



دُسْتُورُ

جُمْهُورِيَّةِ مِصْرَ الْعَرَبِيَّةِ

The Egyptian Arabic Republic

Parliament

General Secretariat

...

Constitution

(*) The Egyptian Arabic Republic

April 2019

For the referendum on amending the constitution, which was held abroad on days: 19, 20, 21, and internally on days: 20, 21, 22 of April of the year (*) amended in accordance
with 2019.

أَصْلًا

دُسْتُورُ جُمْهُورِيَّةِ مِصْرَ الْعَرَبِيَّةِ الْمَعْدَّلِ

رئيس الدولة

بعد الاطلاع على نتائج الاستفتاء على مشروع
التعديلات الدستورية على دستور ٢٠١٢ المعدل
الذي اجري يومى الرابع عشر والخامس عشر

من يناير سنة ٢٠١٤،

وبعد الاطلاع على المادة ٢٤٧
من دستور جمهورية مصر العربية المعدل،
يصدر دستور جمهورية مصر العربية المعدل
بالنص المرفق .

القاهرة فى ١٧ ربيع أول ١٤٣٥ هجرية

الموافق ١٨ يناير ٢٠١٤ ميلادية

عبد الحى فطاح

Egyptian Gazette - Issue 14 (continued) January 19, 2014

Supreme Election Commission

Decision of the Supreme Elections Committee No. 7 of 2014

regarding the announcement of the result of the referendum on the draft constitutional amendments to the constitution issued in 2012,
which was held on January 14, 2014.

Supreme Election Commission

After reviewing the Constitutional Declaration issued on July 8, 2013; Law No. 73
of 1956 regulating the exercise of political rights and its amendments;
Presidential Decree No. 586 of 2013 to form the Supreme Elections Committee; Presidential
Resolution No. 678 of 2013 inviting voters to express their opinion in the referendum on the draft constitutional
amendments to the constitution issued in 2012;

I decided :

(Article 1)

^{and} The result of the referendum on the draft constitutional amendments, which was conducted on January 14, 2014, based on Presidential
Resolution No. 678 of 2013 inviting voters to the referendum, is announced to Egyptians inside and outside the country as follows:

1 - The total number of voters invited to the referendum is 53,423,485 voters, including the database of Egyptians
abroad. -2 The total number of voters who cast their votes is
20,613,677 voters. 3- The total number of valid votes is
20,366,730 votes. 4- The total number of invalid
votes is 246,947 votes. -5 Percentage of
attendees 38.6%. -6 Total number of yes voters: 19,985,389 voters.

At a percentage of 98.1%

-7 The total number of voters is 381,341 voters.

With a percentage of 1.9%

)second subject(

This decision will be published in the Egyptian Gazette.

Issued on 1/18/2014

Chairman of the Supreme Elections Committee

Counselor/ Nabil Salib Awadallah

Official Gazette - Issue 16 bis (f) dated April 23, 2019

National Elections Authority

National Elections Authority Resolution No. 38 of 2019

By announcing the result of the referendum on amending some articles of the Constitution

Chairman of the Commission

After reviewing the Constitution;

And the law regulating the exercise of political rights issued by Law No. 45 of 2014;

Law No. 198 of 2017 regarding the National Elections Authority;

And based on the letter of the President of the Republic dated 4/17/2019, to which is attached the decision of the House of Representatives to amend some provisions of the Constitution issued at its session held on 4/16/2019;

Resolution No. 26 of 2019 of the National Elections Authority calling on voters to hold a referendum on amending some articles of the Constitution;

And National Elections Authority Resolution No. 27 of 2019 regarding the procedural and timetable for the referendum on amending some articles of the Constitution;

And the approval of the Board of Directors of the National Elections Authority at its session held on . 4/23/2019

He decided:

(Article One)

The results of the referendum on amending some articles of the Constitution, which was held outside the country on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, 4/19, 20, and 21/2019, and inside the country on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, 4/20, 21, and 22/2019, are announced as follows:

Total number of voters invited to the referendum: 61,344,503 voters.

Total voters who cast their votes: 27,193,593 voters (44.33%).

Official Gazette - Issue 16 bis (f) dated April 23, 2019

Total valid votes: 26,362,421 votes (96.94%). Total invalid votes: 831,172 votes (3.06%). Total

votes to approve: 23,416,741 voters (88.83%). Total votes to disapprove: 2,945,680

Percentage of voters (11.17%). (Article **Two**)

This decision shall be published in the Official Gazette.

Issued on 4/23/2019

Chairman of the National Elections Authority

Judge/ Al-Shein Ibrahim,

Vice President of the Court of Cassation

In the name of God, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful

This is our constitution

Egypt is the gift of the Nile to the Egyptians, and the Egyptians' gift to humanity.

Arab Egypt, with the genius of its location and history, is the heart of the entire world. It is the meeting place of its civilizations and cultures, and the crossroads of its maritime transportation and communications.

The head of Africa overlooking the Mediterranean, and the mouth of its greatest river: the Nile.

This is Egypt, an eternal homeland for Egyptians, and a message of peace and love for all peoples.

At the beginning of history, the dawn of human conscience appeared and manifested itself in the hearts of our great ancestors. Their good will united, and they established the first central state that controlled and organized the lives of the Egyptians on the banks of the Nile. They created the most wonderful miracles of civilization, and their hearts looked to the sky before the earth knew the three heavenly religions.

Egypt is the cradle of religion, and the banner of the glory of the heavenly religions.

be upon him, grew up, and the divine light was revealed to him, and the In its land, the Word of God, Moses, peace message was revealed to him in the course of Sinin.

On its land, the Egyptians embraced the Virgin Mary and her newborn, and then came

Thousands of martyrs in defense of the Church of Jesus Christ, peace be upon him.

And when the Seal of the Messengers, our Master Muhammad, peace and blessings be upon him, was sent to the people All, to complete the good morals, our hearts and minds were opened to the light of Islam, so we were the best soldiers on earth in jihad for the sake of God, and we spread the message of truth and religious sciences.

In both worlds.

Egypt is a country in which we live and who lives in us. This is amazing

In the modern era, minds were enlightened, humanity reached its maturity, and nations and peoples advanced on the path of knowledge, raising the banners of freedom and equality. Muhammad founded the modern Egyptian state, and its backbone was a national army, and he called for The son of Al-Azhar called for the homeland to be "a place of shared happiness among its people," and we Egyptians strove to catch up with the progress, and we offered martyrs and sacrifices, in many donations, uprisings, and revolutions, until our national army was victorious over the sweeping popular will in the "January 25-30" revolution.

"June", which called for living in freedom and human dignity under the umbrella of social justice, and restored the nation's independent will.

This revolution is an extension of the path of a national struggle whose most prominent symbols were Ahmed Orabi, Mustafa Kamel, and Muhammad Farid, and the culmination of two great revolutions in

Our recent history:

The 1919 Revolution, which removed the British protection from the shoulders of Egypt and the Egyptians, and established the principle of citizenship and equality among the members of the national community. Its leader, Saad Zaghloul, and his successor, Mustafa El-Nahhas, sought the path of democracy, stressing that "right is above power, and the nation is above government," and during which Talaat Harb laid the foundation stone for the economy.

the National.

And the "July 23, 1952" revolution, which was led by the immortal leader Gamal Abdel Nasser, and embraced by the popular will, so the dream of generations of evacuation and independence was fulfilled. Egypt affirmed its Arab affiliation and opened up to its African continent and the Islamic world, supported liberation movements across the continents, and proceeded with steady steps on the path of development and justice.

Social.

This revolution is an extension of the revolutionary march of Egyptian patriotism, and an affirmation of the strongest bond between the Egyptian people and its national army, which bore the trust and responsibility of protecting the homeland, and thanks to which we achieved victory in our major battles, from defeating the tripartite aggression in 1956, to defeating defeat with the glorious October victory that was granted to President Anwar Sadat. A special place in our recent history.

The revolution of January 25 - June 30 is unique among the major revolutions in the history of humanity, with the intensity of popular participation estimated at tens of millions, a prominent role for youth aspiring to a bright future, and the masses transcending classes and ideologies towards broader national and humanitarian horizons, and with the protection of the people's army for the popular will and with the blessing of Al-Azhar Al-Sharif and its national

Unique in its peacefulness and ambition to achieve freedom and justice church, which is also

a. Social with

This revolution is a sign and good news, a reference to a past that is still present, and good news

A future that all humanity aspires to.

The world is now about to turn the last pages of that era

It was torn by conflicts of interests between the East and the West, and between the North and the South, and conflicts and wars broke out, between classes and peoples, and the risks that threatened human existence and threatened life on the land that

We have been appointed successors by God, and humanity hopes to move from the era of maturity to an era in which truth and justice prevail, and in which a new human wisdom is preserved, so that we can build a world

Freedoms and human rights. We Egyptians see in our revolution a return to our

contribution to writing a new history for humanity.

We believe that we are able to draw inspiration from the past, stimulate the present, and pave the way to the future. We are able to advance the country and it will advance us.

We believe that every citizen has the right to live on the land of this country in safety and

On his day and tomorrow. security, and that every citizen has a right

We believe in democracy as a path, a future,^a and a way of life, in political pluralism, and in the peaceful transfer of power. We affirm the right of the people to make their own future. They alone are the source of authority. Freedom, human dignity, and social justice are a right for every citizen, and for us and our future generations. Sovereignty in

A master's homeland.

!

We are now writing a constitution that embodies the dream of generations for a prosperous, cohesive society,

and a just state that fulfills the aspirations of today and tomorrow for the individual and society.

!

We are - now - writing a constitution that will complete the building of a modern democratic state

with a civilian government.

!

We write a constitution in which we close the door to any corruption and any tyranny, and in which we

heal the wounds of the past, from the time of the ancient eloquent peasant, to the victims of neglect and

*martyrs of revolution in our time, and we lift the injustice against our people who have suffered for so long.

!

We are writing a constitution that confirms that the principles of Islamic Sharia are the main

source of legislation, and that the reference for their interpretation is what is included in the total

(*)
rulings of the Supreme Constitutional Court in this regard.

(*) Judgments are filed in the records.

! We write a constitution that opens the way to the future for us, and is consistent with the declaration

The Universal Human Rights Code, which we participated in drafting and agreed to.

! We write a constitution that safeguards our freedoms and protects the nation from everything that

threatens it or our national

! unity. We write a constitution that achieves equality between us in rights and duties without any

discrimination.

We are the male and female citizens, we are the Egyptian people, Mr. V

The sovereign nation, this is our will, and this is the constitution of our

revolution. **This is our constitution.**

Chapter One

The state

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Article (1)

The Arab Republic of Egypt is a sovereign, unified, indivisible state, from which nothing can be renounced. Its system is a democratic republic, based on citizenship and the rule of law.

The Egyptian people are part of the Arab nation, working towards its integration and unity. Egypt is part of the Islamic world, belongs to the African continent, is proud of its Asian extension, and contributes to building human civilization.

Article (2)

Islam is the state religion, Arabic is its official language, and the principles of Islamic Sharia are the main source of legislation.

Article (3)

The principles of the laws of Egyptian Christians and Jews are the main source of legislation. Their religious affairs, and the selection of their personal status leaders, are governed by their personal statutes.

Article (4)

Sovereignty belongs to the people alone. They exercise and protect it, and they are the source of authority and preserve their national unity, which is based on the principles of equality, justice, and equal opportunities among all citizens, in the manner stated in the Constitution.

Article (5)

The political system is based on political and party pluralism, the peaceful transfer of power, the separation and balance of powers, the consolidation of power, and respect for human rights and freedoms, in the responsible manner stated in the Constitution.

Article (6)

Citizenship is a right for anyone born to an Egyptian father or mother, and it is legally recognized and
An official document confirming his personal data is a right guaranteed granted papers
and regulated by law.

The law determines the conditions for acquiring citizenship.

Chapter Two

The basic components of society

Chapter One

Social components

Article (7)

Al-Azhar Al-Sharif is an independent, scientific Islamic body that is solely responsible for overseeing all its affairs. It is the primary reference in religious sciences and Islamic affairs. It is responsible for preaching and disseminating religious sciences and the Arabic language in Egypt and the world.

The state is committed to providing sufficient financial funds to achieve its purposes.

The Sheikh of Al-Azhar is independent and cannot be removed, and the law regulates the method of his selection

Among the members of the Council of Senior Scholars.

Article (8)

Society is based on social solidarity.

The state is committed to achieving social justice and providing means of social solidarity, ensuring a decent life for all citizens, as regulated by law.

Article (9)

The state is committed to achieving equal opportunities for all citizens, without discrimination.

Article (10)

The family is the foundation of society. Its foundation is religion, morals, and patriotism, and the state is keen on its cohesion, stability, and consolidation of its values.

Article (11)

The state guarantees the achievement of equality between women and men in all civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

The state is working to take measures to ensure women's representation

Women are appropriately appointed in parliamentary assemblies, as determined by law. Women are also guaranteed their right to hold public and senior management positions in the state and to be appointed to judicial bodies and bodies, without discrimination against them.

The state is committed to protecting women against all forms of violence, and ensuring that women are empowered to reconcile family duties and work requirements.

It is also committed to providing care and protection for motherhood, childhood, breadwinners, elderly women, and women most in need.

Article (12)

Work is a right, a duty, and an honor guaranteed by the state. No obligation may be made

Citizens must work forcibly, except in accordance with the law, and to perform a public service, for a specified period, in exchange for fair compensation, and without prejudice to the basic rights of those charged with the work.

Article (13)

The state is committed to preserving workers' rights, working to build balanced labor relations between both parties of the production process, guaranteeing collective negotiation methods, working to protect workers from work risks and ensuring occupational security, Yes, all of this is as safety and health conditions. It is prohibited to dismiss them arbitrarily. regulated by law.

Article (14)

Public jobs are a right for citizens on the basis of competence, without favoritism or mediation, and those who hold them are assigned to serve the people. The state guarantees their rights and protection, and that they perform their duties in caring for the interests of the people. It is not permissible

Dismissing them in a manner other than disciplinary, except in cases specified by law.

Article (15)

Peaceful strike is a right regulated by law.

Article (16)

The state is committed to honoring the nation's martyrs, caring for the wounded of the revolution, veterans and the wounded, and the families of those missing in war and so on. Its rule, those injured in security operations, and their spouses, children, and parents, and works to provide job opportunities for them, as regulated by law.

The state encourages the contribution of civil society organizations in achieving these goals.

Article (17)

The state guarantees the provision of social insurance services.

Every citizen who does not enjoy the social insurance system has the right to social security, which guarantees him a decent life, if he is not able to support himself.

and his family, and in cases of inability to work, old age and unemployment.

The state works to provide an appropriate pension for small farmers and regular workers, in accordance with the law. Agriculturalists, fishermen, and other workers

Insurance and pension funds are private funds that enjoy all aspects and forms of protection prescribed for public funds. They and their returns are the right of their beneficiaries. They are invested in a safe manner and managed by an independent body, in accordance with the law.

The state guarantees insurance and pension funds.

Article (18)

Every citizen has the right to health and integrated health care in accordance with...

To quality standards, the state guarantees the preservation and support of public health service facilities that provide services to the people and works to raise their efficiency and equitable geographical spread.

The state is committed to allocating a percentage of government spending on health of no less than 3% of the gross national product, which will gradually increase until it is consistent with international rates.

The state is committed to establishing a comprehensive health insurance system for all Egyptians that covers all diseases, and the law regulates citizens' contributions to its subscriptions or subscriptions.

Their income rates. It is Exempting them from it is applicable

a crime to abstain from providing treatment in its various forms to every person in the world

Emergency or life-threatening situations.

The state is committed to improving the conditions of doctors, nurses, and health sector workers.

Health facilities, products, materials, and means. All health-related advertising is subject to state control. The state encourages the participation of the private and To the law private sectors in health care services in accordance with

Article (19)

Education is a right for every citizen. Its goal is to build the Egyptian character, preserve national identity, consolidate the scientific method in thinking, develop talents, encourage innovation, consolidate cultural and spiritual values, and establish the concepts of citizenship, tolerance, and non-discrimination. The state is committed to taking into account its goals in education curricula and means, and providing it in accordance with... To international quality standards.

Education is compulsory until the end of secondary school or its equivalent, and the state guarantees it free of charge at its various stages in state educational institutions, according to For the law.

The state is committed to allocating a percentage of government spending to education of no less About 4% of the gross national product, increasing gradually until it is consistent with international rates.

The state supervises it to ensure compliance by all public schools and institutes

And its educational policies.

Article (20)

The state is committed to encouraging technical and vocational education and vocational training

And its development and expansion in all its types, in accordance with international quality standards,

and in a way that suits the needs of the labor market.

Article (21)

The state guarantees the independence of universities and scientific and linguistic academies,

provides international education, and works to develop university education quality standards.

University tuition is guaranteed free of charge in state universities and institutes, in accordance with the law.

The state is committed to allocating a percentage of government spending for university education

Not less than 2% of the gross national product, increasing gradually until it is consistent with international rates.

The state works to encourage the establishment of private, non-profit universities. The state is

committed to ensuring the quality of education in private and private universities and their adherence to international quality standards, preparing their cadres of faculty members and researchers, and allocating a sufficient percentage of their revenues to develop the educational and research process.

Article (22)

Teachers, faculty members and their assistants are the basic foundation of education. The state

guarantees the development of their academic competencies and professional skills, and the care of their

material and moral rights, in a way that ensures the quality of education and the achievement of its goals.

Article (23)

The state guarantees freedom of scientific research and encourages its institutions, as a means of achieving national sovereignty and building a knowledge economy. It sponsors researchers and inventors, and allocates to it a percentage of government spending of no less than 1% of the gross national product, which increases gradually until it is consistent with global rates.

The state also guarantees effective contribution methods for the private and civil sectors

And the contribution of Egyptians abroad to the renaissance of scientific research.

Article (24)

The Arabic language, religious education, and national history at all levels are basic subjects in public and private pre-university education. Universities work to teach human rights, values, and professional ethics for scientific majors.

different.

Article (25)

The state is committed to developing a comprehensive plan to eliminate alphabetical and numerical illiteracy among citizens of all ages, and is committed to developing mechanisms for its implementation with the participation of civil society institutions, according to a specific time plan.

Article (26)

The establishment of civil ranks is prohibited.

Chapter II

Economic components

- - -

Article (27)

The economic system aims to achieve prosperity in the country through sustainable development and social justice, to ensure an increase in the real growth rate. To the national economy, raise the standard of living, increase job opportunities, reduce unemployment rates, and eliminate poverty.

The economic system is committed to transparency and governance standards, supporting competitiveness, encouraging investment, balanced growth geographically, sectorally and environmentally, and preventing monopolistic practices, taking into account financial and commercial balance. A fair tax system, controlling market mechanisms, ensuring different types of ownership, and a balance between the interests of different parties, in a way that preserves the rights of workers and protects the consumer.

!

The economic system is socially committed to ensuring equal opportunities, fair distribution of development returns, reducing disparities between incomes, and adhering to a minimum wage and pension that guarantees a decent life, and a maximum in state agencies for everyone who works for wages, in accordance with the law.

Article (28)

Productive, service, and information economic activities are basic components of the national economy, and the state is committed to protecting them, increasing their competitiveness, providing an attractive climate for investment, and working to increase production, encourage exports, and regulate imports.

The state pays special attention to small and medium enterprises in all fields, and works to organize and rehabilitate the informal sector.

Article (29)

Agriculture is an essential component of the national economy.

The state is committed to protecting and increasing the agricultural area and criminalizing attacks on it. It is also committed to developing the countryside and raising the standard of living of its residents and protecting them from environmental risks. It works to develop agricultural and livestock production and encourage the industries that support them.

The state is committed to providing agricultural and animal production requirements, and to purchase basic agricultural crops at a reasonable price that achieves a profit margin for the farmer, in agreement with federations, unions, and agricultural associations. The state is also committed to allocating a percentage of the reclaimed lands to small farmers and young graduates, and protecting the farmer and agricultural worker from exploitation, all of this on the basis of As regulated by law.

Article (30)

The state is committed to protecting fish wealth, protecting and supporting fishermen, and enabling them to carry out their work without harming environmental systems, as regulated by law.

Article (31)

Information space security is an essential part of the economic and national security system, and the state is committed to taking the necessary measures to preserve it, as regulated by law.

Article (32)

The state's natural resources belong to the people. The state is committed to preserving them, exploiting them well, not depleting them, and respecting the rights of future generations in them.

The state is also committed to working on optimal exploitation of renewable energy sources, stimulating investment in them, and encouraging scientific research related to them. The state works to encourage the manufacture of raw materials and increase their added value according to economic feasibility.

It is not permissible to dispose of public state property. The right to exploit natural resources or to commit to public facilities shall be granted by law, and for a period of time. More than thirty years

Granting the right to exploit quarries, small mines and salt mines, or granting a commitment to public facilities for a period not exceeding fifteen years, shall be based on a law.

The law specifies the provisions for disposing of private state property, and the rules and procedures regulating that.

Article (33)

The state protects three types of property: public property, private property, and cooperative property.

Article (34)

^aPublic property is inviolable and may not be infringed upon, and its protection is a duty For the law.

Article (35)

Private property is protected, the right of inheritance is guaranteed, and it is not permissible to impose custody over it except in the circumstances specified in the law and by a judicial ruling. Property may not be expropriated except for the public benefit and in exchange for fair compensation paid in advance in accordance with the law.

Article (36)

The state works to stimulate the private sector to fulfill its social responsibility Serving the national economy and society.

Article (37)

Cooperative ownership is protected, the state sponsors cooperatives, and the law guarantees their protection and support, and guarantees their independence. It may not be dissolved or its boards of directors except by a judicial ruling.

Article (38)

The tax system and other public costs aim to develop the state's resources, achieve social justice, and economic development.

Public taxes may not be established, amended, or abolished except by law, and may not be exempted from them except in the circumstances specified in the law. No one may be required to pay other taxes or fees, except within the limits of the law.

Taxes must be imposed from multiple sources. Taxes on individuals' incomes shall be progressive and multi-bracketed according to their capabilities

Taxation: The tax system ensures the encouragement of labor-intensive economic activities and the stimulation of their role in economic, social, and cultural development.

The state is committed to improving the tax system and adopting modern systems that...

Achieve efficiency, ease and precision in tax collection. The law determines the methods and tools for collecting taxes, fees, and any other sovereign revenues, and what is deposited in the state's general treasury.

Paying taxes is a duty, and tax evasion is a crime.

Article (39)

Saving is a national duty that the state protects and encourages, and guarantees savings, in

accordance with what is regulated by law.

Article (40)

Public confiscation of funds is prohibited.

Private confiscation is not permissible, except by a judicial ruling.

Article (41)

The state is committed to implementing a population program that aims to achieve a balance between population growth rates and available resources, and to maximize investment in human energy and improve its characteristics, within the framework of achieving sustainable development.

Article (42)

Workers have a share in project management and profits, and are committed to developing production and implementing the plan in their production units, in accordance with the law. Preserving production tools is a national duty.

Workers' representation on the boards of directors of public sector units shall be fifty percent of the number of elected members

Boards of directors of public business sector companies in accordance with the law.

The law regulates the representation of small farmers and small craftsmen at a rate of no less than eighty percent on the boards of directors of agricultural, industrial, and craft cooperative societies.

Article (43)

The state is committed to protecting, developing, and preserving the Suez Canal as an international waterway owned by it. It is also committed to developing the canal sector, as it is a distinguished economic center.

Article (44)

The state is committed to protecting the Nile River, preserving Egypt's historical rights related to it, rationalizing and maximizing its use, and not wasting its water or Polluting it. The state is also committed to protecting its groundwater and taking appropriate measures

By achieving water security and supporting scientific research in this field.

The right of every citizen to enjoy the Nile River is guaranteed. Encroachment on its sanctity or harm to the river environment is prohibited. The state guarantees the removal of any encroachments on it, as regulated by law.

Article (45)

The state is committed to protecting its seas, beaches, lakes, waterways and natural reserves.

It is prohibited to encroach on it, pollute it, or use it in a way that is inconsistent with its nature.

The right of every citizen to enjoy it is guaranteed. The state also guarantees the protection and development of urban green space and the preservation of plant wealth.

Animals and fish, protecting those that are vulnerable to extinction or danger, and being kind to animals, all in the manner regulated by law.

Article (46)

Every person has the right to a healthy and sound environment, and protecting it is a national duty. The state is committed to taking the necessary measures to preserve them, not harm them, and the rational use of natural resources to ensure sustainable development.

And ensuring the rights of future generations.

Chapter III

Cultural components

Article (47)

The state is committed to preserving the Egyptian cultural identity with its
diverse cultural tributaries.

Article (48)

Culture is a right for every citizen. The state guarantees it and is committed to supporting it and
making cultural materials of all kinds available to various groups of people, without discrimination
In the regions ^{A private} based on financial ability, geographical location, or otherwise. And pay attention
a. remote areas and the groups most in need

The state encourages translation into and from Arabic.

Article (49)

The state is committed to protecting and preserving antiquities, taking care of their areas,
maintaining them, restoring them, recovering what has been seized from them, and organizing
and supervising their excavations.

It is prohibited to gift or exchange any of it.

Assaulting and trafficking in them is a crime without a statute of limitations.

Article (50)

Egypt's civilizational and cultural heritage, both material and moral, in all its diversities and major stages, ancient Egyptian, Coptic, and Islamic, is a national and human wealth. The state is committed to preserving and preserving it, as well as the contemporary architectural, literary, and artistic cultural wealth in its various diversities. Attacking any of these is a crime punishable by law. The state pays

special attention to preserving the components of cultural pluralism in Egypt

Chapter Three

Public rights, freedoms and duties

Article (51)

Dignity is a right for every human being. It may not be infringed upon, and the state is committed to respecting and protecting it.

Article (52)

Torture, in all its forms and manifestations, is a crime that has no statute of limitations.

Article (53)

Citizens are equal before the law, and they are equal in rights, freedoms and public duties, with no discrimination among them on the basis of religion, creed, gender, origin, race, colour, language, disability, social level, political or geographical affiliation. Or for any other reason.

Discrimination and incitement to hatred are crimes punishable by law.

The state is committed to taking the necessary measures to eliminate all forms of discrimination, and the law regulates the establishment of an independent commission for this purpose.

Article (54)

Personal freedom is a natural right, and it is protected and inviolable, with no exceptions
In case of flagrante delicto, no one may be arrested, searched, imprisoned, or have his freedom restricted in any way except by a reasoned judicial order required by the investigation.

Anyone whose freedom is restricted must be immediately informed of the reasons for this, informed of his rights in writing, enabled to contact his family and his lawyer immediately, and brought to the investigating authority within twenty-four hours from the time his freedom is restricted.

The investigation shall only begin with him in the presence of his lawyer. If he does not have a lawyer, a lawyer shall be assigned to him, and the necessary assistance shall be provided to people with disabilities, in accordance with

To the procedures prescribed by law.

Anyone whose freedom is restricted, as well as others, has the right to file a grievance before the judiciary against that procedure, and to decide on it within a week of that procedure. Otherwise, he must be released immediately.

The law regulates the provisions of pretrial detention, its duration, its reasons, and cases of entitlement to compensation that the state is obligated to pay for pretrial detention, or for the implementation of a sentence under which a final judgment has been issued canceling the sentence executed.

In all cases, the accused may not be tried for crimes for which imprisonment is permissible Assigned except in the presence of an appointed lawyer or...

Article (55)

Anyone who is arrested, imprisoned, or whose freedom is restricted must be treated in a way that preserves his dignity, and he may not be tortured, intimidated, coerced, or physically harmed. Or morally, his detention or imprisonment may only be in appropriate places designated for that purpose Humane and healthy, and the state is committed to providing accessible means for persons with disabilities.

Violating any of these is a crime whose perpetrator is punished according to the law.

The accused has the right to remain silent. Every statement proves that it was issued by a detainee

The burden of any of the above, or the threat of any of it, is wasted and unreliable.

Article (56)

The prison is a correctional and rehabilitation center.

Prisons and places of detention are subject to judicial supervision, and anything that contradicts human dignity or endangers human health is prohibited.

The law regulates the provisions for reforming and rehabilitating convicts, and facilitating a decent life for them after their release.

Article (57)

Private life is inviolable and is protected and inviolable.

Postal, telegraphic, and electronic correspondence, telephone conversations, and other means of communication are inviolable, their confidentiality is guaranteed, and they may not be confiscated, viewed, or monitored except by a reasoned judicial order, for a specific period, and in the circumstances specified by law.

The state is also committed to protecting the right of citizens to use public means of communication in all its forms, and it is not permissible to arbitrarily disrupt, stop, or deprive citizens of them, and the law regulates this.

Article (58)

Homes are inviolable, and except in cases of danger or distress, they may not be entered, searched, monitored, or eavesdropped except by judicial order.

Reason, specifying the place, timing, and purpose of it, all in the circumstances specified in the law, and in the manner stipulated in it. Anyone in the situation must be alerted.

homes when entering or searching them, and informing them of the order issued in this regard.

Article (59)

A safe life is a right for every human being, and the state is committed to providing security and
reassurance to its citizens and to every resident on its territory.

Article (60)

The human body is inviolable, and assaulting, mutilating, or mutilating it is a crime punishable by law.
Trafficking in its organs is prohibited, and it is not permissible to conduct any medical or scientific experiment
on it without its free, documented consent, and in accordance with established principles in the field of
medical science, as regulated by law.

Article (61)

Donating tissues and organs is a gift for life. Every person has the right to donate his body organs
during his life or after his death according to approval or a documented will. The state is committed to
establishing a mechanism to regulate the rules for organ donation and transplantation in accordance with
the law.

Article (62)

Freedom of movement, residence, and immigration are guaranteed.

It is not permissible to deport any citizen from the territory of the state, nor prevent him from returning to it.

He may not be prevented from leaving the territory of the state, or imposed house arrest on him, or
prohibited from residing in a specific place, except by a reasoned judicial order for a specific period, and in
the circumstances specified in the law.

Article (63)

Arbitrary forced displacement of citizens in all its forms and manifestations is prohibited, and
violating this is a crime without a statute of limitations.

Article (64)

Freedom of belief is absolute.
The freedom to practice religious rituals and establish places of worship for people of monotheistic
religions is a right regulated by law.

Article (65)

Freedom of thought and opinion is guaranteed.
Every person has the right to express his opinion verbally, writing, photographing, or other
means of expression and publication.

Article (66)

Freedom of scientific research is guaranteed, and the state is committed to sponsoring
researchers and inventors, protecting their innovations, and working to implement them.

Article (67)

Freedom of artistic and literary creativity is guaranteed, and the state is committed to promoting
the arts and literature, nurturing creators and protecting their creativity, and providing the necessary
means of encouragement for this.

It is not permissible to file or initiate lawsuits to stop or confiscate artistic, literary or intellectual works or against their creators except through the Public Prosecution. No penalty of deprivation of liberty shall be imposed for crimes committed due to the publicity of the artistic, literary or intellectual product. As for crimes related to incitement to violence or discrimination between citizens Or challenging the honor of individuals, the law determines the penalties.

In these cases, the court may oblige the convicted person to pay penal compensation For the person harmed by the crime, in addition to the original compensation due to him for the damages he suffered from it, all in accordance with the law.

Article (68)

Information, data, statistics, and official documents belong to the people, and disclosing them from their various sources is a right guaranteed by the state to every citizen. The state is committed to providing them and making them available to citizens in a transparent manner. The law regulates the controls for obtaining them, making them available, and their confidentiality, and the rules for depositing and preserving them, and grievances against refusal to give them. It also specifies the penalty for

·withholding information or Intentionally giving false information

State institutions are committed to depositing official documents after the end of their working period in the National Archives, protecting and securing them from loss or damage, and restoring and digitizing them, using all modern means and tools, in accordance with For the law.

Article (69)

The state is committed to protecting intellectual property rights of all kinds in all agency to care for and legally protect those fields, and establishes a specialized rights, and the law regulates this.

Article (70)

Freedom of the press, printing, and paper, visual, audio, and electronic publishing is guaranteed, and Egyptians, whether natural or legal persons, public or private, have the right to own and issue newspapers and establish visual, audio, and digital media.

Newspapers are published upon notification, as regulated by law. The law regulates the procedures for establishing and owning radio and video broadcasting stations And electronic newspapers.

Article (71)

It is prohibited to censor, confiscate, suspend, or close Egyptian newspapers and media outlets in any way. An exception may be made to impose specific control over it in times of war or general mobilization.

No penalty of deprivation of liberty shall be imposed for crimes committed by publication or publicity. As for crimes related to incitement to violence, discrimination between citizens, or attacking the honor of individuals, their penalties are determined by law.

Article (72)

The state is committed to guaranteeing the independence of press institutions and media outlets owned by it, ensuring their neutrality and expression of all opinions, political and intellectual trends, and social interests, and guaranteeing equality and equal opportunities in addressing public opinion.

Article (73)

Citizens have the right to organize public meetings, processions, demonstrations, and all forms of peaceful protests, without carrying weapons of any kind.

By notification as regulated by law.

The right to a peaceful private meeting is guaranteed, without the need for prior notification, and security personnel may not attend, monitor, or eavesdrop on it.

Article (74)

Citizens have the right to form political parties, with notification regulated by law. It is not permissible to engage in any political activity, or to establish political parties on a religious basis, or based on discrimination based on gender, origin, or sectarian basis.

Or geographical, or engaging in activity hostile to the principles of democracy, or secret, or of a military or quasi-military nature.

Parties may not be dissolved except by a judicial ruling.

Article (75)

Citizens have the right to form associations and civil institutions on the basis of Democratic, and shall have legal personality upon notification.

It carries out its activities freely, and administrative bodies may not interfere in its affairs,
dissolve it, or dissolve its boards of directors or boards of trustees except by a judicial ruling.

It is prohibited to establish or continue civil associations or institutions that are or
are of a military or quasi-military nature, and all of their organization and activities are secret.

As regulated by law.

Article (76)

Establishing trade unions and federations on a democratic basis is a right
guaranteed by law. It shall have a legal personality, carry out its activities freely, and
contribute to raising the level of competence among its members, defending their
rights, and protecting their interests.

The state guarantees the independence of trade unions and federations, and their boards of directors
may not be dissolved except by a judicial ruling, and none of them may be established as statutory bodies.

Article (77)

The law regulates the establishment and management of professional unions on a democratic basis,
guarantees their independence and determines their resources, the method of registering their members,
and holding them accountable for their behavior in the exercise of their professional activity, in accordance
with ethical and professional codes of honor.

Only one union shall be established to regulate the profession. It is not permissible to
impose guardianship over it or interfere with administrative authorities in its affairs. Its boards of
directors may not be dissolved except by a judicial ruling, and its opinion must be taken on draft
laws related to it.

Article (78)

The state guarantees citizens the right to adequate, safe and healthy housing, in a way that preserves human dignity and achieves social justice.

The state is committed to developing a national housing plan that takes into account environmental specificity, ensuring that private and cooperative initiatives contribute to its implementation, and organizing the use of state lands and providing them with basic facilities within the framework of comprehensive urban planning for cities and villages and a strategy for population distribution, in a way that achieves the public good, improves the quality of life for citizens, and preserves the rights of future generations.

The state is also committed to developing a comprehensive national plan to confront the problem of slums, which includes re-planning, providing infrastructure and facilities, improving the quality of life and public health, and ensuring the provision of the necessary resources for implementation within a specific period of time.

Article (79)

Every citizen has the right to healthy and adequate food and clean water, and the state is committed to securing food resources for all citizens. It also ensures food sovereignty in a sustainable manner and ensures the preservation of agricultural biodiversity

And local plant varieties to preserve the rights of generations.

Article (80)

Anyone who has not reached eighteen years of age is considered a child. Every child has the right to a name and identification papers, free compulsory vaccination, health care, family or alternative care, basic nutrition, safe shelter, religious education, and emotional and cognitive development.

The state guarantees the rights, rehabilitation, and integration of children with disabilities
the society.

The state is committed to caring for the child and protecting him from all forms of violent
treatment and sexual and commercial exploitation. Every child has the
right to early education in a childhood center until the age of six. It is prohibited to employ a child before
he reaches the age of completing basic education, and it is also prohibited to employ him in work that
exposes him to danger.

The state is also committed to establishing a special judicial system for child victims
On them, and the witnesses. A child may not be held criminally accountable or detained except in
accordance with the law and for the period specified therein. He will be provided with legal assistance,
and his detention will be in appropriate places separate from adult detention places.

The state works to achieve the best interest of the child in all measures taken regarding him.

Article (81)

The state is committed to guaranteeing the health, economic, social, cultural, recreational,
sports and educational rights of people with disabilities and dwarves, and providing them with job
opportunities, allocating a percentage of them to them, and preparing public facilities and the
environment surrounding them, and exercising all political rights, and integrating them with other
citizens, in implementation of the principles of equality and justice. And equal opportunities.

Article (82)

The state guarantees the care of youth and adolescents, works to discover their talents, develop their cultural, scientific, psychological, physical and creative abilities, encourage them to engage in collective and voluntary work, and enable them to participate in public life.

Article (83)

The state is committed to guaranteeing the health and economic rights of the elderly Socially, culturally, and recreationally, providing a suitable pension to ensure a decent life for them, and enabling them to participate in public life. The state takes into account Its planning of public facilities needs the elderly, and it also encourages civil society organizations to participate in caring for the elderly.

And it all as regulated by law.

Article (84)

Practicing sports is a right for everyone, and state institutions and society must care for them and take the necessary measures to encourage the discovery of talented athletes Playing sports.

The law regulates sports affairs and private sports bodies in accordance with international standards, and how to settle sports disputes.

Article (85)

Every individual has the right to address public authorities in writing and with his signature. Addressing them on behalf of groups may only be for legal persons.

Article (86)

Maintaining national security is a duty, and everyone's commitment to observing it is a national responsibility guaranteed by law.

Defending the homeland and protecting its land is an honor and a sacred duty, and conscription is To the law. compulsory in accordance with...

Article (87)

Citizen participation in public life is a national duty. Every citizen has the right to vote, run for office, and express his opinion in a referendum. The law regulates the exercise of these rights, and it is permissible to be exempted from performing this duty in specific cases specified by the law.

The state is obligated to include the name of every citizen in the voter database without his request, as long as he meets the voter conditions. It is also committed to purifying this database periodically in accordance with the law. The state guarantees proper procedures

Referendums and elections must be impartial and fair. It is prohibited to use public funds, government agencies, public facilities, places of worship, business sector institutions, associations, and civil society organizations for political or political purposes.

Electoral propaganda.

Article (88)

The state is committed to caring for the interests of Egyptians residing abroad, protecting them, guaranteeing their rights and freedoms, and enabling them to perform their public duties towards the state and society and contribute to the development of the nation.

The law regulates their participation in elections and referendums, in accordance with their requirements, without being restricted by the provisions of balloting, counting, and special conditions, while providing guarantees and announcing the results stipulated in this constitution, all of which guarantees the integrity and impartiality of the election or referendum process.

Article (89)

All forms of slavery, servitude, oppression and forced exploitation are prohibited
Human trafficking, sex trafficking, and other forms of human trafficking, and the law criminalizes all of this.

Article (90)

The state is committed to encouraging the charitable endowment system to establish and care for scientific, cultural, health, social, and other institutions. It guarantees its independence and its affairs are managed in accordance with the terms of the donor, and the law regulates this.

Article (91)

The state may grant political asylum to every foreigner who has been persecuted for any reason
Defending the interests of peoples, human rights, peace or justice.
To the law. The extradition of political refugees is prohibited, and this is all in accordance with

Article (92)

The rights and freedoms inherent to the person of the citizen are not subject to granting
Disparagement.

Any law regulating the exercise of rights and freedoms may not restrict them in a way that
prejudices their origin and essence.

Article (93)

The state is committed to the international human rights agreements, covenants, and covenants ratified by Egypt, and they have the force of law after their publication in accordance with to the established conditions.

Chapter Four

Rule of law

Article (94)

The rule of law the basis of governance in the state.

The state is subject to the law, and the independence, immunity, and impartiality of the judiciary are basic guarantees for the protection of rights and freedoms.

Article (95)

Punishment is personal, and there is no crime or punishment except based on a law, and no punishment is imposed except by a judicial ruling, and there is no punishment except for actions subsequent to the date on which the law enters into force.

Article (96)

The accused is innocent until proven guilty in a fair legal trial, in which he is guaranteed the guarantees of self-defense.

The law regulates the appeal of judgments issued in felonies.

The state provides protection to victims, witnesses, accused, and informants when necessary, in accordance with the law.

Article (97)

Litigation is a right that is protected and guaranteed to all. The state is committed to bringing the litigation authorities closer together, and works to speed up the adjudication of cases. It is prohibited to fortify any person

An administrative act or decision under the supervision of the judiciary. A person may only be tried before his natural judge, and exceptional courts are prohibited.

Article (98)

The right to defend in person or by proxy is guaranteed. The independence of the legal profession and the protection of its rights are a guarantee of the right to defense.

The law guarantees those who are financially unable to resort to the judiciary.

And defend their rights.

Article (99)

Any attack on personal freedom or the sanctity of the private life of citizens, and other public rights and freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution and the law, is a crime, and neither the criminal nor the civil lawsuit arising therefrom shall be subject to a statute of limitations, and the aggrieved party may file a criminal lawsuit directly.

The state guarantees fair compensation to whoever is assaulted, and the National Council for Human Rights has the right to inform the Public Prosecution of any violation of these rights, and it has the right to intervene in the civil lawsuit joining the injured person upon his request, all in the manner specified by law.

Article (100)

Judgments are issued and implemented in the name of the people, and the state guarantees the means of implementing them as regulated by law.

Failure to implement or obstruction of its implementation on the part of competent public officials shall be a crime punishable by law, and in this case the convicted person has the right to file a criminal case directly with the competent court. Upon the convict's request, initiate a criminal case

And the Public Prosecution has us

Against the employee who refuses to implement the ruling or causes it to be obstructed.

Chapter Five

regime

Chapter One

Legislature

)Parliament(

Article (101)

The House of Representatives assumes the authority to legislate, approve the general policy of the state, the general plan for economic and social development, and the general budget of the state, and exercises oversight over the work of the executive authority, all as stated in the constitution.

(1)Article (102)

The House of Representatives shall be composed of no less than four hundred and fifty members, elected by direct, secret general ballot, provided that

Women have no less than a quarter of the total number of seats. The candidate for council membership is required to be an Egyptian With his civil and political rights, he obtained a certificate of completion of basic education candidacy opens is not less than twenty-five years At least, and his age on the day Gregorian.

(1) The first and third paragraphs were replaced in accordance with the referendum on amending the constitution, which was held abroad on days: 19, 20, 21, 21 and internally on days: 20, 21, 22 of April 2019.

)Parliament(

The law stipulates other candidacy conditions, the election system, and the division of electoral districts, taking into account fair representation of the population and governorates. It is permissible to adopt the individual or list electoral system, or to combine them in any proportion.

The President of the Republic may also appoint a number of members in the House of Representatives not exceeding 5%, and the law determines how to nominate them.

Article (103)

A member of the House of Representatives dedicates himself to the duties of membership, and his job or work is reserved for him according to the law.

Article (104)

Before commencing his work, the member is required to take the following oath before the House of Representatives: "I swear to Almighty God that I will faithfully preserve order, Republic, to respect the constitution and the law, to fully care for the interests of the people, and to preserve the independence of the nation and the unity and integrity of its lands."

Article (105)

The member receives a remuneration determined by law, and if the remuneration is amended, only from the legislative term following the one in which it was decided. The modification is executed only when it starts

Article (106)

The term of membership in the House of Representatives is five calendar years, starting from the date of its first meeting.

The election of the new Council shall take place within the sixty days preceding the expiration of the Council

Its duration.

Article (107)

The Court of Cassation is competent to decide on the validity of the membership of members of the

From the House of Representatives, and appeals are submitted to it within a period not exceeding thirty days.
date of announcing the final election result, the appeal shall be decided within sixty days

From the date of its arrival.

In the event that membership is ruled invalid, it shall be invalidated from the date the Council is notified

of the ruling.

Article (108)

If the seat of a member of the House of Representatives becomes vacant at least six months

before the end of his term, his seat must be filled in accordance with the law, within sixty days from the date

of the Council's report that the seat is vacant.

Article (109)

It is not permissible for a member of the Council, throughout the term of his membership, to buy

or rent, personally or through an intermediary, anything from the funds of the state, or from any public law
persons, public sector companies, or the public business sector, nor rent or sell any of his funds, or barter
them with him. No contract of commitment, supply, contracting, or anything else may be concluded with

it, and any of these actions shall be invalid. The member must

submit a financial disclosure statement when assuming membership, when leaving it, and at the

end of each year.

If he receives a gift in cash or in kind, due to or on the occasion of membership, its ownership

shall be transferred to the state's general treasury.

All this as regulated by law.

Article (110)

The membership of a member may not be revoked unless he loses trust and prestige, loses one of the conditions of membership on the basis of which he was elected, or violates his duties.

The decision to revoke membership must be issued by the House of Representatives by a two-thirds majority of its members.

Article (111)

It must be submitted in writing. The House of Representatives accepts the resignation of its members, and in order for it to be accepted, the House must not have begun taking procedures to revoke membership against the member.

Article (112)

A member of the House of Representatives is not asked about the opinions he expresses related to the performance of his work in the House or in its committees.

Article (113)

It is not permissible, except in cases of flagrante delicto, to take any criminal action against a member of the House of Representatives in felonies and misdemeanors, except with prior permission from the House. When the Council is not in session, permission must be obtained from the Council Office, and the Council shall be notified at the first meeting of the action taken.

In all cases, a decision must be made on the request to take criminal action against

- The member within a maximum of thirty days, otherwise the request will be deemed accepted

Article (114)

The headquarters of the House of Representatives is Cairo.

and In exceptional circumstances, he may hold his sessions in another place, with us

At the request of the President of the Republic, or one-third of the members of the Council.

Any Council meeting contrary to this, and any decisions issued by it, are invalid.

Article (115)

The President of the Republic shall call the House of Representatives to convene for its annual regular session before the first Thursday of October. If the call is not made, the

House shall meet under the Constitution on the aforementioned day.

The regular session continues for at least nine months, and the President of the Republic adjourns the session after the Council's approval. The Council may not do so before approving the state's general budget.

Article (116)

The House of Representatives may convene in an extraordinary meeting to consider the matter of the republic, or a request signed by ten upon an invitation from the President Urgent, at least the Council members built us.

Article (117)

A and two representatives from among its members. On the first day, the House of Representatives elects a president

A meeting for the regular annual session for the duration of a legislative term, if a place becomes vacant

)Parliament(

One of them, the Council elects someone to replace him, and determines the Council's internal regulations

Election rules and procedures. In the event that someone fails to fulfill the obligations of his position, one-third of the Council members may request that he be relieved of his position, and the decision shall be issued by a two-

thirds majority of the members.

In all cases, the President or either of the two deputies may not be elected for more than two consecutive legislative terms.

Article (118)

The House of Representatives shall establish its internal regulations to organize its work, how to exercise its powers, and maintain order within it, and it shall be issued by law.

Article (119)

The House of Representatives is responsible for maintaining order within it, and the Speaker of the

House is responsible for this.

Article (120)

Parliament sessions are public.

At the request of the president The Council may be held in secret session, by us

The Republic, the Prime Minister, the President of the Council, or at least twenty of its members. Then the Council decides by a majority of its members whether the discussion on the subject before it takes place in a public or secret session.

Article (121)

The Council's meeting shall not be valid, and its decisions shall not be taken, except in the presence of
the majority of its members.

In cases other than those requiring a special majority, decisions are issued by an absolute majority of those present, and when opinions are equal, the matter that was deliberated is considered rejected.

Approval of laws shall be issued by an absolute majority of those present, and not less than one-third of the number of Council members.

Laws supplementing the Constitution are also issued with the approval of two-thirds of the Council's members. The laws regulating presidential, parliamentary, and local elections, political parties, the judiciary, and those relating to judicial bodies and bodies, and regulating the rights and freedoms contained in the Constitution, are considered complementary to it.

Article (122)

The President of the Republic, the Council of Ministers, and every member of the House of Representatives may propose laws.

Every draft law submitted by the government or by ten members is referred

The Council refers it to the relevant specific committees in the House of Representatives, to examine it and submit a report on it to the Council. The committee may listen to those with expertise in the subject.

)Parliament(

The proposal for a law submitted by a member shall not be referred to the specific committee, unless it is approved by the committee concerned with proposals and the Council agrees to that. If the committee rejects the proposal for a law, its decision must be made. Caused

Any draft law or proposal for a law that is rejected by the Council is not permissible
Submit it again in the same session.

Article (123)

The President of the Republic has the right to issue laws or veto them.

If the President of the Republic objects to a draft law approved by the House of Representatives, he shall return it to him within thirty days of the House informing him of it. If the draft law is not returned within this period, it shall be considered a law and promulgated.

If it is returned to the Council within the aforementioned time and approved again by a two-thirds majority of its members, it will be considered a law and issued.

Article (124)

The state's general budget includes all its revenues and expenditures without exception, and its draft is presented to the House of Representatives ninety days before At least from the beginning of the fiscal year, and it will not be effective except with his approval and completion.
Vote on it chapter by chapter,
and the Council may amend the expenditures included in the draft budget, except for those included in implementation of a specific obligation on the state.

)Parliament(

If the amendment results in an increase in total expenditures, the Council must agree with the government on arranging sources of revenues to restore balance between them, and the budget shall be issued by law that may include an amendment to an existing law to the extent necessary to achieve this balance.

In all cases, the budget law may not include any text that would impose new burdens on citizens.

The law determines the fiscal year, the method of preparing the general budget, and the provisions of the budgets of public institutions and bodies and their accounts.

The Council must approve the transfer of any amount from one section of the general budget to another, as well as any expenditure not included in it, or in excess of its estimates, and approval is issued by law.

Article (125)

The final account of the state's general budget must be presented to the House of Representatives, within a period not exceeding six months from the end of the fiscal year, and the annual report of the Central Auditing Organization and its observations on the final account must be presented with it.

Voting on the final accounts takes place, section by section, and a law is issued.

The Council may request any other data or reports from the Central Auditing Organization.

Article (126)

The law regulates the basic rules for collecting public funds and the procedures for
disbursing them.

Article (127)

The executive authority may not borrow, obtain financing, or be associated with a project
not included in the approved general budget that would result in spending sums from the state's
general treasury for a future period, except after the approval of the House of Representatives.

Article (128)

The law sets forth the rules for determining salaries, pensions, compensations, subsidies,
and rewards that are allocated to the state's public treasury, and specifies cases of exception to
them, and the entities responsible for implementing them.

Article (129)

Every member of the House of Representatives may direct questions to the Prime
Minister, one of his deputies, one of the ministers, or their deputies regarding any
A topic that falls within their jurisdiction, and they must answer these questions during the session
itself.

The member may withdraw the question at any time, and the question may not be
converted into an interrogation in the same session.

Article (130)

Every member of the House of Representatives may direct an interrogation to the Prime Minister, or one of his deputies, or one of the ministers, or their deputies, to hold them accountable for matters falling within their jurisdiction.

The Council shall discuss the interrogation after at least seven days from the date of its submission, and a maximum of sixty days after the government's approval.

Article (131)

The House of Representatives may decide to withdraw confidence from the Prime Minister, one of his deputies, one of the ministers, or their deputies.

A request to withdraw confidence may not be presented except after an interrogation, and based on the proposal of at least ten members of the Council. The Council issues its decision after discussing the interrogation, and the withdrawal of confidence shall be by a majority of the members.

In all cases, it is not permissible to request a withdrawal of confidence in a matter that the Council has previously decided on during the same session.

If the Council decides to withdraw confidence from the Prime Minister, one of his deputies, one of the ministers, or their deputies, and the government declares its solidarity with him before voting, the government must submit its resignation, and if the decision to withdraw confidence relates to a member of the government, his resignation^a must be made.

Article (132)

At least twenty members may request a discussion from the House of Representatives

A general topic to clarify the government's policy regarding it.

Article (133)

Every member of the House of Representatives may submit a proposal on
a general topic to the Prime Minister, one of his deputies, one of the ministers, or
their deputies.

Article (134)

Every member of the House of Representatives may submit a briefing request or
urgent statement to the Prime Minister, one of his deputies, or one of the ministers,
or their deputies, on urgent public matters of importance.

Article (135)

The House of Representatives may form a special committee, or assign one
of its committees to investigate facts on a general issue, or to examine the activity of
one of the administrative agencies, public bodies, or public projects, in order to
investigate facts on a specific issue and inform the Council of the truth about the
financial or administrative conditions. economic, or conducting investigations into
any matter related to a previous work or other, and the Council decides what it deems appropriate.
In this regard.

)Parliament(

In order to carry out its mission, the committee may collect whatever evidence it deems appropriate, and request to hear whose statements it deems appropriate, and all parties must respond to its request and place at its disposal whatever documents, papers, or otherwise it requests.

In all cases, every member of the House of Representatives has the right to obtain any data or information from the executive authority related to performing his work in the House.

Article (136)

The Prime Minister, his deputies, ministers, and their deputies shall attend the sessions of the House of Representatives, or one of its committees, and their attendance shall be obligatory based on

At the request of the Council, they may seek the assistance of whomever they deem senior employees.

They must be listened to whenever they ask to speak, and they must respond to issues

The topic of discussion without having a counted vote when taking an opinion.

Article (137)

The President of the Republic may not dissolve the House of Representatives except when necessary, by a reasoned decision, and after a people's referendum, and the House may not be dissolved for the same reason.

For which the previous council was dissolved.

The President of the Republic shall issue a decision to suspend the Council's sessions and hold a referendum on the dissolution within a maximum of twenty days. If the Council agrees, Participants in the referendum by a majority of valid votes, the President issued higher The Republic called for new elections within thirty days of the dissolution decision, no more than the date of the issuance of the decision. The new council will meet within the next ten days to announce the final result.

Article (138)

Every citizen may submit his written proposals to the House of Representatives regarding public issues. He may submit complaints to the House that he refers to the relevant ministers. They must provide clarifications regarding them if the House requests that, and the person concerned will be informed of their outcome.

Chapter II

Executive Authority

First section

President of the Republic

Article (139)

The President of the Republic is the head of state and the head of the executive authority. He protects the interests of the people and preserves the independence of the nation and the unity and integrity of its lands. He adheres to the provisions of the Constitution and exercises his powers in the manner shown in it.

(1) Article (140)

The President of the Republic is elected for a period of six Gregorian years, starting from the day following the end of his predecessor's term. 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 at least thirty days before the end of this term.

The President of the Republic may not hold any partisan position throughout the term of the presidency.

(1) The first paragraph was replaced in accordance with the referendum on amending the constitution that was held abroad on days: 19, 20,

21, 21 and inside the days: 20, 21, 22 of April 2019.

Article (141)

Anyone running for President of the Republic must have Egyptian parents Egyptians, and that he, or any of his parents or spouse, must not have held the nationality of another country, and must enjoy his civil and political rights, and must have fulfilled his duties. day the candidacy window Military service or who is legally exempt from it, and his age on the opens is not less than forty years, and the law determines other candidacy conditions.

Article (142)

To be accepted as a candidate for the Presidency of the Republic, the candidate must be endorsed by representatives, or be supported by at least a number of members of the Council of Representatives ~~Twenty~~ **Twenty** members, less than twenty-five thousand citizens who have the right to vote in at least fifteen governorates, with a minimum of one thousand supporters from each governorate.

In all cases, it is not permissible to support more than one candidate, as regulated by law.

Article (143)

The President of the Republic is elected by secret universal ballot Direct, by an absolute majority of the number of valid votes. The law regulates the procedures for electing the President of the Republic.

Article (144)

It is required that the President of the Republic, before assuming his duties, take the following oath before the House of Representatives: "I swear to God Almighty that I will remain faithful I must adhere to the republican system, respect the constitution and the law, fully care for the interests of the people, and preserve the independence of the nation and the unity and integrity of its lands."

The oath will be taken before the General Assembly of the Supreme Constitutional Court

In the absence of the House of Representatives.

Article (145)

The law determines the salary of the President of the Republic, and he may not receive any other salary or remuneration. No amendment to the salary shall apply during the term of the presidency in which it is decided. The President of the Republic may not practice, in person or through an intermediary, a liberal profession or a worker during his term of office. Commercially, Or financially, or industrially, nor to buy or rent anything from the funds of the state, or from any of the public law persons, or public sector companies, or the public business sector, nor to rent or sell any of his funds, nor to barter it to him, nor To conclude a commitment, supply, or contracting contract with it

Other. Any of these actions shall be invalid.

The President of the Republic must submit a financial disclosure statement when he assumes office, when he leaves office, and at the end of each year, and the statement is published in the Official Gazette.

The President of the Republic may not award himself any medals, decorations, or medals.

If he receives, personally or through an intermediary, a gift in cash or in kind, due to...

The position or on its occasion, its ownership shall be transferred to the public treasury of the state.

Article (146)

The Council of Ministers appoints the President of the Republic to form the government

He presented his program to the House of Representatives, and if his government did not obtain at most a vote of confidence, he would appoint a majority of the members of the House of Representatives within thirty days.

The President of the Republic shall be appointed Prime Minister upon the nomination of the party or coalition that holds the majority of seats in the House of Representatives. If his government does not obtain the confidence of a majority of the members of the House of Representatives within thirty days, the House shall be deemed dissolved and the President of the Republic shall call for the election of a new House of

Representatives within sixty days from the date of issuance of the dissolution decision.

The total period of choice must not increase, and in all cases it must. stipulated in this article for sixty days

In the event that the House of Representatives is dissolved, the Prime Minister shall present the formation of his government and its program to the new House of Representatives in its first meeting.

In the event that the government is chosen from the party or coalition that holds the majority of seats in the House of Representatives, the President of the Republic, in consultation with the Prime Minister, shall choose the Ministers of Defense, Interior, Foreign Affairs, and Justice.

Article (147)

The President of the Republic may exempt the government from performing its work, subject to the approval of the majority of members of the House of Representatives.

The President of the Republic may make a ministerial reshuffle after consultation with the Prime Minister and the approval of the House of Representatives by an absolute majority of those present and not less than a third of the members of the House.

Article (148)

The President of the Republic may delegate some of his powers to the Prime Minister, his deputies, ministers, or governors, and none of them may delegate to others, in the manner regulated by law.

Article (149)

The President of the Republic may call the government to meet for consultation on important matters, and he shall chair the meeting he attends.

Article (150)

The President of the Republic, in conjunction with the Council of Ministers, sets policy General Authority of the State, and supervise its implementation, as stipulated in the Constitution.

The President of the Republic may deliver a statement on the general policy of the state before the House of Representatives at the opening of its annual regular session.

He may deliver statements or send other messages to the Council.

(1) Article (150 bis)

!

they, One or more, and determines the terms of reference appoint a deputy The President of the Republic may

He may delegate some of his powers to them, relieve them of their positions, and accept their resignation.

Before assuming their duties, the Vice Presidents of the Republic take the oath stipulated in Article 144 of the Constitution before the President of the Republic.

(1) Added according to the referendum on amending the constitution that was held abroad on days: 19, 20, 21, and inside days: 20, 21, 22 of April 2019.

The provisions of the Constitution in Articles 141, 145, and 173 apply to the Vice Presidents of the Republic.

Article (151)

The President of the Republic represents the state in its foreign relations, concludes treaties, ratifies them after the approval of the House of Representatives, and has the force of the provisions of the

Constitution.

The law after its publication in accordance with

Voters must be invited to a referendum on peace and alliance treaties and anything related to sovereignty rights, and they will not be ratified except after the approval result of the referendum is announced.

In all cases, it is not permissible to conclude any treaty that violates the provisions

Constitution, or entail ceding any part of the state's territory.

Article (152)

The President of the Republic is the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces. He does not declare war, nor send the Armed Forces on a combat mission outside the borders of the state, except after taking the opinion of the National Defense Council and the approval of the House of Representatives by a two-thirds majority of the members.

If the House of Representatives is not in place, the opinion of the Supreme Council must be taken, and the Armed Forces must obtain the approval of both the Council of Ministers and the National Defense Council.

Article (153)

The President of the Republic appoints civil servants, military officials, and political representatives, relieves them of their positions, and approves political representatives of To the law foreign countries and bodies, in accordance with

Article (154)

The President of the Republic, after taking the opinion of the Council of Ministers, declares a state of emergency, as regulated by law, and this declaration must be presented to the House of

Representatives within the following seven days to decide what it deems appropriate regarding it.

If the announcement occurs outside of the regular session, an invitation must be made

The Council shall meet immediately to present it to it.

In all cases, the declaration of a state of emergency must be approved by a majority of the Council's members, and its declaration shall be for a specific period not exceeding three months, and may only be extended for another similar period, after the approval of two-thirds of the Council's members. If the Council is not in place, the matter shall be presented to the Council of Ministers for approval, and shall be presented to the new Council of Representatives at its first meeting.

The House of Representatives may not be dissolved while the state of emergency is in effect.

Article (155)

The President of the Republic, after taking the opinion of the Council of Ministers, may pardon or

commute the sentence.

A comprehensive amnesty may only be effected by law, approved by the approval of a majority of members

Parliament.

Article (156)

If something happens while the House of Representatives is not in session that requires urgent measures that cannot be delayed, the President of the Republic shall call the House into an emergency session to present the matter to him. If the House of Representatives is not in place, the President of the Republic may issue decrees on laws, provided that they are presented, discussed, and approved within fifteen days of the new House's session. If they are not presented and discussed, or if they are presented and not the House, their force of law will be lost retroactively. Without the need to be approved by the Council, the President may issue a decision to that effect, unless the Council decides to approve its entry into force in the previous period, or to settle its effects.

Article (157)

The President of the Republic may call voters to a referendum on the issues that...

Related to the country's supreme interests, as long as it does not contravene the provisions of the Constitution.

must If the call for a referendum includes more than one issue, vote on each one.

Article (158)

The President of the Republic may submit his resignation to the House of Representatives, and if the House is not in place, he may submit it to the General Assembly of the Supreme Constitutional Court.

Article (159)

The President of the Republic shall be accused of violating the provisions of the Constitution, high treason, or any other felony, based on a request signed by a majority of the members of the Republic. At least the House of Representatives, and the indictment may only be issued by a two-thirds majority Council members, after an investigation conducted by the Attorney General. If there is an obstacle, one of his assistants takes his place.

Once this decision is issued, the President of the Republic will suspend his work, and this is considered a temporary impediment that prevents him from exercising his powers until a ruling is issued in the case.

The President of the Republic is tried before a special court headed by the President of the Supreme Judicial Council, and the membership of the most senior Deputy President of the Constitutional Court The Supreme Court, the most senior vice president of the State Council, and the two most senior presidents of the courts of appeal, and the Public Prosecutor is responsible for the prosecution. If any impediment takes place before one of them, he will be replaced by the person next in seniority. The court's rulings are final and cannot be appealed.

The law regulates the procedures for investigation, trial, and if a conviction is issued

The President of the Republic was relieved of his position, without prejudice to other penalties.

(1) Article (160)

If a temporary impediment arises that prevents the President of the Republic from exercising his powers, He is replaced by the Vice President of the Republic, or the Prime Minister when there is no Vice President of the Republic or it is impossible to replace him.

(1) The first and last paragraphs were replaced in accordance with the referendum on amending the constitution that was held abroad on days: 19, 20, 21, and inside days: 20, 21, 22 of April 2019.

When the position of the President of the Republic becomes vacant due to resignation, death, or permanent inability to work, the House of Representatives shall declare the position vacant. The position shall be declared vacant by a majority of at least two-thirds of the members if this is for any other reason.

The House of Representatives shall notify the National Elections Authority, and the Speaker of the House of

Representatives shall temporarily exercise the powers of the President of the Republic.

If the House of Representatives is not in place, the General Assembly of the Court shall be dissolved

The Supreme Constitutional Council and its president replace the Council and its president, as mentioned above.

In all cases, the new president must be elected for a period not exceeding the date the position becomes vacant, and the term of the presidency begins at this time, exceeding ninety days.

The situation from the date of announcing the election results.

It is not permissible for anyone who replaces the President of the Republic, or the President of the Republic Temporary, he may request amending the constitution, nor dissolve the House of Representatives or the Senate, nor dismiss the government.

The interim President of the Republic may not run for this position.

Article (161)

The House of Representatives may propose a withdrawal of confidence from the President of the Republic. Reason and location of the majority at the request of M And holding early presidential elections, based on at least members of the House of Representatives, and the approval of two-thirds of its members. This request may only be submitted for the same reason during the presidential term once.

Once the proposal to withdraw confidence is approved, the matter of withdrawing confidence from the President of the Republic and holding early presidential elections will be put to a general referendum, at the invitation of the Prime Minister. If the majority approves the decision to withdraw confidence, the President of the Republic will be relieved of his position and the position of President will be considered
¹
aThe early presidential elections will be held during the sixtieth Republic Day

From the date of announcing the referendum result.

If the result of the referendum is rejection, the House of Representatives will be considered dissolved, and the President of the Republic shall call for the election of a new House of Representatives within thirty days.

From the date of dissolution.

Article (162)

If the vacancy of the position of the President of the Republic coincides with a referendum or the election of the House of Representatives, precedence is given to the election of the President of the Republic.

The Council continues until the election of the President is completed.

Second section

the government

■

Article (163)

The government is the supreme executive and administrative body of the state, and consists of the Prime Minister, his deputies, the ministers, and their deputies.

The Prime Minister assumes the presidency of the government, supervises its work, and directs it in the performance of its powers.

Article (164)

It is required that whoever is appointed Prime Minister be Egyptian

His parents are Egyptian, and that neither he nor his wife holds the citizenship of another country,

and that he enjoys his civil and political rights, and that he has performed military service

Or exempted from it legally, and his age must not be less than thirty-five Gregorian years on the

date of assignment.

It is required that whoever is appointed as a member of the government must be an Egyptian with full citizenship

His civil and political rights and that he has performed military service or been exempted

Legally, he must be at least thirty years of age on the date of assignment.

It is not permissible to combine membership in the government and membership in the House of

Representatives, and if a member of the House is appointed to the government, his place in the House becomes

vacant from the date of this appointment.

Article (165)

It is required that the Prime Minister and members of the government take the following

oath before the President of the Republic, before assuming their duties: "I swear to Almighty God

that I will sincerely preserve the republican system, that I will respect the Constitution and the law,

that I will fully care for the interests of the people, and that I will preserve the independence of the

nation and the unity of the people." and the integrity of its lands."

Article (166)

The law determines the salary of the Prime Minister and members of the government, and none of them may receive any salary or other remuneration, nor may they practice, in person or through an intermediary, a liberal profession or a worker during their term of office.

Commercially, financially, or industrially, not to buy or rent any money

The state, or any public law person, or public sector companies, or

The public business sector, nor to rent or sell any of his money to it, nor to barter with it, nor to conclude a commitment, supply, contracting, or other contract with it, and any of these actions

shall be invalid.

The Prime Minister and members of the government must submit a financial disclosure

statement upon assuming and leaving their positions, and at the end of each year, and it is

published in the Official Gazette.

If any of them receives, in person or through an intermediary, a gift in cash or in kind

because of his position or on the occasion of his position, its ownership shall be transferred to the

public treasury of the state, all in the manner regulated by law.

Article (167)

In particular, the government exercises the following powers:

1 - Participation with the President of the Republic in setting the general policy of the state.

And supervising its implementation.

-2 Maintaining national security and protecting citizens' rights and interests

Country.

-3 Directing, coordinating and following up on the work of the ministries, agencies and public bodies affiliated with them.

-4 Preparing draft laws and decisions.

The law, and following up on its implementation5- Issuing administrative decisions in accordance with

-6 Preparing the draft general plan for the state.

-7 Preparing the draft state general budget.

The provisions of the Constitution8-Concluding loans and granting them in accordance with...

-9 Implementing laws.

Article (168)

The Minister is responsible for setting the policy of his ministry in coordination with the concerned authorities, following up on its implementation, and providing guidance and oversight, within the framework of the general policy of the state.

Senior management positions for each ministry include a permanent undersecretary, ensuring...

Achieving institutional stability and raising the level of efficiency in implementing its policy.

Article (169)

Any member of the government may deliver a statement before the House of Representatives, or one of its committees, on a subject within its jurisdiction.

The Council or Committee discusses this statement and expresses its opinion regarding it.

Article (170)

The Prime Minister issues the necessary regulations to implement the laws in a way that does not obstruct, amend, or exempt from their implementation, and he may delegate others

In issuing it, unless the law specifies who shall issue the necessary regulations for its implementation.

Article (171)

The Prime Minister issues the necessary decisions to establish and organize public facilities and departments, after the approval of the Council of Ministers.

Article (172)

The Prime Minister issues control regulations, after the approval of the Council of Ministers.

Article (173)

The Prime Minister and members of the government are subject to the general rules regulating investigation and trial procedures, in the event that they commit crimes during or because of the exercise of their duties, and their leaving their positions does not prevent the filing or continuation of a lawsuit against them.

In relation to accusing them of the crime of high treason, the provisions mentioned above shall be applied

In Article (159) of the Constitution.

Article (174)

If the Prime Minister submits his resignation, the resignation letter must be submitted to the President of the Republic, and if a minister submits his resignation, it must be submitted to the Prime Minister.

Section Three

Local administration

Article (175)

The state is divided into administrative units that have a legal personality, including governorates, cities, and villages. It is permissible to establish other administrative units that have a legal personality, if the public interest so requires.

When establishing or abolishing local units or amending the boundaries between them, economic and social conditions shall be taken into account, all in the manner regulated by law.

Article (176)

The state guarantees support for administrative, financial, and economic decentralization. The law regulates the means of enabling administrative units to provide, improve, and properly manage local facilities, and specifies the timetable for transferring powers and budgets to local administration units.

Article (177)

The state guarantees the provision of the scientific, technical, administrative, and financial assistance needed by local units, and ensures the equitable distribution of facilities, services, and resources, bringing the levels of development closer together, and achieving social justice among

As regulated by law. these units, in accordance with

Article (178)

Local units shall have independent financial budgets.

Its resources include the resources the state allocates to it, as well as the original and additional taxes and fees of a local nature, and the rules and procedures followed in collecting state funds are applied in collecting them.

All this as regulated by law.

Article (179)

The law regulates the conditions and method for appointing or electing governors.

And the heads of other local administrative units, and determines their powers.

Article (180)

By direct, secret, general ballot, each local unit elects a council
For a period of four years, the candidate must be at least twenty-one years of age, and the law regulates other candidacy conditions and election procedures, are allocated to youth under the age of five, provided that a quarter of the seats
The number for women, provided that the representation of workers, thirty years, a quarter, and
is not less than fifty percent of the total number of seats, and that this percentage includes appropriate
representation of Christians and people with disabilities.

Local councils are responsible for following up on the implementation of the development plan, monitoring various aspects of activity, exercising tools of oversight over the executive authority, such as proposals, directing questions, briefing requests, interrogations, etc., and withdrawing confidence from the heads of local units, as
regulated by law.

The law determines the powers of other local councils, their financial resources,
guarantees for their members, and their independence.

Article (181)

The decisions of the local council issued within the limits of its jurisdiction are final,
and the executive authority may not interfere in them, except to prevent the council from
exceeding these limits, or harming the public interest, or the interests of other local councils.

In the event of a dispute over the jurisdiction of these local councils for villages, centers
or cities, the local council of the governorate shall decide on it. In the event of a dispute over
the jurisdiction of the local councils of the governorates, it shall be decided as a matter of
urgency by the General Assembly of the Fatwa and Legislation Departments of the State
Council, all in accordance with what is regulated by law.

Article (182)

Each local council sets its budget and final accounts as follows:
Which is regulated by law.

Article (183)

Local councils may not be dissolved by a comprehensive administrative procedure.
the law organize the way of solution for each one and re vote.

Chapter III

Judiciary

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First section

General Provisions

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Article (184)

The judicial authority is independent and is exercised by courts of all types and degrees.

They issue their rulings in accordance with the law, and the law specifies their powers. Interference in the affairs of justice or cases is a crime that is not subject to statute of limitations.

(1)Article (185)

Each judicial authority or body is responsible for its own affairs, its opinion is taken on the draft laws regulating its affairs, and each of them has an independent budget.

The President of the Republic appoints the heads of judicial agencies and bodies from among the seven most senior deputies, for a period of four years, or for the remaining period until he reaches retirement age, whichever comes first, and for one time throughout his term of office, as regulated by law.

- Higher number of joint entities and bodies It is responsible for its judicial affairs, headed by the President of the Republic, with membership of the President of the Supreme Constitutional Court, the heads of judicial authorities and bodies, and the President of the Court of Appeal.

(1) Replaced according to the referendum on amending the constitution that was held abroad on days: 19, 20, 21, and inside days: 20, 21, 22 of April 2019.

Cairo, and the Attorney General. The Council shall have a Secretary-General, who shall be appointed by a decision of the President of the Republic for the period specified by law and in rotation between the Council's member agencies.

In the event of his absence, the President of the Republic shall be replaced by the heads of judicial authorities and bodies whom he delegates.

The Council is responsible for considering the conditions for appointing, promoting, and disciplining members of judicial bodies and bodies. Its opinion is taken on draft laws regulating the affairs of these bodies and bodies, and its decisions are issued with the approval of the majority of its members, including the President of the Council.

Article (186)

Judges are independent and cannot be removed. They are subject to no authority other than the law in their work. They are equal in rights and duties. The law determines the conditions and procedures for their appointment, secondment, and retirement, and regulates their accountability. They may not be delegated, in whole or in part, except to entities and for disciplinary work. These are determined by law, all in a way that preserves the independence and impartiality of the judiciary and judges, and prevents conflicts of interest. The law stipulates the rights, duties and guarantees assigned to them.

Article (187)

Court sessions are public, unless the court decides to keep them confidential out of consideration for public order or morals. In all cases, the ruling shall be pronounced in a public session.

Second section

Judiciary and Public Prosecution

Article (188)

The judiciary has the jurisdiction to decide all disputes and crimes, except for what is within the jurisdiction of another judicial body. It exclusively decides disputes related to the affairs of its members, and its affairs are managed by a higher council whose composition and powers are regulated by law.

(1) Article (189)

The Public Prosecution is an integral part of the judiciary. It is responsible for investigating, initiating, and initiating criminal proceedings, except for what is excluded by the law, and the law determines its other powers.

The Public Prosecution shall be carried out by a Public Prosecutor who shall be appointed by a decision of the President

The Republic is among three nominated by the Supreme Judicial Council, from among the deputy presidents of the Court of Cassation, the presidents of the courts of appeal, and the public prosecutors Assistants, for a period of four years, or for the remaining period until he reaches retirement age, whichever comes first, and once throughout the duration of his work.

(1) The second paragraph was replaced in accordance with the referendum on amending the constitution that was held abroad on days: 19, 20, 21, and at home on days: 20, 21, 22 of April 2019.

Section Three**Judiciary of the State Council**

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(1) Article (190)

The State Council is an independent judicial body, exclusively competent to adjudicate its rulings, as well as administrative disputes and related implementation disputes. It is competent to adjudicate disciplinary lawsuits and appeals. It is responsible for issuing fatwas on legal issues to the bodies specified by law, reviewing draft laws and decisions of a legislative nature that are referred to it, and reviewing draft laws. Contracts whose value is determined and valued by law and irrigation. Therein, the law determines his powers where the state or a public body is a party

(1) Replaced according to the referendum on amending the constitution that was held abroad on days: 19, 20, 21, and internally on days: 20, 21, 22 of April 2019.

the fourth chapter**The Supreme Constitutional Court**

Article (191)

The Supreme Constitutional Court is an independent, self-contained judicial body, based in the city of Cairo. In case of necessity, it may be held in any other place within the country, with the approval of the General Assembly of the Court. It has an independent budget, which is discussed by the House of Representatives in all its components, and is included after its approval. The general budget of the state is one number, and the General Assembly of the Court decides on its affairs, and its opinion is sought on draft laws related to court affairs.

Article (192)

The Supreme Constitutional Court is exclusively responsible for judicial oversight of the constitutionality of laws and regulations, interpretation of legislative texts, adjudication of disputes related to the affairs of its members, conflict of jurisdiction between judicial bodies and bodies with judicial jurisdiction, and adjudication of disputes. Which is based on the implementation of two contradictory final rulings, one of which was issued by any One side of the judiciary, or a body with judicial jurisdiction, and the other from another side of it, and the disputes related to the implementation of its rulings and the decisions issued by it.

The law determines the other powers of the court and regulates the procedures to be followed before it.

(1) Article (193)

The court shall consist of a president and a sufficient number of vice-presidents.

The court's panel of commissioners consists of a president and a sufficient number of

Authority presidents, advisors, and assistant advisors.

The President of the Republic chooses the President of the Supreme Constitutional Court from among the five most senior Deputy Presidents of the Court. The President of the Republic appoints the Vice-Presidents of the Court from among two candidates, one of whom is nominated by the General Assembly of the Court and nominated The other is the president of the court. The head of the Board of Commissioners and its members are appointed by decision

- On the nomination of the President of the Court and after taking an opinion^{From the President of the Republic to us}

The General Assembly of the Court, all as stipulated in the law.

Article (194)

The President and Vice-Presidents of the Supreme Constitutional Court, and the President and members of its Board of Commissioners, are independent and not subject to removal, and there is no authority over them in their work other than the law. The law specifies the conditions that must be met by them. The court shall hold them disciplinary accountable, in the manner specified by law, and shall apply They have all the rights, duties and guarantees granted to members of the judiciary.

(1) The third paragraph was replaced in accordance with the referendum on amending the constitution that was held abroad on days: 19,

20, 21, and at home on days: 20, 21, 22 of April 2019.

Article (195)

Judgments and decisions issued by the state authorities, the Supreme Constitutional Court, are published in the Official Gazette. They are binding on everyone and have absolute authority for them.

The law regulates the effects of a ruling that a legislative text is unconstitutional.

Chapter V

Judicial bodies

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Article (196)

State cases are an independent judicial body that acts on behalf of the state in any lawsuits brought by it or against it, proposes amicable settlement at any stage of litigation, and provides technical supervision over the legal affairs departments of the state's administrative apparatus with respect to the lawsuits it undertakes. It drafts contracts referred to it by Administrative bodies, to which the state is a party, all in accordance with what is regulated by law.

The law determines its other powers, and its members have all the guarantees, rights and duties stipulated for members of the judiciary, and the law regulates their disciplinary accountability.

Article (197)

The Administrative Prosecution is an independent judicial body that investigates administrative and financial violations, as well as those referred to it. With regard to these violations, it has the powers assigned to the administration in imposing disciplinary penalties. Its decisions may be appealed before the competent disciplinary court at the State Council. It is also responsible for initiating and conducting disciplinary lawsuits and appeals before the State Council.

Courts of the State Council, all in accordance with what is regulated by law.

The law determines its other powers, and its members have all the guarantees, rights and duties stipulated for members of the judiciary. The law regulates their disciplinary accountability

Chapter six

Law firm

Article (198)

Law is a free profession. The judiciary participates in achieving justice, the rule of law, and ensuring the right to defense. It is practiced independently by lawyers, as well as lawyers of public sector bodies, companies, and the public business sector. While performing their right to defense before the courts, all lawyers enjoy the guarantees The protection granted to them in the law applies to them before investigation and reasoning bodies. It is prohibited, except in cases of flagrante delicto, to arrest or detain a lawyer while exercising the right of defence, and all of that is as follows

Which is determined by law.

Chapter VII

Experts

■

Article (199)

Judicial experts, forensic experts, and technical members of the real estate registration are independent in performing their work, and enjoy the necessary guarantees and protection to perform their work, as regulated by law.

Chapter Eight

Armed forces and police

■

First section

Armed forces

■

(1) Article (200)

The armed forces belong to the people. Their mission is to protect the country, maintain its security and territorial integrity, preserve the constitution and democracy, and preserve the basic components of the state and its civil nature, the people's gains, and the rights and freedoms of individuals. The state alone is the one that creates these forces, and any individual, body, entity, or group is prohibited from establishing military or paramilitary formations, teams, or organizations.

The armed forces shall have a Supreme Council, as regulated by law.

Article (201)

The Minister of Defense is the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, and is appointed from among its officers.

Article (202)

The law regulates general mobilization and specifies the conditions for service, promotion, and retirement in the armed forces.

(1) The first paragraph was replaced in accordance with the referendum on amending the constitution that was held abroad on

days: 19, 20, 21, 21 and inside the days: 20, 21, 22 of April 2019.

Judicial committees for officers and members of the armed forces are exclusively competent to decide all administrative disputes related to decisions issued in their regard, and the law regulates the rules and procedures for appealing the decisions of these committees.

Second section

National Defense Council

Article (203)

The National Defense Council shall be established, headed by the President of the Republic, with membership of the Prime Minister, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Ministers of Defence, Foreign Affairs, Finance, and Interior, the Chief of General Intelligence, the Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces, the commanders of the Navy, Air Forces, and Air Defense, and the Chairman of the Forces Operations Authority. Armed Forces, and Director of the Military Intelligence and Reconnaissance Department.

He is responsible for considering matters related to the means of securing the country and its safety, and discussing the budget of the armed forces. It is included as a single number in the state's general budget, and his opinion is sought on draft laws related to the armed forces.

The law determines its other powers.

When discussing the budget, it includes the head of the Armed Forces Financial Affairs Authority, and the heads of the Plan and Budget, and Defense and National Security Committees in the House of Representatives.

The President of the Republic may invite whomever he sees fit among the specialists and experts to attend the Council meeting without having his vote counted.

Section Three

Military Judgement

■

(1) Article (204)

The military judiciary is an independent judicial body, with exclusive jurisdiction over adjudication

In all crimes related to the Armed Forces, its officers, members, and those of the like, and crimes

And because committed by General Intelligence personnel during service.

A civilian may not be tried before the military judiciary, except for crimes against military

Armed forces representatives, assault on military forces or their equivalents, the facilities they protect, the

designated military or border areas, their equipment, vehicles, weapons, ammunition, documents, military

secrets, or public funds. Or military factories, or crimes related to conscription, or crimes that constitute

assault

and

directly on its officers or members for performing their duties.

The law defines these crimes and specifies the powers of the military judiciary

The other.

Members of the military judiciary are independent and cannot be removed, and they have all the

guarantees, rights and duties stipulated for members of the judiciary.

(1) The second paragraph was replaced in accordance with the referendum on amending the constitution that was held abroad on days: 19,

20, 21, and at home on days: 20, 21, 22 of April 2019.

Section Four

National Security Council

Article (205)

A National Security Council shall be established headed by the President of the Republic, with membership of the Prime Minister, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Ministers of Defense, Interior, Foreign Affairs, Finance, Justice, Health, Communications, and Education, the Head of General Intelligence, and the Chairman of the Defense and National Security Committee.

In the House of Representatives.

It is concerned with approving strategies for achieving the country's security, confronting disasters and crises of all kinds, taking the necessary measures to contain them, identifying the sources of threats to Egyptian national security at home and abroad, and the necessary measures to address them at the official and popular levels.

The Council may invite whomever it deems experienced and specialized to attend its meeting, without their votes being counted.

The law determines its other powers and its work system.

Section Five

the police

■

Article (206)

The police is a regular civil body, in the service of the people and loyal to them. It guarantees reassurance and security to citizens, ensures the maintenance of public order and public morals, and is committed to the duties imposed on it by the Constitution and the law, and respects human rights and fundamental freedoms. The state guarantees that members of the police force perform their duties, and regulates The law provides guarantees for this.

Article (207)

A Supreme Police Council shall be formed from among the most senior officers of the Police Authority and the head of the competent Fatwa Department of the State Council. The Council shall be responsible for assisting the Minister of the Interior in organizing the Police Authority and managing the affairs of its members. The law shall determine its other powers, and its opinion shall be sought on any laws related to it.

Chapter Nine

National Elections Authority

■

Article (208)

The National Elections Authority is an independent body, exclusively responsible for managing referendums and presidential, parliamentary, and local elections, starting with preparing and updating the voter database, proposing the division of districts, determining controls for advertising, financing, and electoral spending, announcing and monitoring them, and facilitating voting procedures for resident Egyptians. abroad, and other procedures until the results are announced.

And it all as regulated by law.

Article (209)

The National Elections Authority is managed by a council consisting of ten members who are fully seconded equally from among the vice-presidents of the Court of Cassation, the presidents of the courts of appeal, the vice-presidents of the State Council, the State Litigation Authority, and the Administrative Prosecution, chosen by the Supreme Judicial Council and the special councils of the advanced judicial authorities and bodies according to Civil Affairs, other than its members, and their appointment shall be issued by a decision of the President of the Republic. Their secondment shall be for one term of six years, and their presidency shall be the full term to work in the Authority on secondment

Its oldest members are from the Court of Cassation.

Half of the Council's members are renewed every three years.

The Authority may seek the assistance of whomever it sees fit among independent public figures, specialists, and those with experience in the field of elections, without them having the right to vote.

The Authority shall have a permanent executive body whose composition, work system, and the rights and duties of its members and their guarantees shall be determined by law, in a way that achieves their neutrality, independence, and integrity.

Article (210)

Voting, counting in referendums, and elections shall be managed by members of the Authority under the supervision of its Board of Directors, and it may seek the assistance of members of judicial bodies.

Voting and counting take place in the elections and referendums that are held In the ten years following the effective date of this Constitution, under the full supervision of members of judicial authorities and bodies, as set forth 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 appealing these decisions, provided that it is decided by a final ruling within ten days from the date of filing the appeal.

Chapter Ten

Supreme Council for Media Regulation

■

Article (211)

The Supreme Council for Media Regulation is an independent body endowed with personality

Corporate legality and technical, financial and administrative independence, and its budget is independent.

The Council is responsible for regulating audio and visual media affairs, and regulating the printed
and digital press, among others.

The Council shall be responsible for ensuring and protecting the freedom of the press and media
stipulated in the Constitution, preserving their independence, neutrality, pluralism and diversity, preventing
monopolistic practices, monitoring the integrity of funding sources for press and media institutions, and
establishing the necessary controls and standards to ensure that the press and media outlets adhere to the
principles and ethics of the profession and the requirements of national security. As stated in the law.

The law determines the composition of the council, its work system, and the employment conditions
of its employees.

The Council's opinion is taken into consideration draft laws and regulations related to its field of
work.

Article (212)

The National Press Authority is an independent body, responsible for managing and developing
state-owned press institutions, developing their assets, and ensuring their modernization, independence,
neutrality, and commitment to rational professional, administrative, and economic performance.

The law determines the formation of the authority, its work system, and the job conditions
of its employees.

The authority's opinion is taken into account on draft laws and regulations related to its
field of work.

Article (213)

The National Media Authority is an independent body that manages, develops, and
develops the state-owned visual, radio, and digital media institutions, and ensures their
independence, impartiality, and commitment to rational professional, administrative, and
economic performance.

The law determines the formation of the authority, its work system, and the job conditions
of its employees.

The authority's opinion is taken into account on draft laws and regulations related to its
field of work.

Chapter Eleven

National councils

Independent bodies and regulatory bodies

■

First section

National councils

■

Article (214)

The law defines independent national councils, including the National Council For Human Rights, the National Council for Women, the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood, and the National Council for Persons with Disabilities. The law specifies how each of them is formed, its powers, and the guarantees of the independence and impartiality of its members. It has the right to report any violation related to its field of work to the public authorities.

These councils enjoy legal personality and technical independence Financial and administrative, and its opinion is sought on draft laws, regulations related to them, and its field of work.

Second section

Independent bodies and regulatory bodies

- -

Article (215)

The law determines independent bodies and oversight bodies. These bodies and agencies enjoy legal personality and technical and financial independence

Administrative, and its opinion is sought on draft laws and regulations related to its field of work.

Among these bodies and agencies are the Central Bank, the General Authority for Financial Supervision, the Central Auditing Organization, and the Administrative Control Authority.

Article (216)

A law shall be issued to form each independent body or oversight body, specifying its powers, its system of work, the guarantees of its independence, the necessary protection for its members, and their other employment statuses, in a way that guarantees their neutrality and independence.

The President of the Republic appoints the heads of these bodies and agencies after the approval of the House of Representatives by a majority of its members for a period of four years, renewable once.

None of them is relieved of his position except in cases specified by law, and they are prohibited from being subject to the same restrictions imposed on ministers.

Article (217)

Independent bodies and oversight bodies submit annual reports to the President of the Republic, the House of Representatives, and the Prime Minister, immediately upon their issuance.

The House of Representatives must consider it and take appropriate action regarding it

Within a period not exceeding four months from the date of their receipt, these reports shall be
published to the public.

Independent bodies and supervisory bodies shall inform the competent investigative
authorities of any evidence they discover of the commission of violations or crimes, and they must
a take the necessary action regarding those reports within a specific period, and all of this is in accordance with
Provisions of the law.

Article (218)

The state is committed to combating corruption, and the law determines the independent
bodies and oversight bodies competent to do so.

The competent oversight bodies and bodies are committed to coordinating among themselves in combating
corruption, and promoting the values of integrity and transparency, to ensure the proper performance of the public
function, the preservation of public money, and the development and follow-up of the implementation of the strategy.

The National Anti-Corruption Committee, in partnership with other relevant bodies and agencies, as
regulated by law.

Article (219)

The Central Auditing Organization is responsible for monitoring state funds, public legal
persons, and other entities specified by law, monitoring the implementation of the state's general
budget and independent budgets, and reviewing their final accounts.

Article (220)

The Central Bank is responsible for setting monetary, credit, and banking policies, supervising their implementation, and monitoring the performance of the banking system. It alone has the right to issue cash, and works to ensure the safety of the monetary and banking system. And price stability within the framework of the state's general economic policy, as regulated by law.

Article (221)

The Financial Supervision Authority is responsible for monitoring and supervising non-banking financial markets and instruments, including capital markets, futures exchanges, insurance activities, real estate financing, financial leasing, factoring and securitization, as regulated by law.

Chapter Six

(1) General and transitional provisions

Article (222)

The city of Cairo is the capital of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Article (223)

The national flag of the Arab Republic of Egypt consists of three colors:
Black, white, and red, with an eagle taken from the "Eagle of Saladin" in
golden yellow. The law specifies the emblem of the Republic and its medals.
Its badges, seal, and national anthem.

Insulting the Egyptian flag is a crime punishable by law.

Article (224)

All provisions, rules, and procedures decided by laws and regulations before the issuance
of the Constitution, may not be amended or repealed except according to what remains in force.
stipulated in the Constitution.

The state is committed to issuing laws implementing the provisions of this Constitution.

Article (225)

The laws are published in the Official Gazette within fifteen days
From the day following the date of its issuance, it will come into effect after thirty days
Another. Publish it, unless you specify a time for that

(1) The titles of Chapters One and Two of this section were deleted in accordance with the referendum on amending the constitution
that was held abroad on days: 19, 20, 21, and inside days: 20, 21, and 22 of April 2019.

The provisions of the laws apply only to what occurs from the date of their implementation.

This is permissible in matters other than criminal and tax matters, as stipulated in the law and with

Otherwise, with the approval of a two-thirds majority of the members of the House of Representatives.

Article (226)

The President of the Republic, or one-fifth of the members of the House of Representatives, may request an amendment

One or more articles of the Constitution, and the articles must be mentioned in the application

What is required to be amended, and the reasons for the amendment.

In all cases, the House of Representatives shall discuss the amendment request within thirty

days of its receipt, and the House shall issue its decision to accept the amendment request within thirty days.

In whole or in part by the majority of its members.

If the request is rejected, the request to amend the same articles may not be

repeated before the next session.

If the Council approves the amendment request, it will discuss the texts of the articles

From the date of approval, if two-thirds of the Council members requested to be amended after sixty days

It shall be presented to the people for a approve the amendment, the amendment shall be approved

referendum within thirty days from the date of issuance of this approval, and the amendment shall be effective.

From the date of announcing the result, and the approval of the majority of the valid votes of

the participants in the referendum.

In all cases, it is not permissible to amend the texts related to the re-election of

the President of the Republic, or the principles of freedom, or equality, unless there

are more guarantees. The amendment is related

Article (227)

The Constitution, with its preamble and all its texts, constitutes a cohesive system indivisible, and its provisions are integrated into a cohesive organic unit.

Article (228)

The Supreme Elections Committee and the Presidential Elections Committee, which existed on the date of implementation of the Constitution, shall undertake full supervision of the first legislative and presidential elections following its implementation, and the funds of the two committees shall be transferred to the National Elections Authority immediately upon its formation.

Article (229)

The elections for the House of Representatives following the date of implementation of the Constitution shall be in accordance with
According to the provisions of Article (102) thereof.

Article (230)

The President of the Republic or the House of Representatives shall be elected in accordance with what is regulated by law, provided that the procedures for the first elections begin within a period of not less than thirty days and not exceeding ninety days from the date of entry into force of the Constitution.

In all cases, the following electoral procedures shall begin within a period not exceeding six months from the date of entry into force of the Constitution.

Article (231)

The presidential term following the implementation of this Constitution shall begin from the date of announcing the final results of the elections.

Article (232)

The Interim President of the Republic continues to exercise the powers assigned to the President of the Republic in the Constitution until the elected President of the Republic takes office
Sworn oath.

Article (233)

If a temporary impediment arises that prevents the interim President of the Republic from acting
For his powers, he was replaced by the Prime Minister.

When the position of the interim President of the Republic becomes vacant due to resignation or death,
Or permanent inability to work, or for any other reason, he is replaced by authorities
She is the oldest deputy president of the Supreme Constitutional Court.

(1) Article (234)

The Minister of Defense shall be appointed after the approval of the Supreme Council of the
Armed Forces.

Article (235)

The House of Representatives shall issue it in its first session after the implementation of this Constitution
To regulate the construction and restoration of churches, ensuring the freedom of Christian practice of law
for their religious rituals.

(1) Replaced according to the referendum on amending the constitution that was held abroad on days: 19, 20, 21, and
internally on days: 20, 21, 22 of April 2019.

Article (236)

The state shall guarantee the development and implementation of a comprehensive economic and urban development plan for the border and deprived areas, including Upper Egypt, Sinai, Matrouh, and the Nubian regions, with the participation of their people in development projects and the priority of benefiting from them, taking into account the cultural and environmental patterns of the local community, within ten years from the date of implementation of this constitution. As

Which is regulated by law.

The state is working to develop and implement projects to return the Nubian population to their original areas and develop them within ten years, as regulated by law.

Article (237)

The state is committed to confronting terrorism, in all its forms and manifestations, and tracking down the sources of its financing as a threat to the homeland and citizens, while ensuring

public rights and freedoms.

The law regulates the provisions and procedures for combating terrorism and fair

compensation for the damages resulting from it and because of it.

Article (238)

The state guarantees the implementation of its commitment to allocate the minimum rates of government spending on education, higher education, health, and scientific research. stipulated in this constitution gradually, starting^a from the date of its implementation,

provided that it is fully adhered to in the state budget for the fiscal year 2016/2017.

The state is committed to extending compulsory education until the completion of secondary school in a gradual manner, to be completed in the 2016/2017 academic year.

Article (239)

The House of Representatives shall issue a law regulating the rules for assigning judges and members of judicial agencies and bodies, ensuring the cancellation of full and partial assignments to non-judicial bodies or committees with judicial jurisdiction or to administer justice affairs or supervise elections, within a period not exceeding five years from the date of implementation of this Constitution.

Article (240)

The state guarantees the provision of material and human capabilities related to the appeal Judgments issued in felonies, within ten years from the date of implementation of this Constitution, and the law regulates this.

Article (241)

In its first session after the entry into force of this Constitution, the House of Representatives is committed to issuing a law for transitional justice that guarantees revealing the truth, holding accountable, A to international standardsproposing frameworks for national reconciliation, and compensating the victims, in accordance with

(1) Article (241 bis)

The term of the current President of the Republic ends with the expiration of six years
In 2018, he may be re-elected of the RepublicThe date of announcing his election as President
for the next time.

(1) Added according to the referendum on amending the constitution that was held abroad on days: 19, 20, 21, and inside days: 20, 21, 22 of April 2019.

Article (242)

The existing local administration system will continue until the system stipulated in the Constitution is gradually implemented within five years from the date of its entry into force, without prejudice to the provisions of Article (180) of this Constitution.

⁽¹⁾ Article (243)

adequately represented and the State shall be

Representatives, as determined by law.

⁽²⁾ Article (244)

The state works to represent young people, Christians, and people with disabilities adequately represented and the State shall be Disability Council and Egyptian residents in the representatives, as determined by law.

⁽³⁾ Article (244 bis)

Considering the shall apply The provision of the first paragraph of Article 102, as amended, legislative term following the existing one.

Article (245)

The employees of the Shura Council who are in service on the date of implementation of the Constitution shall be transferred to the House of Representatives, with their same grades and seniority as They occupy it on this date, and the salaries, allowances, bonuses, and other financial rights assigned to them personally are reserved for them, and the funds of the Shura Council are transferred to the House of Representatives in full.

(1), (2) were replaced in accordance with the referendum on amending the constitution that was held abroad on days: 19, 20, 21, 21, and internally on days: 20, 21, 22 of April 2019.

(3) Added according to the referendum on amending the constitution that was held abroad on days: 19, 20, 21, 21 and inside the days: 20, 21, 22 of April 2019.

Article (246)

The Constitutional Declaration issued on July 5, 2013, and the Constitutional Declaration issued on July 8, 2013, are hereby cancelled. Any constitutional texts or provisions contained in the Constitution issued in 2012 that are not addressed by this constitutional document are considered canceled from the effective date, except for their effects. With it, it remains effective

Article (247)

This constitutional document shall be effective from the date of the announcement of the people's approval of it

In a referendum, by a majority of the valid votes of its participants.

Chapter Seven

(1) Senate

Article (248)

to expand the matter The sheikhs may study and propose what he deems sufficient. A council shall have the authority compatible with democracy, supporting social peace and the basic components of society and its highest values, rights, freedoms and public duties, deepening the democratic system and expanding its areas.

Article (249)

The opinion of the Senate shall be taken into consideration as follows:

- Proposals to amend one or more articles of the Constitution.
- Draft general plan for social and economic development.
- Peace and alliance treaties and all treaties related to sovereignty rights.
- Draft laws and draft laws supplementing the Constitution that are referred to it by the President of the Republic or the House of Representatives.
- What topics the President of the Republic refers to the Council related to the general policy of the state or its policy in Arab or foreign affairs.

The Council shall communicate its opinion on these matters to the President of the Republic and the Council

Representatives.

(1) Added according to the referendum on amending the constitution that was held abroad on days: 19, 20, 21, and inside the days: 20, 21, 22 of April 2019.

Article (250)

The Senate shall be composed of a number of members determined by law, provided that there shall not be less than 180 members. The term of membership in the Senate shall be five years, starting from the date of the election of the new Senate within sixty days of its first meeting. prior to the expiration of its term.

Two-thirds of its members are elected by direct, secret general ballot, and a president is appointed The Republic is the remaining third. The election and appointment of members of the Senate shall be carried out as regulated by law.

Article (251)

Whoever is nominated for membership in the Senate or whoever is appointed to it is required He is eligible for membership in the Senate if he has a political background Enjoy He must be at least the date of opening the nomination an Egyptian university graduate or its equivalent, and his age on period must not be less than thirty-five years.

The law stipulates other candidacy conditions, the election system, and the division of electoral districts, taking into account fair representation of the population and governorates. It is permissible to adopt the individual electoral system, the list, or a combination of any ratio between them.

Article (252)

It is not permissible to combine membership in the Senate and membership in the House of Representatives.

Article (253)

The Prime Minister, his deputies, ministers, and other members of the government are not accountable to the Senate.

Article (254)

The provisions of the Constitution in Articles shall apply to the Senate
113, 112, 111, 110, 109, 108, 107, 105, 104, 103

114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120 (121/paragraph 1, 2), 132, 133, 136, 137.

This is as long as it does not conflict with the provisions mentioned.

In this section, the powers stipulated in the aforementioned articles shall be
exercised by the Senate and its president.

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