



(Evaluating the Performance of the Political Composition in
The Parliament to Discuss the Government's Statement)

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Although some like to deal with popular bodies who have a popular mandate as the main source of authorities and the highest competence in the administration of the affairs of the country as the body concerned with the development of the laws and higher values that are applied within the framework of the executive roles and what was officially justified in its favor granted the official name adopted in the political sciences (legislative authority) And even made its legislative role the main center of its movement, the truth attests that this task (legislation) is not that specialty that gives it its sources of power, especially in the presence of (a legislative partner) who has the power to draft and propose legislation (and even has the authority to adopt it under certain societal circumstances).

The constitutional legislator was aware of this overlap when formulating the legislative jurisdiction, where article (122) stipulated that the President of the Republic and the Council of Ministers and each member of the House of Representatives propose laws and each bill submitted by the government or ten members of the Council shall be referred to the competent quality committees of the House of Representatives for examination and report to the Council and the committee may listen to the experienced in the matter and the proposal is not referred to a law submitted by one member to the quality committee unless approved by the competent committee If the committee rejects the proposal by law, its decision must be caused, a text that clearly reveals the differentiation (for the highest) of the legislative proposal when it comes from the executive branch, but the legislator considered that the draft law submitted by the government is the basis of the debate when the proposed projects are multiplied in a special privilege not enjoyed by the deputies of the Council, where article (186) of the Council regulations stipulates that (The draft law submitted by the government is considered a basis for the committee's study if there are several draft laws And the proposals

for laws referred to it if they agree in principle, otherwise the draft law or the proposal for a law first submitted will be considered a basis. For the study of the committee, the projects and other proposals are considered as proposals for amendment, and the committee submits a report on it).

Therefore, it was logical for the legislator to expand the specializations of the legislative body and to not limit it to passing legislation, but to give it several complementary specializations specified by article (101) of the 2014 Constitution, which stipulated that (the House of Representatives shall take over the authority of legislation and the adoption of the state policy and the general plan for economic and social development and the general budget of the state and exercise control over the work of the executive branch), which made the parliamentary authority the right to question the government and hold its members accountable in the manner and style of its management of the affairs of the country.

In light of the plans and programs submitted to obtain a mandate of confidence in it, where article (146) stipulated that (the President of the Republic shall assign the prime minister to form the government and present his program to the Council of Ministers) while article (126) of the internal regulations of the House of Representatives expanded in explaining the practical and operational steps of this procedure so that it stipulated that (the Prime Minister in charge of the government program within twenty days of the date of its formation to the House of Representatives or in its first meeting if the legislature does not exist and discusses the Council of Ministers in charge of the government program within twenty days of its formation to the House of Representatives or in its first meeting if it does not exist The statement of the Prime Minister in charge of the government's program and this statement is referred to a special committee headed by one of the council's agents and takes into account the

representation of the opposition and independents to study the program and prepare a report within ten days and presents the report to the Council at the first next session at the end of this period).

To ensure the efficiency and effectiveness of the application of these mechanisms related to the control of the executive branch, article (136) stipulates that (the Prime Minister, his deputies, ministers, and their deputies should attend the sessions of the House of Representatives or one of its committees, and that attendance is obligatory at the request of the Council and The council has the right to seek the assistance of whomever they see among the senior officials, and it must listen to them whenever they ask to speak, and they must respond to the issues in question Debate without having a counted voice when taking an opinion).

In the light of the above, it was natural for the House of Representatives to activate these rules and use them in the issue of the government, especially in the absence of any binding provision on the need to amend the ministerial composition consistent with the possibilities of change or diversity in the parliamentary composition resulting from the holding of the elections of the House of Representatives 2020 so that the performance of the government can be assessed and its consistency with the plans and programs submitted to the Council during the vote to give it confidence, a behavior developed by the parliaments that have not been adopted by any previous council in holding the executive branch accountable or evaluating its performance.

Therefore, the sixth meeting on Sunday, January 17, 2020 saw the announcement of the completion of the formation of the General Committee of the Council and its holding of the first meeting where (the Chairman of the Council noted that the General Committee held a

meeting in the morning to discuss the executive position of the Government Program (2018: 2022) delivered by the Prime Minister to the Council on 3/7/ 2018 and the general committee's opinion ended to summon Prime Minister to appear before the Council to present the executive position of each executive Ministry compared to the government program (2018: 2022) and the Office of the Council will prepare the agenda of the meetings attended by the Prime Minister and Ministers over several days so that each plenary session includes the presence of two ministers concerned to discuss them in the current position to implement the government's program and the Prime Minister will be notified of these schedules of attendance dates before the Council with an alert to the ministers that attendance is obligatory according to article (136) of the Constitution.

Through these sessions dedicated to carrying out that task (summoning ministers and reviewing the extent of development in the implementation of the government program), performance has emerged and practices have emerged for the new Council, which can be said to serve as a rare opportunity to identify the effects of the parliamentary composition. The nature of the performance and effectiveness of the deputies and their ability to pass the first test successfully and express the needs of their departments with the same skill in formulating and developing plans, programs and legislation, which adds to the Council and gains the confidence of the community circles. This enhances its position among the masses that have accumulated negative observations about the performance of the previous Council prompting many circles to refrain from participating and to stay away from running, which seeks to monitor and analyze it digitally and statistically and analyze the extent of development in the performance of deputies as individuals or as a coherent composition.

Analysis of the totals of the interventions of the deputies

It can be said that the parliamentary performance during the current legislative term has witnessed a great development, both in terms of the desire to participate and to pay attention to the request for interventions and talk during the plenary sessions, which can be clearly monitored given the sessions of the evaluation of government performance and the extent to which the deputies are keen to request the floor during it, considering that this will represent a real opportunity to prove the right of these deputies to win the confidence of their voters and the extent of their ability and competence to express the needs of the community and the shortcomings of public services in addition to showing the fertility of ideas and the ability to contribute in the development of public policies and the evaluation of government performance as a prelude to the changes and modifications that may occur in the ministerial composition.

In total, the government performance evaluation sessions saw the participation of (461) deputies in the talk with a total of interventions (1227) as an unprecedented figure showing the extent of effectiveness and keenness on dialogue and the presentation of critical and analytical observations by the deputies by (72,200) 8% in exchange for not talking or participating in public dialogues for the number of (131) deputies equal to (27.2%) of the total deputies of the Council as an indicator if it continues, it may indicate a level of unprecedented positiveness in the history of Egyptian parliamentary life throughout its extended history.

These interventions were distributed between (15) sessions that lasted over the course of (22) days between Monday, January 18, 2021 and Monday, February 8, 2021 with a total presence (28) ministers from the current ministerial line-up, where the sessions (8:20) saw the presence of two ministers (two) in each session, while the sessions (21-22) witnessed the presence of one minister in each session while not The ministers of (Defence, Interior, Justice, Military Production) were absent from these sessions without any documented

information about their request to attend the Council to provide a statement on the performance of their ministry with the exception of the Minister of Justice who apologized for his absence due to being out of the country on an official mission with the Speaker of the Council postponing his participation for a subsequent session after his return, which shows concern for the speed of completion of the evaluation task and the need of parliament to identify objective and realistic on the plans and programs of the government implemented in order to allow supervision in addition to its evaluation.

Although the sessions allocated to the ministers (Media, Public Business Sector) were the hottest and most diverse in views resulting from a clear difference and difference in policy evaluation and dissatisfaction with ministerial performance for reasons related to violations of rules, laws and poor performance with regard to Information Minister Osama Heikal or the controversy over liquidation policies and the sale of strategic national companies with regard to Business Minister Hisham Tawfiq, the most interactive sessions for dialogue and interventions were reserved for Minister of Housing and Utilities Assem Al-Jazar With a number (108) interventions related to the file of reconciliation in building violations and plans of medium and social housing and the needs of cities and provinces followed by the Minister of Planning Hala Said numbering (83) interventions and then the Minister of Communications and Information Technology Amr Talat and the Minister of Endowments numbering (68) interventions for each minister, which are mainly service ministries associated with the daily life of Egyptians who are never without demands or needs that require responses and Ministerial approvals and financial credits that can be gained by speaking before the Council. The least interactive sessions were those allocated for the Minister of International Cooperation Rania Al-Mashat numbering (6) interventions as a highly specialized ministry and needs deputies with

knowledge and experience that allows them to follow up and to have knowledge of a very advanced qualitative progress is difficult to achieve extensively through choices based on the people, while it was strange and surprising that the Minister of Supply Ali Al-Masilehi came later with (15) interventions despite the influence of his ministry on the lives of citizens and the presence of many demands related to the size of support and mechanisms of distribution.

However, the most notable thing here is related to the development of the ratios and figures of participation in the talk with the progress of the sessions, where the initial sessions of the government evaluation witnessed participation ranging from limited to medium developed over time and the frequency of the presence of deputies to rise unprecedentedly, which shows that the nature of the qualitative files and areas of work of ministries were not the catalyst for participation contrary to the experiences of the sessions and the confidence of the audience and listening to the diversity of views that played a stimulating role to participate with the deputies, especially in light of the change A large number of new deputies in the parliamentary composition and the large number of new deputies whose actual sessions of the Council represented an opportunity to learn and train in participation.

Analysis of deputies' interventions			
No	Session	Minister	Interventions
1	8	Local Development	34
2	8	Supply and Internal Trade	15
3	9	Higher education	22
4	9	State Media	26
5	10	Education	30
6	10	International cooperation	6

7	11	Youth and Sports	44
8	11	Public Business Sector	48
9	12	Water resources and irrigation	42
10	12	Agriculture and land reclamation	52
11	13	Manpower	24
12	13	State for Immigration and Egyptians Abroad	22
13	14	Foreign Affairs	33
14	14	Civil Aviation	28
15	15	Culture	42
16	15	Environment	44
17	16	Transportation	62
18	16	Petroleum and Mineral Resources	34
19	17	Finance	42
20	17	Social Solidarity	46

21	18	Awqaf	68
22	18	Trade and Industry	56
23	19	Electricity and Renewable energy	57
24	19	Housing and Utilities	108
25	20	Tourism and Antiquities	29
26	20	Health and Population	62
27	21	Communications and Information Technology	68
28	22	Planning and Economic Development	83

Totals

1227

Analysis of the performance of political forces

The political composition of the current council showed clear indications of dramatic dialectic contradictions concerning its expression of the political and partisan situation in the country in a way that calls for intellectual and institutional dialogue derived from the scene, which may help to develop it and strengthen its positive aspects. To (421) deputies versus (246) party deputies in the former council with a positive development rate (171.14%) in addition to the emergence of a party that has a parliamentary majority (Mostkabal Al-Watan) that enables it to lead parliamentary work and direct legislative plans and regulatory tools without the need for the exceptional text for the establishment of parliamentary coalitions and blocs.

This politically diverse picture was reflected in the digital and numerical performance of the participation of deputies in the dialogues where Mostkabal Al-Watan Party had absolute numerical advantage in the government evaluation sessions as the holder of the parliamentary majority both in terms of the number of (241) deputies representing (75.5%) of the total deputies of the party or in terms of the total number of interventions made by its deputies (600) was remarkable that it was distributed among all sessions and in front of all ministers as an indicator of the efficiency of the assembly performance of the party as their deputies were keen to appear the strong and have an influential presence on the scene despite their use of their numerical majority in a moderating way, especially in stopping the dialogues and interventions of the deputies at specific timings that failed only once in the session (12), in which the Council agreed to continue discussions during the statement of the Minister of Agriculture Mr. Marzouk Al-Qusayr rejecting the request made to Chancellor

Ahmed Saad Eddin (chairman of the session) to propose closing the door of discussion.

The rational performance of the Mostakbal Al-Watan did not heal him among some who wanted to burst on the scene with criticism that puts them in the spotlight as seen in session (21) on Sunday, February 7, 2021. The party was criticized during the intervention of MP Khaled Abu Nahl, where he talked about (the need for equal granting of the floor during the statements of the ministers without distinction between the members of the majority party and other members) which MP Ashraf Rashad, chairman of the parliamentary body of the Mostkbal Al-Watan Party, responded by explaining that the participation rate (32%) of our deputies in the discussions was not in line with the number of party members in the Council and the MP who dealt with the matter, spoke (6) times in response to the ministers and this percentage was not allotted to any of (280) of our deputies and followed up with his emphasis on the methodology of the majority party in dealing with the requests of the word (we respect giving the opportunity to the opposition and we will always cooperate with the Speaker in establishing the rules of debate).

Based on their number, the independents came next to the majority of the Mostkbal Al-Watan with the participation of (88) deputies who submitted (281) interventions in proportions close to the parliamentary majority, which reveals the vitality, interaction, and keenness to participate, which can be monitored by the majority of the parliamentary blocs present in the Council, where the same indicators were repeated for the center parties starting with the participation of (36) deputies with a total (84) interventions and the Wafd Party (24) deputies in total (79) interventions.

On the other hand, the parties with limited representation have shown efficiency and effectiveness in the discussions in addition to an organizational commitment that reveals a

unique state of awareness amongst its members, whether in terms of the desire to participate or the efficiency of the presentation and the selection of issues or the distribution of roles between the elements of their parliamentary bodies, although the most prominent model among them is the parties (Al-Islah Wal-Tanmiya, Social Democratic Party, Eradet Geil) who differed from all parliamentary currents with the participation of all their representatives in the dialogues and the request for the floor.

Political forces and interventions				
No	Political Party	Number of deputies	Speakers	Interventions
1	Independents	116	88	281
Political Parties				
2	Mostkbal Al-Watan (Nation's Future party)	319	241	600
3	Al-Shaab Al-Gomhori (Republican People's Party)	50	36	84
4	Wafd	26	24	79
5	Homat Al-Watan (Homeland Defenders Party)	23	17	48
6	Masr Al-haditha (Modern Egypt Party)	13	11	24
7	Al-Islah Wal-tanmiya (Reform & Development)	9	9	23
8	Al-Mo'tamar Al-Masry (Egyptian Conference)	8	6	10
9	Social Democratic Party	7	7	34

10	Al-Nour	7	6	22
11	Al-Horeya (Freedom Party)	7	6	16
12	Al-Tagammu Al-Watany (National Progressive Unionist Party)	6	5	17
13	Al-Adl (Justice Party)	2	1	6
14	Eradet Geel (Generation's Will)	2	2	2

Analysis of interventions by heads of parliamentary bodies

Despite the differentiation granted by the internal regulations of the Council in favor of the heads of the parliamentary bodies of the parties represented in the membership of the Council to allow them to request the floor and interact with all topics raised in the plenary sessions where article (106) stipulated that (the representative of the parliamentary body expresses it in all matters related to the Council and its activity as it has priority in speaking in the Council). In addition to its organizational strength, its committees are responsible for leading and directing the parliamentary performance of the party representatives, but the reality of interaction and participation in government performance evaluation sessions shows the decline in the performance of the heads of the bodies and its lack of differentiation in the way it transforms it into a locomotive that directs and develops the level of discussions within the hall during the plenary sessions.

Although these sessions saw the participation of (461) deputies with an average of (1,227) interventions (2.66) interventions per participant, the heads of the bodies were content with (61) interventions at an average of (4.7) intervention each; It was strange that there were (6) of

them did not reach this average, in addition to the fact that (4) of the heads of the parliamentary bodies were satisfied with just one intervention during the presence of (28) ministers in (15) plenary sessions. The most interactions during the cabinet sessions from the heads of the parliamentary bodies came only from the representatives of the Mostkbal Al-Watan Party and Homat Al-Watan Party, while the first 10 representatives of 11 political parties were absent from the position of requiring a review and redirection of the parliamentary performance of these parliamentary elites.

Under his position as chairman of the parliamentary body of the majority party, it was natural that MP Ashraf Rashad came in first place with (12) interventions in which it was distinguished because it did not take time in the local but concerned with public policies and the nature of the relationship between the Council and the executive branch, indicating awareness and understanding of the nature and functions of the heads of parliamentary bodies, while MP Ahmed Al Awadhi (Homat Al-Watan) came after him with some (8) interventions that combined local needs with public policies, especially in front of ministers (agriculture, environment, transport).

On the other hand, the parties (with the tendency of opposition) have had efficiency and diversity of views and different points of view, especially in dealing with the thorny issues (health, education housing, supply, business sector) made them occupy an advanced position in the effectiveness of performance and the number of interventions for both MP Ayman Abu Ala (Reform and Development), MP Ihab Mansour (Social Democrat) and MP Atef Al-Maghawari (Al-Tagammu) with the number of interventions (7, 7, 7, 6) respectively.

With its advanced (and distinguished) position in terms of the number of deputies in the Council, it was strange that the heads of the parliamentary bodies of the two parties (Al-Shaab

Al-Gomhori, Al-Wafd) had the least number of interventions, with (4) interventions by Deputy Mohamed Salah Abu Hamila (who had previously competed for the positions of speaker of the Council and chairman of the Committee for Defense and National Security) despite the presence of one deputy of the party who had (9) interventions (MP Amal Abdel Hamid) or one intervention for deputy Mohammed Abdul Alim Daoud (Wafd) who once again was outclassed by other deputies' participation such as MP Hani Abaza (12) interventions or MP Suleiman and Hadan (9) interventions.

Although it was one intervention made by MP Mohamed Abdel Alim Daoud, it revealed the initial parliamentary battle during the plenary sessions, which can be seen as a struggle to divide the areas of influence and power within parliament during the (9th) session on January 19, 2021, where the MP spoke during the session of evaluating the performance of the Minister of Information on the issue of political reform stressing that (he cannot talk about establishing a political dialogue table with a party within the Council on cardboards) which provoked a strong and tense debate among the deputies inside the room, to which Daoud responded to him saying: (if the shoe fits wear it). Chancellor Hanafi Jabali applied the rules of procedure and voted on the MP's exit from the room with his referral to the bureau to investigate what was considered an unacceptable transgression from him (when you appear before the bureau, say whatever you want), which alerted the Wafd party to support its deputy, where it issued a statement through Fouad Badrawi, secretary general of the party, declaring that (Daoud did not make a mistake according to the constitution) He did not exceed what was stated by article (112) of the Constitution and the articles of the internal regulations of the Council, which gives the member the right to express their opinion within the Council without being held accountable as long as it is within the framework of regulations, and that the rift

that took place between the chairman of the parliamentary body of the Wafd party and MP Ashraf Rashad, chairman of the parliamentary body of the Mostakbal Al-Watan is normal and has been repeated throughout the history of the Egyptian parliament and is a sign of a healthy and contributes to enriching parliamentary work as the Supreme Body was invited to an emergency meeting on Wednesday, January 20, 2021. This resulted in the announcement of Chancellor Bahaa Abu Shaqa that Daoud had become the head of the parliamentary body of the party by acclamation after the concession of both MPs Mohamed Mada and Shirin Tayel as Daoud wrote on his page on (Facebook) commenting on the decision of the bureau to refer the MP and the incident and its implications to the committee of values saying (there was not a single word spoken outside the limits of the constitution and the regulations and what I said is an opinion and the policy of revenge is ready in their pockets and let everyone know that we are not guests in the Council but deputies who swore by an oath on the Constitution).

After the dust settled in the opening scene of the Council, Chancellor Hanafi Jabali announced during the (24th) session on Sunday, February 14, 2021 that he received a letter from the head of the Wafd party informing him of the dismissal of MP Mohamed Abdel Alim Daoud from the party and all its formations, as well as receiving a notification from the Council. He was also notified of the selection MP Suleiman Wahdan as representative of the parliamentary body of the party before the Council. This was in line with parliamentary precedents relating to the similar case of deputies (Tawfiq Okasha Mohamed Anwar Sadat) which ended with the dropping of their membership from (despite the different reasons and circumstances).

Analysis of the interventions of the heads of the parliamentary body

No	Chairman of the Authority	Party	Interventions
1	Ashraf Rashad Al -Sharif	Mostkbal Al-Watan	12
2	Ahmed Al-Awadi	Homat Al-Watan	8
3	Ayman Abu Ala	Reform and Development	7
4	Ihab Mansour	Social Democratic Party	7
5	Atef Al-Magawari	Tagammu	6
6	Abd Al-Moneim Imam	Al-Adl	6
7	Ahmed Khalil Khairallah	Al-Nour	5
8	Mohamed Salah Abu Hemila	Republican People's Party	4
9	Hisham Hilal	Modern Egypt Party	2
10	Mohamed Abd El-Alim Daoud	Al-Wafd	1
11	Rifaat Sayed Darwish	Egypt Conference Party	1
12	Mohamed Attiya Al-Fayoumi	Egypt Freedom Party	1
13	Mohamed Tayseer Matar	Eradet Geel	1

Analysis of the interventions of the chairmen of the quality committees

The internal regulations of the House of Representatives were concerned with determining the terms of reference and functions of the quality committees as the real laboratory and crucible for the fusion of ideas and the production of parliamentary texts and legislation that can be submitted to the plenary session for approval and obliging the executive branch to work under it to the degree that made many scholars and those interested in parliamentary work, to evaluate the councils and show their ability to accomplish the analysis of the

performance of the qualitative committees and analyze their outputs and outputs as an objective criterion for measuring the competence of deputies away from media anomalies and journalists focusing on the stars of the parliamentary elite and their positions or opinions.

Article (46) stipulates that each quality committee shall study the draft laws or proposals for laws or decisions by-laws or decisions of laws or other topics that fall within its jurisdiction and other matters that the Council or its president approve to refer to them by the provisions of this regulations) while the article (48) indicates the nature and tasks of the committees in the monitoring and evaluation of government performance, which stipulated that (Each of the qualitative committees follows up, within the limits of its competence, what is included in the data Ministers in the Council, in front of it, or in the newspapers and the media, from promises, programs, as well as recommendations made or issued The Board shall submit reports to the Chairman of the Board, including the extent to which each of these promises and recommendations has been implemented, and to the Office of the Board may present these reports) which are the tasks and roles that made the Chairman of the Committee a key focus to ensure effectiveness and efficiency in adhering to the nature of the terms of reference or efficiency of presentation and evaluation where article (51) stipulated that (the Chairman of the Committee shall supervise its work and the staff of its secretariat and manage its sessions and maintain the system within it and if absent the two oldest deputies with the most votes take over the chairman's duties).

Despite the smooth process of consensus on the heads and bodies of the offices of the quality committees and the state of diversity of the ideological and partisan that accompanied the selection processes in the form that raised ambitions in a more professional performance. The experience of the sessions of evaluation of government performance came with many

negative indicators and bad observations about the effectiveness and the contributions of the chairmen of the committees in the dialogues and discussions related to government files and programs closely related to their roles and the nature of the work of the committees they chair and are presumably experts in their respective fields. Those who have talked about the processes of satisfaction, accommodation and courtesy in those choices even if they come at the expense of the quality of the outputs of the parliamentary work itself.

Of the 1,227 total interventions in the government performance evaluation sessions, the share of the chairmen of the quality committees was limited to only (59) interventions (4.8%) which is an unacceptable indicator and is not appropriate for their positions and roles, especially with the heat of dialogues and the differentiation of views on many of the issues raised in addition to their value in assisting the President of the Republic in an objective assessment of ministerial performance determines who deserves to continue in his position and who needs to be replaced by more experienced individuals.

In the same context, the analysis of the positions of the heads of the qualitative committees in detail reveals that these interventions and numbering (59) interventions were limited to (20) chairman of the committee, (5) heads of quality committees at rate of (20%), they came from consultant Ibrahim Al-Henidi (legislative), Ahmed Samir Saleh (economic), Moataz Mahmoud (industry) and Driya Sharaf al-Din (culture, media) The late MP Kamal Amer (Defense and National Security) despite the seriousness of these files and the existence of a debate about the performance of the executive branch associated with it. Most peculiar was the silence of the chairman of the culture and media committee despite being the first committee of parliament to resolve the discussions and announce its rejection of the statement of Information Minister Osama Heikal in a rare parliamentary precedent on the performance of the

Council.

As for the deputies with the interventions, the most effective and those who participated the most in discussions were Alaa Abed (Transport) and Hisham Al-Husari (Agriculture) with (7) interventions each followed by Mohammed Kamal Merhi (Small and Medium Projects) with several (6) interventions while the heads of the quality committees had the least number of interventions (1) each of them of the (5) heads of committees: Atef Nasser (suggestions and complaints) Sami Hashim (education) Dr. Ali Juma (religious) Dr. Abdulhadi Al-Kasabi (Solidarity) Imad Saad Hamouda (housing). It was remarkable that this occurred while of the ministers of these respective fields were present; there were no discussions or interventions or even comments regarding the performance of the ministries.

Analysis of the interventions of the chairmen of the quality committees			
No	president	Committee	Interventions
1	Ibrahim Al-Henidi	Constitutional and Legislative Committee	.
2	Dr. Fakhri Al-Fiqi	Planning and Budget	3
3	Ahmed Samir Saleh	Economic Affairs	.
4	Karim Darwish	Foreign Relations	2
5	Yusri Al -Maghazi	Arab Affairs	4
6	Dr. Sherif Al-Jabali	African Affairs	2
7	Major General Kamal Amer	Defense and national security	.
8	Atef Nasser	Suggestions and complaints	1

9	Adel Abd Al-Fadil Ayad	Manpower	2
10	Moataz Mahmoud	Industry	.
11	Mohamed Kamal Merhi	Small Businesses	6
12	Hossam Awadallah	Energy	3
13	Hisham Al- Husari	Agriculture and irrigation	7
14	Sami Hashim Arafat	Education and scientific research	1
15	Dr. Ali Jumaa	Religious Affairs	1
16	Abd El- Hadi Al- Kasabi	Solidarity	1
17	Doreya Sharafuddin	Media and culture	.
18	Noura Ali Abd Al -Samee	Tourism and Civil Aviation	3
19	Dr. Ashraf Hatem	Health affairs and environment	2
20	Alaa Abed	Transportation	7
21	Ahmed Badawi	Communications and Information Technology	2
22	Imad Saad Hamouda	Housing	1
23	Ahmed Al -Serini	Local Administration	4
24	Mahmoud Hussein	Youth and Sports	4
25	Tariq Radwan	Human Rights	3