



# **Evaluating the Performance of the Coordination's Committee of Parties' Youth Leaders in the House of Representatives**

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The process of measuring and evaluating the assembly's performance of institutions and lobbyists is a very complex and difficult issue, especially if accompanied by a novelty of experience or short time periods that may turn into a weakness that undermines the credibility of the evaluation and the outputs that end up useless unless an objective measure that is appropriate to the process and valid for reading parliamentary performances in an integrated manner is used. This can be said to have come in an ideal form with the government performance evaluation sessions and the presentation of the strategic plans of ministries and the observations of deputies on them in the past announced by Chancellor Hanafi Jabali, Speaker of the House of Representatives during the sixth session of the first annual session of the legislative second chapter of the House of Representatives where the speaker of the House 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 before the House on 3/7/2018. The General Committee decided to summon the Prime Minister to appear before the House to present the executive position of each ministry compared to the program of the government (2018:2022). The Office of the Council prepared the agenda of the meetings attended by the Prime Minister and Ministers over several days. Each plenary meeting will include the presence of two of the concerned ministers to discuss the current situation to implement the government's programme. Furthermore, the Prime Minister will be notified of these schedules of attendance dates before the Council with the warning to the ministers that attendance is obligatory pursuant to article 136 of the Constitution, which has begun to be practically implemented from the eighth session and for 15 consecutive sessions in which 28 government ministers participated as a parliamentary precedent establishing an atypical picture of future parliamentary performance.

The Coordination Committee of Party's Youth Leaders and Politicians has become a very important figure in the political and parliamentary scene in a way that has made reading the performance of its emerging elements on the parliamentary composition and the nature of the issues with which they interact, most of which are complex and accumulated for many years, an important entry through which a preliminary impressionistic picture can be formed of the future performance and the capabilities of its components, for the following reasons:

First: The current Coordination, since the beginning of its formation with the participation of 25 political parties and 10 young politicians who are not included under organisational banners, is the subject



of increasing societal attention, especially after its transition to being a key partner in the formation of the Unified National List (Mn Agl Masr), which won five seats by-election and 7 by appointment to the Senate in a repeated success by obtaining 28 seats by-election and 3 by appointment to the House of Representatives, which reflected on the size of the ambitions and challenges awaiting.

Second: The state of rigour and organisational discipline of the Coordination's elements, which created a coherent alloy, whether at the level of speech or positions or even the chosen seats by the deputies of the Coordination (left of the platform) historically allocated to opposition parties in a positive indicator of diversity and momentum in biases and theses and in line with the state of intellectual and ideological diversity of the elements of the Coordination in the House of Representatives.

Third: The state of care and community concern associated with the existing parliamentary composition, which came in its numerical and political nature, is clearly different from what the previous Council was. This increased the expectations and hopes in the ability of the Council to meet popular requirements and needs in addition to the popular sense of operational and official support for the elements of The Coordination which may make the expressions and biases of that group an indicator of the official assessment of government performance and officials.

Fourth: The spaces that the youth coordination submits to fill as representatives of popular wills and partners in the decision-making and implementation, beginning with the deputies of conservatives, members of independent bodies and deputies of the elected people's councils. This made the mentality of the association treat the experience as a mechanism for the advancement and discovery of competencies and talents that can be utilized and employed. Furthermore, it has even increased the numbers of those wishing and applying to join its membership, which can be monitored by analysing the membership of the Coordination in the House of Representatives where there are 32 deputies with only three with previous parliamentary experience (Mahmoud Badr - Ahmed Zidan - Tarek Al-Kholi) while there are 29 deputies experiencing their first parliamentary session.

Fifth: The ideal model presented by the Coordination elements in the management of election campaigns for the benefit of their candidates, which went beyond their ideological and intellectual differences and made managing their electoral battles the goal and purpose in which success represents a positive reinforcement of the idea and for the benefit of the entity to which they belong. Those activities and methods of practice became a positive model and inspiring in the ability of this



generation to present a situation different from what was a prevailing impression of them and even try to measure and repeat it.

For all these reasons, it was important to deal with the review sessions of the government program and the interaction of the deputies of the Coordination Committee of Parties' Youth Leaders with the evaluation of ministerial performance as a model through which the experience can be assessed in progress and analysis of performance and expectations in a way that infers efficiency data or development needs with the situation in mind. The practice, in reality, is an introduction entails further support as the habit of positive discrimination experiences and supports the groups that need the most care. It also anticipates the future of the current council and the methods of work and interaction within its bodies and organs.

### **The Political Composition of the Coordination's Deputies**

For long periods of time, the issue of the reluctance of young people to participate in public affairs and to stay away from being involved and effective within the official political organisations (parties) remained a major concern for the national political system, especially with the indicators and features that showed the control of Islamists and political takfir groups and armed jihad on university grounds and turning them into platforms to recruit combat elements in the conflict regions starting from Afghanistan and Pakistan and what followed in Syria and Iraq before these elements returned and practised their internal terrorism supported by strong and different international parties helped by the undemocratic nature of the legislation governing political participation, which transformed the scene from encouraging participation to alienating from it.

Egypt, first and foremost the presidency, is keen to sponsor and create a consensual and coalition experience that cares about young people and gives them more opportunities and areas to participate and break into public work, starting with the establishment of a stable periodical for the president's meetings with young people under the name of youth conferences that moved between the main capitals of the governorates from northern Egypt to the south, followed by the sponsorship of regional and international events for dialogue with young people in Africa and the world. This gave the scene momentum that contributed to the emergence of the main organisational framework behind these successes represented



by the experience of dialogue and discussion between the youth of the main political forces of the June 30 alliance, whether they are representatives of existing parties or independent activists under the auspices and official and public support of the central state. This resulted in the announcement of the Coordination Committee of Parties' Youth Leaders and Politicians as an experience prolonged by its successive successes and the nature of its elements areas of confidence which helped to select a number of its elements to enter the electoral and popular competitiveness gradually beginning with five elements in the Senate elections, who fought competitively for the seats allocated to the list system. The number was then increased to 34 elements in the elections of the 2020 House of Representatives, among them 28 candidates competed for the seats allocated to the list system and 6 candidates on the seats allocated to the individual system.

In view of the membership composition in accordance with the principle of political and party loyalty to the Coordination elements who have reached the membership of the House of Representatives, we find that the total 32 seats that were limited to competitiveness in favour of an entity came according to the list system or through appointment. Seats have been distributed among 9 political forces with independents taking the lead with 21 seats as an indicator of the openness of experience and its expansion in targeting and incorporating more elements (non-partisan) which can be said to have changed the directions and targets the entity's work from upgrading party work to acting as an alternative to parties. In the light of the limited and must-match seats of each in addition to internal conflicts within its entities and organisational institutions, which are still governed by traditions and values that are biased against young people and exclude them when thinking about any public work or any work carrying representative formulas for the masses, especially at the higher levels.

On the other hand, the share of representatives of political parties stopped at 11 seats obtained by 8 political parties from those within the Coordination. Three parties of them got two seats each (Homat al Watan Party - National Progressive Unionist Party - Conference Party) while five other parties won a seat each (Nation's Future Party - al-Wafd Party – Eradet Gel Party - Egyptian Social Democratic Party - Modern Egypt Party).

Despite the limited number that can be monitored at the digital level, converting this figure to a percentage of the parliamentary composition and linking it to the constitutional text of article 180 on the distribution of seats of elected local councils may put the experience in the face of a very complex and



difficult challenge about the ability of the Coordination to provide the required cadres (numerically - skilled) that can be pushed into local elections and under the requirements of the next electoral entitlement which requires a geographical and qualitative spread to a large and complex degree.

<b>Political Distribution of Coordination Members</b>		
<b>No.</b>	<b>Political Affiliation</b>	<b>Number of Members</b>
1	Independent	21
<b>Parties</b>		
2	Homat al Watan	2
3	National Progressive Unionist Party	2
4	Conference Party	2
5	Nation's Future Party	1
6	al-Wafd Party	1
7	Eradet Gel Party	1
8	Egyptian Social Democratic Party	1
9	Modern Egypt Party	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>32</b>

### **Geographical Distribution of Coordination's Deputies**

Despite the centrality of the formation and the activity of the Coordination's Committee of Party's Youth Leaders and Politicians and its many statement that it does not have coordinators or branches in governorates and that its membership remains unified and central despite its geographical spread and political diversity, especially in the last stage, which witnessed the emergence of its needs for new elements able to work in areas that expanded to interact with them. On September 28, 2020, the Coordination issued a statement confirming that it had decided to include the reserve members of the 26 parties represented as key members to benefit from them in the Coordination's activities that are expanding day by day. Such a decision required a review of the standards of competence and skill that these elements can enjoy to preserve the mental image of the entity. The Coordination's Committee of



Party's Youth Leaders and Politicians confirmed that the entity continues to rise and spread and that the addition of new members of political parties and currents followed by training sessions for political parties and currents on all the tools used by the decision-maker in Egypt, whether at the executive or legislative level, added the statement.

By analysing the geographical spread of the deputies representing the Coordination, there were only four appointed deputies, the rest were distributed among 11 governorates with a percentage of 40.74% of the total Egyptian governorates with Cairo taking the lead with 7 deputies in proportion with the number of its seats and its nature as the central capital of the state and the headquarters of the Coordination. Cairo was followed by the Ash Sharqia with four seats, then El-Beheira and al-Qalyubia with three seats for each. Giza, Dakahlia, Minya and Kafr Al-Sheikh then followed with two seats each. Finally, Alexandria, Gharbia, and Asyut, came with a seat each.

This distribution shows clear shortcomings, including 16 governorates having no representation, although the total number, if distributed more rationally, would ensure the presence of all governorates in addition to the low percentage of governorates in Upper Egypt compared to the delta governorates, where only three governorates from southern Egypt were present (Giza, Minya and Asyut) and a total of five deputies.

<b>Geographical Distribution of the Coordination Members</b>		
<b>No.</b>	<b>Geographical Affiliation</b>	<b>Number of Members</b>
<b>1</b>	Appointed	4
<b>Provinces</b>		
<b>2</b>	Cairo	7
<b>3</b>	Ash Sharqia	4
<b>4</b>	El-Beheira	3
<b>5</b>	Qalyubia	3
<b>6</b>	Giza	2
<b>7</b>	Dakahlia	2



8	Minya	2
9	Kafr Al-Sheikh	2
10	Alexandria	1
11	Asyut	1
12	Gharbia	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>32</b>

### **Age Distribution of The Coordination Deputies**

Despite the distinctive youth nature of the Coordination's Committee of Party's Youth Leaders and Politicians in addition to the precedents of its repeated declaration that it sets at the organisational level an age ceiling for those wishing to join its membership so that members do not exceed the age of 40. However, the expansion of that age period and its relationship with reading the average age of members of the House of Representatives, and consequently the attitudes, value biases and kinetic behaviours that can be expected from them, makes it necessary to conduct an age analysis of these representatives and anticipate its implications.

According to the registered membership data of Coordination deputies, there are 28 deputies whose age has come in line with the regulations of the entity distributed among three age sectors. One deputy falls in the (25:30) age group while 14 deputies, representing the largest numerical group, fall into the (31:35) age group. Additionally, 13 other deputies are between the ages of 36 and 40 in a logical distribution in line with the nature of the accumulation of experiences of the new generation and also what it requires to meet with the constitutional ratio to represent youth in the House of Representatives.

On the other hand, the average age of four Coordination members in the House of Representatives exceeded the previous rules of accession, where three deputies in the age stage fall into the (41:45) age group and another falls into the (46:50) age group. One of the logical justifications for their presence is their accession in accordance with the previous age rules and ageing over the years without affecting their work which is similar to all the regulations associated with age restrictions, especially the selection of youth representatives for membership the House of Representatives, which is not affected by them exceeding the age period during their membership of the House of Representatives. However, this



justification is inconsistent in some of those cases related to the Coordination deputies of the older age groups, especially when compared to the date of its establishment in 2018.

<b>Age Distribution of The Coordination Members</b>		
<b>No.</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Number of Members</b>
1	25 : 30	1
2	31 : 35	14
3	36 : 40	13
4	41 : 45	3
5	46 : 50	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>32</b>

### **The Coordination Representatives Distribution in Standing Committees**

With the announcement of the deputies' wishes to join the House of Representatives Standing Committees, it was important to review and analyse the positions and preferences of the deputies, especially in relation to their areas of technical and qualitative interest as well as the nature of the issues they give priority in their work and the legislations they aim to develop. The deputies were distributed among 14 Standing Committees. Each of the Foreign Relations Committee, Human Rights Committee, Social Solidarity, Family and Persons with Disabilities Committee and Youth and Sports Committee included four deputies as an expression of the interest of these files, the desire to contribute to the redrawing of its orientations and the relationship of its programs to the youth sectors. Then the Education and Scientific Research Committee and the Local Government Committee followed with three deputies each as part of an orientation interacting with the emerging national vision of education or the pattern of local administration developed in terms of orientations or tasks in light of what is circulating about its imminent activation. The Defense and National Security Committee and The Media, Culture and Antiquities Committee came in with two deputies each. Finally, Arab Affairs Committee, African Affairs Committee, Energy and Environment Committee, Manpower Committee, Micro, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises Committee as well as the Communication and Information Technology Committee



were represented by one deputy for each despite the indication of interest and desire to influence which is clearly seen when analysing the process of selecting office bodies for different quality committees.

On the other hand, the deputies of the Coordination completely missed 11 Standing Committee (Constitutional and Legislative Affairs Committee - Plan and Budget Committee - Economic Affairs Committee - Proposals and Complaints Committee - Industry Committee - Agriculture, Irrigation, Food Security and Livestock Committee - Religious Affairs and Wakfs Committee - Tourism and Civil Aviation Committee - Health Affairs Committee - Transport Committee - Housing, Public Utilities and Reconstruction Committee) which are mostly very important in parliamentary and qualitative work in addition to its association with service files that were the basis of the electoral programs submitted by some the Coordination candidates, a behaviour whose reasons can be understood in the absence of the institutional and organisational dimension behind the choices and preferences of deputies for Standing Committees and leaving each deputy to choose according to his personal limitations, although such behaviour is difficult to accept from organised frameworks and progressive vision that wish to influence the public scene such as the Coordination.

<b>Qualitative distribution of coordination members</b>		
<b>No.</b>	<b>Standing Committee</b>	<b>Number of Members</b>
1	Foreign Relations	4
2	Human Rights	4
3	Social Solidarity	4
4	Youth and Sports	4
5	Education and Scientific Research	3
6	Local Government	3
7	Defense and National Security	2
8	Media, Culture and Antiquities	2
9	Arab Affairs	1
10	African Affairs	1



<b>11</b>	Energy and Environment	1
<b>12</b>	Manpower	1
<b>13</b>	Micro, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises	1
<b>14</b>	Communications and Information Technology	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>32</b>

### **The Coordination Deputies and Bureaus**

Despite the recent experience of the Coordination in parliamentary work and the fact that most of its deputies are new to the membership of the House of Representatives, the Coordination shows intelligence and skill in managing the relations between the political forces within the Council and good utilization of the areas of consensus to push a number of its representatives to win the membership of the bureaus of the Standing Committees taking advantage of the dual nature of some of its cadres in combining the membership of the entity and representing their parties so that they can win 10 seats distributed between 4 agents and 6 secretaries in addition to their spread between 9 Standing Committees. The Human Rights Committee is the only committee that has witnessed the victory of two seats of its bureau for the (deputy + secretary)

The new blood of the Committees' Bureaus could be an opportunity to renew the parliamentary elite and give the new cadres the expertise to serve as the locomotive that leads the Council to the future and enhances the efficiency of performance and policy-making, whether in response to successive popular desires and demands or as an expression of a central governing vision behind the experience and seeks to make it work, which can be monitored by looking at the intellectual and ideological backgrounds of the deputies or their age diversity and awareness in the way that parliament is consistent with the mental image that the citizens have long wished for and expected.

<b>Representation of Office Bodies</b>		
<b>No.</b>	<b>Deputy</b>	<b>Standing Committee</b>



<b>Agents</b>		
<b>1</b>	Ahmed Fathi	Social Solidarity
<b>2</b>	Mohamed Abd El Aziz	Human Rights
<b>3</b>	Nader Mostafa	Media, Culture and Antiquities
<b>4</b>	Ahmed Zidan	Communications and Information Technology
<b>Secretaries</b>		
<b>5</b>	Amr Darwish	Local Government
<b>6</b>	Ahmed Maqlid	Arab Affairs
<b>7</b>	Marcel Samir	Micro, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
<b>8</b>	Amira Saber	Foreign Relations
<b>9</b>	Rasha Abu Shaqra	African Affairs
<b>10</b>	Mohamed Tayseer Matar	Human Rights

## **Analysis of Government Accountability Sessions**

From the moment Chancellor Hanafy Ali El Gebali, Speaker of the House, announced the government's call for hearings to assess its performance in light of the program presented (2018 : 2022), everyone has been waiting for these sessions as they come as an opportunity to objectively evaluate government performance preceding the expected changes in the ministerial structure in addition to being an opportunity to get a closer look at the nature of the parliamentary composition and the effects of the great and wide change in deputies and analysing the positions of all executive and legislative parties on many issues and problems that concern public opinion and citizens such as reconciliation in building violations or the sale and liquidation of the iron and steel company, the developed educational system or the efficiency of health services.

In total, the government hearings extended from the 8<sup>th</sup> session on Monday, January 18, 2021, to the 22<sup>nd</sup> session on Monday, February 8, 2021, with a total of 15 sessions that witnessed the presence of 28



ministers; at the rate of two ministers per session except for the last two sessions, which each witnessing the participation of one minister.

Moreover, 461 deputies interacted with these sessions; 77.9% of the deputies of the House, a proof for interaction, positivity and enthusiasm that distinguishes the existing parliamentary composition against 131 deputies (20.1%) who did not ask for the floor in any of these sessions. It was remarkable that most of them belonged to the major parliamentary parties and blocs within parliament, which can be explained in part by the speakers covering all issues and unwillingness to repeat the same proposition that other deputies have already submitted.

1227 interventions were made in those sessions as comments on what the ministers put forward or to issues worthy of further attention, with an average intervention of 2.66 intervention for each speaker of the deputies in addition to 43.8 interventions in front of each minister. The Ministry of Housing, Utilities & Urban Communities came in first place with 108 interventions whether to express the actual needs and demands of the governorates or to comment on the chaos of construction and the imbalance of organised legislation and ways to address it. It was followed by the Ministry of Planning, and Economic Development with 83 interventions as it is the entity responsible for laying out investment and development plans and programs for the economic regions. They were followed by the Ministry of Awqaf and Communications and the Ministry Information Technology with 68 interventions each for their complex service role in all governorates and the impact of its services on the lives of citizens.

On the other hand, the Ministry of Investment and International Cooperation was the least attractive ministry for the interventions of deputies with only 6 interventions, followed by the Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade with 15 interventions. The ministries of Higher Education, as well as that of Emigration and Egyptians Expatriates' Affairs, came with 22 interventions for each ministry, which reveals the need for careful evaluation of parliamentary performance and its lack of a stable methodology based on a clear social and economic vision and bias, especially by the political forces present within the House of Representatives, which have a different policy proposition and an alternative to the existing policies (an assessment that requires further study and analysis of the positions of those parties of the accountability sessions in analysis paper in the future).

### **Analysis of MP's Interventions before the Ministers**



No.	Session	Minister	Interventions	Coordination
1	8	Local Development	34	7
2	8	Supply and Internal Trade	15	1
3	9	Higher Education	22	2
4	9	State Ministry of Information	26	8
5	10	Education	30	3
6	10	Investment and International Cooperation	6	-
7	11	Youth and Sports	44	3
8	11	Public Business Sector	48	2
9	12	Water Resources and Irrigation	42	1
10	12	Agriculture and Land Reclamation	52	-
11	13	Manpower and Immigration	24	-
12	13	Emigration and Egyptians Expatriates' Affairs	22	2
13	14	Foreign Affairs	33	3
14	14	Civil Aviation	28	3
15	15	Culture	42	2
16	15	Environment	44	2
17	16	Transportation	62	1
18	16	Petroleum and Mineral Resources	34	-
19	17	Finance	42	2
20	17	Social Solidarity	46	3
21	18	Awqaf	68	2
22	18	Trade and Industry	56	2
23	19	Electricity and Renewable Energy	57	3



24	19	Housing, Utilities and Urban Communities	108	5
25	20	Tourism and Antiquities	29	1
26	20	Health and Population	62	3
27	21	Communications and Information Technology	68	2
28	22	Planning and Economic Development	83	3
<b>Total</b>			<b>1227</b>	<b>66</b>

As for the level of interaction of deputies of the Coordination with accountability sessions, 66 interventions representing (5.4%) of the total interventions were made. The deputies of Coordination did not interact with the dialogue sessions of four ministries (Agriculture - Investment and International Cooperation - Manpower - Petroleum). The highest levels of interaction were for the Ministry of Information with 8 interventions. It was remarkable that they were criticising and refusing the policies submitted by the minister in addition to accusations for the lack of vision and committing financial and administrative irregularities that require accountability. Seven interventions were made to The Ministry of Local Development while 5 others were made to The Ministry of Housing, Utilities and Urban Communities that carried mostly service claims and an amendment to the executive agenda with an assessment of existing policies.

These ratios may be realistically consistent with the size of the representation of the entity, although they are unacceptable in relation to the size of representation in the bureau or what they have put forward for themselves as they choose the left seats for themselves historically allocated to the benefit the opposition, although one of the reasons for the limited number is the desire not to be drawn into an ill-considered speech or a presentation that does not depend on extensive study and reading of all aspects of the topic discussed in accordance with the covenant made by the Coordination with the launch of a specialized parliamentary consulting centre that provides its services for the benefit of its deputies, which will be revealed in the upcoming days.

## **Analysis of the Performance of The Coordination Deputies**



Of the 32 deputies representing the Coordination within parliament, 27 representing 84.4% of the Entity's deputies and 5.9% of the total deputies speaking before the Council, participated in the interventions and evaluations of the deputies to evaluate the government. There were 66 interventions of these deputies the most prominent of which was that of the (appointed) MP Emad Khalil with 5 interventions followed by 6 deputies with 4 interventions for each deputy, 5 deputies with 3 interventions each and another 5 deputies with two each. Moreover, eight deputies were satisfied with only one intervention during the ministers' sessions. On the other hand, there are 5 deputies from the Coordination who did not make any intervention or interaction during those sessions, whether it was by their personal will or as a result of not being given the floor by the president of the council.

Despite the limited interventions, the deputies of the Coordination showed a high state of organisation and good distribution of roles, there was no space for randomness or uncalculated interventions or speech competition and the desire to stand out at the expense of others, which helped them to appear strong and influential not only at the level of form but at the level of effectiveness of presence, influence, the strength of confrontation and performance of a distinct parliamentary role which has clear in leading the election propaganda campaigns for their candidates and overcoming intellectual and ideological differences in favour of the success of the idea and the entity to the extent that they began to link their presence under the dome and the directions and coordination issued in the name of Coordination even if they differ from those adopted by the political organisations to which they belong.

As for the nature of the interventions and their areas of influence, the session of Minister of Information Osama Heikal witnessed clear attacks from the deputies of the Coordination to the policies of the ministry and the minister. MP Mahmoud Badr described the statement of the Minister as a statement of procrastination denouncing the performance of the ministry during the past period as if it did not exist due to the low work level and the delay in training sessions for media speakers, in addition, the need for the Ministry of Information to be as required as it faces internal and external challenges. The representative Amira Al-Adly wondered how to accept the minister attacked the media of the state he represents (What have you done since the day you took over the ministry in addition to wasting public funds in the Egyptian Media Production City?)

During the session of The Minister of Youth and Sports Dr. Ashraf Sobhi, Representative Ahmed Zidan stated that youth centres do not perform their community role in raising awareness and educating the



public. He additionally questioned the ministry's plan to transform youth centres into community service centres, as well as working on investments and entrepreneurship. Furthermore, he revealed the absence of control by the Ministry over youth centres and their boards of directors in light of the deterioration of the youth system. This was reaffirmed by Representative Tariq al-Khouli, who said that we do not feel the role of youth bodies in confronting terrorism, as he stressed the ineffectiveness of youth centres or youth organisations in confronting terrorism, especially since confronting terrorism is not only a military action, but also an intellectual one (I am speaking as a young man from under the dome. We are still waiting for a lot to face terrorism. We do not feel the role of youth centres and youth organisations in confronting terrorism and pushing it to refrain from extremism and exploiting their various energy and capabilities.)

The same critical approach to government performance was repeated during the session of the Minister of Education Dr. Tarek Shawki, where MP Emad Khalil spoke demanding the need to have a community dialogue with parents about the education system in high schools and the need to listen to their point of view in this system as well as support nun schools as they do not target profit, explaining that these schools cost nearly one million pounds per school to prepare infrastructure and provide tablets and prepare means of communication.

MP Ghada Ali commented on the intervention of The Minister of Higher Education, Dr. Khalid Abdel Ghaffar, stressing the importance of supporting scientific and academic research providers as priority recipients of care as they do not receive any returns while being burdened with the fees to publish (5:8) scientific research papers in international periodicals, so how are they asked to carry on. Also, the need to review the value of the pensions of faculty members and increase the allowances for the pensions of martyrs of medical personnel. The Minister of Higher Education paid tribute to the martyrs of the medical staff of university professors but does he realize that their pension ranges from 500 to 1,200 pounds only? Are greetings enough for them?

MP Mohamed Abdel Aziz commented on the intervention of Major General Mahmoud Shaarawi, Minister of Local Development, that despite the government's interest in its 2018 statement, emphasising the upgrading of the cleaning system through a budget of 100 billion pounds to supply cleaning equipment, intermediate stations and recycling factories, there is an old shortcoming and failure to deal with this system and that (no matter how good the government's statement is, the general satisfaction of



the citizen is very bad and in my opinion, we need the work of the Local Administration and Human Rights Committee and the rest of the committees to develop the terms of exchange in this file)

<b>Analysis of the Interventions of the Deputies of the Coordination</b>					
<b>No.</b>	<b>Attorney</b>	<b>Interventions</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Attorney</b>	<b>Interventions</b>
1	Emad Khalil	5	17	Ahmed Maqlid	2
2	Mahmoud Badr	4	18	Marcel Samir	2
3	Khaled Badawi	4	19	Ahmed Fathi Abd El Majid	2
4	Hayam El Tabakh	4	20	Manal Helal Ayoub	1
5	Ahmed Zidan	4	21	Nashwa Al Sharif	1
6	Amr Darwish	4	22	Mohamed Tayseer Matar	1
7	Alaa Essam	4	23	Rasha Abu Shaqra	1
8	Mohamed Ahmed Ismail	3	24	Rasha Fayez Kamel	1
9	Amira Al Adly	3	25	Iman Abdel Qadir	1
10	Tariq Al Kholi	3	26	Aya Madany	1
11	Martha Mahrous	3	27	Amira Saber	1
12	Mohamed Abd El Aziz	3	28	Amr Younis	-
13	Ghada Ali	2	29	Hadia Hosni	-
14	Ahmed Ramzi	2	30	Doaa Aribi	-
15	Hoda Ammar	2	31	Mai Karam Jabr	-
16	Nader Mostafa Seddiq	2	32	Rehab Abd El Ghani	-
<b>Total Interventions</b>					<b>66</b>