



# PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS EGYPT 2015

## REPORT BY

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Starting October 17th 2015, Egypt will be hosting its first parliamentary elections since the last parliament was dissolved in June 2012.

Although the elections were scheduled to be held in March 2015, a constitutional ruling found elements of the elections law unconstitutional, thus causing further delay.

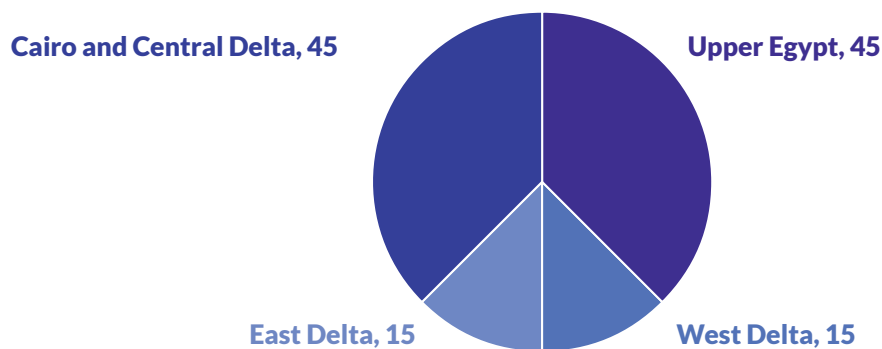
The upcoming elections would thus serve as a milestone as Egypt completes its post-June 30th political roadmap. However, the next parliament’s feat will be far from easy, as serious legislative and regulatory challenges will arise as early as the first 15 days of its convention.

This report outlines the upcoming elections procedures and the competing political parties, alliances and fractions. It also underscores the parliament’s constitutional authorities and duties, while analyzing the regulatory and legislative challenges that are likely to arise.

## THE 2015 ELECTIONS

The 2015 Parliamentary Elections will be held over two phases. The first phase will mostly cover Governorates to the West Bank of the Nile, while the second phase will mostly cover Governorates to the East Bank of the Nile. The first phase will be held on October 17th (for Egyptians abroad), 18th and 19th. The Second phase will be held on November 21st (for Egyptians abroad), 22nd and 23rd. **Candidates will be competing over 448 individual seats and 120 electoral list seats. There are 4 electoral lists, each covering a number of Governorates.**

### ELECTORAL LISTS COMPOSITION



1. Upper Egypt (45 Members): Aswan, Asiyut, Luxor, Red Sea, Giza, Fayoum, Minya, New Valley, Beni Suef, Sohag, Qena.
2. West Delta (15 Members): Alexandria, Beheira, Marsa Matruh.
3. East Delta (15 Members): Ismailia, Suez, Port Said, Sharqiya, South Sinai, North Sinai, Damietta.
4. Cairo and Central Delta (45 Members): Cairo, Daqahliya, Gharbiya, Qaliyubia, Menoufia, Kafr el Sheikh.

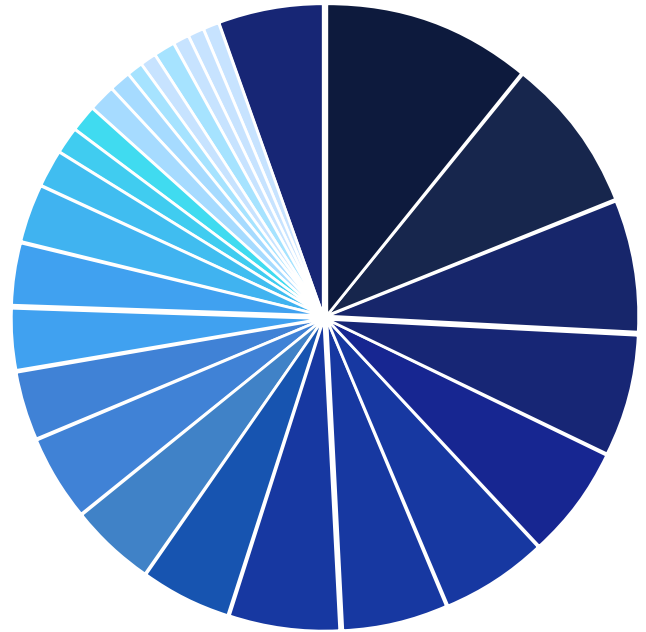
## MAIN COALITIONS

	Name of Coalition	Notable Figures	Member Parties	Number of Candidates	Election Phase
Region 1 Upper Egypt	Fi Hob Masr	Mostafa Bakry Emad Gad Yasmin Abo Taleb Gamal Abdelnasser	Al-Masreyeen al-Ahrrar Al-Wafd Mostaqbal Watan	45	1
	El Sahwa El Wataneya	Shadya Mostafa  Reda Youssef		45	1
	Neda'a Masr	Tarek Zidan  Mohamed Shokr  Amr Abdelhekim Amer		45	1
	Egyptian Front and Independence Current Coalition	Nasr Allam Saad Nassar Gamal Allam	Al Haraka Al Wataneya Masr Baladi	45	1
Region 2 West Delta	Fi Hob Masr	Farag Amer  Sahar Talaat Mostafa	Al-Masreyeen al-Ahrrar Al-Wafd Mostaqbal Watan	15	1
	El Nour Party	Nader Bakkar  Ashraf Thabet	El Nour Party	15	1

## MAIN COALITIONS

	Egyptian Front and Independence Current Coalition	Essam Badawi Mohamed Mahmoud	Al Haraka Al Wataneya Masr Baladi	15	1
	Forsan Masr	Thoraya Monir Ahmed Abdallah		15	1
Region 3 East Delta	Fi Hob Masr	Mohamed El Sewedy Omar Moselhy		15	2 (won by default)
Region 4 Cairo and Central Delta	Fi Hob Masr	Sameh Seif El-Yazal Osama Heikal Taher Abo Zeid	Al-Masreyeen al-Ahrrar Al-Wafd Mostaqbal Watan	45	2
	El Nour Party	Bassam El Zarqa	El Nour Party	45	2
	Qa'emat Masr	Safwat El Nahas Mohamed El Fakharany	Al Haraka Al Wataneya Masr Baladi	45	2
	Al Tahalof Al Gomhoury Lel-Qowa Al-Igtima'ia	Tahany El Gebaly		45	2

# INDIVIDUAL SEATS COMPOSITION, BY GOVERNORATE:



Cairo, 49	Minya, 25	Menoufia, 20	Beni Suef, 14	North Sinai, 5	Suez, 4
Giza, 37	Qaliubiya, 25	Asiyut, 20	Aswan, 8	Red sea, 4	South Sinai, 3
Sharqiya, 30	Alexandria, 25	Kafr El Sheikh, 16	Damietta, 7	Marsa Matruh, 4	
Daqahliya, 29	Gharbiya, 24	Qena, 15	Ismailia, 6	New Valley, 4	
Beheira, 27	Suhag, 22	Fayium, 15	Luxor, 6	Port Said, 4	

## KEY POLITICAL PARTIES

Name	Influential Figures	Political Ideology	Economic Ideology	Number of Candidates	Seats won in 2012
Free Egyptians Party	Naguib Sawiris Ahmed Mortada Mansour Fatma Naout	Liberal	Liberal	227 individuals + 9 in electoral lists (in coalition with Fi Hob Masr)	15
Al Wafd	Al Sayed Badawy  Hussein Mansour  Ihab El Kholy	Liberal	Liberal	264 individuals + 9 in electoral lists (in coalition with Fi Hob Masr)	39
Social Democratic Party	Ziad Bahaa El Din Mohamed Abu El Ghar	Liberal	Socialist	100 individuals	16
Al Haraka Al Wataneya	Ahmed Shafiq	Nationalist	Liberal	200 candidates	0
Al Tagamoa	Nabil Zaki	Socialist	Socialist	28 candidates	3
Mostaqbal Watan	Mohamed Badran	Nationalist	Centralized	200 candidates + 13 in electoral lists (in coalition with Fi Hob Masr)	0
Al Nour Party	Nader Bakkar, Younes Makhyoun, Yasser Borhami	Islamist	Islamist	Unspecified	123

## THE COMPOSITION OF THE PARLIAMENT

The Parliament will only have one Chamber, the House of Representatives (Majlis Al-Sha'ab). According to Article 102 of the Constitution, the Parliament should be composed of no less than 450 members. There will also be a number of committees that will be in charge of Government employees. Within the previous Parliament of 2012, there were **19 Committees**, covering a range of fields, as follows:

1. Agriculture Committee
2. Media and Culture Committee
3. Transportation Committee
4. Economic Committee
5. Human Rights Committee
6. Foreign Relations Committee
7. Housing Committee
8. Education and Scientific Research Committee
9. Health Committee
10. Religion Committee
11. Defense and National Security Committee
12. Proposals and Complaints Committee
13. Local Management Committee
14. Youth Committee
15. Planning and Budget Committee
16. Industrial Committee
17. Constitutional Committee
18. Manpower Committee
19. Arab Affairs Committee

Although the upcoming parliament might change reduce or increase the number of committees, it is likely to remain similar to the previous composition.

## FORMING THE CABINET

There has been a misconception among many people that the current Cabinet will automatically submit its resignation upon the election of a new parliament, which will be tasked with forming a new Cabinet. However, this conception is false.

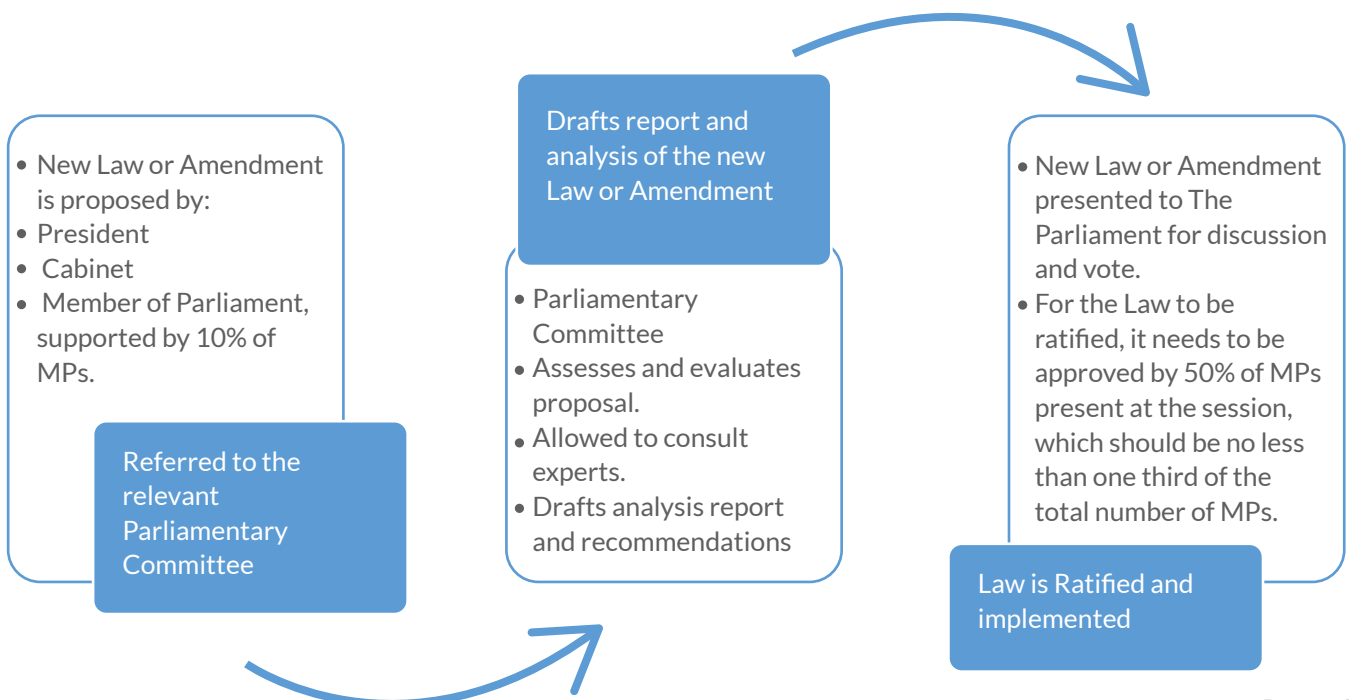
Upon the election of the new Parliament, the President of the Republic nominates a candidate for the Prime Ministry (which is likely to be the current Prime Minister, Eng. Sherif Ismail). The nominee then presents his proposed Cabinet, along with his strategies to the Parliament.

If the majority of the Chamber approves his candidacy, his nomination is ratified. If the majority refuses his candidacy, the President of the Republic asks the leading party or coalition in Parliament to nominate a new Prime Minister.

The second nominee must then earn a majority of the votes of Members of Parliament for his nomination to be ratified. If his nomination is not accepted with a majority of the votes, the Parliament is automatically dissolved and new Parliamentary elections must be held within 60 days.

## ISSUING A NEW LAW OR AMENDMENT

The Parliament has the authority to ratify new Laws or Amendments to existing laws. The following diagram demonstrates process for issuing a new Law or Amendment.





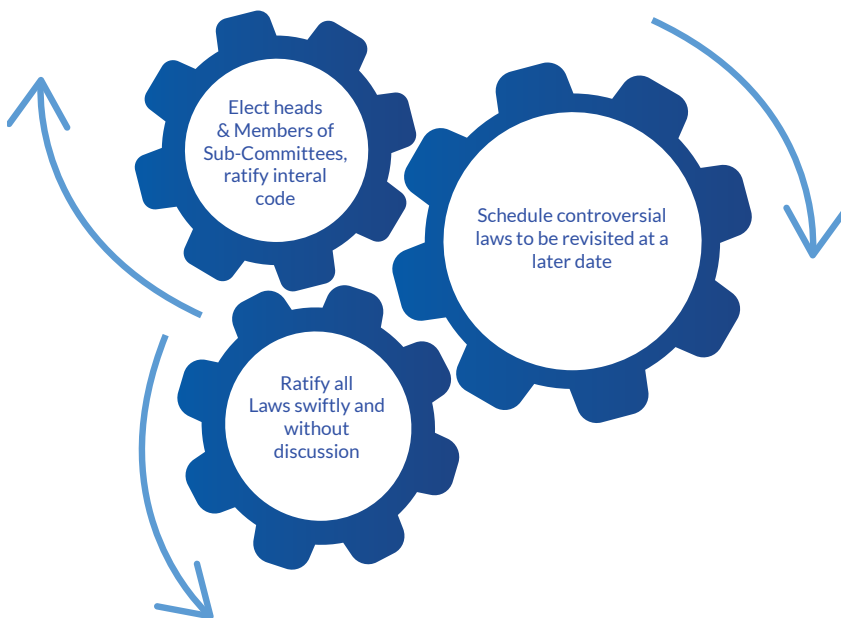
## THE 15 DAY CHALLENGE

According to Article 156 of the 2014 Constitution, in the case of the absence of the Parliament, the legislative power is transferred to the President of the Republic. However, the Parliament must review, discuss and ratify all laws issued by the President during its absence in the first 15 days of its convention. If a law is not reviewed by the Parliament during that period, then it is automatically voided and all legal implications that were executed based upon it are to be.

This Article thus puts the upcoming Parliament in a serious predicament, as it needs to review over 400 laws that were issued by President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi during the past year, as well as those issued by Former Presidents Adly Mansour and Mohamed Morsy, in a matter of 15 days.

Furthermore, the Parliament will also need to elect the President of the Parliament and the heads of each parliamentary committee and their members, as well as discuss and ratify its internal code before it discusses any laws. If the Parliament fails to complete this process in the appropriated time, all laws that would not have been ratified will be retro-actively revoked, causing a substantial legal and regulatory gap that could result in an economic and political crisis. Based on these facts, there are two potential scenarios for the upcoming parliament during the first 15 days:

1. Ratify all laws within the timeline and re-scheduling the discussion over controversial laws.

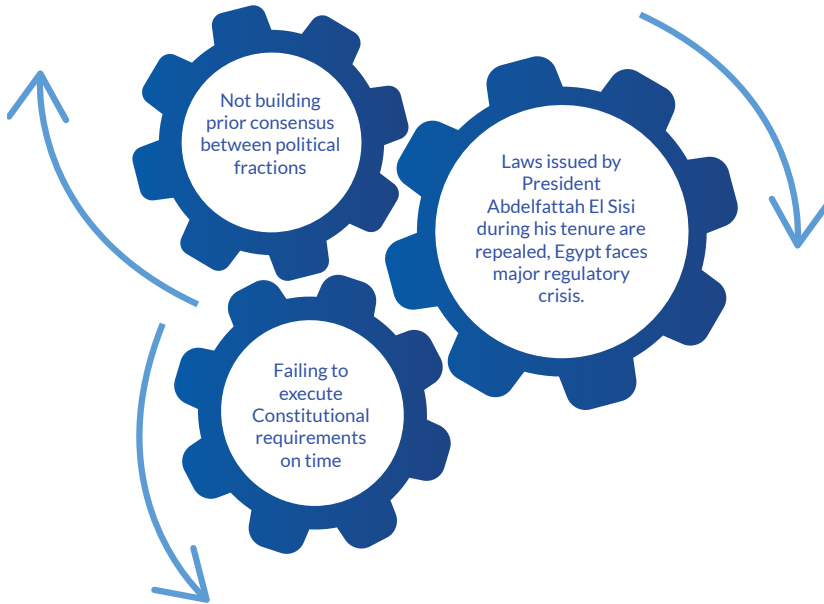


This scenario, if executed within the required timeline, would likely avert a potential regulatory crisis. That were executed based upon it are to be retroactively voided

However, for it to take place, The Parliament would need to build rapid consensus over a number of controversial issues. Building such consensus would be difficult if there is no clear majority in the Chamber, and would thus require political parties and influential politicians to begin discussing this issue prior to the Parliament’s convention in order to devise a clear road map.

In addition, some laws – such as the Civil Service Law or the Protest Law – might be perceived by some political factions as being too controversial to be ratified without discussion and amendments.

2. Failing to ratify all laws within the timeline



This scenario, if it occurs, would have grave regulatory, economic and political consequences. Major laws and that were issued during the Parliament’s absence could be repealed, causing widespread confusion about which laws should be implemented and overturning a considerable amount of regulatory procedures.

Among the laws that fall among this category are the New Investment Law, major oil and gas exploration contracts (which are issued as laws), the Civil Service Law, the Suez Canal Development Law, and the New Electricity Law, among others.

**N GAGE CONSULTING WILL BE RELEASING A DETAILED REPORT ASSESSING EGYPT’S REGULATORY AND LEGISLATIVE STATUS.**