



The Professional Composition of Senate Candidates Analytical Study of The Positions and Professions of Senate Candidates 2020

**Electoral Research and Studies Unit of the Forum for Development and Human
Rights Dialogue**

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August 2020

Study of the Forum for Development and Human Rights Dialogue (FDHRD)

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With the announcement of the final lists of candidates for the Senate 2020, according to the electoral schedule announced on 4/7/2020. The list includes (787) candidates for individual seats distributed among (27) constituencies, each represents a cohesive governorate without internal administrative divisions and having to elect the number allocated in its full favor. The analysis of the available (and possible) information for these candidates has become an important element of the evaluation and sorting of that potential elite to know the future directions of the council and the extent of possible achievements in comparison with the experiences possessed by its various components.

In fact, the numbers and classifications of candidates in the Senate elections, which differed from many expectations of the reluctance of candidates due to the expansion of constituencies, limited time, and considerations of the financial cost of election campaigns that ended with the black propaganda campaigns boycotting the electoral process, which were led by strong political formations with claims of dominance and the blurring of the terms of reference of the new Council. This in turn reveals the extent of the changes that have taken place and have brought the political elite of diversity in the average ages of candidates and the increased competitiveness of the electoral seat in addition to the experiences and skills of candidates that have led to the emergence of social segments and professions that give them the possibility to differentiate when voting trade-offs.

The social and functional composition of the candidates is an important element for anticipating the opportunities and possibilities of competence and professionalism of elements (parliamentary composition) in which the legislator stipulates to ensure its capabilities: 1) the average age of at least (35) years, and 2) an educational level not less than a university degree or its equivalent in order to carry out tasks, perhaps the most prominent of which is the discussion of the public policies of Egypt in addition to the issues and topics referred by the President or the House of Representatives for the purpose of taking opinion or listening to a variety of views on the subject. In a way that contributes to the development of the executive decision and adds to the data of the scene through the diversity of knowledge and experience of the senators.

The developments of the nomination movement have shown a clear interaction at the digital level of the numbers of candidates in a way that shows popular interest in the Council and a clear desire among influential community sectors to be present within it, where the number of applicants on the nomination papers before the closing date to receive applications were (912) applicant, then the number decreased

after reviewing and examining the files and documents submitted to (762) candidates excluded (150) applicants for not completing the files or for not having the required conditions. Then, the Administrative Court issued a package of judicial rulings included (Exclusion and return) several candidates for the final schedules of the statements to settle at (787) candidates with the governorate of Cairo having (98) candidates and the future of Watan party with the (92) candidates.

In light of the above, knowing the professional and functional composition of candidates for the Senate contributes to identifying their previous experiences and the extent of their impact on their parliamentary work on the one hand, as well as contributing in expecting their possible directions and regarding the issues and topics being presented to the Council. In addition, this contributes to shedding the light on their personal and private interests, and how their interests can influence their behaviors through the performance of their parliamentary role.

The social composition of senate candidates (1)															
No	Profession	Cairo	Giza	Alexandr	Sharqia	Dakahlia	Aswan	Assiut	Luxor	Red Sea	EIBeheir	Suez	Gharbia	Fayoum	Qalyubia
1	Lawyer	20	9	17	2	10	1	5	1	1	6	2	5	1	11
2	Academic	12	4	7	11	2	1	3	3		1		1	3	7
3	Educational staff	5	4	1	4	5	3	2	5		7	2	3		5
4	Degree-holder	6			3	4		4	2		4			2	5
5	Employee	3	6	1	2		1	2	1		4		2		9
6	Engineer	9	4	3	3	2	1		2				1	1	4
7	Company owner			6	3	4		2			2	1	1		3
8	Doctor	2	1	2	6				1	1	1	1	3		3
9	Police		1	1	1	2	2	2					2		1

10	Chairman	6	5	3	2					2	1	2			1
11	Armed forces	7	2	3	1	1		1			1		1	2	2
12	Businessman		3	4	2	3			1			2			1
13	Tax Commissioner	3	1	1	2		1	1		2	2		1		
14	Retried	2	1	5				1	2	1	2		2		
15	Accountant		2	2		3	1		2			1			
16	Agricultural engineer	1		4		2	1						1		1
17	Company Manager	5	7	2											
18	Petroleum services		2	3						1	1	1			
19	General Manager	1				3					1	1	1	1	2
20	Bank Manager		2							1			1		1
21	Imam and preacher	1			1			1	1		1				
22	Pharmacist	2				1		1					2		
23	Deputy minister		3												1
24	Announcer/ broadcaster	1	1										1		
25	House of Representatives Researcher	1	2												
26	Journalist	1			1					1					1
27	Development Researcher			1				2	1						

28	Media specialist	3			2										
29	Board Member	2	1										1		
30	Seconded member		3												
31	Customs Commissioner		1						1		1				
32	Judges		2		1										
33	Public Relations		1								1				
34	Legal accountant	1	2												
35	Tour guide	1							1						1
36	Mayor										1				
37	Financial Inspector								1		1				
38	Social researcher										2				
39	Farmer			1									1		
40	Insurance					1									
41	Head of the Center and City														
42	Hotel manager														
43	Housewife	1													
44	Chemist	1													
45	Computer programmer		1												
46	General-secretary of the government							1							

47	Artist	1													
48	Analytics Specialist														1
49	Member of the House of Representatives														
50	District Attorney														
51	Antiquities Inspector														
52	An employee at Egypt Air														
53	Assistant Minister		1												
54	President of an association		1												
55	Television editors									1					
Total		98	73	67	47	43	12	28	25	10	41	13	30	10	60

The qualitative and categorial analysis of the composition of the candidates for the Senate showed the extent of community openness and interest in the council developed from all communities and classes of society, which reflected on the composition of their functional professions, where the final list of candidates and (787) were distributed to (55) careers, making that composition the most expression of community strength and allowing a diversity of programs and demands that cover the sectoral needs very ideally with representatives of the majority, or even all the communities and groups in the society. In addition, the numbers indicate and show the interests of Some elite sectors that were reluctant to participate in public work by competing for senate membership such as university professors, researchers and former security agency leaders, as well as the continuing phenomenon of businessmen candidacy, which has become one of the main components of the Egyptian electoral scene.

The social composition of senate candidates (2)

No	Profession	Menoufia	New Valley	South Sinai	Port-Said	Al Minya	Beni Suef	Damietta	Sohag	Qena	North Sinai	Kafr El-Shaikh	Ismailia	Marsa Matruh	Total
1	Lawyer	2		3	1	8	4	1	4	4	1	4		1	124
2	Academic	2			1	4	2	1	6	2		1			74
3	Education Staff	3	2			3	3	6	2	5	1	2		1	74
4	Degree-holder	3				1			2	7	1	1			45
5	Employee	1				1			2	4	2		1		42
6	Engineer	3					1	2		1			2		39
7	Company owner	3			1	1	2	1	2	1	1	2		1	37
8	Doctor	3				1	3		3						31
9	Police	1					1	1	2	6	1	3	2		29
10	Chairman	1						1							24
11	Armed forces											1			22
12	Businessmen						1		2	1					20
13	Tax Commissioner						2		1			1	1		19
14	Retired			2									1		19
15	Accountant	1							2	3		1			18

16	agricultural engineer				3	1			1			2			17
17	Company Manager	1													15
18	Petroleum services						1		2	2					13
19	General Manager	1				1				1					13
20	Bank Manager	1			1			1		1		1			10
21	Imam and preacher					1			1	2					9
22	Pharmacist	1										1			8
23	Deputy minister						1		1						6
24	Presenter/ broadcaster	1				1	1								6
25	House of Representatives Researcher					2									5
26	Journalist									1					5
27	Development Researcher	1													5
28	Media specialist														5

29	Board Member														4
30	Secoded member	1													4
31	Customs Commissioner				1										4
32	Judges						1								4
33	Public Relations											1			3
34	Legal Accountant														3
35	Tour guide														3
36	Mayor					1	1								3
37	Financial Inspector														2
38	Social researcher														2
39	Farmer														2
40	Insurance												1		2
41	Head of the Center and City					1				1					2
42	Hotel manager											1	1		2
43	Housewife														1

44	Chemical														1
45	computer programmer														1
46	Secretary-General of a governorate														1
47	Artist														1
48	Analytics Specialist														1
49	Member of the House of Representatives					1									1
50	District Attorney							1							1
51	Antiquities Inspector								1						1
52	An employee at Egypt Air								1						1
53	Assistant Minister														1
54	President of an association														1
55	Television editors														1
Total		30	2	5	8	27	23	17	35	42	7	20	9	5	787

Most nominated job categories:

As for the most prominent and most nominated job categories for membership in the Senate, concerning their sense of assumed roles and voting preferences among voters, given the background of the candidates, the most nominated profession was clearly (lawyers) with (124) candidates representing 15.8% of the candidates, which reveals the need for parliamentary cadres with a legal background that is good at drafting legislation and dealing with its targets and purpose, where Omar Haredi (independent) former member at the house of representatives who was one of the most prominent faces that applied for the candidacy, and Issam Hilal a Secretary of the Nation's Future Party. In addition, Omar Zayed and Abu Al-Naga Al-Mahrezi (Nation's Future Party) are former Members of the House of representatives. Moreover, Kamal Najib Francis (Al-Wafd) a Legal Advisor to the Private Schools of Ferrer.

After the legal professionalism comes (university professors and academics) as an expression of the need for cadres with the expertise and knowledge that enables them to manage a level of dialogue and exchange of views commensurate with the nature of the tasks and competencies guaranteed by the Constitution to the Senate where (74) candidates ran for the senate membership, with (9.4%) of the candidates, the most prominent of which were Dr. Abdul Hay Obeid (Nation's Future Party) a former President at Helwan University, and Dr. Mohammed Samir Abdel Fattah (Egyptian Patriotic Movement) the Dean of the Higher Institute of Social Service, as well as Dr. Abdul Hakim Tamraz (Humat ElWatan party) a Former Vice President of Zagazig University. Moreover, Dr. Nema Abdel Karim an (independent) undersecretary of the Faculty of Arts at Alexandria University. In addition to, Dr. Helmy Aboul Fotouh (Misr Balady Party) an undersecretary of the Faculty of Education at the University of Menoufia.

Equally with university professors, (education sector) came also with (74) candidates nominated (9.4%) of all candidates in an expression of boldness and a sense of the geographical and numerical spread of workers in the professional sector, which can be a catalyst for voting for their benefit according to the experiences accumulated from the elections of the House of Representatives (2015). This saw a large number of teachers win the membership of the Council where the most prominent candidates were Attia Shaheen (independent) former undersecretary of the Ministry of Education, and Abdul Aziz Fahmy Mohamed (independent) director-general administration of education, as well as Dr. Ahmed Hanafi

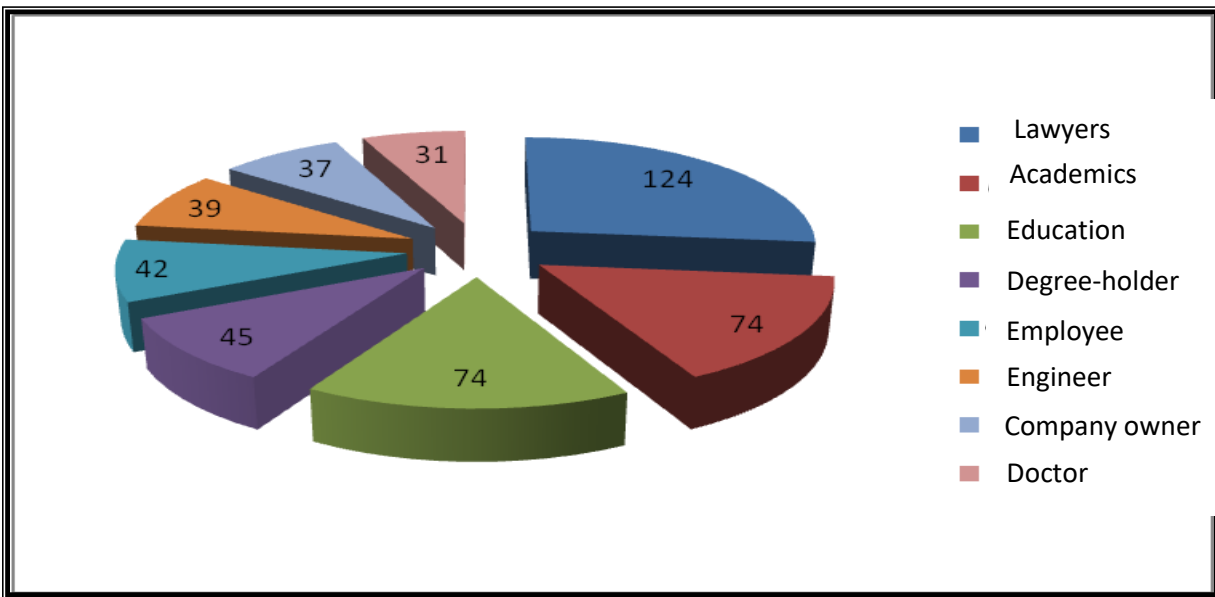
(independent) Director General of Maadi Educational Department. In addition to, Dr. Osama Zaqzouq (Independent) Director General of West Shubra Al-Khaimah Educational Department, and Arab Abu Ghazali (Humat ElWatan) Director-General of the Department of Education. Moreover, Nashat Fathi Raslan (Independent) Director General of Qena Educational Department.

The most numerous professions		
No	Profession	Number
1	Lawyer	124
2	Academics	74
3	Education staff	74
4	Degree-holder	45
5	Employee	42
6	Engineer	39
7	Company owner	37
8	Doctor	31

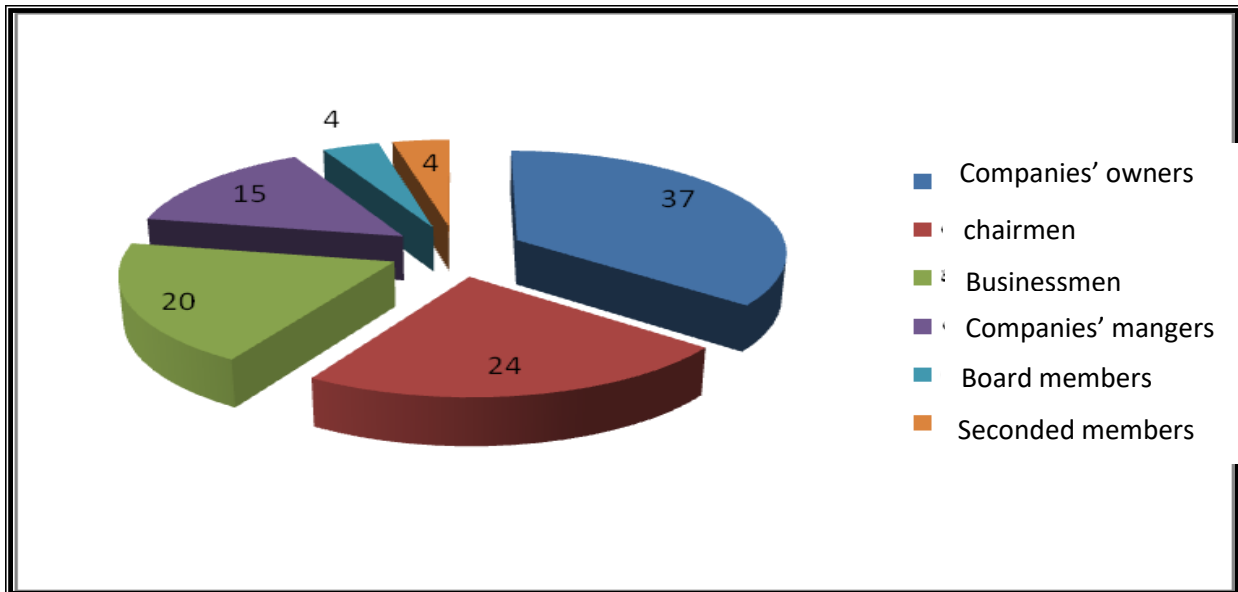
In line with the requirement of scientific qualification required to run for the Senate, which stipulates the law (141) for 2020 not to be less than a university degree or its equivalent, 45 candidates representing (5.7%) of all candidates submitted with their candidates' documents, their university certificate in a move that may have been an expression of an inspectional reading for the legislative text that applicants wanted to complete formally without including papers that would benefit their job or their current source of income, even though many of them were supported by political organizations to make their choice of candidates a screening process aimed at reaching mass and community cadres that have their place.

The numerical census showed the intensity of a number of professions whose job nature may contradict the requirements of full-time parliamentary work, to compete for membership of the senate, with a sense that its nature supports their access to seats, starting with the employees of the administrative apparatus of the state (employees) who were (42) Candidates with (5.4%) followed by engineers with 39 candidates (4.9%) and doctors with 31 candidates (3.9%) of the total candidates.

The most controversial professional package associated with businessmen, with their appearance in the political scene, and the diversity of views on the nature of the role of capital and its ability to dominate the votes of voters, exploiting the economic conditions and needs of the lower classes of society, and thus the ability of this faction to dominate and direct parliamentary activity to achieve their interests, or at least to provide a protective umbrella for these activities despite the existence of different opinions that speak of the criterion of competence and knowledge of the requirements of reality and the success of interventions that characterize businessmen in the nature of their parliamentary activity



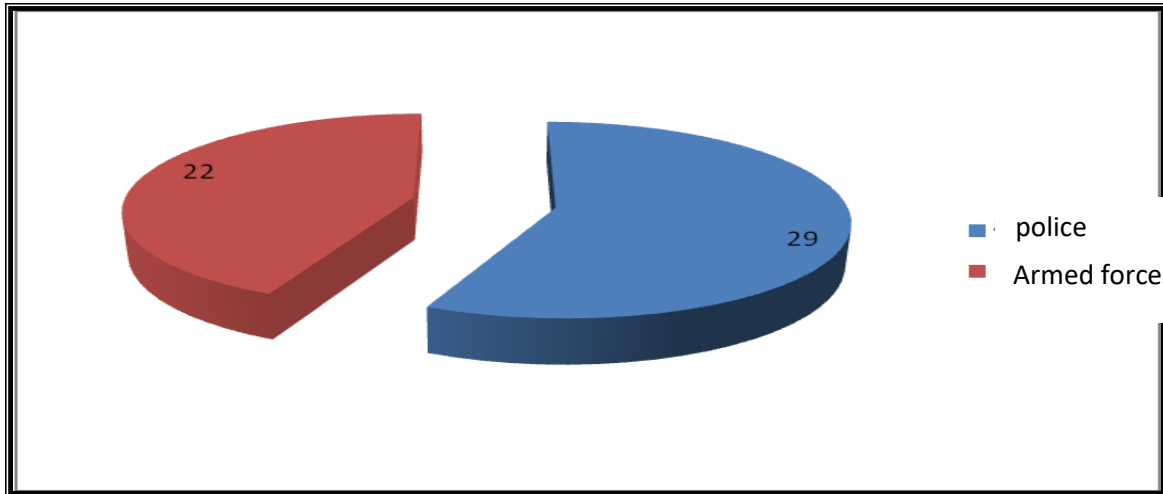
In total, 104 businessmen candidates ran for the senate, with (13.2%). 37 of them were owners of companies, then comes the heads of board members with (24) candidates, and entrepreneurship (20) candidates and directors of companies (15) Candidates ending with board members and managing directors (4) candidates for each category where the most prominent candidates of these qualities were Ahmed Sabour (Nation's Future Party) Managing Director of Al Ahli Real Estate Development Company, and Hisham Al Mahdi (Independent) Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Paris Oasis Natural Water Company, as well as Ahmed Sharao (Republican People's Party) owner of Fox Garment Factory. Moreover, Adel Nasser (Nation's Future Party) Managing Director of the World Grain Products Company, and Mohammed Ali Qandil (Nation's Future Party) General Manager of Venus Company. Furthermore, Mohammed Adel Imam (Conference) Director of AirJet.



Although some professional groups have not achieved (numerically) dominant percentages in the nomination process, applicants show the importance of the new council and its objective value, as the interest of (former) officials of the administrative apparatus appeared, in competing for senate seats such as Ambassador Suad Shalabi Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Dr. Lilly Bassiouni undersecretary of the Ministry of Tourism, as well as Engineer Ismail Radwan undersecretary of the Ministry of Agriculture in the New Valley. In addition to, Attia Shaheen undersecretary of the Ministry of Education, and Mustafa Qadri Al-Sharif undersecretary of the Ministry of Finance. Furthermore, Dr. Nassif Hanawi Director of Health affairs directorate in Manufiya, and Ahmed Srouf director of the Youth and Sports Directorate in Beni Suef. In addition to, several leaders of the local administration, such as Magdi Salim Secretary-General of Assiut governorate, and Mahmoud Saad Abdel Al Head of Samalout City Center, as well as Abdul Radhi Alwan Head of Dashna Center and City.

In keeping with the successes achieved for the benefit of those with security backgrounds of the armed forces and the police in the elections of the House of Representatives (2015), which came as a kind of reciprocate to the sacrifices that those national groups did in order to protect the lives of civilians, isolation, and bias of the people in the confrontation with the terrorist faction that dominated the country and its presidential authority (2013), and protecting the national decision and diversifying its sources of strength, as well as fighting against terrorism and its groups, which are part of an international conspiracy

that has not yet come to an end. where the number applied for candidacy in the Elections for the Senate was (51) candidates representing (6.5%) of the candidates and distributed among the police (29) candidates and men of the armed forces (22) candidates, knowing that the controls and rules of candidacy do not allow several community sectors (including the armed forces and the police) to run until they submit what indicates their resignation from their jobs in advance.



In contrast to these diverse professions with high numerical densities achieved for candidates for the Senate, there are some professions that only one candidate has applied for each profession, according to the qualities found in the applications distributed to the Judicial Committee and a total of (13) professions are (Assistant Minister- General Secretary of a governorate- Deputy directorate -Member of the Deputy Council- Antiquities inspector- President of civil society - Television Editor- Artist- Employee at Egypt Air- Computer Programmer, Chemist, Housewife)

The list of candidates, despite the additions and precedents it contained, indicates the extent of popular interest in the Council and the anticipation of its performance, but it gave the scene a new dimension of interest to the experienced and parliamentary precedents, whether from the members of the house of representatives and the former Shura Council or from the researchers of the General Secretariat of the House of Representatives to compete for its membership, while its most prominent case was the experience of Sharif Nade Moussa a member of the House of Representatives from the district (Mallawi) who ran independently for the senate of the (Minya) governorate to open his success (possible) the door

for the first application of the constitutional text of the article (252), which states that (membership of the Senate and the House of Representatives may not be combined)

The most geographically widespread professions

Although it can be said that many groups and professions applied for Senate membership 2020 in a way that gave dimensions to electoral competitiveness and gave the scene a diversity reflected in the electoral discourse of these candidates through their propaganda activities, the scene remains incomplete as the extent of the spread and distribution of the rule of candidacy based on professions between different provinces and whether we are in the face of a general national phenomenon accompanying the wishes of the professionals to run or are it is a geographical need that forces workers in a particular profession to progress the nomination process to parliament is addressed on local considerations related to the circumstances and data of the geographical location itself.

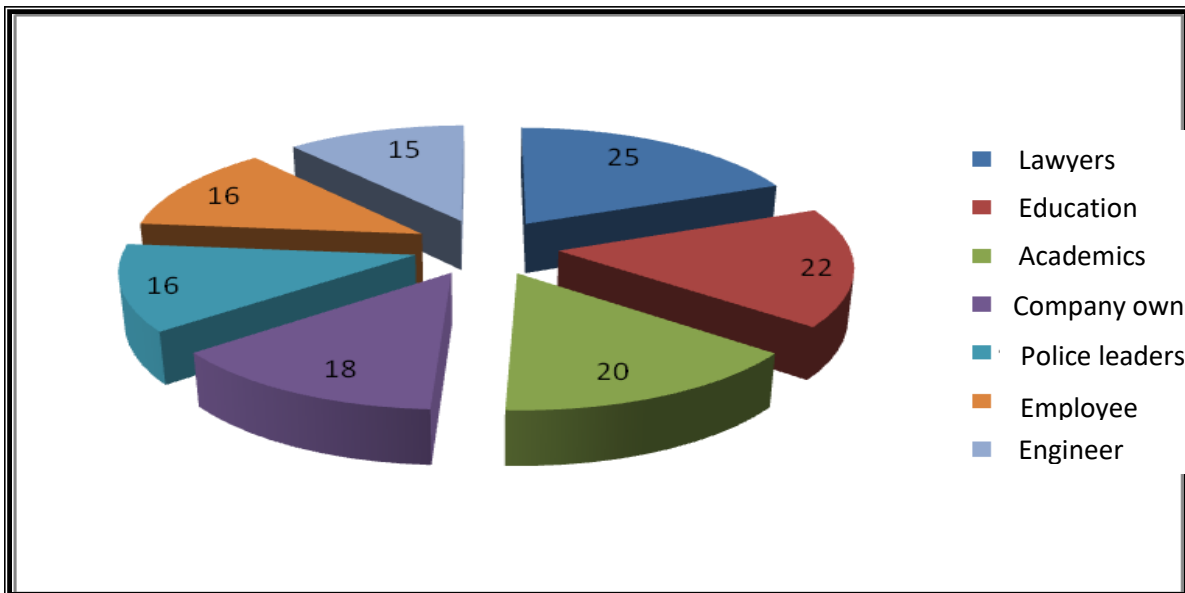
In fact, the philosophies of professions and their prevalence always put us in front of a functional classification that is seen based on one of two classifications (the first) linking professions and their places of practice, where it links the profession with the geography of its presence, such as the association of fishing with coastal areas or grazing and desert areas (and the second) linking professions and technical and scientific development to allow the emergence of professions as service means and tools to facilitate life for citizens.

The most widespread professions		
No	Profession	Number of Governorates
1	Lawyer	25
2	Education	22
3	Academic	20
4	Company owner	18
5	Police	16
6	employee	16

7	Engineer	15
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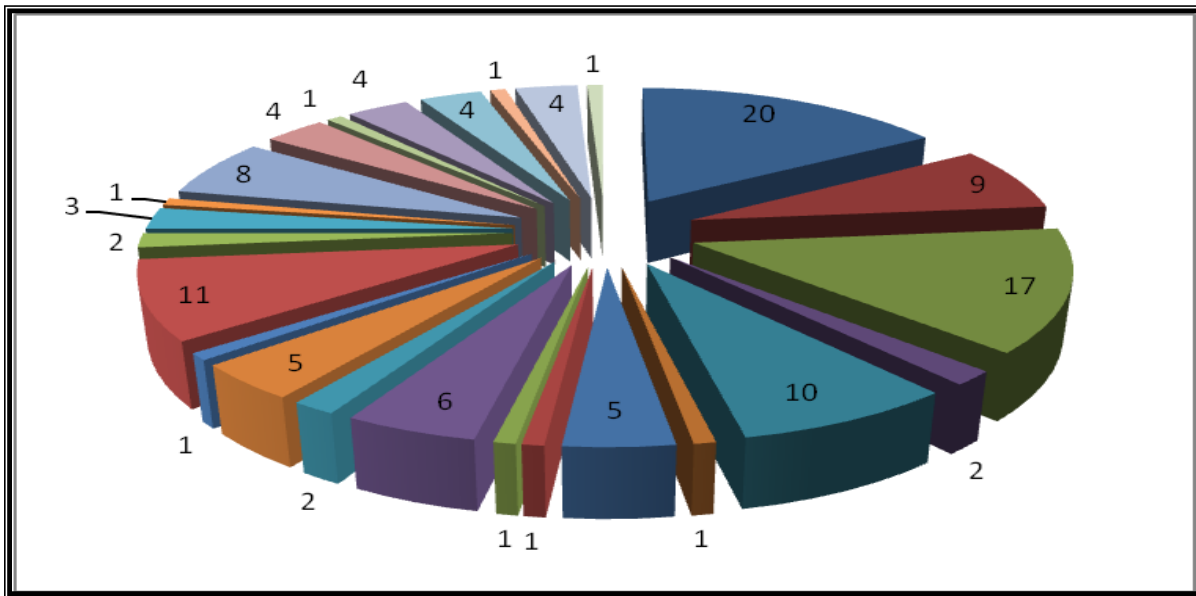
In light of the previous limitations, lawyer has come as the most widespread profession among candidates in all provinces, where the profession appeared in (25) governorates by (92.6%) of the whole country, which can be understood in light of the high numbers of candidates from lawyers (124) candidates followed by the profession of education In general, which spread to (22) governorates by (81.5%) and the total number was (74) candidates, and then practitioners of research and academic activity with the same number of candidates, although with a smaller geographical prevalence amounted to (20) governorates by (74.1%) From the geographical area.

As for the 37 employers of economic activity, the number of companies and factories nominated was distributed among (18) governorates by (66.7%), as well as the geographical spread of each of the elements of Egypt’s functional apparatus and the owners of previous police expertise distributed in (16) governorates each, by (59.3%) despite the different numbers of candidates between them (42) candidates of employees and (29) candidates from the police in evidence of positive and a greater geographical spread of the owners of police expertise. At the end comes engineers who represent (39) candidates and are distributed in (15) governorates with a prevalence rate (55.6%)



Geographical distribution of law sector

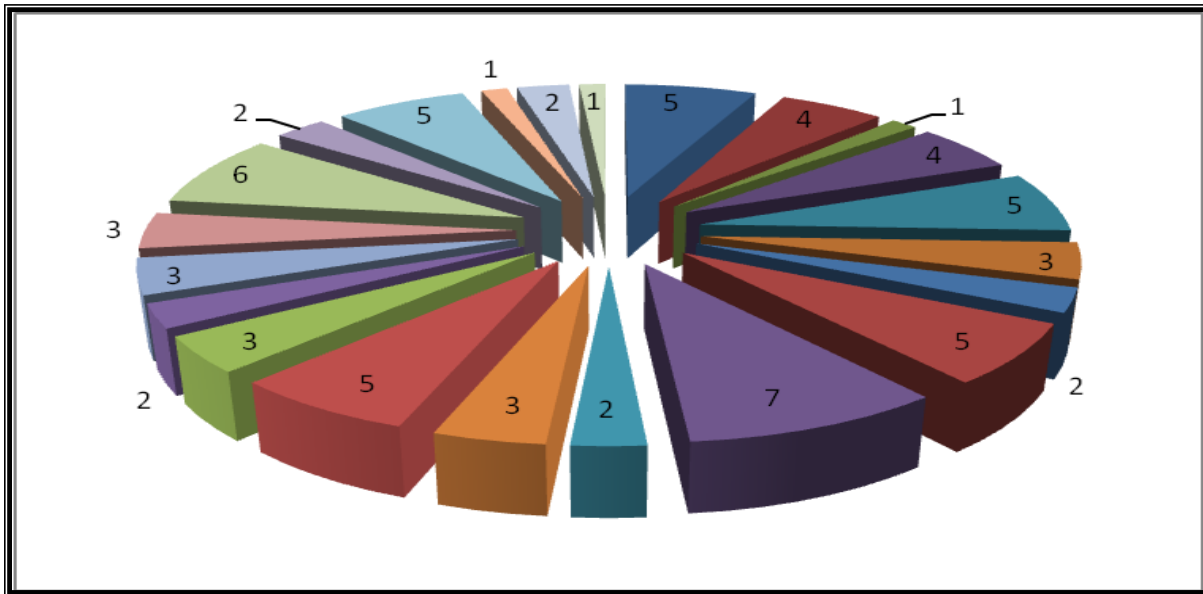
By trying to go deeper into the analysis of the functional natures of candidates of different professions, we find that the profession (law) represented the most nominated (124) candidates and the most widespread (25) governorates. where the profession was only absent from the provinces (New Valley - Ismaili) on average (5) Candidates for each province where Cairo came at the forefront of the governorates (20) candidates followed by Giza (17) and Qalyubia (11) in a behavior that proves the urban nature of the three provinces that make the resolution of violations and the restoration of rights contingent on the official tracks, which contributes to the making of stars and symbols of the profession. They have the reasoning that pushes them to compete for parliamentary seats as a means of ensuring the restoration and guarantee of rights to social sectors much wider than the limits of the litigants before the litigation bodies. In return, (8) governorates have had enough of the presence of only one candidate from the legal profession each of them is (Damietta - Port Said - Fayoum Luxor – Aswan - Red Sea - North Sinai- Marsa Matrouh)



Geographical distribution of education sector

On the other hand, the geographical spread of candidates working in jobs related to the profession (education) was ideal in terms of (74) candidates or in terms of geographical spread (22) governorates where the profession was not absent except for (5) governorates are (Port Said – Ismaili – Fayoum - Red sea - South Sinai) with an average spread (3.4) candidates for each governorate. Beheira came first with 7 candidates, followed by Damietta (6), Cairo, Qalyubia, Qena, and Luxor (5) candidates in each

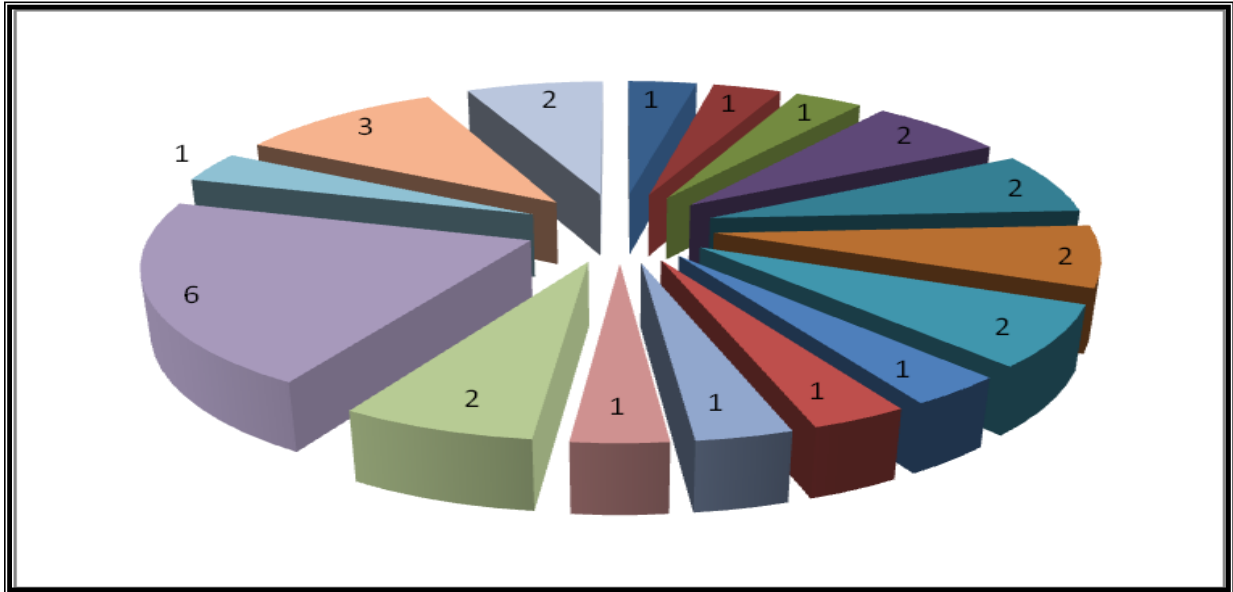
governorate, which can be explained by precedents of the success of members of the House of Representatives working in education in all these governorates, in addition to the advanced steps obtained by many sectors of the workers in the profession for some reasons due to the high geographical spread of its institutions in all villages and neighborhoods and also to the material possibilities available abundantly to some of its employees. while (3) governorates (Alexandria - Marsa Matrouh - North Sinai) were content with a single candidate representing the profession in each of them.



Geographical distribution of police sector

Despite the relatively limited numbers of candidates with previous police experience (29) candidates, the most prominent of which was Major General Adel Abdel Ghani Retried Assistant Minister of Interior, and Ihab Hermel an officer and former member of the Shura Council, but their geographical spread was distinguished by their presence in (16) governorates with an average (1.8) candidates. while they were absent from (11) governorates which are (Cairo – Beheira - Port Said – Suez – Minya – Luxor - the Red Sea - New Valley - Marsa Matrouh - South Sinai). Qena Governorate came as the highest nominations (6) candidates followed by Kafr El Sheikh (3) candidates and then (6) governorates with two candidates (two) for each governorate to remain (8) governorates nominated for each governorate a single candidate. These governorates are (Giza – Alexandria – Qalyubia – Menoufia – Damietta - Beni Suef - North of Sinai), which are competitive performance sought to take advantage of the positive preferences of voters for those with security backgrounds in light of the magnitude of the risks and challenges surrounding

Egypt, which were reflected in record successes For those with security backgrounds during the 2015 House of Representatives elections, many expect it to continue for years to come when any representative or competitive house is formed.



Professional distribution of candidates for Nation's Future Party

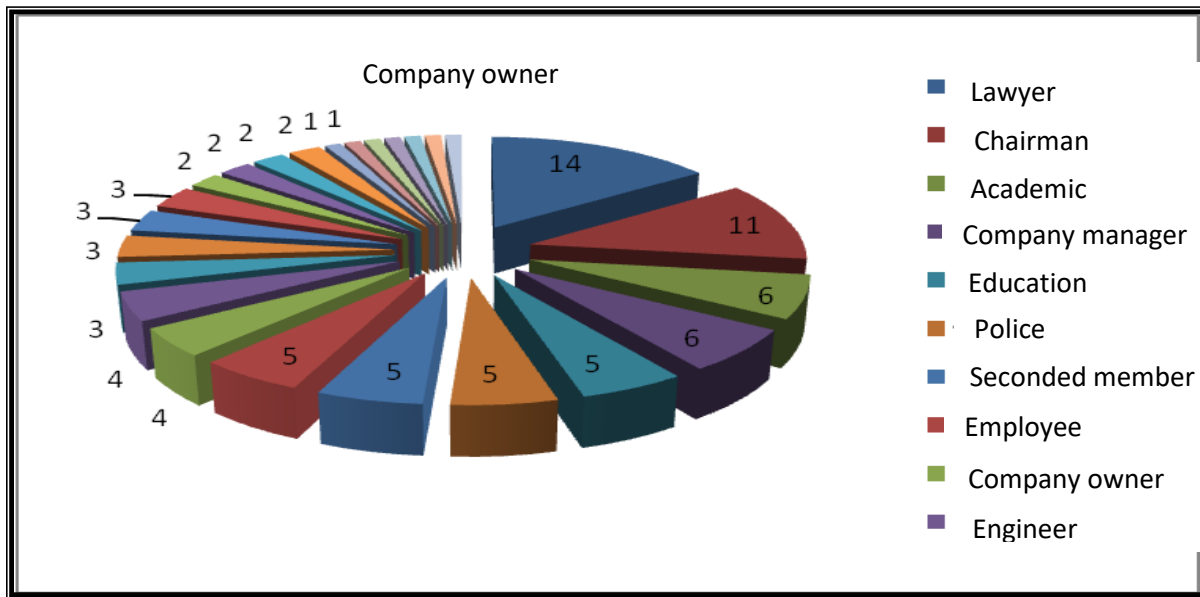
For many reasons, the Nation's Future Party (in recent years) has been shown as a dominant political entity on the national electoral and competitive scene, although it was not the (majority) parliamentary party during the 2015 elections of the House of Representatives, which reflected on the party's nominations to the Senate 2020, this put it in first place on the individual seats with (92) candidates distributed to (26) governorates where only (red sea) was absent in addition to his movements for dialogue with the political forces on a unified national list to compete on the list system Which resulted in an alliance of 11 political parties.

Career Analysis for the Future of the Homeland Party					
No	Profession	Number	No	profession	Number
1	Lawyer	14	14	General Manager	3
2	Chairman	11	15	Board Member	2
3	Academic	6	16	Retired	2

4	Company Manager	6	17	Tax Commissioner	2
5	Education	5	18	Banks	2
6	Police	5	19	Doctor	1
7	Seconded member	5	20	Television Editor	1
8	Employee	5	21	House of Representatives Researcher	1
9	Company owner	4	22	Customs Commissioner	1
10	Engineer	4	23	Secretary-General of a governorate	1
11	Accountant	3	24	Undersecretary	1
12	Degree-holder	3	25	Contracting	1
13	Agricultural engineer	3			

In view of the professional distribution of candidates for Nation's Future Party, we find that they were distributed among (25) professions , which indicates the extent of the party's spread in broad societal sectors denied by the elitist nature promoted by his opponents, in addition to the diversity of their sources of electoral power, whether clan and public support or financial possibilities to spend in line with the administrative division of districts or backgrounds and experiences commensurate with the nature and targets of the Senate, where his nominations topped the legal profession with 14 candidates representing (15.2%) of the total candidates of the party in a behavior that conforms to the general rules of competing professions and includes a level of parliamentary competence and skill needed by the Council, the professional diversification (heads of the boards of directors) has been left behind by the number of (11) candidates who make up (11.9%) with their ability to mobilize Spending in addition to the desire to access political decision-making centers as a continuation of a phenomenon that grew during the beginning of this century to become part of the electoral scene, after which the department of professions is distributed almost closely among two professions (academics directors of companies) with the number (6) candidates for each profession and then four Professions are (Education - Police - Managing Director

- Employees) with (5) candidates whose main spread was in the governorates of a tribal nature, especially in Upper Egypt, and two professions (Company owner - Engineer) with (4) candidates and (4) professions (Accountant – Degree-holder - Agricultural engineer - General Manager) with (3) candidates for each and (4) professions (Member of the Board of directors - Tax officer - Banks - Retired) with a number of candidates (two) for each of them to remain in the end (7) Professions with a (single) candidate for each of them are (Doctor - Presenter, Researcher at the House of Representatives, Customs officer, Governorate general secretary, Undersecretary of a Ministry -Construction)



Professional distribution of women's nominations

Over the past few years, women have succeeded in achieving many successes that have been a natural result of the struggles and sacrifices made by Egyptian women, both to escape the dominance of sectarian organization over the country's capabilities or to support the popular will and the choices of the people, which makes them a significant figure for influence in the electoral processes and allowing it to harvest a record number of direct individual competitive seats (20) seats in the 2015 Parliamentary elections. In addition to, the seats guaranteed by the Constitution in its favor at the level of lists and appointments (70) seats Before the constitutional amendments raise their share of the next Council (at least 25% of the total number of seats in the House) in addition to its share provided for by the Senate Act (141) for 2020 (at least 10% of the total number of seats) which enhanced the chances of Nominating women and pushing them to compete for individual seats with (93) female candidates representing (11.8%) of the total

candidates are divided between (20) governorates, in addition to the candidates in the list system, (20) candidate nominated on the basic lists and (30) candidate nominated on the reserve lists.

Analysis of women's professions					
No	profession	Number	No	Profession	Number
1	Academic	19	14	Journalist	1
2	Education	14	15	Agricultural engineer	1
3	Degree-holder	11	16	Former Member of the People's Assembly	1
4	Lawyer	8	17	Announcer	1
5	Employee	7	18	Executive Director	1
6	General Manager	5	19	Association President	1
7	Engineer	4	20	Tour guide	1
8	Tax Commissioner	2	21	Assistant Minister	1
9	Retired	2	22	Owner of a company	1
10	Public Relations	2	23	Housewife	1
11	Doctor	2	24	Hotel manager	1
12	Social researcher	2	25	Pharmacist	1
13	Undersecretary	2	26	Environmental researcher	1

By analyzing women's nominations at the level of professions and jobs, it shows the efficiency and maturity of the women elements who applied to compete for the senate, where they were divided among (26) professions representing (47.3%) of the total professions that combine the base of candidates. At the forefront of, women candidates came those with academic backgrounds with 19 candidates representing (20.4%) of the female candidates in a clear indicator of competence and boldness in competing with elements capable of convincing voters, most notably Dr. Amani Mokhtar Professor of Public Health and Preventive Medicine at Ain Shams University, and Dr. Nema Abdul Karim Undersecretary of Education

Affairs at the Faculty of Arts at Alexandria University. In addition to, Dr. Safinaz Abdul Aziz Senior Researcher at the Agricultural Research Center, as well as Dr. Aziza Abdo at the Faculty of Arts at Sohag University. Moreover, Dr. Amira Abdul Salam Zayed at Faculty of Education at Ain Shams University. Furthermore, Dr. Amal Al Sisi at the Faculty of Medicine at Cairo University.

Behind the academics came the profession of education with (14) candidates representing (15%) of the total female candidates and (18.9%) of the candidates in the profession, the most prominent of which were Zainab Darwish a first mentor in the Department of Ashmon Education, and Magda Mustafa Director General of Financial and Administrative Affairs in the Directorate of Education in Suez followed by those with a university-degree with (11) candidates, then women lawyers (8) female candidates, and employees (7), and the incumbents of the position of General Manager (5), and Engineering (4), while (6) professions came (Tax commissioner - Public relations- Doctor - Social researcher – Undersecretary - Retired with (two) candidates for each profession, and also (13) professions nominated (single) for each profession. The most prominent candidates of them were Suad Shalabi Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Dr. Mona Makram Obeid member of the People's Assembly, as well as Wafa Mohammed Ibrahim Director-General of the Egyptian Tax Authority. In addition to, Dr. Lilly Bassiouni First Undersecretary of the Ministry of Tourism, and Dr. Ihsan Hussein First Undersecretary of the Ministry of Agriculture. Moreover, Maha Al-Hisatha Director-General of the Court Complex of the State Council of Badmanhour. Furthermore, Heidi Shreks owner of the Heidi Clothing Trading Company.

