahlia (34), Sharqia (32), and Beheira (28). These numbers are proportional to the accumulation of parliamentary experiences in those governorates and the number of their largest deputies within the parliamentary structure, in addition to its proportion to the size of the needs and societal issues that need support and executive intervention in order to meet them, while the governorates were the least in terms of (number) interactions of deputies to the New Valley Governorate as the lowest at all levels. The governorates have two representatives, followed by South Sinai (three), Suez (three) and Port Said (four). They are united by the border nature and the small number of residents, with the predominance of the



clan and tribal composition, with the consequent sense of dispensation and the lack of sectoral support under a system of solidarity and support based on intermarriage and blood ties.

It is worth paying attention here to two governorates (Port Said and Suez), although they are among the (lowest) governorates in terms of the number of representatives requesting to speak, also in terms of the total number of interventions, but they were distinguished from the rest of the governorates by being the only governorates in which (all) their representatives spoke - without any exception or Silence - where the representatives of Port Said (the four) participated, while those of Suez (three) participated, who are all representatives of the governorate in the House of Representatives (currently), due to the death of the fourth representative of the governorate, General Hassan Eid, as a result of his infection with Covid-19 pandemic.

Geographical Distribution Analysis of the Deputies' Talks					
	Governorate	Number of Interactions		Governorate	Number of Interactions
1	Cairo	42	15	Faiyum	15
2	Giza	39	16	Qena	15
3	Dakahlia	34	17	Damietta	8
4	Sharqia	32	18	Ismailia	7
5	Beheira	28	19	Aswan	7
6	Gharbia	25	20	Luxor	6
7	Qalyubia	23	21	Marsa Matruh	5
8	Alexandria	22	22	Red Sea	5
9	Sohag	22	23	North Sinai	5
10	Minya	21	24	Port Said	4
11	Monufia	20	25	Suez	3
12	Kafr El Sheikh	17	26	South Sinai	3
13	Asyut	16	27	New Valley	2
14	Beni Suef	16			



While (19) out of (28) appointed deputies interacted in the government performance evaluation sessions.

- **Geographical Analysis of Interventions:**

Despite the state of stability in the main centers related to the number of deputies of each governorate in the House of Representatives and the associated interaction and participation in the sessions devoted to discussing achievement in implementing government plans and evaluating ministerial performances, the nature of each deputy and his desire to differentiate contributed to redrawing the participation map and changing the order of the positive participation among them. Giza Governorate advanced to the top of the general ranking with (118) interventions showing the extent of effectiveness and efficiency shown by the governorate's deputies, in addition to the tremendous support in terms of the number provided by the deputy of the Council, Muhammad Abou El Enin, as the most interactive and participating deputy with (19) interventions that makes his participation "alone" more positive than the deputies of (8) governorates. Dakahlia Governorate occupied the second place with (116) interventions, despite the fact that the actual average number of its representatives puts it in the fourth place. This progress is linked to the efficiency of the governorate's representatives and its ancient parliamentary history, in addition to the heated electoral battles which made its deputies willing to prove their ability to win seats and to claim the rights of citizens and to meet their needs.

As for Cairo, it fell to the third place with (102) interventions, as an unacceptable number which does not commensurate with the size of its membership or the number of people requesting the word and contributors to enriching discussions from its representatives. They are crowded to participate unless they have intellectual additions worthy of presentation or a direct interest in the issues under discussion, which is not commensurate with the opening sessions dominated by the exploratory aspect and caution in presenting views, especially those that attract dialogue or hostile societal sectors as a result of their bias in favor of other sectors. Beheira Governorate followed Cairo with (88) interventions submitted by (28) MPs, affected by the nature of the agricultural and coastal governorate and the lack of public services, especially in rural centers. Sharqiya Governorate declined from the third place in the number of seats to occupy the fifth place in the interventions with a number of (85) Intervention. This arrangement does not commensurate with



the nature of the governorate or the number of its representatives and their intellectual and political diversity.

On the other hand, the border and coastal governorates came within the least category in terms of the number of interventions submitted by the representatives of each governorate, which can be explained (partially) by the limited number of representatives representing them and the actual change in these representatives. Suez occupied the last place with (four) interventions. It is only preceded by the governorates of (New Valley - South Sinai) with (five) interventions for each of them, followed by North Sinai (eight) and the Red Sea (nine). These numbers indicate that attention and follow-up are needed to ensure raising efficiency and good representation of the demands of the population and residents, especially in light of the privilege and constitutional protection that are granted by the constitution to those provinces away from the rules of justice and population equality for each seat of Parliament.

Geographical Analysis of Interventions					
	Governorate	Number of Entries		Governorate	Number of Entries
1	Giza	118	15	Beni Suef	35
2	Dakahlia	116	16	Damietta	25
3	Cairo	102	17	Aswan	24
4	Beheira	88	18	Faiyum	23
5	Sharqia	85	19	Luxor	21
6	Gharbia	75	20	Port Said	14
7	Minya	63	21	Ismailia	13
8	Sohag	60	22	Marsa Matruh	10
9	Qalyubia	56	23	Red Sea	9
10	Qena	53	24	North Sinai	8
11	Alexandria	51	25	South Sinai	5
12	Kafr El-Sheikh	51	26	New Valley	5
13	Asyut	40	27	Suez	4



14	Monufia	39
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Regarding the number of interventions of the appointed deputies, it was amounted to (36) interventions.

On another scale, the measure of averages of effectiveness and participation for the representatives of each governorate may create a kind of measurement justice and analysis of positive factors of participation, by comparing the product of dividing the total interventions of each governorate on the number of deputies who requested the word during the government accountability sessions. The first for the most effective and participating governorates is Qena governorate with (3,53) interventions for each speaker, followed by Luxor (3.5) interventions, Port Said (3.5) and Aswan (3.43) interventions. These governorates are characterized by a limited number of representatives representing them with a high status of awareness and keenness to participate and implement the rules of change in the choices of representatives. It was previously monitored in detail when talking about Luxor Governorate as a model for the state of awareness and keenness for change when analyzing the results of the elections of the Houses of Representatives (Senate - Representatives), which explains the repercussions of the scene when analyzing participation averages.

Nevertheless, Suez Governorate came as the least interactive governorate with (1,33) interventions for each deputy, followed by Faiyum (despite being one of the central governorates in terms of location, number and needs) with (1,53), North Sinai (1.6) and South Sinai (1.66), the Red Sea (1.8) and Ismailia (1.86). All of which are border governorates with limited numbers, dominated by a clan and tribal character, which may require attention to programs to raise efficiency and build a conscious and active community backer in public affairs to ensure that these negative indicators are overcome. Besides, these programs will raise the level of services as a means to achieve national integration in those societies.

- Analysis of the Governorates Deputies Interactions:

Geography and the spatial environment represent a highly influential factor in the formation of value biases and the identification of personal attitudes towards public events on the



grounds. “The man is a son of his environment and the best expression of its inputs”, can be used and it which was clearly reflected in the digital monitoring of the level of positive interaction of the most prominent representatives of the governorates during the special sessions. By evaluating government performance, the figures show a state of differentiation and high number of interventions made by representatives of the most interactive governorates, in contrast to the scarcity that appear from the representatives of the least interactive and active governorates.

At a time when the Giza Governorate occupied the top spot in the geographical ranking with (118) interventions, its representative, MP Muhammad Abou El Enin, occupied the forefront of the general interventions with (19) interventions, which shows the strong link between the activity of the deputy and the nature of the composition representing the governorate. He was followed by (12) interventions as an expression of the highest intervention of the representatives of the governorates of Sharqia (Mohammed Hani Abaza) and Qena (Ashraf Rashad El Sherif). Then, the interventions of Representative Mohamed Abdel Hamid Hashem (Kafr El-Sheikh) can with (10) interventions, while the governorates of Beheira (Bilal Al-Nahal) and Gharbia (Amal Abdel Hamid) shared the maximum number of interventions as their deputies had (nine) interventions.

On the other hand, a maximum of (eight) interventions were presented by the highest deputies of the governorates of Dakahlia (Ahmed El Awadi and Hassan Al-Mir), Sohag (Mustafa Salem) and Damietta (Diaa El-Din Daoud), while the maximum number of interventions for its deputies (four) was shared with (seven) interventions for each deputy, which is Cairo (Ahmed Ali Ibrahim), Qalyubia (Mohammed Medina), Menoufia (Maha Shaaban), and Aswan (Gaber Abou Khalil) so that the number is repeated by sharing (four) governorates for the maximum number of interventions by their representatives (six) interventions (Minya - Luxor - Port Said - Ismailia) and then (four) Governorates and qualitative blocs (Bani Suef, Asyut, Alexandria, Matruh) with (five) interventions for their highest representatives. The Appointed Deputies also participated with (five) interventions by their deputy, Emad Khalil. New Valley governorate was alone with (four) interventions, followed by (Faiyum - Red Sea - South Sinai) with (three) interventions. At the end of the governorates (Suez - North Sinai) came with (two interventions) for the most prominent representatives of each of them.



On the opposite side, there were clear declines in the standards of activity and interaction by women representatives, (six) female deputies were able to take the lead in participation and interaction between the representatives of their governorates, namely Amal Abdel Hamid (Gharbia), Maha Shaaban (Menoufia), Maha Abdel Nasser (Minya), Sanaa Al-Saeed (Asyut) and Fadia Salem Obeid Allah (South Sinai), Ayda Al-Sawarka (North Sinai) as a very important reinforcer that can be considered as giving them added strength during the upcoming sessions, especially in view of the nature of the issues and topics that were raised during the ministerial dialogues.

Also, one of the positive indications of the scene is the absence of hegemony or political control over the parliamentary performance, as the figures associated with the most prominent and active representatives of the governorates reflect a state of political diversity and the active participation of the majority of political currents, despite the presence of superior and dominant parliamentary representation in favor of the Nation's Future Party, which was expected in light of the spread of its representatives among all. The governorates demand that the party take over the majority of the interventions and impose its orientations on the hall, which did not happen or there were signs of a desire to impose it on the scene. The numbers indicate that the representatives of the most prominent governorates in the demand for the word and the number of (34) deputies were distributed between (eight) political parties issued by the Nation's Future Party with (13) deputies, followed by the independents with (nine) MPs, then Al-Wafd (four), the Republican People's Party (three), the Social Democrat (two), Hamat Al Watan, Al- Motamar and Al-Nour with (one deputy) for each party.

However, the rational performance of Nation's Future Party did not satisfy those who wanted to anticipate the scene with a criticism that creates a distinction for them. The 21st session held on Sunday February 7, 2021 witnessed criticism of the party during the intervention of Representative Khaled Abou Nahoul, who spoke about the necessity of equality in giving the floor during statements of ministers, without differentiating between the members of the majority party and the rest of the members. Representative Ashraf Rashad, head of the Parliamentary Committee of the Nation's Future Party responded by clarifying that the rate of participation of their deputies in the discussions is 32 percent which is not in line with the number of party members in the parliament.



Also, the representative who addressed the matter responded six times to the ministers, and this percentage did not reach (280) of their deputies. He followed in his emphasis on the methodology of the majority party in dealing with requests for the floor by saying that they respect giving the opposition the opportunity and they will always cooperate with the Speaker of the Council in establishing the rules of speech.

Governorates Deputies Interactions			
	Governorate	Representative	Entries
1	Giza	Mohamed M. Abou El Enein	19
2	Qena	Ashraf Rashad El Sherif	12
3	Sharqia	Mohamed Hany Abaza	12
4	Kafr El-Sheikh	Mohamed Abdel Hamid Hashem	10
5	Gharbia	Amal Abdel Hamid	9
6	Beheira	Belal Hamed El Nahal	9
7	Dakahlia	Ahmed El Awady	8
8		Hassan Hussein El Mir	8
9	Sohag	Mostafa Salem	8
10	Damietta	Diaa El Din Daoud	8
11	Cairo	Ahmed Ali Ibrahim	7
12	Qalyubia	Mohamed Abdel Wahed	7
13	Monufia	Maha Shaban Hasan	7
14	Aswan	Gaber Abou Khalil	7
15	Minya	Magdy Malak	6
16		Maha Abdel Nasser	6
17	Luxor	Bahaa El Din Abou El Hamad	6
18	Port Said	Ahmed Farghaly	6
19	Ismailia	Ahmed Badran El Baali	6
20	Beni Suef	Dr. Aly Badr	5
21	Asyut	Sanaa El Saeid	5



22	Alexandria	Ahmed Khalil Kheir Allah	5
23	Marsa Matruh	Gamal El Shoury	5
24	New Valley	Tamer Abdel Ader	4
25	Faiyum	Sayed Sultan	3
26		Ahmed Diab	3
27	Red Sea	Hossam Awad Allah	3
28		Nasser Atia	3
29	South Sinai	Fadia Salem Obeid Allah	3
30	Suez	Gamal Abeid	2
31	North Sinai	Rahemi Bakir	2
32		Ayda El Sawarka	2
33		Aziz Matar	2

- **Geographical Analysis of Silence of Deputies:**

For many years - in the history of Egyptian parliamentary life - the phenomenon of (Silence of Deputies) or what the media calls (the Sphinx) as a term referring to MPs who do not interact with the sessions and do not participate in asking for the word and exercising influence on public policies through it has been one of the most prominent flaws that contributes to drawing a negative picture of the parliamentary performance and the position of the successive councils among the elite and the societal and popular sectors.

This phenomenon and the number of MPs to whom this description applies, declined for many reasons, some of which are related to the high state of societal awareness capable of the issue of MPs and holding them accountable, which may reach the exclusion of the possibilities of re-voting in their favor, or the nature of the elite and its impact on the high levels of education and culture, or the intensity of media interest and its monitoring of parliamentary performance and the course of events. The scene and its interactions, is forcing everyone to try to find a space to appear, however, some MPs continued to be silent instead of talking inside the hall.



The figures indicate that among the current parliament's deputies, the number of silent deputies during the sessions of presenting the achievement report in the implementation of the government program reached 131 deputies representing 32.13 percent of the total membership of the council and distributed among 26 governorates. A qualitative parliamentary component with rates increasing and decreasing according to the nature of the governorate and the number of its representatives in the current council, excluding the governorates of (Port Said and Suez), which were distinguished by the speech and participation of all their deputies without exceptions.

Cairo came in the first place with (20) deputies in a significant number that requires evaluation of performances, especially with the heated competition where the deputies want to win the seat in their constituencies, although the majority of those silent came from representatives (lists) and not deputies (individuals). Alexandria (the second capital) came in the second place with (12) deputies, then Beheira (10) and Sharqia (10), which are densely-membered governorates and whose choices witnessed controversy related to the dominance of those with extensive financial capabilities over the main candidacies. This may require the implementation of the rules of cooperation with policy-making centers and collective representative offices to support them in exercising their roles beyond their preoccupations and the limited time available to them.

Despite the fact that the selection processes undergo multiple tests and qualifications related to completing competency deficiencies and supporting the councils with distinguished experiences and statures, the appointed deputies have witnessed a rise in the percentage of silent ones, as their number reached (nine) deputies. Among the rest of the governorates, numbers are decreasing in proportion to the membership size of those geographical regions, even if they remain an indicator of danger and concern related to the collective parliamentary performance. It necessitates examining the methods of treating it and overcoming its causes, as this is one of the most important steps for developing the parliamentary performance by which the parliament is concerned at the top of its leadership structure (office body - general committee).

Analysis of the Geographical Distribution of Silent Deputies					
	Governorate	Number of Deputies		Governorate	Number of Deputies



1	Cairo	20	14	Qena	3
2	Alexandria	12	15	Kafr El Sheikh	2
3	Beheira	10	16	Damietta	2
4	Sharqia	10	17	Ismailia	2
5	Giza	8	18	Aswan	2
6	Minya	8	19	North Sinai	2
7	Asyut	7	20	New Valley	2
8	Qalyubia	5	21	Beni Suef	1
9	Gharbia	5	22	Luxor	1
10	Sohag	5	23	Marsa Matruh	1
11	Dakahlia	4	24	Red Sea	1
12	Monufia	4	25	South Sinai	1
13	Faiyum	4			

- General Averages of Geographical Participation:

By calculating the general averages of participation in the government evaluation sessions according to the indicators of the total number of parliamentarians in relation to the number of speakers and the interventions that were presented, while calculating the actual participation rates of the geographical regions according to this (fair) average, we find ourselves in front of a set of results and features that can be framed for logical measurement and support parliamentary programs consistent with credibility and qualitative efficiency.

Considering that there were (four) seats that were (empty) during the government performance evaluation sessions as an effect of the death of (three) deputies; General/ Hassan Eid (Suez) and Dr. Gamal Haggag (Qalyubia) who occupied their seats for the (individual) system, which calls for announcing the vacancy of constituencies and holding complementary elections according to a special timetable, as well as the death of MP Fawzi Fatty (Dakahlia), who took his seat according to the list system, which necessitates the escalation of his reserve (which was done later) in addition to the presence of a seat assigned to MP Deir Mawas (Minya) constituency in the individual system



(the elections for which were not held as a result of judicial rulings) so that the actual total number of deputies in the House of Representatives stops at (592) deputies.

By calculating the degree of effectiveness of the parliamentary performances, we find that the number of MPs who asked to speak during the sessions of evaluating government performances and the issue of ministers reached (461) MPs representing (77.87 percent) of the total members of Parliament as an indicator of effectiveness and rapid integration into parliamentary work despite the different percentages and volume of participations from the governorate. The statistical and numerical equations reveal to us that there are (15) governorates that have achieved participation rates (higher) than the general average (Dakahlia - Monufia - Gharbia - Kafr El Sheikh - Giza – Faiyum - Beni Suef - Sohag - Qena - Luxor - Red Sea - Damietta - Port Said - Suez - Matruh). On the other hand, there were (12) governorates and geographical and qualitative blocs whose percentages and numbers of participation were (less) than the general average of the event (Cairo - Qalyubia - Minya - Asyut - New Valley - Aswan - Sharqia, Ismailia, North Sinai, South Sinai, Alexandria, Beheira). The appointees join these governorates, as their participation was lower than the general average.

As for the size and number of interventions submitted by the deputies during those sessions, which amounted to (1227) interventions and measuring their connection and relationship with the total number of deputies of the Council (592 deputies), we find that the general average of those interventions stands at (2,07) interventions for each deputy. (13) governorates were able to exceed this average and achieve actual numbers (higher) than it (Dakahlia - Gharbia - Kafr El-Sheikh - Giza - Beni Suef - Minya - Sohag - Qena - Luxor - Damietta - Port Said - Beheira) in comparison to (14) governorates and geographical blocs which -qualitatively- the averages of their members interventions were (less) than the general average of the council (Cairo, Qalyubia, Monufia, Faiyum, Asyut, New Valley, Red Sea, Sharqia, Ismailia, Suez, North Sinai, South Sinai, Alexandria, Matruh). They are also joined by the appointed deputies as the number of their interventions is less than the general average of the Council.

According to the same previous indicator related to the total number of MPs' interventions (1227), and by measuring it with the actual number of speakers and actors in performance evaluation sessions (461) MPs, we find that the average interventions rise to (2.66) interventions



for each speaker, which indicated that there are (13) governorates that succeeded to be more positive and interactive to the degree that made it exceed the general average and achieve a special average (higher) as a direct result their deputies' keenness to put forward their ideas and demands (Dakahlia - Gharbia - Kafr El Sheikh - Giza - Minya - Sohag - Qena - Luxor - Aswan - Sharqia - Damietta - Port Said - Beheira), while on the other hand (14) governorates and geographical and qualitative blocs failed to achieve positive numbers, so that the averages of their interventions were (less) than the general average (Cairo - Qalyubia - Menoufia - Fayoum - Beni Suef – Asyut - New Valley - Red Sea - Ismailia, Suez, North Sinai, South Sinai, Alexandria, Marsa Matruh). They are joined by the appointees who were not able to achieve positive numbers for their interventions.

It is strange that the previous indicators, despite their (steadiness) and stability of the performance of a number of governorates, whether negatively or positively, there are a number of other governorates whose representatives' performance fluctuated between effectiveness and keenness to participate and between laxity, regression and negativity, which shows the extent of flexibility and ability to develop parliament performances. When dealing with deputies and stating the value of their activities and the presence of institutions that support the positive and criticize the negative aspects that may develop the performance of the parliament and contribute to achieving its goals.

In a numerical way, we can monitor the presence of (nine) permanently present governorates on the (positive) side of the parliamentary performance according to the previous standards and criteria, given that the averages of participation in them always exceed the general average of the Council collectively (Dakahlia - Gharbia - Kafr El-Sheikh - Giza - Sohag - Qena - Luxor - Damietta - Port Said). On the other hand, there were (eight) governorates and geographical and qualitative blocs, in addition to the appointed deputies, on the (negative) side due to the permanently low average participation in them as a direct result of the poor performance of their deputies. The poor performance resulted from the limited participation or the low number of interventions submitted by them (Cairo - Qalyubia - Asyut - New Valley - Ismailia - North Sinai - South Sinai - Alexandria) to keep (10) unstable governorates with varied performances, both positive and negative, according to different measurement indicators, where their participation rates increase in one index while declining in another index (Menoufia - Fayoum - Beni Suef - Minya - Aswan - Red Sea - Sharqia - Suez - Beheira - Marsa Matruh).



- **Analysis of the Most Interactive Representatives:**

The process of requesting speaking and defining those entitled to it is not carried out randomly or absolutely selectively, but it is rather governed by a set of technical rules and standards stipulated in the internal regulations, where Article (290) stipulates that (no one may speak in the session except after asking for the word. The president authorizes him to do so, and the president may not refuse the permission to speak except for a reason required by the provisions of this regulation while Article (294) included specifying a set of rules regulating the speech request by stipulating that (with due regard to what is mentioned in a special provision in this regulation about priority in speaking. The president authorizes the applicants to speak according to the order in which their requests are submitted, taking into account the interest of the discussion. Priority shall be given to the registrants to request the speech electronically, unless the interest of the discussion requires otherwise. When opinions are diverged, the Speaker of the House shall take into account, as much as possible, that the speeches of supporters and opponents of the topics presented for discussion alternate. In all cases, he takes into account justice and diversity in distributing the speech as much as possible, and without prejudice to the provisions of the two preceding articles, each of the person requesting the speech may assign his role to someone else, and then the assignee shall replace him in his role. As specified in Article 296, the time of public speaking is with due regard to what is mentioned in a special text in this regulation, a member may not speak for more than fifteen minutes, nor may he speak more than twice on the same subject unless the Council permits. To ensure compliance with the rules and regulations of the system, Article 298 stipulates that (if it appears, after permission to speak to the member, that he has spoken in violation of any of the provisions of Article 297), the Chairman of the Council may withdraw the speech from him, and the Council may, based on the proposal of its president, decide to warn him not to repeat that or deprive him from speaking on the topic presented until the end of the session).

There are multiple factors that played a role in determining the speakers and the number of recurrences of giving the word to them, perhaps the most prominent of which are:

- 1) The newly developed electronic system for registering and requesting the speech, which depends on the use of a device (tablet) in addition to the ability to understand and assimilate the electronic system of the parliament. This system is difficult for many parliamentarians



to absorb and deal with, either because of the novelty of the parliamentary experience or because of the lack of mastery of skills using modern technology.

- 2) The authority granted to the Speaker of the Council to give the word and manage the discussions, taking into account the categorical, qualitative and political diversity among the speakers, in a way, ensures the enrichment of the discussion and listening to all points of view on the subject at hand, in another way, that contributes to reaching positive and tangible results within the framework of achieving the public interest.
- 3) The nature of the sessions devoted to presenting government programs and evaluating ministerial performance, whether with the desire of the Council to complete this file and finish it urgently to move to the pending issues and areas of parliamentary work as a result of conducting electoral processes and changing the parliamentary composition or the commitment to receive (two) ministers in each session, requires a decisive strictness in managing the sessions by the Council Chairman - or his representative in managing them from among the agents - to control the time and not to repeat the issues or to talk too much.

In light of all these data and controls, a number of deputies were able to differentiate and show their ideas as well as to interact with government performance evaluation sessions, whether by evaluating public policies and the outputs of executive plans and programs, or by expressing societal demands and seizing opportunities to extract gains for the benefit of their constituencies in a way that enhances their standing with their audience and voters. MP Mohamed Abou El Enein came as the most interactive and recent representative during the evaluation sessions with (19) interventions that emphasized his value and experience in parliamentary work and his entitlement to the confidence of his voters. This ensured that he grabbed his seat with great comfort and from the first round of voting, benefiting in his request for the word from the priority granted to him by his position within the Bureau of the Council. He was followed in the ranking by deputies Mohamed Hani Abaza and Ashraf Rashad El-Sherif (representative of the parliamentary majority) with (12) interventions, each showing keenness on participation and possession of a vision based on a supportive intellectual and ideological support. In view of the fact that they represent influential parliamentary parties in the scene, in addition to what is required and necessitated by



the tasks of the presidency of the parliamentary body of the main party in the parliamentary scene of Representative Ashraf Rashad.

As for the third and fourth positions in the volume of parliamentary interventions, they were occupied by MP Mustafa Bakri with (11) interventions, and MP Mohamed Abdel Hamid Hashem with (10) interventions in a behavior that indicates keenness to exploit the expertise of parliamentary work and to benefit from the media intensification accompanying the sessions in order to harvest his prestige that gives its owner comfort in the rest of the first annual session, especially for a parliamentarian and media person with great experiences at the journalistic and visual level, such as Representative Mustafa Bakri, a behavior that has been repeated for the third place owners, and their number is (three) deputies (Amal Abdel Hamid - Belal El Nahal - Soliman Wahdan) with (nine) interventions for each of them.

As for the sixth place, it was occupied by (four) deputies (Ahmed El Awadi, Hassan Al-Mir, Diaan El Din Daoud and Mostafa Salem), with (four) interventions, each of which was a distinguishing feature for them as they have parliamentary expertise and strong experiences during the previous Council, which enabled them to enrich the sessions with deep interventions, rich in their expression of coherent views and an in-depth reading of the needs of their constituencies and methods of fulfilling those commitments.

In fact, the (previous) digital harvest of interaction efficiency does not stop at the subjective nature of the representatives' personalities, but rather goes beyond it to broader areas of influence and future elicitation of the actual form of parliamentary performance, despite the clear disparity in the numbers and percentages of representation between parties (475) deputies and between independents (117) deputies. The interaction of the deputies showed a fierce competition between them to prove their competence and parliamentary merit, as both of them were equal in the number of speakers (six) deputies for each in an affirmation of the effectiveness despite the fact that the parties' contribution was limited to (four) of them only (Nation's Future Party – Al-Wafd - Republican People's Party - Homat Al Watan).

As for the observations that require rapid intervention and treatment of performances and raising the efficiency of the parliamentary elite, they can be limited to the scene's data at the geographical



and qualitative levels, as they witness a clear imbalance in the expression of the percentages of their actual presence inside the parliament at the actual geographical level. While the representation of Upper Egypt deputies was limited to (two deputies) only (Ashraf Rashad - Mustafa Salem), at the gender level, the analysis showed a clear absence of female deputies and the absence of highly effective speakers among them, as only one of them was represented in the first place (Amal Abdel Hamid).

The Most Interactive Deputies			
	Deputy	Political Currents	Entries
1	Mohamed M. Abou El Enein	Independent	19
2	Mohamed Hany Abaza	Al-Wafd	12
3	Ashraf Rashad El Sherif	Mostaqbal Watan (Nation's Future Party)	12
4	Mohamed Mostafa Bakry	Independent	11
5	Mohamed Andel Hamid Hashem	Independent	10
6	Amal Abdel Hamid	Republican People's Party	9
7	Belal Hamed El Nahal	Independent	9
8	Soliman Wahdan	Al-Wafd	9
9	Ahmed El Awadi	Homat Al Watan	8
10	Hassan Hussein El Mir	Independent	8
11	Diaa El Din Daoud	Independent	8
12	Mostafa Salem	Mostaqbal Watan (Nation's Future Party)	8