



**Monitoring the Activities of Potential Candidates
for the Presidential Elections in Egypt from
September 26 to October 14, 2023**

**Prepared by:
Zeinab Saleh
Marina Safwat
Ashraf Diab**

**Edited by:
Mohammad Badawy**

ECHR

October 2023



**Monitoring the Activities of Potential Candidates for the ٢٠٢٣
Presidential Elections in Egypt from September 26 to October 14, 2023**

Egyptian Coalition for Human Rights and Development

Is an initiative launched by Forum for Development and Human Rights Dialogue Foundation, and consists of 500 development associations and organizations in 9 Governorates, in order to promote Human Rights conditions in Egypt, strengthen partnerships, and exchange experience.

The NGOs and institutions participating in the initiative were distributed in 9 governorates: Cairo, Gharbia, Beheira, Alexandria, Beni Suef, Sohag, Luxor, Qena and Aswan. Facebook Site:

<https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=100090569196942>

© ALL RIGHTS RESERVED- 2021

FDHRD





Introduction

The electoral process is the essence of any democratic system, and it is the only means of determining the legitimacy of authority within society as an expression of the consensus of the wills of voters. It also constitutes the basis for embodying the concept of popular sovereignty, that is, the right to govern itself by whomever it chooses to exercise political authority. Competitive elections is the main tool that ensures political equality among citizens, whether in access to public office or in the value of their votes. The electoral process is considered a process that takes its course, not just an event, and every electoral process includes several elements and requires the participation of several institutions and entities in the period before the elections, during the election day, and after the elections, all of which affects the level of transparency, inclusiveness, accountability and competitiveness in the elections. In the pre-election phase, legislative bodies and state institutions work to define or improve the legal and procedural framework under which the elections will be held, so election management bodies carry out a set of activities within the framework of preparations for election day and preparation for the election results.

Therefore, Egypt is currently witnessing preparations and preparations for holding the 2024 presidential elections, following the announcement by the National Authority for Elections of the timetable for the 2024 presidential elections, and the announcement of the opening of receiving candidacy applications in the period from October 5 to 14, and inviting voters to vote and vote in the presidential elections scheduled to begin on Next December 1 for Egyptians abroad and December 10 for Egyptians at home, scheduled to take place in accordance with the Egyptian Constitution, which stipulates in Article 140 that:

“The President of the Republic shall be elected for a period of six calendar years, beginning on the day following the end of the term of his predecessor, and he may not assume the presidency for more than two consecutive presidential terms. The procedures for electing the President of the Republic shall begin at least one hundred and twenty days before the end of the presidential term, and the result must be announced before the end of this period.” The period is at least thirty days. The President of the Republic may not hold any partisan position throughout the term of the presidency.”

Article 210 stipulates that:

“Voting, counting in referendums, and elections shall be managed by members affiliated with the Authority under the supervision of its Board of Directors, and it may seek the assistance of members of judicial bodies. Voting and counting in elections and referendums that are held in the ten years following the date of implementation of this Constitution shall be carried out under the full supervision of members of judicial authorities and bodies, in the manner specified by law. The Supreme Administrative Court is competent to decide on appeals against the Authority’s decisions related to referendums, presidential and parliamentary elections and their results, and appeals against local elections shall be before the Administrative Court. The law specifies the dates for appealing these decisions, provided that it is decided by a final ruling within ten days from the date of filing the appeal.”

Article 241 bis stipulates that:



“The term of the current President of the Republic ends with the expiry of six years from the date of his announcement of his election as President of the Republic in 2018, and he may be re-elected for a subsequent time.”

Article 142 stipulates conditions that must be met in order to accept any person’s candidacy for the presidency of the republic, which are: the candidate must obtain the recommendation of at least 20 members of the House of Representatives, or succeed in collecting proxies from 25,000 citizens who have the right to vote in at least 15 governorates, provided that the minimum limit in each governorate is one thousand supporters, and that he must be an Egyptian of Egyptian parents, and that neither his parents nor his spouse have held the nationality of another country, and that he must have a high qualification, and that he must enjoy his civil and political rights, and that he must not have been convicted of a felony or crime. A crime prejudicial to honor or trust, even if he has been rehabilitated. He must have performed military service or been legally exempted from it. He must not be less than forty years of age on the date of opening the candidacy window. He must not be afflicted with a physical or mental illness that affects his performance of the duties of the President of the Republic.

Therefore, all potential candidates have begun collecting nomination agencies to submit to the National Authority no later than October 14, 2023, at two in the afternoon, to run in the upcoming presidential elections. The campaigns of potential candidates for the presidential elections have also continued their movements and preparations for the presidential elections, since the National Authority for Elections announced the schedule on September 25, 2023. The timeline for the presidential elections and the start of opening the door for nominations on October 5, 2023.

This report reviews the monitoring of the interactions and activities of potential candidates during the nomination period and before the initial lists are announced by identifying:

- 1- Activities of potential presidential candidates,
- 2- The field trips they conducted,
- 3- The statements they made,
- 4- Conferences and seminars that they organized,
- 5- The ways in which they were able to collect agencies,
- 6- Media and press meetings in which they participated,
- 7- The challenges they faced during the process of collecting powers,
- 8- The role of the National Authority in dealing with solution to those challenges.

Presidential elections after the June 30 Revolution:

One year after former President Mohamed Morsi assumed power in 2012, a large number of citizens objected to President Mohamed Morsi's management style and the organization of the Brotherhood loyal to the state. They saw that after a year had passed, there had been no improvement in Egypt's economic problems, energy shortages, lack of security, and diplomatic crises, as well as an attempt to obliterating the identity of the Egyptian state. Therefore, some youth, parties and opposition movements, the most famous of which was the Tamarod Movement, which began on April 26, 2013 with the aim of withdrawing confidence from Mohamed Morsi during his rule, staged a protest on June 30, 2013 to object to the rule of Mohamed Morsi and demand his departure from power, which was the same

day that President Morsi took office. The ruling began in 2012, and the revolution lasted for three days (July 1 – July 2 – July 3). On July 3, the revolution succeeded when the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces at that time, General Abdel Fattah Al-Sisi, dismissed Mohamed Morsi. He also announced the suspension of the 2012 constitution, the handing over of power to the head of the Supreme Constitutional Court, Counselor Adly Mansour, and the holding of early presidential elections, which were organized in May 2014. Several measures were announced along with this, known as the road map, which were supported by opponents of President Mohamed Morsi, who considered this support for popular demands and demonstrations of 30 June, while Sisi was then accused by another part of the Egyptian and international community of having carried out a military coup, deposed Egyptian elected president Mohamed Morsi, suspended the constitution, and cut off the broadcast of several media outlets.

On March 26, 2014, Field Marshal Abdel Fattah al-Sisi announced his resignation from his position as Minister of Defense and officially ran for the presidential elections, after a meeting of the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces attended by President Adly Mansour, during which Lieutenant General Sedqi Sobhi was promoted to first lieutenant general and appointed Minister of Defense, Sisi's successor, the next day. In April of the same year, he officially submitted his candidacy papers, which included about 188,000 powers of attorney from citizens, and after closing the nomination period, the Supreme Elections Committee announced that the competition would be between the independent Abdel Fattah El-Sisi and the leader of the Popular Movement, the leftist candidate Hamdeen Sabahi, only in the elections that took place during the month of May 2014 with the participation of Egyptians inside and outside Egypt.



The Egyptian presidential elections of 2014 are the third multi-party presidential elections in the history of Egypt and the second presidential elections after the January 25 Revolution. The election dates were determined according to what was announced by the Supreme Elections Committee. In implementation of the road map announced after the June 30 revolution and the removal of former President Mohamed Morsi from power after demonstrations that demanded his departure and an end to the rule of the Muslim Brotherhood. These elections came nearly eleven months after the removal of the late President Mohamed Morsi, which was rejected by the Muslim Brotherhood and the national forces supporting the legitimacy of President Morsi. The National Alliance was called to support legitimacy and boycott those elections, and announced that it did not recognize them or the results that resulted from them. The Strong Egypt Party and youth movements, led by the April 6 Movement, also joined the forces calling for the boycott.

The program of independent candidate Abdel Fattah El-Sisi in these elections was based on two axes: the first: rebuilding the state on modern foundations, taking into account the mandates of the 2014 Constitution, which are binding on the state, and the second: engaging the people in their optimism regarding comprehensive development and achieving social justice, and implementing transparency with the realities of the economic situation. And the circumstances the country is going through. It also aims to rebuild and achieve prosperity for people and ensure a decent life for them, while respecting the rights and freedoms stipulated in the Constitution, while giving priority to achieving social justice and balanced growth geographically and sectorally, and paying close attention to human development, urban expansion, reducing poverty and achieving a rapid and tangible improvement in the quality of life for all. Citizens, restoring security and safety to the country,



reforming state institutions, raising and ensuring the efficiency of its agencies, fighting corruption, and proposing development projects to overcome unemployment.

Sabahi stated in his presidential program that he supports social justice, freedom, and citizens' rights under a democratic civil system. There is a need for a profound change in how the country is managed. We want to change the policies of corruption, incapacity, and dependency, and we want a transparent, just, and young state. Sabahi promised an ambitious economic program that pays attention to the country's high unemployment rate. He also pledged to amend "unjust laws," including the Protest Law that prohibits demonstrations and sit-ins, in addition to releasing all political detainees, but he will not lift the ban on the Muslim Brotherhood, which the transitional government banned and described as terrorist. As for Sabahi's foreign policy, he promoted a mixture of nationalism, strong opposition to the legacy of the Mubarak years, and an anti-Israel stance.

Supporters of presidential candidate Hamdeen Sabahi and his rival, President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi, also intensified their electoral campaigns two weeks before the Egyptian presidential elections that were held on May 26 and 27 inside the country, and were preceded by holding elections for Egyptians residing abroad. Dozens of presidential candidate Hamdeen Sabahi's campaign distributed propaganda leaflets to people in the street to support their candidate in the presidential elections, and dozens of Sabahi's supporters gathered in front of the Al-Buhouth metro station, raising banners with pictures of Sabahi. His supporters chanted slogans in support of their candidate and called for his selection in the upcoming presidential elections.

Meanwhile, the “People Command” movement held a press conference to support the program of current President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi in a Cairo hotel. The conference was attended by a number of public figures and some of its supporters. The general coordinator of the "People Command" movement said in his speech at the movement's conference that circles of danger threaten the nation from within and without. He stressed that Al-Sisi is capable of confronting terrorism and the difficulties facing Egypt, and the electoral campaign to support presidential candidate Abdel Fattah Al-Sisi organized a popular conference in the Chinese courtyard in the conference hall adjacent to Cairo Stadium in Nasr City. Dr. Ali Gomaa, former Mufti of the Republic, Father Sergius, General Vicar of the Cathedral, Mostafa Bakri, and President Sisi’s campaign coordinator, spoke at the conference.

The election campaigns for presidential candidates also took advantage of social media platforms in electoral propaganda, as they benefited from the broad user base on the Internet and the ease of employing the media message in the process of influencing voters and pushing them to participate politically, especially the youth group because they are the most frequent users of Internet sites. Both candidates chose to deliver their first speech on their YouTube channels. They also launched a hashtag on Twitter to receive ideas and suggestions entitled “#We_will_continue_our_dream” by Sabahi, and “#Long_Long_Egypt” by Sisi. On various occasions, the two candidates conducted dialogues on social networking sites with users and answered many questions about their electoral program.

These elections ended with Abdel Fattah El-Sisi winning the position of President of the Republic, with a percentage of 96.91 percent of the total valid votes, compared to 3.09 percent for his competitor Hamdeen Sabahi. Abdel Fattah al-



Sisi, the former Egyptian Defense Minister, also won the majority of Egyptian voters' votes abroad in the presidential elections, according to what the Electoral Commission announced.

After the end of the first term of President Sisi's rule, preparations were made to hold new elections for the year 2018, which are the fourth multi-party presidential elections in the history of Egypt and the third presidential elections after the January 25 Revolution. It was scheduled to take place from February 8, 2018 until May 8, 2018, but the National Elections Authority in Egypt advanced its date so that its first procedures began receiving nomination applications on January 20, 2018. After the nomination period closed and the grievance period ended, there were only two candidates: The current president, Abdel Fattah El-Sisi, and engineer Moussa Mostafa Moussa, head of the Al-Ghad Party. Where Musa Mustafa Musa submitted to the National Authority 27 recommendation forms from parliamentarians. His campaign collected more than 40,000 endorsements from citizens, but did not have time to sort them, examine them, and submit them to the authority. President Sisi's campaign also collected about 915,000 powers of attorney from citizens, but submitted only 173,000 of them to the National Authority, in addition to recommendation forms from 549 representatives in Parliament, which at that time consisted of 596 members.

The Egyptian political scene before the elections ranged between calls for boycott and fatwas for participation. Those calling for the boycott launched the "Stay Home" campaign and urged voters not to go to polling stations to cast their votes and participate in the elections. While the Egyptian Fatwa House issued a fatwa urging people to participate in the elections and considers boycott to be forbidden according to the provisions of Islamic Sharia.

The electoral propaganda program of Moussa Mustafa Moussa carried the slogan “We will continue... We will develop... a better Egypt.” The electoral program focused on 14 axes, which are for limited-income people, which is the necessity of controlling all basic commodity prices with coordination and continuous follow-up by state agencies. The presidential candidate’s vision was represented in national capitalism, which includes reopening closed factories and offering ownership of their shares to young people, women and all segments of the population. As for the health aspect, the state is building small hospitals and offering shares for subscription to prepare them for surgeries. As for the education aspect, the state is adopting an education system based on global technology so that we change the secondary education system, and the program included a vision for the rights of farmers by providing the required quantities of fertilizers, seeds, and subsidized diesel that the farmer needs, each according to his cultivated area, so that his production becomes inexpensive, and thus the state buys it at international prices, which generates a large return for the farmer that achieves a living balance for him and his family.

It also guarantees a vision for tourism through a decision to establish a fund to care for tourism workers. As for external relations: the state adopts all necessary efforts to achieve peace for the Egyptian people away from wars and conflicts, especially with neighboring countries that require intellectual and development initiatives for the benefit of Egypt and its national security. As for those who challenge disabilities, the vision of the program was an immediate decision to obtain a license from the Central Bank to establish the Challenge Bank for people with disabilities. As for street children, the vision of the program was to rehabilitate and integrate them into society. As for the Arab tribes, a vision was

developed to review the position of the lands in their possession and legalize the status of those lands with the facilities and prices appropriate for them. With regard to the traffic system, the program's vision was to re-examine the traffic system with advanced architectural thought so as to prevent any congestion within the capital. As for the localities, the program's vision was to emphasize holding local elections immediately after the completion of the presidential elections through an electoral system that accommodates all segments of society, and as for ration cards, there is an immediate decision to include all those entitled to support for ration cards after purifying the lists of those who are not eligible by reviewing their age, health and social status. As for breadwinner women, the program introduced the "Our Mothers" project, which aims to preserve the self-esteem and dignity of breadwinner women who struggle and work under the most difficult conditions in the streets, by providing production mechanisms. A simple home that generates a decent income.

President Sisi's electoral program included continuing what was accomplished to achieve Egypt's 2030 strategy as follows:

On the internal level: Continue to complete the process of democratic transformation at a faster pace, while addressing some of the negatives in this regard, in light of the establishment of a modern civil state in Egypt. Moving forward with the economic reform process with a focus on improving the living conditions of people with limited and medium incomes, expanding the scope of support for the poor, increasing the pace of slum reform, and developing poor villages, of which Upper Egypt constitutes the vast majority. Completion of the national projects on which work has begun, especially the new capital project, the rehabilitation of one and a half million acres, the economic development of the

Suez Canal axis area, the Sinai development project, as well as the national project for roads, the Sinai tunnels, and the active start of the Egyptian nuclear project. Continuing to fight terrorism firmly, with a focus on the western front, from which terrorists fleeing Syria and Iraq are trying to infiltrate into Egypt.

On the external level: Do not involve Egypt in wars in the region that its countries and peoples cannot tolerate. Continue to pursue a balanced foreign policy that preserves Egyptian interests, away from processes of international polarization, and expand the circle of Egypt's friends from countries, especially important and influential ones in the region and the world.

The elections ended with the victory of President Sisi, who received 21 million, 835,387 votes, or 97.8%, and candidate Moussa Mostafa Moussa received 656,534 votes, or 2.92% of the valid votes. As the end of the second term in President Sisi's rule approaches, preparations are underway for the 2024 presidential elections in the current period, which President Abdel Fattah al-Sisi will run in to conclude his presidential term in 2030.

The National Authority for Elections and the decisions regulating the 2024 presidential elections

The National Authority was keen to respond to the demands of the National Dialogue, for the elections to be under judicial supervision, and therefore the election procedures had to be completed and their results announced before January 17, 2024, which is the date on which judicial supervision of the elections ends according to the 2014 Constitution, which is stipulated in Article 210 thereof. Provided that the management of voting, counting in referendums, and elections shall be undertaken by members affiliated with the Authority under the



supervision of its Board of Directors, and it may seek the assistance of members of judicial bodies. Voting and counting in elections and referendums that are held in the ten years following the date of implementation of this Constitution shall be carried out under the full supervision of Members of judicial authorities and bodies, as stipulated in the law. The Supreme Administrative Court is competent to decide on appeals against the Authority's decisions related to referendums, presidential and parliamentary elections and their results, and appeals against local elections shall be before the Administrative Court. The law specifies the dates for appeals against these decisions to be decided.

Therefore, on the twenty-fifth of September, during a press conference, Counselor Walid Hamza announced the decision of the Board of Directors of the National Authority for Elections regarding the timetable for the electoral process, which includes all procedures and times for the electoral process, from the issuance of the decision to invite voters to vote until the announcement of the final election results by the National Authority for Elections.

The days (1, 2, and 3) of December 2023 were set as the date for holding the presidential elections outside Egypt, with the electoral process taking place inside Egypt on days (10, 11, and 12) of the same month. In the event of a second round, the elections must be held outside Egypt on days (5, 6, and 7) of January of the year 2024, provided that the dates specified for the elections inside Egypt are on days (8, 9, and 10) of the same month. The voting process begins starting from 9 a.m. until 9 p.m. throughout the three days of the elections inside Egypt and on December 18, 2023, to announce the result of the presidential elections and publish them in the Official Gazette, while if a second round of the



electoral process is held, the final election result will be announced and published in the Official Gazette no later than January 16, 2024

- Receiving nomination applications daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. during the period from October 5 to October 14, with work ending on the last day at 2 p.m.
- Announcing and publishing the initial list of names of candidates, and the numbers of sponsors and supporters for each of them, in Al-Akhbar and Al-Jumhuriya newspapers on October 16.
- Receiving candidates' objections from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. during October 17 and 18.
- Examining candidacy applications and adjudicating objections during the period from 19 to 21 October.
- Notifying the excluded candidate of the exclusion decision and its reasons on October 22.
- Receiving grievances from excluded candidates starting from 9 a.m. until 5 p.m. during October 23 and 24.
- Deciding on grievances and notifying them on October 26.
- Submitting appeals and registering them on the docket of the Supreme Administrative Court of the State Council within two days, October 27 and 28.
- The Supreme Administrative Court decides on the appeals submitted to it, and publishes a summary of the ruling in the Official Gazette and Al-Akhbar and Al-Jumhuriya newspapers at the expense of the loser, during the period from October 29 to November 7.

- Selection of candidates for symbols, according to the priority of submitting nomination applications, as well as the last date for withdrawing the nomination application on November 8.
- Announcing the final list of candidate names and symbols and publishing it in the Official Gazette and Al-Akhbar and Al-Jumhuriya newspapers, with electoral campaigns starting on November 9.
- The last date for a candidate to renounce his candidacy is November 15.
- Publishing the concessions in the Official Gazette and in Al-Akhbar and Al-Jumhuriya newspapers on November 16.
- Stopping electoral campaigns and starting a period of “propaganda silence” for Egyptian elections abroad, starting at 12 a.m. on November 29.
- Election of Egyptians abroad, starting from 9 a.m. until 9 p.m. local time for each country during the days of December 1, 2, and 3.
- The electoral campaign will stop and the “propaganda silence” period for the internal elections will begin, starting at 12 am on December 8.
- Voting inside Egypt starts from 9 a.m. until 9 p.m. during the days of December 10, 11, and 12.
- The end of the vote counting process, the delivery of minutes to the general committees, the issuance of the general committees’ decisions regarding objections and all issues related to the voting process, and the announcement of the numerical tally of votes on December 13.
- The National Authority for Elections receives appeals against the decisions of the general committees on December 14.
- Deciding on appeals submitted against the decisions of the general committees during December 15 and 16.

- The results will be announced and published in the Official Gazette on December 18.

The National Authority for Elections has specified the rules and procedures for conducting medical examinations on candidates in the presidential elections, as part of the conditions stipulated for accepting the papers of 2024 presidential candidates.

Resolution issued by the National Authority No. 9 of 2023 regulated the rules and procedures for signing medical examinations for applicants to run for the position of President of the Republic.

The decision stipulated that a physical and mental medical examination be carried out on the applicant to run for the position of President of the Republic by the General Administration of Specialized Medical Councils.

The General Administration of Specialized Medical Councils prepares a medical report as a result of the physical and mental medical examination of the candidate, which includes a statement as to whether the candidate suffers from a physical or mental illness that affects his performance of the duties of the president of the republic or not. The decision included that the medical report must include the information of the candidate. In full, with the thumbprint of his right hand, and a recent personal photo of him. The report and photo are approved with the seal of the Republic's emblem of the General Administration of Specialized Medical Councils, and the report is delivered to the candidate insured.

- ✓ 7 offices have been identified to authenticate the powers of attorney for presidential elections in Matrouh, the city of Al-Hammam, in the City

Council Building in the Hafr Al-Batin region. – El Alamein City, in the Government Services Center building in El Alamein. – Sidi Abdel Rahman Village, in the Government Services Center building in El Alamein. – Dabaa City, Secondary School Street. – Sidi Barrani city, local unit. – Siwa City, downtown Siwa. – Salloum City, – City Council Residences.

- ✓ 8 offices in Dakahlia to authenticate the powers of attorney for presidential elections – the Vehicle Documentation Office in Magzar Aly in Mansoura – the Mansoura Suburbs Documentation Office in the Minya Sandoub Services Complex above the mosque – the Talkha Documentation Office in the teachers' area next to the water station – the Hessas Documentation Office in the Citizen Services Complex in the Hessas Village in the Sherbin Center – Mit Ghamr Documentation Office on Al-Muahada Street next to Abu Salem Gas Station – Gamasa Investment Documentation Office at the Gamasa Investment Authority headquarters – Al-Stamuni Documentation Office – Al-Jamaliyya Documentation Office in the City Council Building on Al-Bahr Street
- ✓ 5 offices for documenting and conducting presidential election agencies in Qena – Al-Marashda, in the Citizen Services Complex in Al-Marashda in Al-Waqf – Farshout, Nagaa Al-Qadi Bandar Farsho – only, in the City Council Residences – Qena suburbs, at the main office headquarters – Al-Kunouz Street – Deshna, Nagaa Talha – Bandar Deshna
- ✓ 7 offices for documenting and conducting presidential election agencies in Aswan, Kom Ombo: Al-Zohour District – Wadi Kom Ombo Company Building, and the city of Kom Ombo. – Abu Simbel: City Council buildings, next to drinking water. – Draw: Draw, Nag al-Arab, and the new local unit

building. – Aswan: Al–Baraka Street, Al–Manaia Street, and Aswan City. –
Edfu: Nile Corniche, next to the station – Al–Busailiya: City Council
Buildings – Al–Sabaia, City Council Buildings, the most expensive city
police station, Hosni Mubarak Street.

- ✓ 5 offices for documenting and conducting presidential election agencies in
Beni Suef – Nasser City – Gamal Abdel Nasser Street next to Banque Misr
– Biba City – Al–Ray housing next to the fruit shader – Samasta City –
Local Unit Residences inside the Falluja district – the outskirts of Beni Suef
– Al–Ramad district next to the Survey Directorate, City Beni Suef – Al–
Fashn City – Al–Bahr Al–Aazam Street, Al–Fashn City.
- ✓ 8 offices for documenting and conducting presidential election agencies in
Menoufia.. Sadat City: Fifth District, next to the Language School –
Menouf: next to the Bank of Egypt in Menouf City, Al–Maqab Street –
Talla: Court Building – Al–Bajour: Court Building – Shebin Al–Koum
Suburbs: Endowments Building, Gamal Abdel Nasser Street – Shebin El–
Kom Model Building: Al–Maslah Complex – Ashmoun: next to the train
station – Centris: Local Unit Building
- ✓ 8 offices for documenting and conducting presidential election agencies in
Kafr El–Sheikh: Al–Sharq Insurance Building.
Baltim: City Council buildings next to the international road. – Motobas:
Motobas City – Port Said Street, in front of Edfina Metal. – Desouk Model:
Desouk, next to the post office and the rural parking lot. – Riyadh:
Downtown Street – Taksim Al–Zuhur – Tal Al–Koum – Riyadh. – Al–
Jarayda: The local unit in Al–Jarayda in front of the post office. – Al–

Hamoul: City Council buildings next to Al-Hamoul Traffic. – Suburbs of
Kafr El-Sheikh: Sakha – Kafr El-Sheikh.

- ✓ 6 offices for documenting and conducting presidential election agencies in
Minya. – Beni Mazar: Haj Murad Shalqamy Street from Al-Ramad Hospital
Street – Abu Qurqas: Al-Shuhadaa Street, Al-Fakrya City Abu Qurqas –
Dermwas: Nefertiti Building, Misr Aswan Agricultural Road – Suburbs: 5
Hoda Shaarawi Street, Bandar Al-Minya – Mallawi : Al-Hurriya Street,
Bandar Mallawi – Maghagha: Al-Desouki Street, Bandar Maghagha.
- ✓ 15 An office for documenting and conducting presidential election agencies
in Sharqia – the Abu Omar facility documentation office next to the city
council building – the 16th district documentation office in the 10th of
Ramadan – the first 10th of Ramadan documentation office located in the
Board of Trustees – the Awlad Saqr documentation office in the local unit
building – the technology documentation office located in 35 Delta Street –
Mashtoul Al-Souq Documentation Office in Shaker Shalabiya's house –
Battalion Documentation Office in the Battalion Services Complex in Belbas
Center – Model Documentation Office in Zagazig in the City Council next to
the bridge – Suburbs Documentation Office in Zagazig next to Veterinary
Medicine – Anshas Al-Raml Documentation Office, Citizen Services
Complex in Anshas Al-Raml – Salhiya Documentation Office In Mina
Urban Settlement in Al-Salhiya – Taha Al-Marj Documentation Office,
Taha Al-Marj, Deirb Negm – Mina Al-Qamh Vehicles Documentation
Office, Irrigation Engineering Housing – Al-Safwa Club Documentation
Office, inside Al-Safwa Club, 10th of Ramadan

- ✓ 6 offices for documenting and conducting presidential election agencies in Sohag – Maragha Documentation Office, north of Sohag, headquartered in the Maragha Courts Complex – Dar Al–Salam Documentation Office, southeast of Sohag, headquartered in Al–Salam Tower, Al–Salam Street. – Al–Asirat Documentation Office, south of Sohag Governorate, headquartered on Al–Mahatta Street, in front of the Al–Asirat water tanks. – Sohag Documentation Office, located on Saad Zaghloul Street, next to the Bank of Alexandria, Sohag, Second Sohag– Bandar Sohag Documentation Office, headquartered in Alf Maskan Buildings, Building No. 1, above Islam Fathy Pharmacy. – Umm Douma Documentation Office, headquartered in the Government Services Complex in Umm Douma Village.
- ✓ 9 offices for documenting and conducting presidential election agencies in Gharbia – a second Tanta documentation office in the Qohafa housing area – a documentation office for endowment buildings in the beginning of Mahalla – a documentation office for Madras Street in the beginning of Tanta – a Shubra Qas documentation office in the Shubraqas village, Al–Santa Center, Al–Wahda Building – a Damro documentation office at the headquarters of the services complex building – Sinbat Documentation Office in the Local Unit Building, Zefta Mit Ghamr Road – Bshbish Documentation Office in Bshbish Village – Shershaba Documentation Office in the Local Unit Building – Jabriya Documentation Office in the Old Al Wahda Building in the Jabriya Village
- ✓ 7 offices for documenting and conducting presidential election agencies in Alexandria – First Raml Documentation Office, 18 Smouha Cooperatives –



Second Raml Documentation Office, Al-Farouk Tower – Sidi Gaber Office, 19 Smouha Cooperatives – First Montazah Office, Dhat Al-Sawari Buildings – Second Montazah Office, El-Yaqout Tower, Bahary Street King Hefny – Borg El Arab Office, Urban Communities Authority Residences – Amreya Office, Kilo 33, Alexandria Desert Road.

The National Authority for Elections also allowed voters who are in a governorate other than the governorate to which their fixed place of residence is located on the national ID card to cast their vote in the 2024 presidential elections before any of the competent polling committees in the governorate in which they are located, in accordance with the controls determined by the authority.

According to the Presidential Elections Law, the electoral domicile is the fixed place of residence on the national ID card, but the law allows a voter who is located in a governorate other than the governorate to which his fixed place of residence on the national ID card belongs to cast his vote before any of the competent polling committees in the governorate in which he is located in accordance with the controls that Determined by the Authority and scheduled to be issued within hours.

Regarding the presence of some malfunctions in the documentation offices, the National Authority for Elections, headed by Counselor Walid Hamza, directly supervised the repair of the technical malfunctions that suddenly occurred in a small number of documentation offices, and ensured from a technical standpoint that they would not be repeated again, while directing the continuation of working hours in those offices. Until the requests of all citizens who applied to it are met



and support forms are issued for them for the benefit of those seeking to run in the elections.

The Commission also decided to direct all documentation offices affiliated with the Real Estate Registry Authority, which are entirely dedicated to issuing support forms for those seeking candidacy in the presidential elections, to issue support forms to continue responding to citizens' requests until the official working hours specified for them, and in the event that there is a crowding of large numbers of citizens in front of someone. The offices, or some of them, continue to operate without adhering to the specified official working hours and times, and until the request of the last citizen who was present in front of them before the closing times is met. It also decided to provide the notarization offices, which are witnessing demand from citizens, with additional numbers of trained employees, as well as electronic tablets allocated to issuing endorsement forms in order to accelerate the pace of issuing endorsement forms and completely eliminate crowding in those offices.

The Authority also announced in a press statement dated October 3 that it takes into account in all its procedures what is stipulated in the law and the decisions of the Authority's Board of Directors, all of which aim to overcome any obstacles that citizens may face, investigate any complaints that may be received by it related to the occurrence of violations or errors, and intervene to correct them and implement the ruling law regarding it.

– The National Elections Authority renews its welcome to communicate with it and notify it of any complaints or inquiries, so that the necessary action can be taken regarding them, and reminds everyone that citizen support forms for those who

wish to run in the presidential elections are completely free and without any financial fees.

Regarding supporters' agencies, the National Authority for Elections expressed its annoyance at the questioning of its decisions regarding the presidential elections, stressing that there is no favoritism or harassment in the documentation offices responsible for issuing nomination agencies, saying that it "followed with great regret the skepticism and unacceptable attacks raised by some regarding its work." The Commission confirmed that it is closely following everything related to the implementation of its announced decisions in order to hold the upcoming presidential elections, in order to ensure the proper implementation of those decisions.

She explained that "its decisions were issued in agreement with the provisions of the Constitution, relevant laws, and international standards, primarily with regard to achieving equal opportunities and complete equality among all those who will apply to it to participate in the electoral competition."

The Commission indicated that it had confirmed, through close follow-up, that "no violations, acts of favoritism, or harassment of anyone had ever occurred by the authorities charged with implementing the Commission's decisions related to the presidential elections, including the notarization offices affiliated with the Real Estate Registry and Notarization Department, which are charged with issuing citizens' support forms."

The Commission considered that "everything that was raised in this regard, and which was the subject of follow-up and investigation with its knowledge, is nothing more than false allegations that have no shadow of truth or reality."



The Commission stressed its categorical rejection of being involved in any political disputes or attacking them, stressing that “these uncontrolled actions and behaviors will not be tolerated, and legal measures will be taken decisively and quickly.”

The Board of Directors of the National Elections Authority also held a meeting on Tuesday, October 10, 2023, headed by Counselor Hazem Badawi, Chairman of the Authority.

During its meeting, the Commission reviewed the applications submitted by one of those wishing to run in the presidential elections, which generally revolve around requesting some exceptions and special treatment in the procedures related to issuing support forms for those seeking candidacy.

The Commission called on all those wishing to run in the presidential elections to adhere to all decisions and controls previously issued by the Authority’s Board of Directors regarding the organization of the electoral process, and not to violate them, stressing that there are no exceptions for any of those wishing to run, especially since the Commission is at the same distance from all of them in all rights and duties, and adherence to the decisions and rules regulating the electoral process and its procedures.

Chapter One: Activities of Potential Candidates

Firstly, the candidate Abdel Fattah El-Sisi:

On October 2, numbers of citizens began arriving in public squares to demand that current President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi run for the upcoming elections. The activities included the gathering of hundreds of teachers, faculty members, and employees of the Giza Education Directorate in Galaa Square in Dokki, to



participate, carrying banners to appeal to President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi to run for the presidential elections 2024–2030,

A large number of citizens also gathered in front of the Museum of Civilizations Square.

Hundreds of citizens flocked to Soho Square in Sharm El-Sheikh, to declare their support for President Sisi during his candidacy for the presidency of the republic in the coming period, and gathered in front of screens in major squares.

As well as in Al-Galaa Square in Giza, Al-Korba Square, and Al-Qaid Ibrahim Square in the Raml Station area.

This was followed by a speech by the current President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi, the content of which was:

We faced brutal terrorism that wanted to undermine our resolve... and our good land was drenched by the blood of the righteous martyrs, from the best sons of Egypt. Our resolve did not weaken or leaned in the face of all these challenges... Rather, the sons and daughters of Egypt declared themselves... and fought the battle to build Egypt... and achieved its achievement... achieving glory and national pride.

As we stand on the cusp of our new republic... we renew our pledge together to work towards completing our dreams for our dear Egypt.

I have followed with great interest the state of the national dialogue, which in its first form was promising and an incentive to continue it. I have directed the government and the relevant state agencies to work on researching and studying the package of outcomes that emerged from the dialogue.



I assure you; I intend to continue in this state of dialogue, as well as to continue developing political and party life... so that the state can achieve multiple paths, alternatives, and visions, permanently.

We renew our pledge that it will be a reality overflowing with goodness, peace, and love for all Egyptians, God willing.

Just as I responded to the call of the Egyptians before... today, I respond to their call once again... and I have resolved to nominate myself for you, to complete the dream of a new presidential term... I promise you, God willing, that it will be an extension of our common endeavor, for the sake of Egypt and its people.

I call on all Egyptians to participate in this democratic scene... to choose, with their unbiased national conscience, who is fit... and God will protect those who are fit.

After that, President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi appointed Counselor Mahmoud Fawzy to head his electoral campaign in the 2024 presidential elections and to be his legal representative.

The text of President Sisi's message stated: "The great people of Egypt... based on what I announced during the closing session of the "Story of a Homeland" conference, that I will undertake my national responsibility in response to your call to complete the dream, and as an extension of our common endeavor for Egypt, and what I have resolved to run for the position of President of the Republic, I have decided to run for the position of President of the Republic. I have assigned Mr. Counselor Mahmoud Fawzi to head my electoral campaign in the 2024 presidential elections, and to be my legal representative in it, and God is the Granter of success. Long live Egypt.. Long live Egypt.. Long live Egypt.



The official campaign of presidential candidate Abdel Fattah El-Sisi organized its first conference, Saturday, October 7, 2023, at the Saraya Hall in Nasr City.

With the participation of a diverse audience of up to 980 people, including party leaders, experts, public figures, politicians, youth entities, artists, and athletes, as well as writers, journalists, intellectuals, clerics, Arab tribes, and even citizens, with the active participation of the media, whether local or foreign.

The official campaign announced, through Counselor Mahmoud Fawzi, that it had succeeded in collecting 1,130,105 endorsements, including 752,438 from females and 377,677 from males. The number of powers of attorney of the House of Representatives reached 424, including 53 independents, 371 partisans, 106 women, and 76 youth representatives.

The campaign added that the required medical examination to complete the nomination file for the presidential elections was conducted at the New Administrative Capital Hospital, as well as submitting the nomination file and the powers of attorney drawn up by citizens to the National Authority for Elections.

It was also announced the launch of an official page on social media, indicating that the campaign is currently working on creating a website through which it will announce all its activities and the vision of the presidential candidate. It will hold meetings (elite and popular) and field tours in each governorate, indicating that the campaign will take its headquarters in the capitals of the governorates, and provide the opportunity for those wishing to join it.

Secondly, Abdel-Sanad Yamama:

Head of the New Wafd Party since 2022, professor and head of the Department of Private International Law at the Faculty of Law, Menoufia University, and head of the International Center for Arbitration, Conciliation, Mediation and Intellectual Property. He obtained a doctorate in foreign investment in Egypt, from the University of Nancy in France. He also worked as a lawyer for the Muslim World League.

He was a member of the Supreme Committee of the Wafd Party for 3 consecutive terms, in addition to previously holding the position of Chairman of the Legislative and Constitutional Committee. He is a member of the Committee of 100 from the Wafd Party, which drafted the 2012 constitution.

On October 1, 2023, Abdel-Sanad Yamama, head of the Wafd Party, a potential candidate for the presidency of the republic, conducted a tour of the real estate registration offices in Rawd al-Faraj and Al-Muhandiseen, to follow up on the process of issuing citizens' powers of attorney to support his candidacy for the presidential elections.

Dr. Abdel-Sanad Yamama took pictures with those giving him powers of attorney, discussed with them many of the problems facing them, and promised to develop radical solutions to the general problems that concern all Egyptians in his electoral program, during which he was accompanied by Yasser Al-Hudaybi, the secretary, the official spokesman and media spokesman for the party and the electoral campaign for the party's president, in the middle chants of his supporters.



A number of members of the Wafd Party in a number of governorates began issuing agencies to nominate Abdel-Sanad Yamama to run in the presidential elections, as well as preparing banners for the Wafd Party candidate.

While the delegation committee in Dakahlia issued power of attorney for the delegation's presidential candidate, Dr. Abdel-Sanad Yamama.

He also indicated that he decided to run in the elections to compete for the seat of president, and now is the time for change, as he has a complete electoral program. The Wafd Party was not lucky to participate in the previous elections, but it decided to participate in the presidential elections this time with force, and it is not natural for the House of the Nation to refrain from participating in it.

He said that Egypt is at the bottom of the countries regarding the education file, stressing that the level of education in the 1970s was better than today. He pointed out that there are thousands of graduates without work, and that the problem of education can be solved easily, through reorganization, opening the door to colleges of education, and graduating high-level teachers, noting that Egypt has many resources, but there is a lack of good planning to exploit them or an organizational process.

He pointed out that Egypt has large unexploited land areas, the Red and Mediterranean Seas, the Nile River, and minerals extracted from the land, in addition to the Suez Canal, but there must be good management and exploitation of these resources.

Presidential candidate Abdel-Sanad Yamama promised the Egyptians that he would be the right man in the right place, leaving the private sector room for investment and fair rules for competition between it and any other sector, even if



it was governmental or military, stressing that violating them would not bring foreign investment in light of the state's need. Egyptian rights for him, in addition to achieving justice, rights and freedoms as stipulated in the articles of the Constitution.

He noted that he would work to restore balance between powers, declaring his desire for the presidential term to be returned to four years as it was, in addition to his vision that he has good chances of winning the presidential elections.

On October 8, 2023, Dr. Abdel-Sanad Yamamah, the potential candidate for the presidential elections, was presented to the House of Representatives, to receive the recommendations of the representatives in preparation for submitting his nomination papers for the presidential elections. He succeeded in obtaining 27 recommendations from members of the House of Representatives.

After that, he went to the medical examination procedures at Sheikh Zayed Specialized Hospital, then had his conjunctivitis examined during the medical examination examinations at the New Administrative Capital Hospital, in preparation for submitting his papers to run for the presidential elections.

On October 9, 2023, a number of expatriate leaders and members from the party's headquarters headed towards the headquarters of the National Elections Authority to submit their candidacy papers.

The head of the Wafd Party confirmed that he will present his electoral program to the Supreme Council of the Wafd Party, explaining that the delegation has prepared a complete program prepared by a group of experts and specialists and includes a set of important topics that will gain the satisfaction of the Egyptian street.



Thirdly, Farid Zahran:

Muhammad Farid Saad Zahran

Born in 1957

Democratic socialist politician and thinker. He is considered one of the most prominent leaders of the student movement in the seventies, and one of the leaders of the protest and opposition movements calling for democracy and social justice in Egypt from 1974 until now. In addition, he is one of the founders of civil society activity. He holds the position of Chairman of the Egyptian Social Democratic Party, in addition to being Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Mahrousa Center for Publishing, Press and Information Services

His tours before announcing his candidacy:

On October 1, 2023, he met with the German Ambassador to Cairo Frank Hartmann and his assistant. The meeting discussed Egyptian–German relations and aspects of economic cooperation between the two countries. The discussion also touched on the general situation in Egypt and the upcoming presidential elections. The conversation dealt with relations between the Egyptian Social Democratic Party and parties in Germany and a number of friendly countries.

On October 1, 2023, he met with a number of activists and those interested in women's issues. During the meeting, the dialogue revolved around the reasons that prompted Farid Zahran to announce his candidacy in the presidential elections, and his program and vision on a number of pressing topics and issues that concern Egyptian women and affect the family as a whole. There was also a discussion about issues of violence and discrimination against women, and how they can be treated through legislation in addition to community awareness.



On October 3, 2023, the press conference of the potential candidate for the presidential elections, Farid Zahran, head of the Egyptian Social Democratic Party, was held at the Safir Hotel in Dokki, to review his vision and clarify his electoral plan. The press conference was attended by a number of parliamentarians, party leaders, and public figures. He confirmed during the conference that he is presenting himself in the upcoming presidential elections as a civilian, democratic alternative candidate capable of reforming the current situation, saying: “We need reason and wisdom within the system with advocates of reason and wisdom for democratic change, and I am not providing a Muslim Brotherhood project nor a zero-sum confrontation project, and there is no play.” He stressed the importance of holding fair, democratic elections that reflect the will of the people, as happens in most countries of the world, pointing out that the problems currently facing the state are the flight of Egyptian and foreign investors, and changing the system of managing civil society associations, so the civil democratic alternative is the starting point for changing this situation and restoring the coalition of June 30 to achieve long-term political and economic change for the existence of a modern democratic state.

On October 4, 2023, Abdel Moneim Emam, head of the Justice Party, said that his party decided to support the potential presidential candidate, Farid Zahran, because of his political history and weight, in line with the principles of the party that wants Egypt to have a modern civil democratic state that enjoys freedoms and space for opinion and other opinions within the framework of state building. Pointing out that the message we are sending to the people is that they have the will, and that the people imposed their will in many situations, including January 25 and June 30, and they can impose their will in the upcoming elections.



Steps to nominate him:

On October 4, 2023, he underwent medical examinations at the Nasser Institute Hospital, in preparation for running in the upcoming presidential elections, and completed submitting his papers on the specified date. The next day, he completed the medical examination procedures at the New Administrative Capital Hospital, indicating that he did not encounter any difficulty in completing the steps of his preparations for submitting the application. His papers were submitted to the National Authority for Elections. Farid Zahran underwent EKG and other tests stipulated by the National Authority for Elections, including blood sugar and drug tests.

On October 8, 2023, presidential candidate Farid Zahran submitted his nomination papers to the committee, including 30 recommendations from members of the House of Representatives.

Muhammad Khalil; Member of the campaign's executive office; held a meeting with a number of party members in the governorates to determine the schedule of electoral tours for the party's candidate and public meetings in various Egyptian governorates, with Zahran's first tour starting from his birthplace in the city of Sars El-Lyan in Menoufia Governorate, followed by a tour in the Upper Egypt governorates in southern Egypt, in the governorates of (Aswan – Luxor – Qena). The second round of visits to the governorates of Lower Egypt will begin with (Mahalla – Alexandria – Menoufia), and Zahran will conclude his tours in Greater Cairo.



Fourthly, Hazem Muhammad Suleiman Omar:

Chairman of the Republican People's Party,

Hazem Omar is Chairman of the Board of Directors and Managing Director of Fila Mora Tourism Development Company.

Member of the Senate, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee

The Republican People's Party had approved the approval of the General Secretariat, dated July 5, 2023, as a result of the counting of votes for the secret ballot for the party's parliamentary organization leaders, with a majority of votes that agreed to nominate a candidate from the party to compete in the presidential elections and to authorize the supreme body to choose the candidate.

On Saturday, July 8, 2023, the party assigned Hazem Muhammad Suleiman Omar, the head of the party, to run for the position of President of the Republic in the fifth pluralistic presidential elections of the Arab Republic of Egypt, as an exclusive candidate for the Republican People's Party.

The campaign of Engineer Hazem Omar, the presidential candidate for the presidential elections, announced the selection of Major General Mohamed Salah Abu Hamila as the general coordinator of the campaign, and Dr. Zaher Al-Shaqanqiri, as the official spokesman for the electoral campaign, and MP Ihab Ramzi was appointed as the legal representative of the campaign.

A number of leaders and members of the Republican People's Party and citizens flocked in front of the real estate registration headquarters in Dakahlia, which number "8 headquarters" within the governorate, to the documentation office in the Majzar Aly area in Mansoura, the documentation office in the suburbs of

Mansoura, in the Minya Sandoub services complex, the Talkha documentation office, and the share documentation office in the complex. Citizen services in the village of Al-Hasas in Sherbin Center, the Mit Ghamr documentation office on Al-Muahada Street, the Gamasa Investment Documentation Office at the Gamasa Investment Authority headquarters, the Stamouni Documentation Office in Belqas, and the Al-Gamaleya Documentation Office in the City Council building on Al-Bahr Street.

On October 1, 2023, the potential candidate, Hazem Omar, made several tours of the real estate registration offices in the Cairo and Giza governorates.

On October 8, 2023, candidate Hazem Omar completed the medical examination procedures at the New Administrative Capital Hospital.

On October 13, 2023, he submitted his candidacy papers for the presidential elections, which consisted of 68 thousand and 71 forms of support from citizens in the Real Estate Registry, and 46 recommendations from representatives of Parliament.

Fifthly, Ahmed Tantawi:

In April 2023, Tantawi had announced his intention to run in the Egyptian presidential elections, and wrote on his Facebook account: “If I am not prevented directly (that the day of candidacy is opened while I am alive and free) or indirectly (that the electoral process is serious and real, I promise you that I will not participate in any joke).”

He returned to Egypt from Lebanon on 5/11/2023, announcing his intention to run in the presidential elections.



The name Ahmed Muhammad Ramadan Al-Tantawi, better known by the name Ahmed Tantawi or Ahmed Al-Tantawi, is an Egyptian politician.

- He was born on July 25, 1979 AD, and is currently approximately forty-four years old.
- He was a former member of the Egyptian House of Representatives from the Desouk and Qalin constituencies in Kafr El-Sheikh Governorate.
- Former founding member of the Karama and Nasserist Party.
- A member of the Twenty-Five-Thirty parliamentary bloc.
- In addition, Ahmed Tantawi also works as a journalist for Al Karama newspaper.

His campaign's progress in collecting endorsements

It is noteworthy that the potential candidate, since the start of collecting agencies, has made many trips to the real estate registration offices in the various governorates (Aswan – Luxor – Qena – Sohag – Assiut – Minya – Beni Suef – Fayoum – Suez – Ismailia – Port Said – Damietta – Sharkia – Menoufia – Gharbia – Dakahlia – Kafr El-Sheikh – Beheira – Alexandria – Qalyubia – Cairo – Giza)

Exiting the electoral race:

On October 13, 2023, during a class conference at the headquarters of the Conservative Party, the candidate Ahmed Al-Tantawi announced that he was unable to complete the powers of attorney that would qualify him to submit his candidacy papers to the National Authority for Elections, as the number of powers of attorney that arrived at the election campaign headquarters was announced as 14,160, and Muhammad Abu Diyar, the general coordinator of the electoral

campaign, explained during the conference. The journalist said that one-third of the numbers obtained by “Al-Tantawi” were obtained at home and two-thirds from abroad.

Sixthly: Jamila Ismail:

Born on April 6, 1966

Media personality and head of the Constitution Party.

Gamila Ismail graduated from the Faculty of Mass Communications, Cairo University in 1986.

On September 20, 2023, Jamila Ismail’s campaign issued its first statements regarding the speech of the President of the Constitution Party addressed to the Supreme Council and the General Assembly of the Constitution Party regarding her candidacy for the presidency.

On October 1, Jamila Ismail, the presidential candidate, campaigned on the sixth day among the Real Estate Registry offices in central and southern Cairo

On October 1, Jamila Ismail’s campaign issued its fourth statement. Officials from Jamila Ismail’s campaign, the candidate for the presidency of the Republic, delivered a letter addressed to the General Secretariat of the House of Representatives as soon as the door for parliamentary recommendations for presidential candidates opened last Tuesday, in accordance with Article 108 of the internal regulations of the House of Representatives,

And on the recommendation form prepared by the National Authority for Elections and available from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. in the Pharaonic lobby of the Council. To approve the candidate for the Presidency of the Republic and her accompanying

delegation to visit the Council and meet with the male and female representatives, where the recommendation will be conducted on the first day after returning to session...

After waiting for three hours, the permission was not issued. However, the delegation was received by the Secretary-General of the Council, Ahmed Manna, who requested that the number of escorts be reduced from 22 to 8, and that a hall be allocated on Tuesday, 10/3, so that representatives could be invited to meet the candidate and listen to the main lines of Professor Jamila Ismail's program and her perceptions of governance and democratic change.

At the conclusion of the meeting, the candidate for the Presidency of the Republic stated that this attempt comes against the backdrop of seeking the constitutional right to address female and male members of the House of Representatives.

On October 6, 2023, Jamila Ismail issued a statement that her campaign's request submitted to the House of Representatives to visit the House and consult with the representatives for the purpose of presenting the features of its electoral program and obtaining their nominations to run for the presidency had already been responded to in accordance with Article 108 of the House's internal regulations and on the recommendation form prepared by the National Authority for elections.

However, she decided not to complete the visit that was scheduled for Tuesday because the approval was conditional upon specifying her presence with her colleagues in the campaign within the walls of a separate private hall, which is what Jamila Ismail considered a form of curfew and a condition that makes the visit lose its vitality and prevents the achievement of its goal. She added: I fully



appreciate the hospitality and the elegance of the hall and reception, but I see that it represents a siege and a dividing wall that will not achieve what we hope for.

On October 4, 2023, Jamila Ismail, the presidential candidate, received a number of prominent human rights figures and feminist activists who attended in person to discuss with Jamila Ismail the features of her electoral program and her political positions in general and the issues that she will adopt in her speech, especially women's issues in the public and private sphere, and some of them spoke by handing over the popular powers of attorney issued in favor of Jamila Ismail, the candidate for the presidency of Egypt.

The meeting was attended by Ms. Hoda Abdel Wahab, a lawyer, Ms. Azza Soliman, a cassation lawyer and chair of the Board of Trustees of the Egyptian Women's Issues Foundation, Ms. Jawaher Al-Taher, and Ms. Elham Aidaros, deputy founder of the Bread and Freedom Party.

Ms. Yara Amin, Ms. Asmaa Radwan, Ms. Shaima Tantawi, founder of the the Barah Aman Foundation, Ms. Nira Heshmat, Ms. Nesma Al-Khatib, the human rights lawyer and founder of the Sanad Initiative for Legal Support for Women, Ms. Mona Ezzat, the journalist writer, and Ms. Wafa Ashry, the official of the Women's Unit in the Eish and Hurya Party, Ms. Marian Sidhom, a member of the Egyptian Initiative for Personal Rights, Ms. Hala Douma, the lawyer and director of the Freedom Law Firm, and Ms. Aziza Al-Taweel, a lawyer and also a member of the Egyptian Initiative for Personal Rights.

Tuesday, October 10, 2023 Walid Al-Ammari, the official spokesman for the campaign of Jamila Ismail, the potential presidential candidate for the presidential



elections, announced that the General Assembly of the Constitution Party decided not to participate in the upcoming presidential elections, with a majority of 305 disapproving, compared to 133 agreeing to participate, out of 757 members. Operating and updating its data.

He explained that the announced result is the result of counting the votes of participants in the General Assembly, provided that there is a period allocated for appeals for 3 days and the final result will be announced on October 15th.

The statement was followed by Jamila Ismail, head of the Constitution Party and potential candidate for the presidency

The General Assembly of male and female members of the Constitution Party decided, on October 10, 2023, not to participate in the presidential elections.

“Although I and many others in the party believed that it was our duty to work until the last minute to take away our right to participate by all constitutional means, and to take away the right of this people to choose and change for the better, and to provide various alternatives from the opposition that expand the range of supporters, attract new sectors, and raise issues that have been overlooked; such as women's right to hold public office, in addition to basic issues that I see as contributing to supporting the values of a democratic society.

Despite the above, I respect the General Assembly's decision. The highest authority in the party; I abide by it, and withdraw my agreement to the recommendation of the Political Bureau and the approval of the National Authority for my candidacy in the presidential elections. This is in implementation of the democracy that we have chosen as the path to make our decisions and in

respect of the party's organizational rules that apply to everyone from the party's president to the most recent joiners.

Although I could have completed my candidacy independently, my choice from the beginning was to participate in order to develop the party's political performance and strengthen the effectiveness of its cadres in engaging popular sectors excluded and marginalized from participating in public affairs”.

Chapter Two: The challenges faced by potential candidates and the role of the National Authority in addressing them

Challenges faced by potential candidates:

Some candidates have submitted complaints to the National Authority for Elections and issued statements complaining about the inability of their supporters to issue powers of attorney for them in the real estate registration, due to their exposure to prevention, beatings, and attacks by some thugs in front of the real estate registration headquarters, or under various pretexts that there is a malfunction in the computers at times, and not the availability of the necessary time among employees at other times, as follows:

Possible candidate Jamila Ismail:

The complaint of the campaign of the potential candidate, Jamila Ismail, was that a number of campaign supporters were prevented from issuing powers of attorney in a number of real estate registration offices in Cairo, Menoufia, and Dakahlia, and the lack of time. This is among other steps that we are taking in parallel and will be announced.

The Authority called for the continuation of investigating complaints and observations, but in a more serious manner, and to work to facilitate procedures, and to guarantee the right of any citizen to issue a power of attorney to whomever he chooses, without obstacles, procrastination, or exposure to threats or harassment by any individual or entity inside or outside the real estate registration headquarters, noting that most of the potential candidates complained of procrastination, harassment, and obstructions outside the committees, and threats and intimidation inside them for those who choose to issue powers of attorney to anyone other than the head of state.

Jamila Ismail also stated in a statement on October 10, 2023 that 4 days before the expiry of the prescribed period for ending the powers of attorney of citizens supporting her candidacy in the presidential elections; at a time when they are working with all their energies to achieve the minimum required number of popular powers to complete the candidacy; news came out from some press sites about the completion of popular mandates or recommendations from Parliament. This is the opposite of the truth and negatively affects people's desire to issue popular powers of attorney, considering that they no longer need them.

She also said that they are facing a systematic process of harassment, the methods of which vary from preventing supporters from entering the real estate registration unit, to being beaten and insulted by teams of thugs stationed in front of the doors, and occupying waiting places so that their supporters do not reach the employee responsible for issuing the power of attorney before the end of work. She also said that there were those who were surprised by the issuance of a power of attorney for another candidate, or who received the power of attorney without the seal of the Republic's logo, in addition to others who refused to hand

over their powers of attorney after issuing them, and that they would submit a memorandum in this regard to the National Authority for Elections. She declared its insistence on the right of all candidates to obtain popular proxies from their supporters. She refused to deprive the broad popular sectors of the right to support and choose their candidate in these elections, which are supposed to represent the highest levels of democratic construction in the modern civil state.

Possible candidate Ahmed Al-Tantawi:

The campaign of Ahmed Al-Tantawi, the potential candidate for the Egyptian presidential elections, said that “security personnel and thugs are preventing campaign supporters from reaching the real estate registration headquarters to issue power of attorney.”

Al-Tantawi announced in a blog post on his account on the “X” platform that he had “filed two judicial appeals to the Supreme Administrative Court against the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the National Authority for Elections, on the dates and in the manner set by the law, with the aim of the Authority doing everything necessary and obligatory towards securing the right of every Egyptian citizen to make power of attorney for whomever he chooses from among the potential candidates for the presidency of the Republic without prevention, coercion, intimidation or aggression from any parties or persons.”

On October 5, 2023, Ahmed Al-Tantawi issued a statement calling on Egyptians abroad to go to Egyptian embassies and consulates abroad to issue powers of attorney for him due to the inability of his supporters to issue powers of attorney inside Egypt.



The potential presidential candidate explained: The instructions require that all embassies and consulates operate seven days a week without holidays during the authorization period, just as is the case for real estate registration offices on the homeland.

Popular Agencies:

The Tantawi campaign confirmed in a statement that “After everything that the great Egyptian people witnessed over the course of two full weeks of suppression and prevention of those wishing to register my nomination agencies for the presidential elections... as they claimed

I invite every Egyptian woman and citizen who wishes to kindly appoint me to run for the presidency of Egypt in 2024, and who has not been given the right to join this call and demand that those who share my opinion and position do the same”.

Anyone who wants can also print the attached form, fill out the information at the top of it, put his name, signature, and national number, and send it to the campaign in one of the following ways:

1. Hand delivery to the address: Cairo – Downtown – 37 Qasr El Nil Street – Second Floor – Apartment 8.
2. By registered mail with acknowledgment of receipt to the same address.
3. Hand delivery to campaign officials in the governorates after contacting their phone numbers announced on the campaign page.

Link to the nomination form:

<https://tinyurl.com/mrczu6y7>

Forged powers of attorney:

The Ministry of the Interior announced in a statement on Monday, October 9, 2023, the arrest of (8) people in the governorates of (Alexandria – Giza – Fayoum – Suez) while they were issuing forged powers of attorney for one of the potential candidates for the presidential elections (candidate Ahmed Tantawi) and putting signatures on them to claim that they were issued by Real Estate offices.

The Ministry of Interior added: “A total of (596) copies of the forged powers of attorney were found in their possession, with no information. The owner of the printing press that printed the forged powers was also able to be identified and arrested, and legal measures were taken against them and they were presented to the Public Prosecution.”

While the potential candidate responded in a video dated October 9

In a video speech broadcast on the X website on Monday night, the potential candidate for the presidential elections in Egypt, Ahmed Al-Tantawi, announced that security forces arrested eight members of his electoral campaign, bringing the total number of those arrested from this team since it began its work last September to 104 people.

Tantawi added in his speech: “Until this moment, eight of our teammates have joined ninety-six others who preceded them in the endless spiral of imprisonment in Egypt for ten years.” He stressed, "There is an incalculable number of people at this moment who are subject to that (arrest), or who have already been taken by security to the headquarters, and we do not know if they will return to their homes or will join their colleagues."

He explained that the arrest was on charges of “writing forged powers of attorney.”

Since it began its work, Tantawi's campaign has announced many times that his supporters are deliberately prevented from obtaining power of attorney under various pretexts: sometimes a computer malfunction, and sometimes a lack of necessary time among employees.

To confront this, Tantawi called on those wishing to draw up powers of attorney for him to fill out manual forms, which he called “popular powers of attorney,” which are similar to the powers of attorney drawn up by Egyptians abroad.

He stressed the campaign's commitment to submit these forms to the National Authority for Elections, as a way to prove the required number in light of facing "operations of suppression and prevention over a period of two full weeks."

He pointed out in a speech that this was one of the many solutions that we presented to the National Authority to confront this intransigence in the 217 real estate offices at the governorate level. Tantawi called on his supporters to stop collecting these models, in order to preserve their safety, even though this constitutes a waiver of a right.

The role of the National Authority in addressing and resolving the problems faced by potential candidates:

The National Authority for Elections issued statements in response to the allegations made by potential presidential candidates, in which it explained its keenness to follow the election procedures and solve the problems of technical malfunctions, and denied the existence of attempts to prevent citizens at the real



estate registration headquarters from issuing powers of attorney for any candidate. In its statement, it stated the following:

Regarding the presence of some malfunctions in the documentation offices, the National Authority for Elections, headed by Counselor Walid Hamza, directly supervised the repair of the technical malfunctions that suddenly occurred in a small number of documentation offices, and ensured from a technical standpoint that they would not be repeated again, while directing the continuation of working hours in those offices. Until the requests of all citizens who applied to it are met and support forms are issued for them for the benefit of those seeking to run in the elections.

The National Authority also decided to direct all the notarization offices affiliated with the Real Estate Registration Authority, which are entirely dedicated to issuing support forms for applicants for candidacy in the presidential elections, to issue support forms to continue responding to citizens' requests until the official working hours specified for them, and in the event that there is a crowding of large numbers of citizens in front of someone. Offices, or some of them, continue to work without adhering to the specified official working hours and times, and until the request of the last citizen who was present before the closing times is met. It also decided to provide documentation offices, which are popular with citizens, with additional numbers of trained employees, as well as electronic tablets designated for issuing endorsement forms, in order to accelerate the pace of issuing endorsement forms and completely eliminate crowding in those offices.

The Authority also announced in a press statement dated October 3 that it takes into account in all its procedures what is stipulated in the law and the decisions of



the Authority's Board of Directors, all of which aim to overcome any obstacles that citizens may face, investigate any complaints that may be received by it related to the occurrence of violations or errors, and intervene to correct them and implement the ruling law regarding it.

The National Authority for Elections renews its welcome to communicate with it and notify it of any complaints or inquiries, so that the necessary action can be taken regarding them, and reminds everyone that citizen support forms for those who wish to run in the presidential elections are completely free and without any financial fees.

Regarding supporters' agencies, the National Authority for Elections expressed its annoyance at the questioning of its decisions regarding the presidential elections, stressing that there is no favoritism or harassment in the documentation offices responsible for issuing nomination agencies, saying that it "followed with great regret the skepticism and unacceptable attacks raised by some regarding its work." The Commission confirmed that it is closely following everything related to the implementation of its announced decisions in order to hold the upcoming presidential elections, in order to ensure the proper implementation of those decisions.

She explained that "its decisions were issued in agreement with the provisions of the Constitution, relevant laws, and international standards, primarily with regard to achieving equal opportunities and complete equality among all those who will apply to it to participate in the electoral competition."

The Commission indicated that it had confirmed, through close follow-up, that "no violations, acts of favoritism, or harassment of anyone had ever occurred by the

authorities charged with implementing the Commission’s decisions related to the presidential elections, including the notarization offices affiliated with the Real Estate Registry and Notarization Department, which are charged with issuing citizens’ support forms.”

The Commission considered that “everything that was raised in this regard, and which was the subject of follow-up and investigation with its knowledge, is nothing more than false allegations that have no shadow of truth or reality.”

The Commission stressed its categorical rejection of being involved in any political disputes or attacking them, stressing that “these uncontrolled actions and behaviors will not be tolerated or tolerated, and legal measures will be taken decisively and quickly.”

الأردن العشري لحقوق الإنسان والتنمية

Conclusion

Based on what was observed, the preparations and equipment of potential candidates for the upcoming presidential elections after the National Authority for Elections announced the opening of nominations can be summarized as follows:

1. Potential candidates mobilize citizens to real estate registration offices to issue powers of attorney for them.
2. Some potential candidates also made tours, and others organized meetings and conferences during which they gave speeches to present their vision and clarify their electoral plan.
3. There were complaints from some potential candidates about restrictions on some of their supporters in order to issue powers of attorney, preventing some of them, and their inability to complete the number of powers of attorney that qualify them to submit nomination papers due to this restriction. However, we were surprised that some candidates submitted a number of powers of attorney that far exceeded the required number.
4. It is observed that the National Authority for Elections interacts with all candidates' requests and investigates all complaints received and responds to them in a timely manner, which confirms the impartiality of the National Authority for Elections, its standing on the same level of all potential candidates, and its keenness to hold fair elections in accordance with what is stipulated in the Constitution and the law.
5. One of the potential presidential candidates announced his intention to run for the presidency a long time ago, and since then he has been focusing his speeches on directing sharp criticism that reached the point of incitement against the rival candidate, Abdel Fattah El-Sisi, as his



performance was characterized by a focus on the person of the rival candidate.

Tantawi fought his electoral battle in the spirit of a representative of the opposition House of Representatives and not as a candidate to assume the presidency of the oldest central country in history.

الائتلاف المصري لحقوق النسان والتنمية