



(The 2nd Chamber)

Analysis of the Tasks & Composition of the Senate

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July 2020

FDHRD Study



During the current summer, the Egyptian state is experiencing a very exciting and complex electoral season as a result of the challenges associated with the necessity of completing the formation of three institutions (The House of Representatives, the Senate, the Local councils) with the necessities imposed by these successive electoral processes to agree on the number of main determinants to ensure the success of these operations and achieve them for the community and political satisfaction. Chief among them was the issue of the optimal size of the membership of each council in addition to resolving the nature of the electoral system that will be relied upon to produce this process, in a form that supports national integration and reduces the tensions associated with the announcement of results by representing all factions and the strong institutional and political society in the councils and ensuring that the volume of community tensions of tribalism or ideological dimensions that the opponents of the regime can invest in the context of power conflicts.

The past few days have seen an acceleration in the procedures for amending and issuing the electoral legislation package in preparation for fulfilling these benefits submitted by the Coalition of Parliamentary Majority (Daam Masr) requesting the amendment of some provisions of the Law regulating the Direct Political Rights of Law No. (45) of 2014 and the House of Representatives Act No. 46 of 2014 and Law No. (198) for the National Electoral Commission with four bills submitted by The House of Representatives Salama Al-Raqqi and Mustafa Kamal Al-Din Hussein, Abdel Moneim al-Alimi, Mohammed Abdul Ghani and others (more than a dozen members of the Council) and three proposals for laws submitted by MPs Mohamed Atta Salim and Dr. Afifi Kamel and Kamel Qartam on the same subject as the coalition submitted the senate bill with four bills submitted by The Speaker Abdel Moneim al-Alimi, Salama Al-Raqqi, Sherif Nadi and others (more than a dozen members of the Council) on the same



subject, which was approved by parliament and authorized by the President and published in the Official Gazette issue (26 k) on July 1, 2020 to announce that the National Electoral Commission will hold a press conference on July 4, 2020 during which it announced its decision No. (32) inviting voters registered in the voter database to vote for members of the Senate with elections outside Egypt beginning on Sunday and Monday 9 and 10/8/2020, and elections inside Egypt on Tuesdays and Wednesdays 11 and 12/8/2020, with the re-election to be held in the necessary cases outside Egypt on Sundays and Mondays 6 and 7/9/2020 and inside Egypt on Tuesday and Wednesday 8 and 9/9/2020. In addition to this resolution (33) was announced including the timetable for all the procedures of the electoral process from opening the door for candidates to run to the announcement of the final results and resolution (34) including controls, requirements and procedures for running for the Senate elections.

Electoral system controls in Egypt's 2014 constitution

The constitutional text represents an indispensable reference when talking about any institutional rules of society that address its rewards or seek to establish basic transactions and weave the nature of relations between its various institutions. This motivates the legislator to be cautious when establishing the basic rules for the formation of legislative institutions to be guaranteed by a set of flexible strategies that allow establishing rules and formations in accordance with the text in a way that ensures the positiveness of the text in expressing popular wills at the same time ensuring that it is consistent with constitutional principles and does not violate them, so that it does not become unconstitutional that led to the nullity of the formations of these councils and the judiciary to dissolve them as happened and repeated earlier in many Egyptian general elections.



As the house of the representatives is the main legislative chamber of the Egyptian state, at least before amending the constitution and including provisions establishing a second chamber of legislation named Senate and one of the three tributaries of political power, with distributed powers and rights of public sovereignty. The legislator singled out a special chapter (I) within chapter 5 of the Egyptian Constitution (2014) consisting of (38) articles in addition to (9) articles within chapter 6, including 1 article within the general provisions and (8) articles within the transitional provisions where the legislator singled out a number of articles to talk about the nature of the electoral system and its controls to form the Council. Article (102) stipulated that the House of Representatives shall be made up of at least four hundred and fifty members elected by direct secret universal suffrage, with at least a quarter of the total number of seats allocated to women, and the candidates for the council must be Egyptian with civil and political rights who has a certificate of completion of basic education at least one year to the day of the opening of nominations, and that they be 25 years of age. The law outline the conditions for other candidacies, the electoral system and the division of electoral districts in order to take into account the fair representation of the population and governorates, and the introduction of the individual or existing electoral system or the combination of any proportion between them, as the President of the Republic may appoint a number of members to the House of Representatives no more than 5% (the law determines how they are nominated) and the text of the amended article in the set of constitutional amendments in 2019 contains a clear definition of the allocation (a quarter) of the total number of seats in the Council in for women where the new article (244) stipulates that (the provision of the first paragraph of article (102) amended shall apply as of the legislative chapter following the existing chapter) and the text also guarantees a constitutional referral of the legislator when considering the development of



the law freely to choose the electoral system either as a single system (individual or existing) or as a mixed system or to combine any proportion between them. Articles (244,243) were concerned with the rest of the categories after the abolition of the conditional restriction in the text of the original Constitution before the amendment. This right is limited to a single parliamentary session, and article (243) stipulates that the state should adequately represent workers and peasants in the House of Representatives as determined by law, while article (244) stipulates that the state should "adequately represent young people, Christians, persons with disabilities and Egyptians living abroad in the House of Representatives as determined by law." On the other hand, the constitutional text on the formation and nature of the electoral system of the Senate (Article 250) was shallow in its technical details in order to give the legislator flexibility when drafting the law to impose what corresponds to his vision and objectives without any constitutional restrictions. The article stipulated that (the Senate shall form from a number of members determined by law at least (180) members, and the term of membership of the Senate shall be five years from the date of the first meeting of the Senate. The new Council is elected within 60 days before the expiry of its term, two thirds of its members are elected by direct secret universal suffrage, the President appoints the remaining one third and the senators are elected and appointed as regulated by law.

Definition of the National Electoral Commission

The National Electoral Commission was established in accordance with the provisions of the 2014 Constitution, article (208) of which provided for the establishment of the Commission as an independent body (which is solely responsible for the management of referendums and presidential, parliamentary and local elections, starting with the preparation and modernization of the voter database, proposing the division of districts, setting and regulating advertising,



funding, electoral spending, advertising and oversight, and facilitating the voting procedures of Egyptians living abroad and other procedures until the announcement of the result, as regulated by law)

Article (209) of the Constitution stipulates that the Board of Directors of the Authority shall be formed from (10) Members of the judiciary, and judicial bodies in Egypt and to be selected by their delegation from these judicial bodies (without interference from the executive branch) and that this body shall be headed by its oldest members from the Court of Cassation and must have a permanent executive body whose composition and system of work shall be determined by law, the rights and duties of its members and their guarantees in order to achieve impartiality, independence and integrity. Polling and counting in referendums and elections is administered by members of the commission under the supervision of its board of directors and it may seek the assistance of members of judicial bodies. Article 210 of the constitution requires that voting and polling in elections and referendums that take place in the ten years following the date on which the 2014 constitution came into effect (until 2024) should be carried out under the full supervision of members of the judicial authorities and bodies, and subject to the commission's decisions; Due to the possibility of judicial appeal, as the aforementioned article entrusted the Supreme Administrative Court with the jurisdiction to decide on appeals against the decisions of the commission related to referendums and presidential and parliamentary elections and their results, while the Administrative Court was entrusted with the jurisdiction to adjudicate appeals on local elections and within the framework of the previous constitutional, Law No. (198) of 2017 which was issued regarding the National Electoral Commission.

The Board of Directors of the National Electoral Commission is formed by the Decision of The President of the Republic No. (503) for 2017 as follows:



No	Judge	Court
Chairman of the Authority		
1	Chancellor/ Lachin Ibrahim Mohamed Suleiman Lachin	Vice President of the Court of Cassation
Members of the Board		
2	Chancellor/ Mahmoud Mohammed Helmy Ahmed Al-Sharif	Vice President of the Court of Cassation
3	Chancellor/ Mahmoud Mohammed Abdul Hamid Suleiman	President of the Court of Appeal (Cairo)
4	Chancellor/ Yasser Mr. Ahmed Ahmed Ali Al- Templey	President of Court of Appeal (Tanta)
5	Chancellor/ Ahmed Abdel Hamid Hassan Abboud	Vice-President of Egyptian Council of State
6	Chancellor/ Fares Saad Pham Hanzal	Vice-President of Egyptian Council of State
7	Chancellor/Hani Mohammed Ali Mohammed	Vice President of the Egyptian State Lawsuits Authority
8	Chancellor/ Abdul Salam Mahmoud Abdul Salam Mohammed Ramadan	Vice President of the Egyptian State Lawsuits Authority



9	Chancellor/ Mohammed Abu Deif Pasha Khalil	Deputy Head of the Administrative Prosecution Authority
10	Chancellor/ Khalid Yusuf Ibrahim Iraq	Deputy Head of the Administrative Prosecution Authority

Executive Branch

The permanent executive body of the National Electoral Commission is formed by the decision of The President of the Republic No. (553) for 2017 of the following members (for four years) namely:

Chancellor/ Osama Mohammed Amin Ghazi Saleh, Director of the Executive Branch

Chancellor/ Shadi Mamdouh Riad Mustafa, Deputy Director of the Executive Branch

Dr/Atef Abdel Hamid Hassan, Deputy Director of the Executive Branch

General/ Rifaat Mohammed Ahmed Qomsan Deputy Director of the Executive Branch

The Executive Body

The permanent executive body of the National Elections Authority is formed by virtue of the Presidential Decree No. (553) of 2017 from the following gentlemen named after (for a period of four years) and they are:

Issuing all decisions governing its work and implementing the referendum and election process in accordance with the provisions of the laws and in accordance with internationally recognized rules and principles.



Preparing, updating, modifying, purifying and reviewing the voter database on an ongoing periodic basis.

- Inviting voters to referendums and elections and scheduling elections and setting their respective timetables, taking into account the conditions stipulated in the constitution.
- Opening the door to candidacy, setting its timings, procedures, documents and papers to be submitted at the time of nomination.
- Receiving applications for nominations, examining and verifying that they meet the required conditions, deciding on them and announcing the names of the candidates.

Establishing rules for the conduct of the referendum process, elections, procedures and mechanisms to ensure their integrity and transparency.

- Assigning members to manage the polling and counting process in referendums and elections from among the civil servants in the state, provided that they meet the same conditions that must be met by the staff of the agency. It may seek the assistance of members of the judicial bodies after the approval of the private and higher councils for each of them, depending on the case.

- Specifying polling stations, counting, headquarters, operators and distribution of members.

Issuing the necessary decisions to maintain order and security during referendums and elections inside and outside committees.

- Establishing the rules governing the voting procedures of Egyptians living abroad in referendums and elections in accordance with their own conditions and determining the headquarters, number and administrators of these committees, all while providing guarantees to ensure the integrity or impartiality of the referendum process or elections in coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.



Determining, announcing and controlling electoral advertising controls, funding and electoral spending.

Determining the date and end of the election campaign.

- Establishing rules governing the follow-up of referendums and elections by the media, Egyptian and foreign civil society organizations, etc., and the agents of the candidates and monitoring the compliance with these rules.

- Establishing the rules governing opinion polls related to referendums and elections and how they are conducted, dates and announcement.

- Educating voters, political parties and coalitions on the importance of participating in referendums and elections, their rights and duties, and may use national councils, civil society organizations, trade unions, workers, media, etc.

- Develop and implement a system to identify the symbols of candidates in the election, provided that the system is neutral and ensures equality and equal opportunities.

- Develop and apply rules and instructions that receive appeals and complaints about the referendum process and elections and decide on them.

- Establishing rules for the preservation of referendum papers, elections and the necessary procedures for doing so and the duration of their preservation and disposal.

- Propose the division of electoral districts or amend them in coordination with the relevant authorities to take into account the fair representation of the population and governorates and the equal representation of voters in the events to be done.

- Determining the competent authority to sign the medical examination on the candidates.

- Preparing the final list of candidates and announcing it, as well as announcing the date of the waiver of the candidacy and its procedures.



- Develop and apply the rules and procedures for notifying applicants of decisions issued by the Authority to ensure that they are aware of them.
- Develop the necessary facilitation measures to enable persons with disabilities to vote in referendums and elections.
- Establishing a code of electoral conduct that is binding on both candidates and political parties and their supporters and determining the sanctions resulting from their violation, including the removal of the candidate in the event that this is the case.
- Announcement of the result of referendums and elections.
- Express opinion on bills related to referendums and presidential, parliamentary and local elections.

Senate Duties

In accordance with the text of Article (248) of the Constitution (the Senate is to study and propose what it sees as sufficient to consolidate the foundations of democracy, support social peace, the fundamental components of society, the value of the supreme, rights, freedoms and public duties, deepen the democratic system and expand its areas), while article (249) stipulates that the opinion of the Senate should be taken as follows:

Proposals to amend one or more articles of the Constitution.

Draft general plan for social and economic development.

Treaties of reconciliation, alliance and all treaties relating to sovereignty rights.

Bills and laws complementary to the Constitution that are referred to the Senate from the President of the Republic or the House of Representatives.

What the President of the Republic refers to the Council on topics related to the general policy of the state or its policy in Arab or foreign affairs.



And the Council shall report its opinion on these matters to the President of the Republic and the House of Representatives.

Formation of the Senate

Article (250) of the Constitution stipulates that (the Senate shall form a number of members determined by law to be at least (180) members, and the term of the Senate (five years) shall start from the date of its first meeting, and the new Council shall be elected within 60 days before the expiry of its term, and (two thirds) of its members shall be elected by direct secret universal suffrage and the President of the Republic will appoint the remaining third.

Accordingly, article (1) of the Senate Act stipulates that the Senate must form (300) members and elect (two thirds) of its members (200) by direct secret universal suffrage and the President of the Republic appoints the remaining (100) or (third) and to allocate at least (10%) of the total number of seats to women.

Distribution of seats between individual and existing systems

In the amendments to the House of Representatives Act and the law introduced for the Senate, the legislator relied on the choice of the (mixed) electoral system to form the two houses (with the sharing of popularly elected seats (50/50) between the two systems) as a system that represents a realistic, practical and simultaneous model of the ability to integrate electoral systems to benefit from the advantages of each system while achieving the desired parliamentary objectives, where this (mixed) system allows for a double division of electoral districts so that the (individual) districts are divided into geographical squares of limited area, allowing voters to choose a representative or representatives of the district in the Parliament from among the candidates for this electoral pattern, while (lists) redistricts those constituencies



into broad sectors that may extend to a group of districts or provinces depending on the nature of the target electoral process.

Therefore, article (3) of the amendment of the Law of the House of Representatives stipulates that (the election of the House of Representatives by 284 seats by individual system and (284) seats in the system of absolute closed lists) while the Law of the Senate stipulated article (2) that (The election of the Senate shall be by 100 seats in the individual system and (100) seats in the system of absolute closed lists) with the President of the Republic retaining the right to appoint (5%) to the House of Representatives and (100) members of the Senate.

No.	Statement	House	Senate
1	Number of council members	568 + 5 %	300
2	Number of individual seats	284	100
3	Number of seats on the absolute closed list	284	100
4	Number of appointees (President of the Republic)	5 %	100
5	Number of individual circles	unspecified	27
6	Number of absolute closed list circuits	4	4

Electoral districting

Within the framework of the specific roles and tasks of the Senate, the legislator proceeded with the development of the system of dividing electoral districts, where article (3) of the law stipulates that The Arab Republic of Egypt is divided into (27) districts allocated for elections



using the individual system so that each governorate as a whole is one electoral district that elects the total number allotted to it and (4) districts allocated for elections using the list system. With (35) seats for each of them, and for each constituency, the number of members that is proportional to the number of its residents and voters is elected, taking into account the equitable representation of the population and governorates. as for the controls of the formation of electoral lists, article (4) stipulates that each electoral list must include a number of candidates equal to the number to be elected in the district and a number of reserves equal to it and each dedicated list must include at least 15 seats (three) women and each list must include a number (35) seats with (7) women at least. A single list may include candidates from more than one party and may form independent candidates who do not belong to parties or to combine them, and in any case the name of the party must be shown or the candidate should be independent on the same list in the nomination papers.

Geographical distribution of Senate seats					
No.	Governorate	Individual	List	sum	
First Constituency	1	Cairo	10	11	21
	2	Qalyubia	6	6	12
	3	Dakahlia	6	6	12
	4	Menoufia	4	4	8
	5	Al-Gharbiya	5	5	10
	6	Kafr Al-Sheikh	3	3	6
	Constituent seats		34	35	69



Second Constituency	7	Giza	8	8	16
	8	Fayoum	3	3	6
	9	Beni Suef	3	3	6
	10	Al-Minya	5	5	10
	11	Assiut	4	4	8
	12	Wadi Al-Gadeed	1	1	2
	13	Sohag	5	5	10
	14	Qena	3	3	6
	15	Luxor	2	1	3
	16	Aswan	2	1	3
	17	Red Sea	1	1	2
	Constituent seats		37	35	72
	Third Constituency	18	Al-Sharqiya	7	7
19		Damietta	2	2	4
20		Port Said	1	1	2
21		Ismailia	1	2	3
22		Suez	1	1	2
23		North Sinai	1	1	2
24		South Sinai	1	1	2
Constituent seats		14	15	29	



Fourth Constituency	25	Alexandria	7	7	14
	26	Al-Behira	7	7	14
	27	Marsa Matrouh	1	1	2
	Constituent seats		15	15	30
Total seats			100	100	200

Conditions for Running for senate

Article (9) of the Law stipulates that, without violating the provisions of the law governing the commencement of political rights, those who run for senate are required to:

- Be an Egyptian national with his civil and political rights.
- Their name should be listed in the voter database in any of the governorates of the Republic and should not have had a reason to delete or remove their registration.
- At least 35 years of age on the day of opening the nomination.
- To have a university qualification or equivalent.
- To have performed military service or been legally exempted from performing it.
- Their membership has not been dropped by decision of the Senate or the House of Representatives due to a loss of confidence and consideration or for breach of membership duties unless the effect of not running legally has been removed in the following cases:
 - The expiry of the legislative chapter during which the decision to revoke his membership was issued.



- A decision by the Senate or the House of Representatives in accordance with the circumstances to eliminate the prohibitive effect of disqualification due to the violation of its duties and the decision is issued in this case by a two-thirds majority of the members, as regulated by the internal regulations of the Council competent to eliminate the prohibitive effect.

Formation of committees to receive nominations

A committee or more in each governorate shall be in charge of examining candidacy applications, deciding on the characteristics of the candidates and preparing the lists of candidates for one or more committees in each governorate with the Minister of Interior selecting its technical secretariat to make the composition of the committee as follows:

Chairman of the Committee: Judge with the rank of President of the Court of First Instance class (A)

Membership of the Committee: Two judges (2) in the trial courts

Technical Secretariat: Representative of the Ministry of Interior

Documents required to run on the individual system (13) documents:

- A statement containing the CV of the applicant, in particular his scientific and practical experience on the model prepared for it.
- Criminal status sheet of the applicant.
- A declaration stating the status of the candidacy applicant (independent - party). If the candidacy applicant belongs to a party, a certificate issued by the party to which he belongs, signed by its leader and stamped with the party's seal, shall be attached.
- Financial disclosure for the candidate, their spouse and minor children.
- University certificate or equivalent.



- A certificate of compulsory military service or a of exemption from its performance in accordance with the law.
- Receipt of the deposit of 10,000 pounds in the treasury of the competent court of first instance as insurance.
- A birth certificate for the applicant and a copy of the national number ID card.
- An official certificate issued by a court of first instance after the date of the voter call indicates that the applicant is bound by the voter database.
- An official certificate stating resignation if the applicant is a member of the armed forces, the police, members of general intelligence, administrative oversight, judicial bodies, ministers, deputies, governors, deputies, presidents or members of independent bodies or regulatory bodies.
- Evidence of opening a separate account for electoral campaigns in the local currency in one of the branches of the National Bank of Egypt, Banque Misr, or one of the post offices to deposit the cash donations they receive and the money they allocate, in which the cash value of the in-kind donations is recorded, in accordance with the conditions and procedures set forth in the decision of the National Elections Authority issued in this matter.
- A medical report that includes the result of the medical examinations to indicate that they are free from mental and psychological diseases to the extent sufficient to perform the duties of membership and that they are not a drug and alcohol abuser.
- An acknowledgment that no judgments or decisions have been issued against them as contained in the form prepared for that.



(All papers and documents that provide official papers are considered in the application of the provisions of the Penal Code)

Documents required to run on the list system (11) documents:

Documents required from the representative of the list (for each candidate) along with the list's candidacy request

- A statement that includes the CV of the applicant, in particular his scientific and practical experience, on the form prepared for this.
- Criminal status sheet of the applicant.
- Declaration of independent candidacy or a certificate issued by the party signed by its leader and stamped with the party's seal (if the candidate belongs to a party)
- Financial disclosure for them, spouse and minor children.
- University certificate or its equivalent.
- A certificate of compulsory military service or exemption from its performance in accordance with the law.
- A birth certificate for the applicant and a copy of the national number ID card.
- An official certificate issued by a court of first instance after the date on which the voters were invited, stating that the applicant is registered in the voter database.
- An official certificate stating resignation if the applicant is a member of the armed forces, the police, members of general intelligence, administrative oversight, judicial bodies, ministers, deputies, governors, deputies, presidents or members of independent bodies or regulatory bodies.



- Evidence of opening an independent account in the name of the list for electoral campaigning in the local currency in one of the branches of the National Bank of Egypt, Banque Misr or one of the post offices to deposit the cash donations the list receives and the funds allocated by the list's candidates for this purpose, in which the cash value of the in-kind donations is recorded in accordance with the conditions and procedures set forth The decision of the National Elections Commission issued in this regard.
- Receipt of the deposit of the security value referred to in advance, according to the number of seats allocated to each list.

(All papers and documents that are submitted are considered official papers in the application of the provisions of the Penal Code)

Candidates whose papers are not accepted until they have submitted reports of resignation from their posts:

- Armed forces members.
- Police.
- Members of the General Intelligence Service.
- Members of administrative oversight.
- Members of the judiciary or bodies.
- Ministers or their deputies.
- Governors or their deputies.
- Heads or members of independent bodies or regulatory bodies.
- Candidates considered on paid leave once they submit their nomination papers



- Presidents and members of the boards of directors of public bodies, public sector companies and public business companies.
- Employees in the administrative apparatus of the state or in the public sector or public business sector or companies to which the state contributes at least 50% of its capital or whose companies referred to contribute at least 50% of its capital.

Executive steps to run:

Receiving and examining applications: (8) days

From Saturday, July 11, 2020.

Till Saturday, July 18, 2020

Daily from (9) am to 5 pm

Last day until (2) pm

Announcement of names and symbols: (3) days

From Sunday, 19/ 7/ 2020

Till Tuesday, July 21, 2020

Challenging the candidates' lists:

Anyone who applied for candidacy and whose name was not mentioned in the list of accepted candidates may appeal the decision of the Application Examination Committee not to include their name and to include the name of someone else, or to prove an incorrect capacity in front of their name or the name of other candidates in the list in which their name is listed, and for each party that submitted a list, participated in it, or had Candidates for individual seats and the representatives of the lists in the electoral district may exercise the right stipulated in the previous paragraph for the candidate whose name is listed in any of the two aforementioned lists, provided that the appeal against the decision issued by the committee is before the



Administrative Court within (three) days starting from the date of the presentation of the lists and the names of the candidates. The court may decide on the appeal within (three) days at most. The execution of the judgment issued by the Administrative Judiciary Court may not be suspended, even if its implementation has been challenged before any party, unless the Appeals Examination Department of the Supreme Administrative Court decides to stop the execution when the judgment is challenged.

Appeal on the lists of candidates (administrative judiciary): (3) days

From Sunday, 19/ 7/ 2020

Till Tuesday, July 21, 2020

Adjudication of appeals (administrative judiciary): (3) days

From Wednesday, July 22, 2020

Till Friday, July 24, 2020

Announcement of the final list of candidates: Sunday, 26/7/2020

Waiver of nomination

Each candidate, in person or under a power of attorney, may waive the nomination to the Committee for the Follow-up of the Electoral Process and may amend the candidates of the list or waive the nomination in it by requesting the National Electoral Commission within (48) hours at most of announcing the final list of candidates.

Deadline for waiver: Tuesday, July 28, 2020

Publication of concessions (Al-Akhbar, Al-Gomhoriya): Wednesday, July 29, 2020

Entities for opening an electoral campaigning account

One of the branches of the National Bank of Egypt.

One of the branches of Banque Misr.



One of the post offices.

Election propaganda

First round

Start of the election advertising period: Sunday: 26/7/2020

Start of the propaganda silence period: Saturday: 8/8/2020 (12 noon state time)

Run off

Resumption of the election propaganda period: Thursday: 20/8/2020

Start of the period of propaganda silence: Saturday: 5/9/ 2020 (12 noon state time)

Electoral propaganda prohibitions

- Use or threaten to use violence.
- Exposure to the privacy of citizens or candidates.
- Write by any means on the walls of government or private buildings.
- Use of loudspeakers for electoral advertising purposes except in the case of organized electoral meetings.
- Spending public funds and funds of public sector companies or NGOs.
- Threatening national unity or using religious slogans or symbols that call for discrimination between citizens because of (sex, language, faith)
- Use of buildings, facilities and means of transportation owned by the state or by public sector companies, the public business sector, and institutions to which the state contributes the share and role of NGOs and foundations.
- Use of public facilities, houses of worship, universities, schools, university cities and other public and private educational institutions.



- Gifts, donations, cash or in-kind assistance or other benefits or promises, whether directly or indirectly.
- Any electoral propaganda involving deceiving or defrauding voters, broadcasting false news about the subject of the election, the conduct or morality of a candidate, or defaming him through words, images, meanings, symbols, gestures, expression tricks or any other form with the intention of influencing the electoral process or directing voters to express or refrain from expressing opinions in a particular way.
- Use or allowing the use of electoral propaganda methods other than their objectives (namely, advertising of the electoral program)
- The candidate may not give up the place allocated to his campaign.
- Attacking the means of electoral propaganda for others, whether by writing off, tearing or other means of erasing, destroying or removing.
- Use any means of intimidation or intimidation in order to influence the opinions of voters and the proper conduct of the electoral process.
- Prohibition of the exploitation of the powers of the public service in advertising (it is prohibited for political office holders and holders of senior management positions in the state to participate in any form in electoral advertising with the intention of positive or negatively affecting the outcome of the election or in a manner that violates equal opportunities among candidates)

Egyptian vote

The voter expresses their opinion in the districts allocated to the individual system by selecting a number of candidates equal to the number of seats scheduled for his department, but in the



districts allocated to the list system, one of the lists is chosen for the vote for each system in a separate card at the same time.

To announce the results in the election by individual system, the election of the candidate with the absolute majority of the correct votes given in the election is announced. If there is no majority for any of the candidates or some of them, the re-election among the candidates with the most valid votes (Their number is determined by double the number of seats for which the replay is held). In this case, the number of candidates equal to the number of run-off seats obtained with the largest number of valid votes shall be declared elected. if the number of candidates is less than twice the number of seats. The re-election is held between them and the election of the most votes will be announced.

In the election by the list system, the list, which received the absolute majority of valid votes, is announced if there is no majority for any of the lists in the electoral district, the two lists that received the most votes will be re-elected and the list with the most valid votes will be elected.

No.	Activity	Duration	Days
First round			
1	Egyptians voting abroad	Two days	Sunday, August 9, 2020
			Monday, August 10, 2020
2	Egyptians voting Locally	Two days	Tuesday, August 11, 2020



			Wednesday, August 12, 2020
3	Announcement of results (Official Gazette)	.	Wednesday, August 19, 2020
Runoff			
4	Egyptians voting abroad	Two days	Sunday 6/9/ 2020
			Monday, September 7, 2020
5	Egyptians voting Locally	Two days	Tuesday, September 8, 2020
			Wednesday, September 9, 2020
6	Announcement of results (Official Gazette)	.	Wednesday, September 16, 2020

But in the event that only one person ran in an electoral district designated for the individual election, or there was only one candidate left, who has been elected on time and has been elected by (5%) of the number of voters registered in the constituency's voter database. If the candidate did not obtain this Percentage the door for candidacy is reopened to fill the seat allotted to the constituency (which is the same rule that applies to the list system).

Complaints in the results



Complaints are submitted during the two rounds of voting to the General Committee for referral to the National Electoral Commission no later than (24) hours after the announcement of the General Committee for the counting of votes to be adjudicated in those complaints within (24) hours of the date of their presentation, taking into account the reconciliation of considerations of justice and legitimacy and what is imposed by the requirements of integrity and impartiality, with notifying the complainant of the decision of the National Authority within (24) hours of its issuance.

Appeals against the results

According to article (12) of the National Electoral Commission Act 198 of 2017, it is (for all matters to challenge the decisions of the Commission during (48) of the date of its announcement, where the Supreme Administrative Court shall decide on appeals against the decisions of the Commission relating to referendums, The presidential and parliamentary elections and their results, while the Administrative Court shall decide on appeals against the decisions of the Authority concerning the local elections and their results while article (13) stipulates that the competent court shall rule on appeals by a final ruling that cannot be challenged within (10) Days from the date of its registration without being presented to the State Commissioners and the sentence will be implemented in its draft (and without announcement).

First round

Appeal against the decision of the National Authority to announce the results: (2 days):

From Thursday, 20/8/2020

Till Friday, August 21, 2020

Adjudication of appeals: (10) days: From Saturday, 22/8/2020

To Monday, August 31, 2020



Runoff

Appeal against the decision of the National Authority to announce the results:

(2 days) from the date of the announcement of the final results by the National Electoral Commission

Adjudication of appeals:

(10) Days from the date of appeals in the final results

Contesting membership validity

According to the text of article (31) of the Senate Act the Court of Cassation shall decide on the validity of the membership of the senators and submit appeals to it with a statement made within (30) days of the announcement of the final result of the election or publication of the appointment decision in the Official Gazette and the court shall decide on the appeal within (60) days of the date it was received. In the event of a ruling of invalidity of membership, it shall be invalidated from the date of informing the Council of the ruling.

Senate appointment controls

The President of the Republic appoints (one third) of the 100 members of the Council after the announcement of the election result and before the beginning of the session and taking into account the following controls:

- To meet the same conditions as those who are required to run for senate.
- Not appointing a number of persons of one-party affiliation, which will change the parliamentary majority in the Council.
- Not to appoint a member of the party to which the President belonged before taking office.



- Not appointing someone who ran for the Senate in the same legislative term and lost it.
- To allocate (10%) of the seats to women at least.