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Egyptian Alliance for Human Rights and Development Election Monitor

**(Reading in General Directions of Second  
Phase Vote)**

**House of Representatives Elections 2020**

**By:**

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In a complementary step in line with the timetable announced by the National Electoral Commission, the Egyptian state completed the preliminary electoral process for the second phase of the 2020 parliamentary elections, which included the conduct of voting in (13) governorates representing the districts of Cairo, Eastern, Western and Central Delta with a total of (72) constituencies allocated with (142) seats in the electoral list system and (141) seats in the individual system. The electoral process has been anticipated for many reasons:

First: as an electoral and competitive process taking place within the northern sector of the Egyptian state (Cairo Qalyubia, Dakahlia, Al-Gharbiya, Menoufia, Kafr Al-Sheikh, Al-Sharqiya, Damietta, Ismailia Suez, North Sinai, South Sinai) with an increase in living standards and income rates and weak tribal influences, all of which have a very influential element in the electoral landscape and in their ability to influence and switch allegiances of voters and even have had an impact on the electoral scene resulting from the vote of the first round of the first phase of the elections, which took place in the sectors of Upper Egypt and the west of the Delta, including the announcement of the victory (32) candidates from the first round with (110) seats remaining for the run-off contested by (220) candidates and the suspension of the electoral process in the constituency of (Deir Moas) to take place at a later date.

Second: the results of the first phase saw the return of a party to dominate the competitive scene and the shrinking quotas of independents from parliamentary seats, which came as a continuation of an updated path that began from the electoral competitiveness of the Senate 2020, which had only (6) independents elected, while the parties dominated a quota of (194) seats, where the final figures of the round indicated that the parties won

29 seats against (3) seats for independents while in the seats of the runoff the share of the parties reached (134) candidates against (86) Independents, which some saw as a direct influence of a prevailing pattern of thinking among factions that always links them to the dominant political and societal powers as part of their desire to continue local sovereignty and domination unlike the delta provinces, where money or executive recital can enhance independents' chances of winning or seriously competing for parliamentary seats.

Third: The controversy raised by the first stage, whether in the mechanisms of exercising electoral performances or in the method of deciding and announcing the final results, which caused a wide disagreement exacerbated with media talk by candidates and parties about changes that occurred in the results of the counting and methods of counting votes between candidates, especially in constituencies such as (Al-Omraniya, Boulaq Al-Dakrou, Al-Mahmoudia, Dakhila and Shalatin) which raised tensions and mobilized the capabilities and behaviors with which some candidates prepared to confront these phenomena if they appeared in the electoral scene in their districts.

Fourth: The excesses and practices of propaganda contrary to the rules of the electoral law and the organized decisions issued by the National Electoral Commission, which took place amid inaction and reluctance of the supervisors and organizers of the electoral process in deterring and punishing the perpetrators, which encouraged their appearance in public in addition to their clear impact on the opinions of voters and the ensuing emergence of the marginalized and sellers of votes as a dominant electoral force capable of changing the results in some constituencies in exchange for obtaining goods or funds

in a behavior that was sharply criticized by Civil society institutions and political forces participating and active on the public scene.

Fifth: The punitive voice that was manifested during the voting process as an expression of popular dissatisfaction with part of the executive performance and policies applied or the lack of conviction of the competitors and the frequency of talk about the engineering of the scene in favor of a specific organization or alliance, which has shown results in the high percentages of invalid votes in a way that cannot be said to be the result of confusion or ignorance of the rules of the electoral process itself, where the number of invalid votes in the individual system (1,005,689) while in the list system the number invalid votes reached (1,769,702), which raised concerns and sparked hopes of surprises during the second phase.

<b>Electoral process totals (phase II)</b>		
<b>No.</b>	<b>Statement</b>	<b>Number</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Candidates</b>	<b>2083</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Independent</b>	<b>1679</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Party</b>	<b>404</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>216</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Copts</b>	<b>72</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Subcommittees</b>	<b>9468</b>

The engineering of the administrative division and the mechanism for distributing the individual seats allocated to it represented one of the major challenges facing the voting scene and the mechanisms for voters to deal with it in the absence of a unified standard for the division or

allocation of seats according to what the collective mentality has been accustomed to for four decades in which the contestants have appealed to the laws regulating the exercise of political rights No. 73 for the year 1956 and the People's Assembly Act No. 38 of 1972, which provided for the conduct of voting in each constituency to elect two members (At least one of them represents the workers and farmers)

The electoral system introduced in accordance with the Law of the House of Representatives No. 46 of 2014 was adopted to divide the Arab Republic of Egypt into a number of constituencies allocated for individual elections and (4) constituencies allocated for election by the list system with two constituencies being allotted (42) seats each and the other two constituencies are allotted (100) seats each. A special law determines the number, scope and components of each of them, and for each constituency, the number of members commiserating with the number of residents and voters in it are elected, taking into account the equitable representation of the population and governorates.

Article (2) of Law No. 174 of 2020 stipulates that the division of the electoral districts of the House of Representatives shall be divided into (143) constituencies dedicated to individual elections, as well as four constituencies dedicated to voting by the list system. Article (3) stipulates that the scope and components of each electoral district and the number of seats allocated to it and each governorate shall be determined in accordance with the attached schedule. Which made the electoral process of the current council take place according to the engineered distribution of the district allocations, which caused confusion and caused many voters to have problems related to the number required to be elected in each district, which differed from one district to another as follows:

<b>Analysis of phase II Constituencies</b>		
<b>No</b>	<b>Constituency statement</b>	<b>Number of Constituencies</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Constituencies (seat)</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Constituencies (2 seats)</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Constituencies (3) seats</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Constituencies (4) seats</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>72</b>

With the announcement of the results of the first round of voting for the second phase during the conference held by the National Electoral Commission on November 15, 2020, a relative improvement was witnessed in the electoral process on the digital and statistical level compared to the indicators of the first phase in terms of participation rates and voting trends where the participation rate (29.5%) in the presence of (9,289,199) voters out of a total of (31,480,127) voters. This is expected for the delta governorates due to the geographical proximity of the voting committees to the points of population concentration and the state of collective awareness of the effects and outcomes of interaction with public affairs and the functional link to the electoral process, whether at the economic or factional level, in addition to the direct effects of the high levels of competitiveness, which amounted to (14.8) candidates for each competitive seat.

<b>Phase II Totals (General Indicators)</b>		
<b>No.</b>	<b>Statement</b>	<b>Number</b>

<b>1</b>	<b>Number of Registered Voters</b>	<b>31,480,127</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Number of Participating Voters</b>	<b>9,289,166</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Participation Rate</b>	<b>29,5 %</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Number of Valid Votes (Individual)</b>	<b>8,332,214</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Number of invalid Votes (Individual)</b>	<b>956,952</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Number of Valid Votes (lists)</b>	<b>7,730,456</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Number of Invalid Votes (lists)</b>	<b>1,558,71</b>

### **General Trends of the result (voting geography)**

This stage witnessed a richness and diversity in the nature of electoral competitiveness in a way that made clear the difficulty of the electoral scene and the inability to resolve it or to have the ability to formulate it according to prior directions, which was reflected in the final form that ended with voting orientations in the first round in which no governorate was able to resolve all its seats (except the Red Sea Governorate). Although Cairo won (12) districts, Qalyubia (5) districts, Port Said and South Sinai one district in each governorate, (4) governorates continued for the run-off with a number of other districts, while there were (9) governorates in the run-off round for all its seats (Dakahlia - Menoufia – Al-Gharbia - Kafr El-Sheikh – Al-Sharqia - Damietta - Ismailia - Suez - North Sinai).

In detail, out of the (72) constituencies in the second phase, the elections were decided by victory in (20) constituencies distributed among (4) governorates at a rate of (27.8%), while full run-offs are taking place in (47) electoral constituencies distributed among (12) governorates with a percentage of (65.3%), while the remaining (5) electoral constituencies have a part of

their seats deducted by victory, while another part remains up for re-distribution, distributed between two governorates at a rate of (6.9%).

<b>Analysis of the Status of the Constituencies</b>					
<b>No.</b>	<b>Governorate</b>	<b>Win</b>	<b>Repeat</b>	<b>Shared</b>	<b>Total</b>
1	Cairo	13	2	4	19
2	Qalyubia	5		1	6
3	Dakahlia		10		10
4	Menoufia		6		6
5	Al-Gharbiya		7		7
6	Kafr Al-Sheikh		4		4
7	Al-Sharqiya		8		8
8	Damietta		2		2
9	Port Said	1	1		2
10	Ismailia		3		3
11	Suez		1		1
12	North Sinai		2		2
13	South Sinai	1	1		2
<b>Total</b>		<b>20</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>72</b>

At the level of the seats allocated to the individual system, numbering (141) seats representing (24.8%) of the total seats in parliament, the first round of the second phase was decided by (41) seats with 29.1% of the seats in the stage, the largest number of which was in favor of the Governorate of Cairo (24) seats followed by Qalyubia (15) seats, Port Said (1) and South Sinai (1) while the rest (100) seats remain (70.9%), the largest number of which came in Daqahliya



and Al-Sharqiya governorates with (21) seats in each province followed by Al-Gharbiya (14) Al-Manufiyya (11) and Kafr Al-Sheikh (10) In an indicator that links the intensity of competitiveness with the tribal and professional nature of the governorate, where the governorates with an urban nature and rentier production style tended to settle seats from the first round and without going to subsequent voting rounds, affected by the financial capabilities and incentives provided by some in favor of their voters, unlike rural or industrial governorates that represent mechanical competitiveness The fact that many of the contenders have a supportive and supportive popular back - whether it is talking about family extensions based on blood ties or intermarriage or on the basis of geographical and spatial affiliation to specific environments - is an obstacle to the dominance of candidates on the scene or their ability to win despite some of them having an influential popularity capable of ensuring He won the seat but not from the first voting round.

<b>Analysis of Governorates Situations</b>					
<b>No.</b>	<b>Governorates</b>	<b>Seats</b>	<b>Win</b>	<b>Re-run</b>	
				<b>Seats</b>	<b>Candidates</b>
1	Cairo	31	24	7	14
2	Qalyubia	16	15	1	2
3	Dakahlia	21		21	42
4	Menoufia	11		11	22
5	Al-Gharbiya	14		14	28
6	Kafr Al-Sheikh	10		10	20
7	Al-Sharqiya	21		21	42
8	Damietta	4		4	8
9	Port Said	2	1	1	2

10	Ismailia	5		5	10
11	Suez	2		2	4
12	North Sinai	2		2	4
13	South Sinai	2	1	1	2
Total		141	41	100	200

### Winners of the first round (main directions)

The winning seats from the first voting round (the seats for which one of the contenders achieves the absolute majority of the number of valid votes in the electoral district (50% + 1)) is one of the most prominent features of the electoral process for the House of Representatives 2020, especially with regard to its number, numbering (32) seats in the first phase and in the (41) seats in the second stage with a total of (73) seats, representing (25.8%) of the total seats allocated for competition through the individual system, and their total is (283) seats (the election for the seat of Deir Mawas district was suspended by a court ruling) or in areas that were achieved in (8) Governorates in a behavior different from the voting trends in the 2015 House of Representatives elections, in which victory from the first round of voting was limited to (4) seats in the first stage and (9) seats in the second stage, with a total of (13) seats representing (2.9%) of the total allocated seats To vote in the individual system, which totaled (448) seats.

Cairo, with its urban structure and the nature of its candidates, and the pattern of motivating and mobilizing the forces of traditional voting through gifts, grants and money, dominated the majority of those seats with (24) seats representing (58.5%) of the total, followed by Qalyubia (15) seats despite the controversy related to the counting operations. Votes or permitting the

practices of violating propaganda and the phenomena of distributing goods, services and funds in front of the polling stations' doors, which caused clashes that led to the burning of some of the candidates' campaign headquarters, in addition to the immediate announcement of the challenge to the indicators of those results, whether before the National Elections Authority or before the various courts. Port Said (1) was won by candidate (MP) Ahmed Farghali due to his popularity or association with the popular voting forces within the constituency and South Sinai (1).

On the political level, these seats were distributed among (4) major forces, led by (with a wide difference) the Future of the Nation Party, which acquired (34) seats, constituting (82.9%) of the total seats, followed by the independents with (4) seats, then the People's Party The Republican (2) and Al-Wafd (1) in a numerical pattern indicating the continuation of partisan dominance over electoral competitiveness, which enabled them to obtain a total number of (37) seats compared to (4) for the independents.

Analysis of winning trends								
No.	Governorates	Representatives	New	Political Party				Total
				Independent	Mostakbal Al-Watan (Nation's Future)	Al-Shaab Al-Gomhory (Republican People's Party)	Al-Wafd	
1	Cairo	8	16	3	21	-	-	24
2	Qalyubia	5	10	-	12	2	1	15
3	Port Said	1	-	1	-	-	-	1
4	South Sinai	-	1	-	1	-	-	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>14</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>41</b>

### **Run-off (Indicators and Challenges)**

Despite the Egyptian legislator's reliance on the rule of first past the post in filling individual seats within the applications of the individual system, it refused to rely on the relative simple majority in determining the due of the parliamentary seats and made the absolute majority of the number of valid votes a criterion for declaring victory for each of those specified in this system with the use of a second ballot round if any candidate is unable to reach the required percentage so that the run-off round took place among those with the most votes, whose number is determined by twice the number of seats allocated for the constituency or the remaining seats for that round.

Article (23) of the House of Representatives Law 46 of 2014 stipulates that in the election by the individual system, the election of the candidate who obtains the absolute majority of the valid votes won in the election in the electoral district shall be announced as winner. Among the candidates who obtained the highest number of valid votes, and their number is determined by double the number of seats for which the run-off is to be held. The election is held among them, provided that the election of those who obtained the highest valid votes will be announced according to the number of seats.

Reviewing the results from the first round of voting, out of (141) seats allocated for the individual system 100 seats went to a runoff contested by (200) nominees most of which were in the governorates of Al-Daqahliya and Al-Sharqiya with a total of 42 nominees in each governorate that had (21) seats allocated to it followed by Al-Gharbiya with (28) nominees, Menoufia (22), Kafr Al-Sheikh (20). The least number of nominees who are in the runoff were in the

governorates of (Al-Qalyubia, Port Said, South Sinai) with (2) nominees each noting that these governorates already had other seats decided in the first round meaning that in each of those governorates there is only one remaining seat for this round.

Analysis of General Trends in the Run-off														
No.	Governorates	Independents	Al-Mostakbal	Al-Shaab	Al-Wafd	Al-Mo' tamar	Homat Al-Watan	Al-Haraka	Modern Egypt	Tagammu	Social Democratic	Conservatives	Freedom	Total
1	Cairo	6	4	1	1				1			1		14
2	Qalyubia	1	1											2
3	Daqahlia	25	10	3	2	2								42
4	Menoufia	11	8	1							1		1	22
5	Al-Gharbiya	10	11	2	1			2	1	1				28
6	Kafr Al-Sheikh	11	5	2	2									20
7	Al-Sharqiya	19	21				2							42
8	Damietta	9	1											10
9	Port Said	1	1											2
10	Ismailia	5	4			1								10
11	Suez	1	1	1			1							4
12	North Sinai	3	1											4
13	South Sinai	1	1											2

Total	101	69	10	6	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	200
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On the political Level the trends seen in the re-runs was marred by a very competitive atmosphere between independents on one side and party members on the other, with(101) Independent nominees were in the re-runs compared to (99) party nominees across (11) parties, restoring independents some of their previous standings after the results of the first phase in which (86) independent nominees reached the runoff compared to (134) party nominees from (11) parties in what could be considered a satisfactory result compared to the small number of seats achieved by winning from the first round, which stopped at (4) seats, or compared to the number of candidates under that electoral capacity, whose number reached (1679) candidates representing (80.6%) of the total contestants at that stage.

On the other hand, the dominance and supremacy of “Al-Mostakbal Al-Watan” party, which reached the run-off with (69) candidates representing (70%) of the parties’ share. It continued to be the only party that reached the run-off with at least one candidate in each of the governorates of the second stage - despite its contestation with (137) candidates, followed by Al-Shaab Al-Gomhori with (10) candidates, Al-Wafd (6), Al-Mo’tamar and Homat Al-Watan with (3) candidates each, Al-Haraka and Modern Egypt Party with (2) candidates each, while (4) parties were satisfied with the presence of one candidate each in this round (Tagammu - Social Democratic party- Conservatives – Freedom party)

Analysis of the General Trends of the Result (Political Currents)				
No.	Political current	Candidates	Win	Re-run

1	<b>Independents</b>	<b>1679</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>101</b>
<b>Political Parties</b>				
2	<b>Mostakbal Al-Watan</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>69</b>
3	<b>Al-Shaab Al-Gomhory</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>
4	<b>Al-Wafd</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>
5	<b>Al-Mo'tamar</b>	<b>20</b>		<b>3</b>
6	<b>Homat Al-Watan</b>	<b>57</b>		<b>3</b>
7	<b>Al-Haraka</b>	<b>10</b>		<b>2</b>
8	<b>Modern Egypt</b>	<b>4</b>		<b>2</b>
9	<b>Al-Tagammu</b>	<b>6</b>		<b>1</b>
10	<b>Conservatives</b>	<b>12</b>		<b>1</b>
11	<b>Social Democratic Party</b>	<b>5</b>		<b>1</b>
12	<b>Freedom Party</b>	<b>18</b>		<b>1</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>2011</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>200</b>

**Political analysis of the results of the list system (the national list dominates the scene)**

Despite strong criticism sought by the selection of the system of absolute closed lists as an electoral system it is guaranteed to meet the constitutionally prescribed ratios in favor of protected groups, which were defined by the Constitution in (6) groups (Women, Christians, Youth, Workers & Farmers, those with Special needs, Egyptian Abroad) where the share of this system of parliamentary seats was determined by (284) seats representing (50%) of the seats allocated to the popular vote divided between (4) constituencies , where (4) electoral entities came to compete for them, topped by the National List (For Egypt) with (4) lists covering all

electoral districts (Central Delta - Upper Egypt - East Delta - West Delta), followed by lists of the (Nidaa Masr) party that applied to compete In the Upper and West Delta constituencies, while the list of the (Abnaa Misr) party submitted to compete in the East Delta constituency and the list of the “Independent Coalition” to compete in the Central Delta constituency.

In light of those facts that made the competition limited to (two lists) in each constituency, it has become imperative to conduct the electoral process for the list system from one round of balloting, in which the winner is guaranteed to win all the seats in the constituency to ensure that they achieve absolute majority in the number of valid votes stipulated in Article (23) of Law of the House of Representatives (In the election by list system, the election of the list that obtained the absolute majority of the number of valid votes in the election is announced as winner).

The second stage witnessed the holding of elections for the list system in the two constituencies (Central Delta - Eastern Delta) in which the (National List) faced competition from the two lists (Abnaa Masr - Coalition of Independents), a competition that was heated up by the punitive trend in the voters' vote against the (National List) as an expression of anger, whether for the performance of the executive authority that took place before the electoral process in a set of mistakes that filled the scene with anger and objection to the policies applied, especially with regard to the application of the law of reconciliation in building violations or social justice plans and the distribution of the burdens of structural and economic reform, or because of the method of the formation of the national list and its use to pass on names and personalities that do not enjoy societal acceptance or popular approval, or have a status and geographical connection to their areas of representation (which has been monitored in many cases).



There were challenges that gave competitors votes and competitions, and also caused a record rate of invalidity of votes, causing the fall of the (National List) in Damietta Governorate with a number of (110,431) votes against the list of (Abnaa Masr), which achieved (128,141) votes in a behavior similar to what occurred in the first phase in Luxor Governorate. The National List managed to settle the two confrontations in its favor, to win (142) seats in that phase, achieving the same success that was achieved in its favor from the first phase where it won (142) seats, meaning that the (National List) won all the seats allocated for the election in the list system, and totaling (284) seats.

As was usual in the electoral scene of the House of Representatives in 2020, Mostakbal Al-Watan dominated the absolute majority of seats on the lists in that phase with a total (72) where it obtained (53) seats in the first district (central delta) and (19) Seats in the third district (Eastern Delta) meaning that (70) seats remain with (11) of them are allocated for independents while the remaining share was distributed between (11) parties led by Al-Shaab Al-Gomhori Party (13) seats followed by Al-Wafd with (11) seats and Homat Al-Watan (9) and Modern Egypt (8) followed by fewer shares in favor of the rest of the forces and political currents affiliated with the bottom (the National List) in a scene that justifies and explains much of the confusion and objections that accompanied the formation of the list and the determination of partisan quotas within it, the most violent of which was the struggles and withdrawals the Wafd Party witnessed, causing the party's supreme body to issue a statement announcing its withdrawal from the list and filing a lawsuit requesting that the party's name and insignia be removed from the propaganda of the list (the request has not been responded to and there were no repeated demands for it).

Although they were not clearly present in the list of nominations or the announcement of its presence in an organizational manner among the candidates, the Coordination of Youth Parties and Politicians and its successors (Presidential Leadership program) or (PLP) obtained (28) seats on the four lists 19 seats were in the second phase in a new step in which coordination strengthens its presence as a rising and promising force as an influential and effective entity in public work, especially with its reliance on modern tools of communication, propaganda and collective movement that transcends party differences and distinctions. And the ideology of its elements, which increases the size of hopes and therefore pressures on the nascent experience.

<b>The Political Analysis of the Results of the Lists</b>				
<b>No.</b>	<b>Political Forces</b>	<b>Central Delta</b>	<b>East Delta</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Independent</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Political Parties</b>				
<b>2</b>	<b>Mostakbal Al-Watan</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>72</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Al-Shaab Al-Gomhori</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Al-Wafd</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Homat Al-Watan</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Modern Egypt</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Tagammu</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Reform and Development</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>Al-Mo'tamar</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>

10	Social Democratic Party	3		3
11	Freedom	2		2
12	Justice	1		1
13	Eradet Geel	1		1
Total		100	42	142

### Women in the competitive landscape (Worryingly limited)

In the midst of a tumultuous competitive scene that carries a lot of voting enhancers in favor of women, starting with the high participation rates and keenness to be present in the electoral scene and in front of the polls, passing through a media and political discourse supporting women and motivating their participation led by President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi in person, leading to a constitution and a legislative system that supports, reinforces and guarantees fair representation in favor of women. This was organized by Article (102) of the constitution so that it is not less than (25%) of the total seats in Parliament. It was worrying that female candidates for seats in the individual system failed to reap its fruits or win any seat among the group that was decided in the first round. Rather, the seats for which the rerun is being conducted, women were only able to compete with (4) candidates belonging to two constituencies (Zagazig - Minya Al-Qamh) in one Governorate (Al-Sharqiya), results of which are much lower than those achieved in the first phase in which Representative Nashwa Al-Deeb won from The first round in addition to (6) female candidates reaching the run-off from the governorates of (Alexandria and Beheira), bringing the total that was achieved in favor of women in the combined electoral process, with one win and (10) female candidates reaching the two run-off rounds in (3)

governorates, while women were completely excluded from the electoral scene in (23) governorates.

Comparing these limited results with what was achieved in the 2015 parliamentary elections, the magnitude of the crisis is reflected, especially with regard to the area of representation based on open competitiveness, through which women (then) effectively won (5) seats from the first phase and (12) seats from the second phase and (3) seats in the supplementary elections with a total of (20) seats distributed between (11) governorates.

<b>Women in the First Phase (General Indicators)</b>				
<b>No.</b>	<b>Candidate</b>	<b>Governorate</b>	<b>Constituency</b>	<b>Result</b>
1	Iman Salem Mohammed Khader	Al-Sharqiya	Zagazig	Rerun
2	Marwa Mohamed Abd El-Ghani Hashim	Al-Sharqiya	Zagazig	Rerun
3	Abeer Mahmoud Taqbiya	Al-Sharqiya	Minya Al-Qamh	Rerun
4	Mai Mohammad Rushdi	Al-Sharqiya	Minya Al-Qamh	Rerun

### **Christians (winning without reruns)**

Christians represent one of the most prominent protected groups that the legislator considered when drafting the Election Law No. (46) for the year 2014 and set for it a guaranteed electoral quota totaling (24) seats in the list system, and the candidates on the individual system benefited from its provisions in the 2015 elections so that the contestants reaped at that time

an additional number of seats amounting to (13) seats, which everyone expected to continue in the current parliamentary elections.

However, the results achieved were not on the same level of ambition as the first phase was limited to (7) candidates reaching the run-off, while in the second phase, which saw the candidacy of (72) Christians. A great achievement was achieved with the victory of (2) candidates from the first round without re-runs a district with an individual seat (Sahel) and managed to win directly while the other won in a multi-seater constituency (Ain Shams). The most prominent negative feature in this scene is the absence of any additional candidate for the run-off round which had (200) candidates in an electoral behavior that needs to be reviewed and studied, especially in light of the decline in the rates and percentages of the presence of Coptic candidates on the lists of political parties, which were limited to (9) candidates belonging to the number of (5) parties while the remaining candidates (63) candidates presented as independents.

<b>Copts in the First Phase (General Indicators)</b>				
<b>No.</b>	<b>Candidate</b>	<b>Province</b>	<b>Circle</b>	<b>Result</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Abanoub Ezzat Aziz</b>	<b>Cairo</b>	<b>Sahel</b>	<b>Win</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Safwat Wydad Massad Qalyni</b>	<b>Cairo</b>	<b>Ain Shams</b>	<b>Win</b>

### **The Professional Composition of the First Phase (Aspirations for the Future)**

The professional composition is a very important element for reading the intellectual orientations and positive biases of voters towards elected councils in addition to the image of the preferred MP from the point of view of the voters and in order to allow the formulation of the

performance, interests and practical directions of the next parliament and the nature of the issues prevailing within it. As such it was necessary to analyze the professions of the competitors who were limited to the electoral race during the run-off, which may allow for the drawing of a future picture of the next council or to determine the collective mood in order to contribute to the development of advertising campaigns and ensure voter loyalties.

In light of the qualities and functions included in the run-off candidates in their candidacy statements, candidates have been divided between (34) career occupations, including (22) occupations with representatives already present in the initial phase, while (12) new careers have emerged, raising the total number of potential careers in the next parliament for 42 professions in a variety that indicates interaction and richness in parliamentary performance and the ability to perform constitutionally prescribed roles, whether at the level of legislative industry or control over executive performance or executive performance. Formulating visions and development programs for community reform.

By analyzing the professions and measuring their actual presence ratios, we find that the most prominent professions among them was the membership of the 2016 Council (if it may be considered a job) with a number (42) competitors in addition to the number of (5) representatives from the senior parliaments as it emphasizes experience and skill in practice Parliament strengthens the ability of parliament to work effectively and effectively from the first day of its convening followed by the importance and number of police and security experiences with the number of (19) candidates in addition to the number of (3) candidates of former armed forces men, which reveals the distinguished status of men Security and the extent to which

citizens understand the importance of security issues and challenges in the future of the parliamentary work of the Council.

Despite their distribution to more than one job sector, businessmen and the economy remain able and have a significant impact on parliamentary work in total (48) candidates distributed to (5) job submitted by businessmen (15) candidates, manager and partner in economic activity (13), import and export (8), heads of boards of directors (8) and vice chairman of the Board of Directors (4), which ensures efficiency for economic discussions and policies and main directions of development and investment programs.

Despite the nature of electoral competitiveness and the emergence of political money as one of the most important criteria of trade-off and differentiation between candidates, traditional and major professionals in the mentality of the Assembly remained influential in the run-off, especially lawyers (8) candidates, doctors (7), teachers (6), journalists (3), academics (3) and engineers (2) to ensure an effective and effective presence of middle-class elements, social justice issues and fair pay and equal distribution of the burdens and requirements of economic reform.

With the continuing controversy over the law of reconciliation in building violations and the associated views and perceptions of application in addition to the emergence of the construction sector as one of the drivers for development and considering the right to adequate housing as one of the main challenges occupying the political leadership it was natural that the influential and clear presence of representatives of that job sector with the number (9) candidates continues to the same success achieved in the initial phase through which there were (14) candidates representing the contracting sector.

<b>Analysis of professions in the run-off</b>					
<b>No.</b>	<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Number</b>
1	Member of the House of Representatives	42	18	Academic	3
2	Former police command	19	19	Former Armed Forces	3
3	Businessman	15	20	Taxation	2
4	Manager	13	21	Petroleum sector	2
5	University Degree Holders	12	22	Farmers	2
6	Contracting sector	9	23	Jeweler	2
7	Employee	8	24	Engineer	2
8	Import and export	8	25	Mayor	1
9	Lawyer	8	26	Bank Manager	1
10	Chairman	8	27	Writer	1
11	Doctor	7	28	Sales Manager	1
12	Education	6	29	Pharmacist	1
13	Former Representatives	5	30	Agricultural Engineer	1
14	Vice Chairman	4	31	Banker	1
15	Pensions	4	32	Marriage Official	1
16	Journalists	3	33	Undersecretary	1



17	Accountant	3	34	Director of Communications Political	1
Total					200