

Translation of

the House of
Representatives
Law No. 46 of 2014

ترجمة قانون مجلس النواب
رقم ٤٦ لسنة ٢٠١٤

20 November 2025


ANDERSEN

Law No. 46 of 2014 Concerning the Issuance of the House of Representatives Law

In the name of the people President of the republic

Preamble

After reviewing the amended Constitution issued on 18 January 2014;

And Law No. 38 of 1972 concerning the House of Representatives;

And Law No. 40 of 1977 on the System of Political Parties;

And Law No. 120 of 1980 concerning the Shura Council;

And Decree-Law No. 242 of 2011 regarding the maximum limit of incomes and its linkage to the minimum;

And Law No. 24 of 2012 concerning procedures for challenging before the Court of Cassation the validity of membership of the People's Assembly and the Shura Council;

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

And after obtaining the opinion of the Supreme Judicial Council, the Special Council of the State Council, and the National Elections Authority;

And after approval of the Cabinet;

And based on what the State Council has deemed appropriate;

The following Law is hereby enacted:



Promulgation Provisions

Article (1):

The provisions of the accompanying Law concerning the House of Representatives shall come into force.

Article (2):

Law No. 38 of 1972 concerning the House of Representatives and Law No. 120 of 1980 concerning the Shura Council are hereby repealed, as is any provision contrary to the provisions of the accompanying Law.

Article (3):

This decree-law shall be published in the Official Gazette and shall enter into force on the day following the date of its publication.

House of Representatives Law

Part One – Formation of the House of Representatives:

Article (1):

The House of Representatives shall be composed of 568 members, elected through direct, secret, public balloting.

A share not less than 25% of the total number of seats shall be allocated to women.

The President of the Republic may appoint a number of members not exceeding **5%** of the number of elected members, all in accordance with the rules set out in this Law.



Article (2):

For the purposes of this Law, the following terms shall have the meanings assigned to each of them:

Farmer: A person whose sole and principal occupation and source of income is agriculture for at least ten years prior to candidacy; who resides in a rural area; and whose agricultural holding—together with that of his spouse and minor children, whether owned or leased—does not exceed ten feddans.

Worker: A person who relies primarily on income from manual labor; is not a member of a professional syndicate; is not registered in the commercial registry; and is not a holder of a university degree. Members of professional syndicates without higher qualifications, and those who began their careers as workers and later obtained a higher qualification, are exempt from this rule. In all cases, a worker must be registered in a labor union.

Youth: A person who has attained 25 years of age on the date of opening candidacy and has not reached 35 years of age on the same date, even if exceeding this age during membership.

Person with Disability: A person with a disability that does not prevent the exercise of civil and political rights, as determined by a medical report issued in accordance with criteria set by the National Elections Authority after consultation with the National Council for Persons with Disabilities.

Egyptian Resident Abroad: A person whose habitual residence is permanently outside Egypt, having obtained permanent residence in a foreign state or having resided abroad for not less than ten years prior to opening candidacy. Students, secondees, and delegates abroad are not considered residents abroad under this Law. The internal regulations of the House shall define how these members perform their parliamentary duties.

Article (3):

Elections to the House of Representatives shall be conducted as follows:

- 284 seats by the individual system;
- 284 seats by the closed absolute list system.

Political parties and independent candidates may contest elections under either system.



Article (4):

The Arab Republic of Egypt shall be divided into a number of districts for election under the individual system, and four districts for election under the list system.

Two list districts shall each be allocated 40 seats, and the remaining two shall each be allocated 102 seats.

A separate law shall determine the scope, components, and seat allocation of each electoral district and each governorate.

A number of members proportional to the population and number of voters in each district shall be elected, ensuring fair representation of the population and the governorates.

Article (5):

Each electoral list shall include a number of candidates equal to the number of seats allocated to the district, and an equal number of reserve candidates.

Lists allocated 40 seats shall include at least:

- 3 Christian candidates
- 2 Worker and Farmer candidates
- 2 Youth candidates
- 1 Candidate with Disability
- 1 Egyptian Resident Abroad
- At least 20 women, whether belonging to these categories or others.



Lists allocated 102 seats shall include at least:

- 9 Christian candidates
- 6 Worker and Farmer candidates
- 6 Youth candidates
- 3 Candidates with Disability
- 3 Egyptians Resident Abroad
- At least 51 women, whether belonging to these categories or others.

Reserve candidates must include the same numbers and categories. A list that does not meet any of the conditions set out in this Article shall not be accepted.

A list may include candidates from more than one political party, or independent candidates, or a combination of both.

In all cases, the party affiliation or independent status of each candidate shall be clearly indicated in the candidacy documents.

Article (6):

A member of the House of Representatives must retain the qualification on the basis of which he or she was elected.

If a member loses such qualification, changes the party affiliation on which he or she was elected, becomes independent, or if an independent becomes affiliated with a party, membership shall be forfeited by a decision of the House passed by a two-thirds majority of its members.



Article (7):

The term of membership in the House of Representatives shall be five calendar years, beginning from the date of its first meeting.

Elections for the new House shall be conducted within the 60 days preceding the expiry of the term of the existing House.

Part Two – Candidacy, Appointment, and Adjudication of Membership Validity

Chapter One – Candidacy

Article (8):

Without prejudice to the Law regulating the Exercise of Political Rights, a candidate for membership in the House of Representatives must:

- Be Egyptian and fully entitled to civil and political rights.
- Be registered in the voter database of any governorate and not have become subject to deletion or suspension of registration.
- Have attained 25 years of age on the date of opening candidacy.
- Hold at least a certificate of completion of basic education.
- Have completed military service or obtained a lawful exemption.
- Not have had his or her membership in the House or the Senate revoked for loss of confidence and esteem or for breach of membership duties, unless the disqualifying effect has lapsed:
 - by expiration of the legislative term during which the revocation occurred; or
 - by a decision of the House of Representatives or the Senate, issued by a two-thirds majority, to remove the disqualification, in accordance with its internal regulations.



Article (9):

Each electoral list must have a legal representative, whether it comprises candidates of one party, more than one party, independent candidates who are not affiliated with any party, or any combination thereof.

The National Elections Authority shall determine the conditions that must be met by the representative of the list and the manner in which his or her mandate is to be evidenced.

Article (10):

Applications for candidacy for membership of the House of Representatives, in districts allocated to elections under the individual system, shall be submitted in writing by applicants to the Committee for Monitoring the Conduct of the Electoral Process at the circuits of the competent Court of First Instance in the governorate in which they choose to stand for election, within the period determined by the National Elections Authority, which shall not be less than five days from the date on which the candidacy period opens.

The application for candidacy shall be accompanied by the following documents:

- A statement containing the candidate's curriculum vitae, in particular his or her academic and professional experience.
- A criminal record certificate for the candidate.
- A statement indicating whether the candidate is independent or affiliated to a political party, and the name of such party, if applicable.
- A statement of financial disclosure for the candidate, his or her spouse, and minor children.
- The educational certificate obtained by the candidate.
- A certificate evidencing performance of compulsory military service, or evidence of lawful exemption therefrom in accordance with the law.



- A receipt evidencing the deposit of an amount of thirty thousand (30,000) Egyptian pounds, paid as a security deposit into the Treasury of the competent Court of First Instance.
- Any other documents determined by the National Elections Authority to prove fulfillment of the legal conditions required for candidacy.

The Authority shall regulate the manner in which the information necessary to guarantee the right to knowledge is published.

The provisions set out in the first, second, and third paragraphs of this Article shall apply to list candidates, provided that the representative of the electoral list undertakes the procedures for their candidacy by submitting an application on the form prepared by the National Elections Authority, accompanied by the documents determined by the Authority to prove the qualification of each candidate on the list, together with a receipt evidencing the deposit of a sum of one hundred and twenty thousand (120,000) Egyptian pounds as a security deposit for a list allocated forty (40) seats, and a sum of three hundred and six thousand (306,000) Egyptian pounds for a list allocated one hundred and two (102) seats.

All papers and documents submitted shall be deemed official documents for the purposes of the application of the Penal Code.



Part Two – Candidacy, Appointment and Adjudication of Validity of Membership

Chapter One – Candidacy: Special Provisions on the Candidacy of Certain Categories

Article (11):

Without prejudice to the rules and provisions governing the resignation of members of the Armed Forces, the police, the General Intelligence Service, and the Administrative Control Authority, the candidacy papers of such persons, or of members of judicial bodies and authorities, ministers or their deputies, governors or their deputies, or heads or members of independent bodies or regulatory agencies, may not be accepted until they have submitted their resignations from their posts or offices, and such resignations shall be deemed accepted from the date of their submission.

The chairpersons and members of the boards of directors of public authorities, public sector companies, and public business sector companies, as well as employees of the State administrative apparatus, public sector companies, public business sector companies, or companies managed by the State or in which it holds at least 50% of the capital, or in which the aforementioned companies hold at least 50% of the capital, shall be deemed to be on paid leave of absence from the date of submission of their candidacy papers until the conclusion of the elections.



Part Two – Candidacy, Appointment and Adjudication of Validity of Membership

Chapter One – Candidacy: Prohibition on Candidacy in More Than One District

Article (12):

A candidate shall designate the district in which he or she stands for election.

No person may combine candidacy in two districts under the individual system, or on a list and for an individual seat, or on more than one electoral list. If a person combines any of these, only the last candidacy shall be considered valid, as evidenced by the register referred to in Article (14) of this Law.

Part Two – Candidacy, Appointment and Adjudication of Validity of Membership

Chapter One – Candidacy: Electoral Symbol

Article (13):

The National Elections Authority shall establish and apply a system for determining and allocating symbols for candidates in the election, in a manner that ensures equality and equal opportunities, and shall set the rules governing the choice of names and symbols for lists and for candidates under the individual system.



Part Two – Candidacy, Appointment and Adjudication of Validity of Membership

Chapter One – Candidacy: Examination of Candidacy Applications

Article (14):

Candidacy applications shall be recorded, according to the time and date of their submission, in two registers: one for candidates under the individual system and the other for list candidates. Receipts shall be issued for such applications, and the procedures for their submission and safekeeping shall be as determined by the National Elections Authority.

Article (15):

One or more committees shall be established in each governorate to examine candidacy applications, determine the qualification of each candidate on the basis of the documents submitted pursuant to Article (10) of this Law, and prepare the lists of candidates.

Each committee shall be chaired by a judge of the rank of President of a Court of First Instance, category (A), and shall include as members two judges from the Courts of First Instance chosen by the Supreme Judicial Council. The technical secretariat of the committee shall be undertaken by a representative of the Ministry of Interior selected by the Minister.

A decision of the National Elections Authority shall regulate the formation of these committees, their secretariats, and their rules of procedure.



Part Two – Candidacy, Appointment and Adjudication of Validity of Membership

Chapter One – Candidacy: Display of Lists and Names of Candidates and Regulation of Appeals

Article (16):

Without prejudice to Article (10) of this Law, on the day following the closure of the candidacy period, two lists shall be displayed, in the manner and at the place designated by the National Elections Authority. The first list shall be reserved for candidates for individual seats, and the second for principal and reserve list candidates.

Both lists shall contain the names of the candidates and the qualification established for each of them. The second list shall also indicate the name of the list to which each candidate belongs. The two lists shall remain on display for the following three days. Within the same period, the National Elections Authority shall publish the names of the candidates, each in his or her respective electoral district, in two widely circulated daily newspapers.

Any person who has submitted an application for candidacy and whose name does not appear in the list prepared for that purpose may appeal the decision of the committee referred to in Article (15) of this Law not to include his or her name.

Each candidate may also appeal the committee's decision to include the name of any other candidate, or to attribute an incorrect qualification to his or her name or to the name of any of the other candidates in the list in which his or her name appears.

Any political party that has submitted or participated in a list, or has candidates for individual seats, as well as the representatives of lists in the electoral district, may exercise the right provided for in the preceding paragraph on behalf of any of its candidates whose name appears in either of the aforementioned lists.

Article (17):

An appeal against the decision issued by the committee referred to in Article (15) of this Law shall be brought before the Administrative Court within three days, starting from the date on which the lists and names of the candidates are displayed. The Court shall decide the appeal within no more than three days.



Execution of the judgment rendered by the Administrative Court may not be stayed, even if a petition for a stay of execution is filed before any authority, unless the Circuit for the Examination of Appeals at the Supreme Administrative Court decides to stay execution when hearing the appeal against the judgment.

Part Two – Candidacy, Appointment, and Adjudication of Validity of Membership

Chapter One – Candidacy: The Right to Obtain Voter Data

Article (18):

Each candidate, and each political party having candidates in the electoral district, as well as the representatives of lists in the same district, shall have the right to obtain from the National Elections Authority, or from such body or bodies as it may designate, by any electronic means capable of being printed, a statement of the names of voters in that district, indicating the name of each voter, his or her polling station, and number therein, in return for payment of a fee of five hundred (500) Egyptian pounds.

This electronic means shall be delivered to the applicant within no more than three days from the date of submission of the request, provided that the fee has been paid.

Part Two – Candidacy, Appointment, and Adjudication of Validity of Membership

Chapter One – Candidacy: Electoral Campaigning

Article (19):

Electoral campaigning shall comply with the principles of the Constitution in the manner set out in Chapter Four of the Law on the Exercise of Political Rights.



Part Two – Candidacy, Appointment, and Adjudication of Validity of Membership

Chapter One – Candidacy: Withdrawal and Amendment of Lists

Article (20):

Any candidate may withdraw from candidacy by means of a notice served by a bailiff or by any other official means determined by the National Elections Authority, addressed to the Committee for Monitoring the Conduct of the Electoral Process at the circuits of the competent Court of First Instance, within no more than forty-eight hours from the date of announcement of the final list of candidates. The withdrawal shall be recorded next to his or her name in the candidates' list for the district, if already registered therein.

Amendments to the candidates on a list, or withdrawal from candidacy on a list, may be made by a request submitted to the National Elections Authority by the representative of the list within no more than forty-eight hours from the date of announcement of the final list of candidates.

The National Elections Authority shall publish notice of withdrawals from individual candidacy and of amendments and withdrawals relating to lists in two widely circulated daily newspapers on the day following the expiry of the deadline for withdrawal. Notice of withdrawal from candidacy shall also be posted on the doors of the sub-polling stations on election day.



Part Two – Candidacy, Appointment, and Adjudication of Validity of Membership

Chapter One – Candidacy: Vacancy of a Candidate's Position

Article (21):

If the place of any candidate on a list becomes vacant within no more than forty-eight hours from the date of announcement of the final list of candidates, whether due to withdrawal, death, or in execution of a judicial ruling, he or she shall be replaced by one of the reserve candidates, in the order in which the reserve names are listed, and bearing the same qualification as the candidate whose place has become vacant, so as to complete the prescribed number.

The representative of the list shall submit the name of another reserve candidate bearing the same qualification as the candidate whose place has become vacant, in order to complete the prescribed number of reserve candidates in the district, within no more than two days. The order of the new reserve candidate shall follow that of the last candidate on the list bearing the same qualification.

If the place of any candidate becomes vacant thereafter and before the election is held, for any of the reasons mentioned in the first paragraph, the election shall nonetheless be conducted at the scheduled time, even if the number of candidates on the relevant list is less than the prescribed number.

If the election results in the victory of that incomplete list, the required number shall be completed from among the reserve candidates who bear the same qualification as the candidate whose place has become vacant. If no such reserve exists, one of the reserve candidates on the winning list shall be promoted regardless of qualification, according to the order in which they are listed.



Part Two – Candidacy, Appointment, and Adjudication of Validity of Membership

Chapter One – Candidacy: Voter Obligation to Select the Prescribed Number for the District

Article (22):

In districts allocated to the individual system, the voter must cast his or her vote by choosing a number of candidates equal to the number of seats prescribed for the district. In districts allocated to the list system, the voter shall choose one list.

Voting for the lists shall take place on a separate ballot, at the same time as voting under the individual system.

Part Two – Candidacy, Appointment, and Adjudication of Validity of Membership

Chapter One – Candidacy: Threshold for Winning the Election

Article (23):

In elections conducted under the individual system, a candidate shall be declared elected who obtains an absolute majority of the valid votes cast in the electoral district.

If no candidate, or not enough candidates, obtain the majority referred to in the preceding paragraph, a runoff election shall be held between the candidates who obtained the highest number of valid votes, up to a number equal to twice the number of seats subject to the runoff.

In this case, the number of candidates equal to the number of seats subject to the runoff who obtain the highest number of valid votes shall be declared elected.

If the number of candidates is less than twice the number of seats subject to the runoff, the election shall be conducted among them, and those who obtain the highest number of valid votes shall be declared elected in a number equal to the seats.

In elections conducted under the list system, the list that obtains an absolute majority of the valid votes cast in the election shall be declared elected.



If none of the lists obtains the majority referred to in the preceding paragraph in the electoral district, a runoff election shall be held between the two lists that obtained the highest number of votes, and the list obtaining the higher number of valid votes shall be declared elected.

Part Two – Candidacy, Appointment, and Adjudication of Validity of Membership

Chapter One – Candidacy: The Sole Candidate and the Sole List

Article (24):

If, in an electoral district allocated to the individual system, only one person stands for election, or only one candidate remains, the election shall be conducted at its scheduled time, and that candidate shall be declared elected if he or she obtains five percent (5%) of the number of voters registered in the voter database for the district.

If the candidate does not obtain this percentage, the candidacy period shall be reopened for the seat allocated to that district.

If, in an electoral district allocated to the list system, only one list is submitted, that list shall be declared elected provided that it obtains at least five percent (5%) of the votes of the voters registered in that district.

If the list does not obtain this percentage, the candidacy period shall be reopened for the seats allocated to that district.



Part Two – Candidacy, Appointment, and Adjudication of Validity of Membership

Chapter One – Candidacy: Vacancy of an Elected Member's Seat

Article (25):

If the seat of any member elected under the individual system becomes vacant at least six months before the end of his or her term of membership, a supplementary election shall be held.

If the vacancy concerns the seat of a member elected under the list system, he or she shall be replaced by one of the reserve candidates, in the order in which the reserve names are listed, and bearing the same qualification as the member whose seat has become vacant, so as to complete the prescribed number.

If the place of the reserve candidate bearing the same qualification is also vacant, any reserve candidate shall be promoted according to the priority of order, regardless of qualification.

In all cases, the vacant seat must be filled within no more than sixty days from the date on which the House of Representatives declares the vacancy. The term of the new member shall constitute a continuation of the term of his or her predecessor.



Part Two – Candidacy, Appointment, and Adjudication of Validity of Membership

Chapter One – Candidacy: Refund of Security Deposits to the Candidate

Article (26):

After the announcement of the election results, the sum deposited as a security with the Treasury of the competent Court of First Instance shall be refunded to the candidate under the individual system and to the representative of the list within no more than thirty days, after deducting the costs of removing electoral posters.

Part Two – Candidacy, Appointment, and Adjudication of Validity of Membership

Chapter Two – Appointment: Rules Governing Appointment

Article (27):

The President of the Republic may appoint a number of members to the House not exceeding **5%** of the number of elected members, provided that at least half of them are women, for the purpose of representing experts, persons with scientific and practical achievements in various fields, and groups whose representation in the House is deemed appropriate pursuant to Articles (243) and (244) of the Constitution, in light of nominations submitted by national councils, the Supreme Council of Universities, scientific research centers, professional and labor syndicates, and others, while observing the following conditions:

- The appointee must meet the same qualifications required for candidacy for membership in the House of Representatives.
- No number of appointees belonging to the same political party may be appointed in a manner that alters the parliamentary majority in the House.
- No person belonging to the political party to which the President belonged prior to assuming office may be appointed.



- No person who stood for election to the House in the same legislative term and failed may be appointed.

Part Two – Candidacy, Appointment, and Adjudication of Validity of Membership

Chapter Two – Appointment: Equality of the Appointed Member with the Elected Member

Article (28):

The decree appointing members of the House of Representatives shall be published in the Official Gazette. Appointed members shall enjoy the same rights and bear the same duties as elected members of the House.

Part Two – Candidacy, Appointment, and Adjudication of Validity of Membership

Chapter Three – Adjudication of the Validity of Membership

Article (29):

The Court of Cassation shall have jurisdiction to adjudicate the validity of membership of the members of the House of Representatives. Appeals shall be submitted to it, accompanied by a statement of evidence, within no more than thirty days from the date of the announcement of the final election result or the publication of the appointment decree in the Official Gazette.

The Court shall decide the appeal within sixty days from the date of its receipt.

Where the Court rules that the membership is void, the membership shall be void from the date on which the House is notified of the judgment.



Part Three – Rights and Duties of Members of the House of Representatives

Chapter One – Rights: Parliamentary Immunity

Article (30):

Except in cases of flagrante delicto, no criminal proceedings may be taken against a member of the House of Representatives in matters of felonies or misdemeanors without prior permission from the House.

When the House is not in session, permission must be obtained from the Bureau of the House, and the House shall be notified at its next session of any action taken.

In all cases, a request to take criminal action against a member must be decided upon within no more than thirty days; otherwise, the request shall be deemed approved.

Part Three – Rights and Duties of Members of the House of Representatives

Chapter One – Rights: Preservation of the Member's Employment

Article (31):

If, at the time of his or her election or appointment, a member of the House of Representatives is employed by the State, or by public sector companies, public business sector companies, or companies managed by the State or in which the State owns at least 50% of the capital, or in which the companies so mentioned own at least 50% of the capital, he or she shall be granted full-time status for membership in the House and shall retain his or her position or employment. The period of membership shall be counted towards pension and severance benefits.

In this case, the member shall be entitled to receive the salary and all allowances and benefits enjoyed on the date of acquiring membership, for the duration of such membership.

During the member's term in the House of Representatives, no special treatment or privilege may be granted to him or her in his or her position or employment.



In all cases, the total of all amounts received by the member under this Article, together with the amounts specified in Article (34) of this Law, may not exceed the legally prescribed maximum income limit.

Article (32):

A member of the House of Representatives falling under Article (31) shall not be subject to the system of annual performance reports in his or her employing entity.

The member must be promoted by seniority when his or her turn arrives, or if a person junior in seniority is promoted by selection.

No disciplinary measures may be taken against a member of the House who is employed by the State, public sector companies, public business sector companies, or companies managed by the State or in which the State owns at least 50% of the capital, or in which the aforementioned companies own at least 50% of the capital, on account of acts relating to his or her position or employment, nor may his or her service be terminated other than through disciplinary procedures, except with the approval of the House and in accordance with the procedures established in its internal regulations.

Article (33):

Upon expiration of the member's term of membership, he or she shall return to the position previously held before acquiring membership, or to any position to which he or she may have been promoted, or to any equivalent position.



Part Three – Rights and Duties of Members of the House of Representatives

Chapter One – Rights: Membership Remuneration

Article (34):

A member of the House of Representatives shall receive a monthly remuneration of five thousand (5,000) Egyptian pounds, payable from the date he or she takes the oath of office.

The total amount received by the member from the budget of the House under any designation may not exceed four times that amount.

Part Three – Rights and Duties of Members of the House of Representatives

Chapter One – Rights: Remuneration of the Speaker and the Two Deputy Speakers

Article (35):

The Speaker of the House of Representatives shall receive a remuneration equal to the total remuneration received by the Prime Minister. Each of the two Deputy Speakers shall receive a remuneration equal to the total remuneration received by a minister.



Part Three – Rights and Duties of Members of the House of Representatives

Chapter One – Rights: Membership Facilities

Article (36):

Each member of the House of Representatives shall be issued a first-class premium travel subscription on the railways of the Arab Republic of Egypt, or on any other public means of transportation, or by air, from the location of his or her choice within the electoral district to Cairo. These amounts shall not be counted as part of the member's remuneration.

The internal regulations of the House shall specify other facilities provided to members to enable them to perform their responsibilities.

Part Three – Rights and Duties of Members of the House of Representatives

Chapter Two – Duties: Taking the Oath Before Assuming Office

Article (37):

Before assuming his or her duties, a member of the House of Representatives shall take the following oath before the House:

"I swear by Almighty God to uphold faithfully the republican system, to respect the Constitution and the law, to safeguard fully the interests of the people, and to preserve the independence of the nation and the unity and integrity of its territory."



Part Three – Rights and Duties of Members of the House of Representatives

Chapter Two – Duties: Prohibition of Direct or Indirect Dealings in State Assets

Article (38):

Throughout the term of membership, a member of the House of Representatives may not, whether personally or through an intermediary, purchase or lease anything from the property of the State or any public legal entity, or from public sector or public business sector companies; nor may he or she rent or sell to them any of his or her property, or barter with them.

A member may not conclude with them any contract of concession, supply, works, services, or consultancy, whether for remuneration or free of charge, or any similar contract. Any such transaction shall be void.

The member must submit to the House a financial disclosure statement upon assuming membership, upon leaving it, and at the end of each year.

The member must notify the House of any monetary or in-kind gift received by virtue of, or on the occasion of, his or her membership. Ownership of such gifts shall revert to the State Treasury.



Part Three – Rights and Duties of Members of the House of Representatives

Chapter Two – Duties: Prevention of Conflict of Interest: Separation of Ownership from Management

Article (39):

A member of the House of Representatives shall, upon acquiring membership, take the necessary measures to separate ownership of shares or interests in companies from the management of any such shares or interests. This must be done within no more than sixty days from acquiring membership, and in accordance with the rules and procedures set forth in the following Articles of this Law.

Failing this, the member shall be required to dispose of such shares or interests within the same period, in accordance with the rules for determining the fair value set out in Article (42) of this Law.

Article (40):

The separation of ownership of shares or interests from their management shall be affected by the member of the House entering into a contract for the management of such assets with a natural or legal person who is independent and not related to the member up to the fourth degree, nor a partner in any commercial activity.

The member must refrain from interfering in decisions relating to the management of such assets, except decisions regarding approval of sale or disposal. The internal regulations of the House shall determine the procedures, rules, and controls for this arrangement.

The member shall notify the Bureau of the House of the shares or interests entrusted to another person for management, in accordance with this Article, including the details of the person entrusted with management and his or her powers. The member shall also submit an annual report on the results of such management.



Part Three – Rights and Duties of Members of the House of Representatives

Chapter Two – Duties: Regulation of the Purchase of Shares or Interests

Article (41):

Without prejudice to Article (38), a member of the House of Representatives may not, throughout the term of membership, purchase—directly or indirectly—shares or interests in companies, nor increase his or her share therein, except in the following two cases:

- Participating in an increase of the capital of a project or company in which the member had already contributed prior to acquiring membership, provided that the increase is offered to all partners or shareholders, and that the member participates only to the extent necessary to maintain, but not increase, his or her proportional share.
- Subscribing to Egyptian investment funds or government bonds offered for public subscription.

In all cases, the purchase must be made at the fair value in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

Part Three – Rights and Duties of Members of the House of Representatives

Chapter Two – Duties: Obligation to Transact at Fair Value

Article (42):

In all cases, transactions and dealings of a member of the House of Representatives—other than dealings between ascendants and descendants, and in cases where dealings are permitted—must be conducted at fair value.



The price shall be considered fair when it corresponds to the prevailing market price and conditions at the time of the transaction, without taking into account the member's status as a member of the House, whether as buyer, seller, or otherwise, and without granting any special or additional advantages, including price, payment terms, interest rates, or other conditions.

If the transaction concerns goods or services that have no prevailing market price, the member must request the Bureau of the House to appoint an independent financial expert to determine the fair value, in accordance with the procedures set out in the internal regulations of the House.

Part Three – Rights and Duties of Members of the House of Representatives

Chapter Two – Duties: Loans and Credit Facilities

Article (43):

Without prejudice to the internal regulations of the House of Representatives, a member may not obtain a loan, receive a credit facility, or purchase an asset on instalments except in accordance with the market's prevailing interest rates and conditions, and without receiving any additional advantages, and provided that the Bureau of the House is notified.

The provisions of this Article shall also apply to any settlement made by a member of the House with any credit-granting entity.



Part Three – Rights and Duties of Members of the House of Representatives

Chapter Two – Duties: Engagement in Professional Activity

Article (44):

A member of the House of Representatives who engages in a professional activity, whether individually or in partnership with others, shall disclose such activity in writing to the Bureau of the House.

Part Three – Rights and Duties of Members of the House of Representatives

Chapter Two – Duties: Prohibition on Combining Membership in the House of Representatives with Other Positions

Article (45):

It is prohibited to combine membership in the House of Representatives with membership in the Senate, the Government, local councils, the office of governor or deputy governor, the positions of heads or members of independent bodies or regulatory agencies, or with the offices of village mayors or sheikhs or membership in their respective committees.

If a member of the House is appointed to the Government or to any of the aforementioned positions, his or her seat shall become vacant from the date of such appointment, unless he or she submits a written refusal of the appointment to the Bureau of the House within no more than one week from the date on which he or she becomes aware of the appointment decision.



Part Three – Rights and Duties of Members of the House of Representatives

Chapter Two – Duties: Prohibition of Initial Appointment to Public Positions

Article (46):

A member of the House of Representatives may not be newly appointed during his or her term of membership to any position in the Government, the public sector, the public business sector, Egyptian or foreign companies, or international organizations, except where the appointment results from a promotion or transfer from one entity to another, or is made pursuant to a judicial ruling, or by virtue of a law.

Article (47):

Any violation by a member of the House of Representatives of any of the duties set forth in this Chapter shall constitute a breach of the obligations of membership.

Part Four – Miscellaneous Provisions: Independence of the House's Budget

Article (48):

The House shall be independent in its budget.

Part Four – Miscellaneous Provisions: The Internal Regulations of the House

Article (49):

The House of Representatives shall adopt internal regulations governing its work and that of its various committees, and regulating the manner in which it exercises the powers conferred upon it by the Constitution.



Part Four – Miscellaneous Provisions: Regulations Governing the Affairs of the House Staff

Article (50):

The House of Representatives shall, upon the proposal of its Bureau, issue regulations governing the affairs of its staff. Such regulations shall have the force of law. In matters not specifically addressed therein, the rules applicable to civil servants of the State shall apply.

Until the issuance of the regulations referred to in the preceding paragraph, the current staff regulations of the House and the general administrative rules issued by decision of the Bureau of the House or its Speaker shall continue to apply.

The Speaker of the House shall exercise the powers conferred by law and regulations upon the competent minister and the Minister of Finance.

The Bureau of the House shall be responsible for matters requiring a decision of the President of the Republic or the Cabinet, as well as matters for which laws and regulations require the opinion or approval of the Ministry of Finance, the Central Agency for Organization and Administration, or any other body.

Part Four – Miscellaneous Provisions: Exercise of the House's Powers in Cases of Dissolution

Article (51):

The Speaker of the Senate shall, during the period in which the House of Representatives is dissolved, exercise all administrative and financial powers conferred upon the Bureau of the House and its Speaker.

The Prime Minister shall, during the period in which both Houses are dissolved, exercise all administrative and financial powers conferred upon the Bureaus and Speakers of both Houses.



Translation of the Internal Regulations of Law No. 1 of 2016

ترجمة اللائحة الداخلية للقانون
رقم ١ لسنة ٢٠١٦

20 November 2025

Law No. 1 of 2016 Concerning the Issuance of the Internal
Regulations of the House of Representatives

Preamble

The House of Representatives has resolved to enact the following Law, and we have promulgated it:

Promulgation Articles

Article (1):

The provisions of the Internal Regulations of the House of Representatives, attached hereto, shall enter into force. Any provision contrary to its provisions is hereby repealed.

Article (2):

This Law shall be published in the Official Gazette and shall enter into force on the day following its publication.

This Law shall bear the seal of the State.



Internal Regulations of the House of Representatives

Part One – General Provisions

Article (1):

The House of Representatives is the legislative authority. It is responsible for approving the State's general policy, the general plan for economic and social development, and the State's general budget, and it exercises oversight over the actions of the executive authority, all in the manner set forth in the Constitution and in accordance with these Regulations.

Article (2):

These Regulations govern the work of the House of Representatives, the manner in which it exercises its competencies, the maintenance of order within it, the rights and duties of its members, parliamentary procedures and activities, and the relationship between the House and other authorities and bodies.

Article (3):

The provisions of these Regulations guarantee to all members of the House freedom of expression and thought, regardless of their views or political or party affiliations. They also ensure objective opposition, constructive criticism, and cooperation between the House and other constitutional institutions.

Article (4):

The seat of the House of Representatives is the City of Cairo.

Under exceptional circumstances, the House may convene its sessions in another location upon the request of the President of the Republic or one-third of the members of the House. Any meeting of the House held in contravention of this, and any decisions issued therefrom, shall be void.



Article (5):

Members of the House shall comply, in their deliberations and decisions, with the provisions of the Constitution, the law, and these Regulations.

Part Two – Parliamentary Bodies of the House

Article (6):

The principal bodies of the House are:

- The Speaker of the House.
 - The Bureau of the House.
 - The General Committee.
 - The Values Committee.
 - The Standing Committees.
 - The Special and Joint Committees.
 - The Parliamentary Division.
-



Part Two – Parliamentary Bodies of the House

Chapter One – The Speaker of the House

Article (7):

The Speaker shall ensure that the work of the House complies with the Constitution, the law, and these Regulations.

He may seek the assistance of the Bureau, the General Committee, the Values Committee, any other committee, or any member he selects.

Article (8):

The Speaker of the House represents it and speaks on its behalf, in accordance with the will of the House. He safeguards its security, order, dignity, and the dignity of its members, and oversees the proper conduct of all its business.

He opens, presides over, closes, and maintains order in sittings; manages deliberations; grants permission to speak; determines the subject under discussion; and directs the speaker to remain within the limits of the subject.

He may clarify any matter he deems ambiguous or seek clarification thereof, and shall put every matter requiring a vote to the House. He announces all decisions adopted by the House.

The Speaker may express his opinion and participate in deliberation of any matter before the House; in such case he shall relinquish the chair, which shall then be taken by the First Deputy Speaker, and he may not return to the chair until the deliberation has concluded.

Article (9):

The Speaker may call any committee of the House to convene to consider an important or urgent matter. He shall preside over the meetings of committees he attends.

All communications between any committee and the executive authority or other bodies outside the House shall be conducted through the Speaker or in accordance with the system he establishes.



Article (10):

The Speaker may delegate the First Deputy Speaker to exercise some of his powers, and may deputize him to preside over certain sittings.

If the Speaker is absent, the First Deputy Speaker shall preside; if he is absent, the Deputy Speaker shall preside; and if both are absent after the sitting has been opened, the eldest member present shall preside.

In all cases, the First Deputy Speaker shall precede the Deputy Speaker in presiding when both are present.

The presiding officer shall exercise the powers granted to the Speaker regarding the management of the sitting.

Part Two – Parliamentary Bodies of the House

Chapter Two – The Bureau of the House

Article (11):

The Bureau of the House shall consist of the Speaker and the two Deputy Speakers.

Article (12):

At its first meeting of the regular annual session, the House shall elect from among its members the Speaker and the two Deputy Speakers for the duration of the legislative term, by an absolute majority of valid votes.

The sitting shall be presided over by the eldest member present.

Nominations shall be submitted within a period determined by the presiding officer.

The election shall be conducted by secret ballot in one or more public sittings, successively for the Speaker and then for the two Deputy Speakers.



The First Deputy Speaker shall be the candidate who receives the higher number of votes; in case of a tie, the eldest shall prevail.

The presiding officer shall announce the election of the Speaker, who assumes office immediately.

Neither the Speaker nor either Deputy Speaker may be elected for more than two consecutive legislative terms.

Article (13):

The Speaker shall notify the President of the Republic of the formation of the Bureau immediately upon its election.

Article (14):

The Speaker and the Deputy Speakers shall exercise their powers for the duration of the legislative term in which they were elected, until the end of the day preceding the opening of the next legislative term, in accordance with Article (106) of the Constitution.

If the office of the Speaker or either Deputy Speaker becomes vacant, the House shall elect a replacement for the remainder of the legislative term.

If the office of the Speaker becomes vacant between sessions, the First Deputy Speaker shall temporarily exercise the Speaker's duties until a new Speaker is elected.

The Deputy Speaker shall act in place of the First Deputy Speaker in the event of his absence or vacancy, until a new Deputy Speaker is elected and the First Deputy Speaker determined pursuant to Article (12).



Article (15):

One-third of the members of the House may request the removal of the Speaker or either Deputy Speaker in the event of a breach of the obligations of office.

A written, reasoned request to remove either or both Deputy Speakers shall be submitted to the Speaker, who shall refer it to the Committee on Constitutional and Legislative Affairs.

If the request concerns the Speaker, it shall be submitted to the Chair of that Committee.

The Committee shall meet within two days of receiving the request and shall prepare a report within three days.

The report shall include the Committee's assessment of compliance with Article (117) of the Constitution and any response submitted by the member concerned.

The Committee must hear the member whose removal is sought if he so requests, and he may request that a memorandum of his views be appended to the report.

Article (16):

The draft report of the Committee on Constitutional and Legislative Affairs regarding the request for removal shall be read aloud in the presence of at least two-thirds of its members. It must be approved by a majority of the Committee before submission to the House.

Article (17):

The House shall consider the report on the request for removal in a special sitting within three days of the Committee's completion of its report.

If the request concerns the Speaker, the sitting shall be presided over by the eldest member present.

The report and any memorandum attached thereto shall be read before voting, without discussion.

Voting on removal shall be conducted by roll call.



If two-thirds of the members vote in favor, the House shall elect a replacement for the remainder of the legislative term following the procedures of Article (12).

Article (18):

At the beginning of each regular session, the Bureau shall prepare a plan for the activities of the House and its committees, ensuring orderly conduct of business.

This plan shall be submitted to the General Committee for approval.

The Bureau shall supervise the work of the House and its committees, assist members in carrying out their parliamentary responsibilities, establish rules governing committee work, and coordinate their activities in accordance with these Regulations.

Article (19):

The Bureau of the House may assign any committee to study a specific subject and submit a report to it on the results of its study and its recommendations thereon.

The Bureau may also decide to present the report to the House.

Article (20):

The Bureau of the House shall prepare the agenda of the sittings in accordance with the approved work plan, giving priority to draft laws that the competent committees have completed studying, as well as ongoing matters of importance.

The Minister responsible for parliamentary affairs shall be invited to attend the meetings of the Bureau in which the agenda is prepared.

The Speaker shall announce the agenda and notify members and the Government thereof sufficiently in advance of the sitting.



Article (21):

The Speaker of the House shall have competence over invitations to visit the parliaments of other countries, and invitations issued to such parliaments shall be made in his name.

The Bureau of the House shall manage matters relating to parliamentary delegations, provided that, in forming such delegations, representation of the various political orientations within the House is observed to the greatest extent possible.

The Bureau shall select the heads of these delegations unless the Speaker or either Deputy Speaker is a member thereof, in which case he shall assume the presidency.

Article (22):

In addition to the other powers provided for in these Regulations, the Bureau of the House shall supervise the organization of all parliamentary, administrative, and financial affairs of the House, in accordance with the system established by the Bureau in this regard.

Article (23):

The Speaker shall call the Bureau of the House to periodic meetings and may call it to extraordinary meetings.

A meeting of the Bureau shall not be valid unless all its members are present. Its decisions shall be issued by a majority of the members present, provided that the Speaker is among them.

However, if one of the Bureau members is prevented from performing his duties and circumstances of urgency require the Bureau to meet, it may convene in the presence of the two remaining members, and in such case, its decisions shall be issued unanimously by them.

No person other than members of the Bureau may attend its meetings, except the Secretary-General of the House and those whom permission is granted to attend.

The Secretary-General shall prepare minutes of the Bureau's meetings when considering important matters referred to the House or its committees.

These minutes shall be approved by the Speaker or by the person presiding over the meeting, as the case may be.



Part Two – Parliamentary Bodies of the House

Chapter Three – The General Committee

Article (24):

The General Committee shall be formed at the beginning of each regular annual session, under the chairmanship of the Speaker of the House and comprising the following members:

- The two Deputy Speakers.
- The chairpersons of the standing committees.
- The representatives of the parliamentary bodies of political parties that have obtained **three seats or more**, and the parliamentary coalitions.

The rule concerning representation of party parliamentary bodies shall apply beginning with the legislative term following the entry into force of these Regulations.

- Five members selected by the Bureau of the House, provided that at least one of them is an independent member if the number of independent members in the House is ten or more.

The Minister responsible for parliamentary affairs shall be invited to attend meetings of this Committee when considering the matters stipulated in Article (26) of these Regulations.

Article (25):

The Speaker shall call the General Committee to meet, prepare its agenda, direct its deliberations, and announce the close of its meetings and the decisions and recommendations it adopts.

The Committee shall meet regularly at least once each month during the legislative session; the Speaker may also call it to an extraordinary meeting.



A meeting shall not be valid unless a majority of its members are present.

Unless otherwise provided, the Committee's decisions shall be adopted by an absolute majority of the members present.

Brief minutes shall be prepared of the Committee's meetings, and the Speaker may order their printing and publication in the manner he deems appropriate.

The Committee shall establish the other rules governing its work, based on a proposal from the Speaker.

Article (26):

In addition to the powers granted to the General Committee in these Regulations, it shall have competence over the following:

First: Discussing general matters and important issues with respect to which the President of the Republic, the Speaker, or the Prime Minister wishes to exchange views with the Committee or inform its members.

Second: Studying periodic reports submitted by House committees on monitoring the implementation of laws and general regulatory decisions, and on significant proposals and complaints that reflect a social, economic, or political phenomenon.

Third: Studying reports of independent bodies and regulatory authorities that the House refers to it.

The Committee may decide to present the matters and reports to the House, or to take the appropriate action regarding them.

Article (27):

The General Committee may invite the Prime Minister or any other member of the Government, or any head of an independent body or regulatory authority, or others, to hear them whenever it deems necessary.



The Committee may also invite any member of the House to present an important or urgent subject, or to provide clarification on a matter under its consideration.

The Speaker shall issue invitations in accordance with the Committee's decisions.

Part Two – Parliamentary Bodies of the House

Chapter Four – The Values Committee

Article (28):

The Values Committee shall be formed by a resolution of the House at the beginning of each regular annual session, based on nomination by the General Committee.

It shall be chaired by the Chairperson of the Committee on Constitutional and Legislative Affairs and composed of fourteen members, at least half of whom shall be from outside the party or coalition holding the majority of seats in the House.

At its first meeting, the Committee shall elect two deputy chairpersons and a rapporteur, by an absolute majority of its members.

A meeting of the Committee shall not be valid unless a majority of its members are present, provided that the Chairperson or either of the deputy chairpersons is among them.

Unless otherwise provided, the Committee's decisions shall be issued by a majority of members present.

Article (29):

The Values Committee shall consider matters attributed to members of the House which constitute violations of religious, moral, or social values, or of the fundamental political or economic principles of Egyptian society, or constitute a breach of the duties of membership, all in accordance with the Constitution, the law, and these Regulations.



Article (30):

A member shall be referred to the Values Committee by a decision of the Bureau of the House if the Bureau deems there is sufficient cause for referral, after hearing the member's statements.

Article (31):

The Values Committee shall notify the member in writing to appear before it at the time it specifies, provided that the period between notification and the meeting date is not less than seven days.

If the member fails to appear without acceptable excuse, the Committee shall notify him again pursuant to the same rules.

If the member fails again without acceptable excuse, the Committee shall proceed with its procedures.

At the first meeting the member attends, the Chairperson of the Committee shall inform him of the allegations made against him.

The member may select one other member of the House to assist him in presenting his defense before the Committee.

The Committee shall hear the member's statements and examine the aspects of his defense.

The Committee may undertake the investigation itself or establish a subcommittee from among its members to conduct the investigation and present its findings to the Committee.

Article (32):

No one other than members of the Committee may attend its meetings, except the person designated by the Speaker to serve as secretary of the Committee, upon nomination by its Chairperson, and any other person whom the Committee allows to appear before it.



Minutes of the Committee's meetings shall be prepared and signed by the Chairperson and the Secretary.

Article (33):

The Values Committee may issue a reasoned decision to dismiss the matter referred to it. The House or its Bureau, as the case may be, shall be notified of the decision, and the member shall be informed in writing.

Article (34):

The Values Committee shall propose the imposition of one of the parliamentary sanctions stipulated in paragraphs (First), (Second), (Third), and (Fourth) of Article (381) of these Regulations on any member found to have committed any of the violations referred to in the referral decision and in Article (29) of these Regulations.

The Committee's report proposing the sanction shall be presented to the House at the next following sitting.

The House may consider the report in a secret sitting upon a request from the member proposed to be sanctioned, after hearing one objection to secrecy and without debate.

The House may decide to dismiss the matter or to impose one of the sanctions specified in paragraphs (First) to (Fourth) of Article (381) on the member.

Article (35):

If the Values Committee concludes, by a majority of its members, that the violations established against a member are of such seriousness as to warrant the possible forfeiture of his membership, it shall refer the matter, together with a report, to the Bureau of the House, for the Bureau to decide on referring the member to the Committee on Constitutional and Legislative Affairs.

After studying the matter, the Committee on Constitutional and Legislative Affairs may propose the imposition of any of the sanctions provided for in Article (381) of these Regulations.



If it proposes the forfeiture of membership, it shall initiate the procedures prescribed therefor, in accordance with the provisions set out in the second and subsequent paragraphs of Article (388), and in Article (389) of these Regulations.

Article (36):

The House shall decide on the proposal of the Committee on Constitutional and Legislative Affairs to forfeit the membership of the member, based on its report and after hearing the member's defense.

The House may decide to consider the matter in a secret sitting at the request of the member concerned, after hearing one objection to secrecy and without debate.

The House may decide to forfeit the member's membership, impose any of the other parliamentary sanctions provided for in Article (381) of these Regulations, or dismiss the matter.

Part Two – Parliamentary Bodies of the House

Chapter Five – Standing Committees

Section One – Formation of Standing Committees

Article (37):

The following standing committees shall be established in the House:

- Committee on Constitutional and Legislative Affairs.
- Committee on Planning and Budget.
- Committee on Economic Affairs.
- Committee on Foreign Relations.
- Committee on Arab Affairs.



- Committee on African Affairs.
- Committee on Defense and National Security.
- Committee on Proposals and Complaints.
- Committee on Manpower.
- Committee on Industry.
- Committee on Medium, Small, and Micro Enterprises.
- Committee on Energy and Environment.
- Committee on Agriculture, Irrigation, Food Security, and Livestock.
- Committee on Education and Scientific Research.
- Committee on Religious Affairs and Endowments.
- Committee on Social Solidarity, Family, and Persons with Disabilities.
- Committee on Media, Culture, and Antiquities.
- Committee on Tourism and Civil Aviation.
- Committee on Health Affairs.
- Committee on Transport and Communications.
- Committee on Communications and Information Technology.
- Committee on Housing, Public Utilities, and Reconstruction.
- Committee on Local Administration.
- Committee on Youth and Sports.



- Committee on Human Rights.

These committees shall assist the House in the exercise of its legislative and oversight functions.

Article (38):

Each standing committee of the House shall be composed of a number of members determined by the House at the beginning of each regular annual session, based on a proposal from the Bureau of the House, in a manner that ensures the proper performance of the committee's functions.

Under no circumstances may the number of members from a single governorate exceed one-quarter of the total membership of the committee.

Article (39):

At the beginning of each regular annual session and within the time specified by the Speaker, the Speaker shall receive members' applications for candidacy to committee membership.

The Bureau of the House shall coordinate these applications, taking into account specialization and the competencies of each committee as much as possible.

All this shall be in accordance with the rules, conditions, and deadlines determined by the Bureau of the House.

Article (40):

Each member must join one of the House's committees.

A member may, with the approval of the Bureau of the House, join a second committee in order to make use of his expertise and specialization in the committee's field of activity. In such case, he shall have no right to vote in the second committee, nor shall he receive any financial benefits for attending its meetings.



Neither a committee chairperson nor any member of its bureau may join another committee except with the approval of the Bureau of the House.

Article (41):

The Bureau of the House shall announce the lists of candidates for committee membership before they are presented to the House.

Each member may submit written proposals or objections to the Speaker, who shall refer them to the Bureau for consideration.

The Speaker shall present to the House the lists as finalized by the Bureau after examining members' proposals and objections.

Discussion shall be limited to the rules and standards applied by the Bureau in this regard. The lists shall become effective once approved by the House without debate.

Article (42):

Each standing committee shall, as soon as possible at the beginning of each regular annual session, elect from among its members a Chairperson, two Deputy Chairpersons, and a Rapporteur, by an absolute majority of its members.

Applications for candidacy shall be submitted within the period determined by the Bureau of the House, and the elections shall be conducted among the candidates by secret ballot. If only the required number of candidates is nominated, they shall be declared elected unopposed.

All this shall be in accordance with the rules, conditions, and deadlines determined by the Bureau of the House.

Article (43):

The Deputy Speaker of the House shall preside over any committee meeting he attends.



Article (44):

Subject to any specific provision contained in these Regulations, each of the standing committees shall undertake the study of, and express an opinion on, draft laws, proposed laws, decree-laws, and other matters relating to the competences specified alongside each of them as follows:

The Committee on Constitutional and Legislative Affairs:

- Constitutional affairs.
- Development of legislation to bring it into conformity with the principles of Islamic Sharia and the provisions of the Constitution.
- Matters relating to the Internal Regulations.
- Legislation complementary to the Constitution.
- Legislation relating to judicial bodies and authorities.
- Assisting the House and its committees in drafting legislative texts.
- Reports of the State's supervisory and inspection bodies.
- Development and improvement of systems of legal and judicial services.
- Matters concerning membership of the House.
- Parliamentary immunity.
- Cases of incompatibility and forfeiture of membership.

And any other matters falling within the competence of the ministry responsible for justice and judicial affairs.



The Committee on Planning and Budget:

- The State's general plan and general budget and other budgets.
- Budgets of local administration units, in conjunction with the Committee on Local Administration.
- Budgets of independent councils and bodies and regulatory authorities.
- Annual and periodic reports of the Central Auditing Organization and its reports on final accounts, and special reports it prepares on the financial position of public interests, public bodies, local administration units, the public sector, and the public business sector.
- Legislation relating to taxes, customs, fees, and other fiscal charges and financial systems.
- The budget of the House of Representatives and its final accounts.
And any other matters falling within the competence of the ministries and bodies responsible for planning and finance.

The Committee on Economic Affairs:

- Economic policy.
- Matters of currency, credit, and savings.
- Wage and price policy.
- Insurance and loans.
- Internal trade affairs.
- Supply, distribution, consumption, and consumer cooperatives.
- External trade affairs.
- Economic and trade legislation and agreements.



- Economic matters relating to the Arab Common Market and economic integration with Sudan.
- Investment policy and free zones.

And any other matters falling within the competence of the ministries and bodies responsible for the economy and economic cooperation.

The Committee on Foreign Relations:

- Study of the international situation and developments in international politics.
- The State's foreign policy.
- International conferences.
- International relations.
- International agreements and treaties.
- Participation in discussions held with parliamentary delegations in the field of foreign policy.
- Legislation regulating the diplomatic and consular corps.
- Participation in receiving parliamentary delegations concerned with foreign policy.
- Affairs of Egyptians residing abroad.

And any other matters falling within the competence of the ministries and bodies responsible for foreign affairs, migration, and Egyptians abroad.



The Committee on Arab Affairs:

- Relations with Arab States.
- Affairs of the League of Arab States and its organizations.
- Matters relating to union and unity among Arab States.
- Agreements and treaties with Arab States.
- Matters of integration with Sudan.
- Political aspects relating to the Arab Common Market.
- Affairs of Egyptians residing in Arab States.

And any other matters falling within the competence of the ministries and bodies responsible for unity among Arab States or for integration with Sudan.

The Committee on African Affairs:

- Relations with African States.
- Affairs of the African Union and African entities and organizations.
- Political agreements and treaties with African States.
- Matters of cooperation and integration with the Nile Basin States.
- Political aspects relating to cooperation with African entities and unions.
- Affairs of Egyptians residing in African States.

And any other matters falling within the competence of the ministries and bodies responsible for relations with African States.



The Committee on Defense and National Security:

- National security affairs.
- External security of the State.
- Internal security affairs and combating crime.
- Armed Forces affairs.
- Civil defense and popular defense.
- States of emergency.
- Combating terrorism.
- Legislation relating to officers and personnel of the Armed Forces and those of equivalent status, and to the Police Authority.
- Matters relating to security and defense in the border governorates.
And any other matters falling within the competence of the ministries and bodies responsible for defense, internal affairs, and public security.

The Committee on Proposals and Complaints:

- Proposals for laws submitted by fewer than one-tenth of the members of the House.
- Proposals in the form of wishes submitted by members of the House.
- Study of proposals submitted by citizens.
- Study of complaints submitted by citizens and work towards resolving them.



The Committee on Manpower:

- Employment, labor relations, labor management, and productivity efficiency.
- Labor legislation.
- Legislation regulating civil servants of the State and the public sector and administrative development.
- Legislation regulating social insurance.
- Organization of artisans, vocational rehabilitation and training, unions, and federations.
- Craft cooperatives.

And any other matters falling within the competence of the ministries and bodies responsible for manpower, training, organization and administration, administrative development, and social insurance.

The Committee on Industry:

- The general plan for industrial production and evaluation of its projects.
- Aspects relating to industry and to the general policy for the development and exploitation of natural resources, including mineral wealth and methods of geological exploration.
- Means of reducing production costs and combating waste.
- Raising production efficiency and technological progress in industry.
- Industrial relations.
- Legislation relating to industry and motive power.
- Aspects relating to industry in intellectual property.

And any other matters falling within the competence of the ministries and bodies responsible for industry.



The Committee on Medium, Small, and Micro Enterprises:

- Medium, small, and micro enterprises, their financing, and their encouragement.
- Problems facing medium, small, and micro enterprises.
- Matters relating to the informal sector in small and micro enterprises, and its rehabilitation and integration into the formal economy.
- Legislation relating to medium, small, and micro enterprises.

And any other matters falling within the competence of the ministries and bodies responsible for medium, small, and micro enterprises.

The Committee on Energy and Environment:

- Petroleum policy and petroleum exploration agreements.
- The general electricity plan of the Republic, particularly rural electrification, and the distribution, provision, and maintenance of electric power.
- Uses of nuclear, solar, and wind energy and other sources of new and renewable energy.
- Legislation relating to energy, petroleum, and electricity affairs.
- Aspects relating to energy or the environment in the general policy for the development and exploitation of natural resources.
- All matters relating to environmental affairs, climate change, combating pollution, and sustainable development.
- Nature reserves and their protection.

And any other matters falling within the competence of the ministries and bodies responsible for energy and for environment and sustainable development.



The Committee on Agriculture, Irrigation, Food Security, and Livestock:

- Agricultural production.
- Agrarian reform and land reclamation.
- Agricultural cooperatives and agricultural credit.
- Protection of agricultural land, development of agricultural food products, and encouragement of industries based thereon.
- The Nile River, irrigation, and drainage.
- Development of the countryside, Egyptian villages, farmers, agricultural workers, and fishermen.
- Food security.
- Livestock and its development through vertical and horizontal expansion.
- Fisheries and their development.
- Legislation relating to agriculture, irrigation, food security, and livestock.

And any other matters falling within the competence of the ministries and bodies responsible for agriculture, land reclamation, irrigation, food security, and livestock.

The Committee on Education and Scientific Research:

- Education of all types and at all stages.
- Scientific research affairs.
- Development of university education.
- Encouragement and development of technical and vocational education.
- Universities, higher institutes, and research centers.



- Scientific and linguistic academies.
- Educational policy and quality of education.
- Matters relating to the protection of the material and moral rights of teachers and members of teaching staff and their assistants, and the development of their scientific capabilities and professional skills.
- Aspects of scientific research in intellectual property.
- Literacy and adult education.
- Legislation relating to education and scientific research.

And any other matters falling within the competence of the ministries and bodies responsible for education, universities, and scientific research.

The Committee on Religious Affairs and Endowments:

- Religious affairs.
 - Affairs of Islamic preaching.
 - Mosques and houses of worship.
 - Endowments of all kinds and charitable affairs.
 - Al-Azhar education.
 - Legislation relating to religious affairs and endowments.
- And any other matters falling within the competence of the ministries and bodies responsible for religious affairs, endowments, and Al-Azhar.



The Committee on Social Solidarity, Family, and Persons with Disabilities:

- Social solidarity.
- Social justice and social solidarity.
- Social security, social care, and relief.
- Social defense, care of juveniles, and social rehabilitation.
- Care of childhood and motherhood, breadwinner women, elderly women, and women most in need, and their protection.
- Family planning.
- Rights of persons with disabilities and persons of short stature.
- Charitable and social associations and institutions.
- Social planning, social research, and social development (productive families, vocational formation, resettlement and relocation, newly established and deprived communities).
- Activities of the National Center for Social and Criminological Research.
- Care of displaced persons, families of fighters, martyrs of the nation, injured of the revolution, war veterans and the injured, families of missing persons in war and equivalent cases, injured in security operations, and their spouses, children, and parents.
- Legislation relating to social solidarity, the family, and persons with disabilities. And any other matters falling within the competence of the ministries and bodies responsible for social solidarity, the family, and persons with disabilities.



The Committee on Media, Culture, and Antiquities:

- Audio and visual media.
- Printed and digital press.
- Affairs of the Supreme Council for Media Regulation, the National Press Authority, and the National Media Authority.
- Consolidation of civilizational and spiritual values and promotion of the concepts of citizenship, tolerance, and non-discrimination.
- Preservation of Egyptian cultural identity with its diverse civilizational tributaries.
- Preservation of the components of cultural pluralism.
- Cultural services.
- Intellectual property.
- Arts and literature.
- Antiquities.
- Archaeological sites and world heritage conservation areas.
- Legislation relating to media, culture, and antiquities.

And any other matters falling within the competence of the ministries and bodies responsible for media, culture, and antiquities.

The Committee on Tourism and Civil Aviation:

- Tourism.
- Civil aviation and air transport.



- Legislation relating to tourism, civil aviation, and air transport.

And any other matters falling within the competence of the ministries and bodies responsible for tourism, civil aviation, and air transport.

The Committee on Health Affairs:

- Health, preventive, curative, and pharmaceutical services.
- Comprehensive health insurance.
- Health education.
- Ambulance services, emergency medical services, and nursing.
- Convalescent and rehabilitation centers for conscripts, war-injured persons, revolution-injured persons, those injured in security operations, and equivalent cases.
- Mental health.
- Health care for students in general education schools, universities, and higher institutes.
- Combating endemic diseases, epidemics, tuberculosis, and trachoma.
- Health care for the elderly.
- Quarantine and medical commissions.
- Health legislation.
- Improving the conditions of physicians, nursing staff, and workers in the health sector.

And any other matters falling within the competence of the Ministry of Health.



The Committee on Transport and Communications:

- Land transport.
- Maritime and river transport.
- The Suez Canal.
- Ports, roads, and bridges.
- Legislation relating to land, maritime, or river transport.

And any other matters falling within the competence of the ministries and bodies responsible for transport and communications.

The Committee on Communications and Information Technology:

- Wired and wireless communications.
 - Information technology and information activities.
 - Postal services.
 - Cybersecurity.
 - Legislation relating to communications and information technology.
- And any other matters falling within the competence of the ministries and bodies responsible for communications and information technology.

The Committee on Housing, Public Utilities, and Reconstruction:

- Urban and rural development.
- Housing, construction, and housing cooperatives.
- Public utilities.



- Building materials.
- Urban planning, development affairs, and new cities.
- Urban coordination and slum development.
- Legislation relating to housing and reconstruction.

And any other matters falling within the competence of the ministries and bodies responsible for housing and reconstruction.

The Committee on Local Administration:

- Local administration and local councils.
- Legislation relating to local administration.

And any other matters falling within the competence of the ministries and bodies responsible for local administration.

The Committee on Youth and Sports:

- Care of children and youth and development of their cultural, scientific, psychological, physical, and creative capacities.
- Clubs and youth centers.
- Sports.
- The Olympic Committee and sports federations.
- Sports competitions and missions.

And any other matters falling within the competence of the ministries and bodies responsible for youth and sports.



The Committee on Human Rights:

- Rights and freedoms.
- National legislation and international instruments relating to human rights.
- Matters relating to international humanitarian law and international human rights law.
- Reports of the National Council for Human Rights.
- Aspects relating to human rights in the reports of national councils, independent bodies, and regulatory authorities.
- Complaints submitted by individuals and organizations relating to human rights.
- Legislation relating to transitional justice.

And any other matters falling within the competence of the ministries and bodies responsible for human rights.



Part Two – Parliamentary Bodies of the Council

Chapter Five – Specialized Committees

Section Three – Method of Work of the Specialized Committees

Article (45):

At the beginning of each regular annual session, each committee shall determine the subjects within its field of activity that require discussion during that session, the reasons justifying such discussion, and the aspects that warrant study, and shall submit a statement thereof to the Speaker of the House.

Article (46):

Each standing committee shall study any draft laws, proposed laws, decree-laws, or other matters referred to it that fall within its competence, as well as any other matters that the House or the Speaker decides to refer to it, in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations.

Article (47):

Each standing committee shall ascertain the effects of the application of laws that affect the basic interests of citizens and relate to its field of competence, and shall study the legislative impact of such laws.

It shall examine the extent to which implementing decisions are consistent with the objectives of the law.

The committee shall submit a report to the Speaker on the results of its monitoring and the proposals it deems appropriate in this regard.

The Bureau of the House may seek the opinion of the General Committee on these reports in order to take the appropriate measures.



Article (48):

Within its field of competence, each standing committee shall follow up on what minister's state in the House or before the committee, or in the press and media, of undertakings and programs, as well as the recommendations issued by the committee or by the House.

It shall submit reports to the Speaker indicating the extent to which each of these undertakings and recommendations has been implemented.

The Bureau of the House may present these reports to the House.

Article (49):

The Prime Minister and other members of the Government may seek the views of the standing committees on matters relating to draft plans or the State's general budget, or on any draft law, draft decision, or any subject whose consideration falls within the committee's competence, prior to its approval, issuance, or implementation.

A minister may request that the competent committee be convened to consult it on an urgent matter.

In such cases, the Speaker shall call the committee to meet, and the committee shall inform the Speaker, in a report, of what took place in that meeting.

Article (50):

Each committee may request from the Speaker of the House that it meet with the minister concerned with any of the matters falling within its field of work, in order to hear the clarifications he provides or other information and data relating to those matters. The committee shall inform the Speaker of the House of what takes place in these meetings, and the Speaker may entrust the committee with preparing a report thereon to be submitted to the House.



Part Two – Parliamentary Bodies of the House

Chapter Five – Standing Committees

Section Four – Procedures of the Standing Committees

Article (51):

The Chair of the committee shall supervise its work and the staff of its secretariat, shall conduct its sittings, and maintain order therein. In his absence, he shall be replaced by the elder of the two Deputy Chairs, then by the one of them who obtained the higher number of votes.

The Rapporteur of the committee shall assist its Chair in supervising its secretariat, which shall consist of the Secretary of the committee and a sufficient number of researchers and other staff of the General Secretariat of the House.

If the Rapporteur is absent, the committee shall choose, from among its members, one who shall act in his place temporarily.

Article (52):

The Bureau of the committee shall prepare the committee's agenda based on a proposal from its Chair, and the committee shall convene upon his invitation.

When determining the times of committee meetings, account shall be taken of their proximity to the times of the House sittings and of avoiding conflict with them, except in urgent cases that so require and with the approval of the Speaker.

Except in urgent cases, the invitation to convene a committee must be sent at least forty-eight hours before the scheduled time of the meeting, and the agenda of the sitting must be attached to the invitation.

Committees shall continue to carry out their activities between House sittings in order to complete the business before them. The Speaker may call them to meet between sessions if he deems it appropriate or at the request of the Government.



Article (53):

If a committee objects to the referral of a matter which it considers to fall within its competence to another committee, or to the referral to it of a matter which it considers not to fall within its competence, its Chair shall submit that objection to the Speaker of the House.

The Speaker shall present the matter to the Bureau of the House before referring it to the House, and the House shall issue its decision thereon without debate, based on the Speaker's presentation.

Article (54):

When examining any matter referred to it, a committee may refer the whole or part of it to one or more of its members, or form a subcommittee from among its members to study it and submit a report thereon to the committee.

The committee may, in the performance of its work, seek the assistance of advisers, specialists, and other experts whose assistance it deems necessary.

Article (55):

A committee may, with the approval of the Speaker of the House, study the aspects falling within its competence of any matter referred to another committee and notify that committee of the outcome of its study.

The Speaker may request the Chair of a committee to express the committee's opinion on a report submitted to the House by another committee during the general debate in the sitting, and the House may decide what it deems appropriate in this regard.

Article (56):

With the approval of the Speaker of the House, the original committee may request any other committee of the House to express its opinion, for guidance, on a matter under consideration by the original committee.



Part Two – Parliamentary Bodies of the House

Chapter Five – Standing Committees

Section Four – Procedures of the Standing Committees

Article (57):

Committee sittings shall not be public.

No one may attend them except committee members, other members of the House, members of the committee's secretariat, and those advisers and experts whose assistance the committee seeks, in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations.

Representatives of the press and other media may not attend committee meetings except with the permission of the Chair of the committee.

Article (58):

Subject to any specific provision in these Regulations, a committee meeting shall not be valid unless at least one-third of its members are present.

However, the committee may not adopt any decision on a matter before it unless a majority of its members are present. The committee's decisions shall be adopted by an absolute majority of the votes of those present.

If the required majority of the committee is not present, the Chair shall postpone the vote on decisions to subsequent sittings to be determined by him.

In cases where the House decides to consider a matter by way of urgency, the committee meeting may be postponed to another time on the same day, with its members being re-notified of that time.

The committee's decisions in the sitting to which the meeting was postponed shall be valid if the number of members present is not less than one-fifth of its total membership.

If the number of members present is less than that, the Chair must refer the matter to the



Speaker of the House.

In all cases, if the votes are equally divided, the matter under consideration shall be deemed rejected, and this shall be indicated in the committee's report.

Article (59):

Subject to any specific provision in these Regulations, every member of the House has the right to attend committee sittings, even if he is not a member of the committee, unless the matter under consideration concerns his person or involves a particular personal interest for him.

A member attending a committee sitting shall have the right to participate in the discussion, without having a counted vote in its deliberations.

Article (60):

Every member of the House has the right to express his opinion in writing on any matter or bill referred to a committee, even if he is not a member of that committee.

The member shall submit his written opinion to the Chair of the committee before the scheduled time for considering the matter. The Chair must present the opinions submitted by members of the House to the committee; after notifying the member in writing of the date set for their presentation and inviting him to attend to offer any comments and clarifications he deems appropriate before the committee, without having a counted vote in its deliberations.

Article (61):

The Prime Minister, his deputies, ministers, their deputies, and those delegated by them from among their assistants may attend committee sittings during the discussion of matters falling within their competences, without having a counted vote when a decision is taken.

Members of the Government and other holders of public office and positions in the Government must attend committee sittings after being notified of the invitation, and their attendance shall be compulsory upon the request of the House. They may be assisted by such senior officials as they deem appropriate.



They must be heard whenever they request to speak, and they must respond to the issues under discussion.

Any committee may, through the Speaker of the House, invite members of the Government, heads of sectors and central departments, as well as heads of public authorities, public sector units, and public business sector units, and others responsible for the management of any sectors or activities in society, to hear their views and clarifications on matters under consideration by the committee.

Members of the Government, other holders of public office and positions, and their assistants may be accompanied by experts and specialists from their ministries or the bodies over which they exercise supervision, to attend committee sittings.

All of them must provide all data, documents, clarifications, and explanations that assist the committees in performing their functions.

Article (62):

In committee meetings, the right to speak shall be given in the following order: first to representatives of the Government, then to committee members, then to the sponsors of the proposals referred to the committee, and then to the other members of the House present.

The rules governing the order of speaking in House sittings shall apply to committee sittings insofar as they do not conflict with the provisions of these Regulations relating to committees.

Article (63):

Minutes shall be kept for each committee sitting, recording the names of those present and absent, a summary of the discussions, and the texts of the decisions adopted.

These minutes shall be signed by the Chair of the committee, its Rapporteur, and the Secretary of the committee.



Full minutes shall be prepared of committee discussions on draft laws and proposed laws complementary to the Constitution, decree-laws, important fundamental amendments to basic legislation, and important political, economic, or social matters, with the approval of a majority of the committee members or at the request of the Speaker of the House or the Government. The Speaker may decide to have these minutes printed and published in an appropriate manner.

A copy of the minutes of committee meetings shall be deposited in the offices of the Speaker, the two Deputy Speakers, and the Secretary-General of the House.

Part Two – Parliamentary Bodies of the House

Chapter Five – Standing Committees

Section Four – Procedures of the Standing Committees

Article (64):

Each committee must submit a report to the House on every matter referred to it, or to the body that referred the matter to it, in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations.

If, during its study of a matter, another issue arises or a point becomes apparent that is not directly related to the subject referred to it, the committee shall inform the Speaker of the House thereof.

If the Speaker deems it appropriate, he may entrust the committee with examining that issue and preparing a report with its opinion thereon to be submitted to the House, or he may refer the matter directly to the House for it to decide what it deems appropriate.



Article (65):

A committee's report must include a statement of the procedures it has followed, its opinion on the matter referred to it, and the reasons on which that opinion is based, as well as the opinion of any committee or committees whose views it has sought, and a summary of other opinions expressed in the committee's meetings on the subject, together with the opinions and proposals submitted in writing of which the committee has been notified.

The report shall be accompanied by the texts of the draft instruments or legislation that are the subject of the report, together with their explanatory memoranda.

The committee's report must also include any dissenting opinions expressed by its members on the matter, together with a summary of the reasons for those opinions, if their authors so request in writing from the Chair of the committee.

Article (66):

When the committee has concluded its deliberations on the matter referred to it, its Bureau shall choose one of its members to act as Rapporteur for that matter and to present the committee's opinion thereon before the House. It shall also choose an alternate Rapporteur to act in place of the original Rapporteur in his absence.

If both are absent from the House sitting, the Speaker may request the Chair of the committee or any of its members who are present to present the report on its behalf.

Article (67):

If the number of members holding an opinion opposed to that of the majority of the committee is not less than half the number of those forming the majority, they may choose a representative to explain their view before the House.

If the number of those opposing the opinion of the majority is less than the quorum specified in the preceding paragraph, they may have their names recorded in the report and may choose from among themselves one member who shall have priority in speaking on their behalf during the discussion of the report, if they so request in writing from the Chair of the committee. If one of them is the representative of one of the opposition parliamentary bodies, he shall have priority over them in speaking.



Article (68):

Subject to any specific provision in these Regulations, a committee shall submit its report within a period not exceeding one month from the date of referral of the matter to it, unless the House sets another deadline.

If that period elapses without the report having been submitted, the Speaker may request from the Chair of the committee a statement of the reasons for delay and a determination of the period necessary to complete its work. The Speaker may submit the matter to the House for it to decide what it deems appropriate.

In such a case, the House may refer the matter to a special committee formed to submit a report thereon within the period it specifies.

Article (69):

With the approval of a majority of the committee members, or at the request of the Speaker, the committee may present its draft report on a draft law, a proposed law, or a matter of particular importance at a general meeting to which it invites such members of the House as it wishes, in order for them to express their opinions or comments.

In such case, the committee's report to the House must include its view on the opinions or proposals expressed at that general meeting.

Article (70):

The Chair of the committee shall submit its report to the Speaker of the House for consideration of its inclusion on the agenda.

The report must be distributed to the members of the House at least twenty-four hours before the sitting scheduled for its consideration, unless the Bureau of the House decides, in urgent cases, to place the matter on the agenda with the report being read out in the sitting.



Article (71):

The Speaker of the House and any of its committees may request the House, through its Chair or Rapporteur, to refer any report back to the committee, even if the House has begun its consideration, in order to re-examine the matter, or some aspects of it, in light of the discussions that have taken place or of new circumstances and considerations.

The House shall decide on such a request after hearing the views of the Chair or Rapporteur of the committee and of the Government.

Article (72):

Before the end of each regular annual session, each committee shall submit to the Speaker of the House, within the time he specifies, a report on its activities during that session.

The report must indicate the matters referred to the committee, the reports it has completed and the decisions taken by the House thereon, the matters still pending before the committee and those on which it has not completed its reports, and the reasons for the committee's failure to prepare its reports on those matters.

Committees may also submit similar reports during the year whenever they consider it justified. The Speaker may order such reports to be printed and distributed, or refer them to the General Committee to take whatever action it deems appropriate.



Chapter Five – Standing Committees

Section Four – Procedures of the Standing Committees

Article (73):

At the beginning of each regular annual session, each committee shall prepare a list of the names of specialized and prominent experts in the fields of work and activities falling within its competence.

This list shall be submitted to the Bureau of the House for approval, and the committee shall keep it in a special register of experts.

The committee may request from the Speaker of the House authorization to engage one or more of the experts listed in that register to study one or more of the matters referred to it.

The Bureau of the House shall determine the remuneration to be granted to the experts, based on a proposal from the Chair of the committee.

The committee may also request from the Speaker that one or more of these experts be engaged on a permanent basis or for specified periods determined at the beginning of each regular session.

Article (74):

Each committee of the House may obtain all data, information, and documents relating to the matters referred to it from any official or public body.

It must collect such of these as are necessary to enable the House and its members to form their opinion on the matter on sound, objective bases when it is discussed.

Committees of the House may make field visits relating to the examination of matters referred to them, after obtaining the approval of the Bureau of the House, and in such case the House shall bear the necessary expenses.



Article (75):

The Speaker of the House shall refer to the competent committees all data, papers, and documents relating to the matters referred to them.

Members of the committee shall have the right to examine these documents and obtain copies thereof, and any other member of the House may do so with the approval of the Chair of the committee.

Article (76):

Copies of laws, presidential decrees, and decisions of the Council of Ministers shall be deposited in the Office of the Presidency of the House and placed at the disposal of the various committees of the House.

Within one month from the beginning of each regular annual session of the House, and whenever its Chair so requests, each minister shall deposit with the secretariat of the competent committee several copies of the laws, decrees, and regulations governing the matters falling within the competence of the committee and regulating the ministry concerned, its branches, and subordinate or supervised bodies, as well as published reports and statistical data relating to the activities of that ministry, and other regulatory decisions, regulations, reports, and documents necessary to assist the members of the committee in fully understanding the competence of that ministry, its activities, the functioning of its work, and the matters falling within the committee's competence.

Article (77):

Ministers shall deposit with the competent committees' copies of the reports they have prepared on foreign visits they have undertaken and on international conferences and meetings in which they have participated, as well as copies of the reports of official delegations that have represented the Republic in external missions or in international conferences and meetings.

The competent committee may seek clarification from the minister concerned on the contents of these reports, or request the attendance of the heads of those delegations to discuss with them what is contained therein.



The committee shall submit to the Speaker of the House any significant observations that become apparent to it during such discussions, and these reports may be presented to the House.

Article (78):

Each committee of the House, or any of its members, may request from the Government information or clarifications on its activities or on the activities of any of the bodies, institutions, or agencies under its supervision.

The member or competent committee may request such information or data as enable the study of a particular matter relating to the exercise of parliamentary responsibilities.

The Government must respond to the request for data and information within a period not exceeding fifteen days from the date of receipt of the Speaker's notification.

Article (79):

When examining a draft law or a matter falling within its competence, the committee may request all studies, research, information, clarifications, statistics, data, and documents on which the Government relied in preparing the draft or which are related to the matter.

The committee may request the attendance of the experts, technicians, and specialists who contributed to that work in order for them to present to the committee the matters relating to the draft or the subject and the objectives sought thereby.



Chapter Six – Special and Joint Committees

Article (80):

The House may decide, on the basis of a proposal by its speaker or at the request of the Government, to approve in principle the formation of a special committee to study or examine a decree-law or a specific matter or issue, and to prepare a report thereon for the House.

The Speaker of the House shall select the Chair and members of the special committee and shall inform the House of their names at the first sitting.

The special committee shall continue to exist until the House issues a decision on the matter for which it was formed or until its work is completed.

Article (81):

The House may decide, on the basis of a proposal by its speaker or at the request of the Government, to refer a matter before it to a joint committee formed from the bureaux of two or more of the House's standing committees or from their members.

The joint committee shall be chaired by one of the Deputy Speakers of the House or by the eldest Chair of those committees, and its secretariat shall be assumed by the eldest of their Rapporteurs, unless the House appoints in its decision the Chair and Rapporteur of the joint committee.

The Chair of the joint committee shall select the person responsible for managing its secretariat from among the staff of the General Secretariat of the House.

Subject to any specific provision in these Regulations, a joint meeting of two or more committees shall not be valid unless at least one-third of the members of each committee are present separately. The decisions adopted by the joint committee shall not be valid unless approved by a majority of the total members of the joint committee.



Article (82):

Subject to the provisions of Articles (80) and (81) of these Regulations, the rules laid down in Articles (43, 46, 47, 48), Articles (50) to (71), the third and fourth paragraphs of Article (73), and Articles (74, 75, 78, 79) of these Regulations shall apply to special and joint committees, on the basis that the Chair of the special committee shall assume the powers conferred on the Chair and Bureau of a standing committee.

Part Two – Parliamentary Bodies of the House

Chapter Seven – The Parliamentary Branch

Article (83):

The House of Representatives is the Parliamentary Branch of the Arab Republic of Egypt to international parliamentary conferences.

The General Assembly of the Branch shall be composed of all members of the House. The Speaker of the House shall be the President of the Branch, and the two Deputy Speakers of the House shall be the two Vice-Presidents of the Branch.

The Houses of Representatives and Senate shall represent the Arab Republic of Egypt in international parliamentary conferences, in accordance with the rules agreed upon by the bureaux of the two Houses.

Article (84):

The Executive Committee of the Branch shall be composed of the Bureau of the House; the Chairs of the Committees on Foreign Relations, Arab Affairs, African Affairs, and Defense and National Security; eight members elected by the General Assembly of the Branch on the basis of nominations by the Bureau of the House; and seven members selected by the Bureau of the House from among those specialized in the activities of the Branch, provided that at least one of them is a member of the opposition.



The Secretary-General of the House shall be the Secretary-General of the Branch; he shall supervise the organization of its secretariat and its work and shall be responsible therefor before the President of the Branch.

Article (85):

The House, in its capacity as a parliamentary branch, shall hold an annual regular meeting during the month of January of each year to consider matters relating to the affairs of the Branch.

The House shall also hold an extraordinary meeting, in its capacity as a parliamentary branch, on the basis of a decision of the Executive Committee of the Branch, to consider urgent matters relating thereto.

Article (86):

The General Assembly of the Parliamentary Branch shall have competence over the following:

First: To consider the proposals of the Executive Committee of the Branch regarding participation in any international or regional parliamentary organization, and regarding the relationship between the Branch and other foreign parliamentary organizations.

Second: To consider the means of implementing the recommendations of the Inter-Parliamentary Union and other parliamentary unions, bodies, and organizations.

Third: To send messages to the parliaments of other States or to international parliamentary unions, bodies, or organizations on important subjects relating to foreign policy, based on proposals by the President of the Branch or its Executive Committee.

Fourth: To determine the amount of the annual subscription to be paid by the Branch to the Inter-Parliamentary Union and other parliamentary unions, bodies, and organizations of which the Branch is a member.

Fifth: To approve the budget and final accounts of the Branch.

Sixth: To consider the annual activity report of the Branch.



Article (87):

The Executive Committee of the Branch shall have the following competences:

- To study the messages received from the parliaments of foreign States, determine the procedure for their consideration, and decide the manner of reply thereto, whether by a statement of the House or by any other appropriate means, on the basis of a proposal by the Chair of the Committee.
- To prepare the work program of the Branch, organize its efforts, and prepare the draft budget and final accounts of the Branch.
- To decide on participation in the various international parliamentary meetings and organize the contribution of the Branch to the work and activities of parliamentary organizations.
- To appoint the representatives of the Branch to the Council of the Inter-Parliamentary Union and to other parliamentary unions and organizations in which it participates, and to designate the representatives of the Branch to be sent to international parliamentary meetings.
- To prepare a model framework for friendship associations between the Egyptian House of Representatives and other parliaments, and to approve in principle the establishment of such associations.
- To prepare an annual report on the activities of the Branch to be submitted to the General Assembly of the Branch.
- To consider the communication of the resolutions adopted by parliamentary conferences to the General Assembly of the Branch.
- To establish the necessary rules for organizing the methods, procedures, and rules for disbursement from the funds of the Branch and the functioning of the Committee, in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations.



The Executive Committee shall submit to the House, in a report, the resolutions referred to in item (7), including the text of those resolutions, the reasons for their adoption, and the Committee's recommendations as to the appropriate course of action regarding them.

Article (88):

Parliamentary delegations representing the House on external visits or at parliamentary meetings shall submit reports on their missions to the Speaker of the House within a period not exceeding one month from the date of their return.

Members of Branch delegations participating in conferences, sessions, or committees of the Council of the Inter-Parliamentary Union or of other parliamentary organizations shall submit to the Chair of the Executive Committee of the Branch, within one month from the date of their return from their mission, a report on the work and activities in which they have taken part.

The Speaker may order the printing of the reports referred to in the two preceding paragraphs and their submission to the General Assembly of the Branch either directly or together with the report prepared by the Committee on Foreign Relations in this regard.

Article (89):

Each member of the House shall pay an annual subscription to the Branch amounting to one per cent (1%) of the total value of his annual remuneration.

The subscription shall be deducted from the membership remuneration no later than 31 December of each year.

Article (90):

The Branch shall have a special fund, the resources of which shall consist of members' subscriptions and the appropriation allocated in the budget of the House to cover the expenses of the Branch.



No sums may be disbursed from the fund except by order of the President of the Branch and in accordance with the rules laid down in this respect.

The Secretary-General of the Branch shall carry out disbursement from the fund and shall have the competences conferred on the Secretary-General of the House.

Part Three – Election of the Parliamentary Bodies of the House

Article (91):

The elections of the parliamentary bodies of the House among its members shall be conducted by secret ballot in public sittings.

At the start of the voting process, each member shall be given a ballot paper prepared for that purpose, on which he shall write the name of the member or the names of the members of the House whom he approves for election. He shall then place the ballot paper in the ballot box designated for this purpose when his name is called.

A member's vote shall be deemed void if he includes in the ballot paper more or fewer names than the number required to be elected, or if he votes for a person who has not submitted his candidacy, or if the vote is cast on a paper other than the ballot paper designated for that purpose.

Article (92):

The House shall, on the basis of a nomination by the Speaker, select a special committee of not fewer than three and not more than seven of its members, provided that one member representing the opposition is included, to supervise the conduct of the election, the collection and counting of votes, and the preparation of a report on the result. The Speaker shall announce the result of the election.



Article (93):

Subject to any specific provision in these Regulations, elections held by the House among its members shall be decided by an absolute majority if they relate to the election of a single member, and by a relative majority in other cases.

In cases where an absolute majority is required, if no member obtains such majority, the election shall be repeated between the two members who have obtained the highest number of votes. If one or more other members receive the same number of votes as either or both of them, they shall be included in the second ballot.

In this instance, a relative majority shall suffice; if two or more members obtain an equal number of votes, priority shall be determined by lot.

If two members are to be elected and none of the candidates obtains an absolute majority in cases where these Regulations require it, the election shall be repeated among a number of candidates equal to twice the number to be elected.

Part Four – Parliamentary Groups of Coalitions and Parties

Chapter One – Parliamentary Coalitions

Article (94):

Without prejudice to the party or independent affiliation of a member of the House of Representatives, in each legislative term any independent member and any party that has obtained seats in the House may agree to establish and form parliamentary coalitions among themselves, in accordance with the framework set out in these Regulations and pursuant to the political understandings and agreements concluded in this regard.

Article (95):

A parliamentary coalition shall be established by the signing, by the members of the House who form it, of a political document that includes the name of the coalition and its basic statute.



The basic statute of the coalition must specify its principal bodies and the manner of their formation, and it shall be notified to the House.

The basic statute of the coalition and its practices must comply with the provisions of the Constitution, the law, and these Regulations.

In all cases, it shall not be permissible to establish parliamentary coalitions on class, sectarian, ideological, doctrinal, tribal, or clannish bases.

Article (96):

A parliamentary coalition shall be formed of not less than twenty-five per cent (25%) of the members of the House.

Members of the coalition must come from at least fifteen governorates of the Republic, with at least two members from each such governorate, and they must have stood for election in those governorates' constituencies.

No member of the House of Representatives may belong to more than one coalition at the same time.

Article (97):

The group forming the coalition shall meet and choose from among its members a representative of the coalition and a substitute to act in his place in cases of absence.

The representative of the coalition shall represent it and speak on its behalf.

Article (98):

The representative of the coalition shall send to the Bureau of the House the document establishing the coalition, signed by its founders, together with its basic statute and the names of its members.



Article (99):

Once the Bureau of the House has verified that the coalition satisfies the conditions laid down in these Regulations, the Speaker shall announce this at the next sitting of the House, and the coalition shall be deemed to exist from that moment.

The document relating to the coalition and the names of its members, as well as any amendments thereto, shall be published in the Official Gazette at the expense of the members of the coalition.

Article (100):

Each coalition shall have a parliamentary group.

The House shall provide the parliamentary coalition with the administrative and logistical facilities available within the House and granted to the parliamentary groups of political parties.

If a coalition is formed by two or more parties, or by a party and a group of independents, the party shall retain its representative in the General Committee and all its other positions, provided it has a parliamentary group in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations.

Article (101):

Subject to the provisions of Articles (94) and (95), any independent member of the House of Representatives or any party may join any of the established parliamentary coalitions.

Such accession shall be effected by a joint letter from the member or party and the representative of the coalition addressed to the Bureau of the House, in which the member or party wishing to join so declares and the coalition confirms its acceptance of such accession.



Article (102):

Any member of a coalition may withdraw from it at any time, and any coalition may, in accordance with its basic statute, exclude such of its members as it deems appropriate.

This shall be effected by a letter addressed to the Speaker of the House and signed by the member or by the representative of the coalition, as the case may be.

Article (103):

It is prohibited to use material inducements, threats, or intimidation to induce a member of the House of Representatives to join any parliamentary coalition or to compel him to withdraw from a coalition to which he belongs.

Article (104):

Members of a parliamentary coalition may agree to terminate or dissolve it.

If the coalition loses any of the conditions laid down in these Regulations, the Bureau of the House shall grant its representative a period of seven days, starting from the day following notification by the Bureau, to regularize the status of the coalition.

If the coalition is not regularized in a manner consistent with the conditions set out in these Regulations, the Speaker shall notify the representative of the coalition and shall announce the termination of the coalition at the next sitting of the House. This shall be published in the Official Gazette.

Article (105):

Every political party represented by three or more members of the House, and every parliamentary coalition, shall notify the Speaker of the House in writing, at the beginning of each regular annual session, of the name of the person it selects as the representative of its parliamentary group in the House, as well as the names of the members of the House who belong to that party or coalition.



The party or coalition must also notify the Speaker in writing of any change in this information within no more than seven days from the date on which it occurs.

Article (106):

The representative of a parliamentary group shall speak on its behalf in all matters related to its affairs in connection with the House and its activities.

He shall also have priority in speaking before the House and its committees over other members belonging to that group.

Article (107):

The representatives of opposition parliamentary groups may, by unanimous agreement, select one of their number to represent their opinion and point of view, either for the duration of a legislative session or in relation to a specific matter before the House or one of its committees.

No one may speak on behalf of the opposition groups unless the Speaker of the House has been notified in writing of his name by all representatives of the opposition groups. Where the opposition parliamentary groups have selected such a representative, he shall have priority in speaking before the House and its committees over all other members belonging to those groups.

Representatives of the opposition groups shall be granted leave to speak, upon request, during debate in principle, or during the general debate on statements and programs relating to general policy, or to the plan, or to the State's general budget, or on matters of particular national importance.



Part Five – Parliamentary Political Procedures

Chapter One – Procedures Relating to the Office of the President of the Republic

Section One – Endorsement of a Candidate for the Office of President of the Republic

Article (108):

Every member has the right to endorse whomever he wishes to stand as a candidate for the office of President of the Republic, using the form prepared for this purpose by the National Election Authority.

The signature and the data entered in the form shall be certified by the General Secretariat of the House of Representatives.

In all cases, it is not permissible to endorse more than one candidate, nor may any member sign the form on behalf of another member.

Part Five – Parliamentary Political Procedures

Chapter One – Procedures Relating to the Office of the President of the Republic

Section Two – Taking of the Constitutional Oath by the President of the Republic

Article (109):

The House shall convene in a special sitting after the announcement of the result of the presidential elections, in which the President of the Republic shall take the oath provided for in Article (144) of the Constitution.



Part Five – Parliamentary Political Procedures

Chapter One – Procedures Relating to the Office of the President of the Republic

Section Three – Resignation of the President of the Republic

Article (110):

In the event that the President of the Republic tenders his resignation from office, the House shall immediately convene in an urgent secret sitting, at the request of the Speaker, to consider the letter of resignation submitted by the President of the Republic.

Before deciding on the resignation, the House may refer it to the General Committee, in conjunction with the Committee on Constitutional and Legislative Affairs, to submit a report thereon.

If the House rejects the resignation by a majority of the members present, the Bureau of the House shall go to the President of the Republic to inform him of the decision of the House and the reasons therefor.

If the President insists on his resignation, it shall be deemed accepted, and the House shall be notified accordingly, together with a statement of what the President has decided and the reasons on which he relied.



Part Five – Parliamentary Political Procedures

Chapter One – Procedures Relating to the Office of the President of the Republic

Section Four – Charging the President of the Republic

Article (111):

A request to charge the President of the Republic with violating the provisions of the Constitution, with high treason, or with any other felony shall be submitted in writing to the Speaker of the House and signed by at least a majority of the members of the House.

The request must set out the acts on which the charge is based and the grounds supporting it.

The Speaker shall refer the request to the Public Prosecutor within no more than two days from the date of its submission, for the purpose of investigating the President of the Republic in respect of the charge, in accordance with the law governing the procedures for investigation and trial of the President of the Republic.

Article (112):

As soon as the House is informed of the decision of the Public Prosecutor on the investigation with the President of the Republic regarding the request for the charge, the Speaker shall refer the request and all investigation papers relating thereto to the Committee on Constitutional and Legislative Affairs to prepare a report thereon within no more than three days from the date of referral.

The report of the Committee must include its opinion on the fulfilment of the conditions set out in Article (159) of the Constitution.



Article (113):

The draft report of the Committee on Constitutional and Legislative Affairs concerning the request to charge the President of the Republic shall be read out in the presence of at least two-thirds of the Committee's members.

A majority of the Committee's members must approve the draft before it is submitted to the House.

Article (114):

The House shall consider the report of the Committee on Constitutional and Legislative Affairs on the request to charge the President of the Republic in a secret sitting, unless the House decides otherwise. The sitting shall be held within three days following the Committee's completion of its report.

The Committee's report shall be read before it is discussed. The House's decision approving the request to charge the President of the Republic shall be issued by a majority of two-thirds of its members, and the vote shall be taken by roll call.

If the final decision of the House is to approve the request to charge the President of the Republic, the President shall be suspended from office, and the Prime Minister shall assume his duties until a judgment is rendered in the case, in accordance with Articles (159) and (160) of the Constitution.



Part Five – Parliamentary Political Procedures

Chapter One – Procedures Relating to the Office of the President of the Republic

Section Five – Vacancy of the Office of the President of the Republic

Article (115):

The Speaker of the House of Representatives shall be notified of the vacancy of the office of the President of the Republic due to resignation, death, permanent incapacity to perform his duties, or for any other reason.

The Speaker must immediately call the House to convene in a special sitting to declare the vacancy of the office.

The House of Representatives shall declare the vacancy of the office of the President of the Republic in the case of resignation, death, or permanent incapacity to perform his duties. If the vacancy arises for any other reason, the approval of two-thirds of the members shall be required.

In all cases, the House shall notify the National Election Authority of the vacancy of the office.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives shall temporarily exercise the powers of the President of the Republic, and shall address a statement to the people on the day the vacancy is declared.

The Speaker shall be deemed to have vacated his office as Speaker immediately upon taking the constitutional oath before the House. In this case, the eldest of the two Deputy Speakers shall temporarily preside over the House.

The Acting President of the Republic in this case may not stand as a candidate for the office, request an amendment of the Constitution, dissolve the House of Representatives, or dismiss the Government.



Part Five – Parliamentary Political Procedures

Chapter One – Procedures Relating to the Office of the President of the Republic

Section Six – Withdrawal of Confidence from the President of the Republic

Article (116):

A proposal to withdraw confidence from the President of the Republic and to hold early presidential elections shall be submitted in writing to the Speaker of the House, and must be reasoned and signed by at least a majority of the members of the House.

Such a proposal may not be submitted for the same reason more than once during the same presidential term.

The Speaker shall refer the proposal to the General Committee within twenty-four hours from the date of its submission, for the Committee to prepare a report thereon within no more than two days from the date of referral.

The report of the Committee must include its opinion on the fulfilment of the conditions set out in Article (161) of the Constitution.

Article (117):

The draft report of the General Committee concerning the proposal to withdraw confidence from the President of the Republic and to hold early presidential elections shall be read out in the presence of at least two-thirds of its members.

A majority of the Committee's members must approve the draft before it is submitted to the House.



Article (118):

The House shall consider the report of the General Committee on the proposal to withdraw confidence from the President of the Republic and to hold early presidential elections in a special sitting to be held within three days following the Committee's completion of its report. The report of the General Committee shall be read before permission is given to one supporter and one opponent of the proposal to speak. The House shall then proceed to debate the proposal if it deems it appropriate to do so, and it may postpone the debate to a time it determines.

The proposal may not be put to a vote until at least three days have elapsed from the closure of the debate.

The decision of the House approving the proposal to withdraw confidence from the President of the Republic and to hold early presidential elections shall be adopted by a majority of two-thirds of its members, and the vote shall be taken by roll call.

If the final decision of the House is to approve the proposal, the Prime Minister shall submit the matter of withdrawing confidence from the President of the Republic and holding early presidential elections to a public referendum, in accordance with Article (161) of the Constitution.

Part Five – Parliamentary Political Procedures

Chapter Two – Discussion of Statements of the President of the Republic

Article (119):

The President of the Republic may deliver, at the opening sitting of the regular annual session of the House of Representatives, a statement on the general policy of the State.

The President of the Republic may also deliver any other statements or address other messages to the House.



Article (120):

The sitting at which the President of the Republic delivers his statement before the House shall be adjourned upon his completion of that statement.

The Speaker of the House shall call the General Committee to meet after the sitting to consider the contents of the President's statement and the matters arising therefrom relating to the House's plan and activities, as well as any proposals submitted by members to discuss that statement.

Article (121):

Fifty members of the House may submit a written request to the Speaker proposing that all or part of the President's statement be discussed, setting out the reasons that warrant such discussion.

The Speaker shall, on the same day, refer the request to the General Committee for consideration. If the Committee approves the request by a majority of its members, the Speaker shall present it to the House at its next sitting for approval, by a majority of the members, of the principle of holding such a discussion and the time to be set for it.

If the House decides to discuss the President's statement, it shall refer the statement to the General Committee or to a special committee formed for this purpose on the proposal of the Speaker, provided that the committee includes at least one representative of the opposition parliamentary groups and of the independents, and that it be chaired by one of the Deputy Speakers.

The committee shall study the statement and prepare a report thereon for the House within the period specified for that purpose.



Article (122):

The representatives of parliamentary groups shall submit to the Speaker of the House a written list of the names of those members of their groups who wish to speak in the debate on the statements of the President of the Republic.

Any member of the House who wishes to speak must also submit a written request to that effect to the Speaker of the House.

These requests must specify the particular subjects on which the member wishes to speak and must be submitted at least forty-eight hours before the scheduled time of the debate. The Bureau of the House shall coordinate the list of speakers sufficiently in advance of the sitting, and the Speaker may notify the applicants in writing of the outcome of the Bureau's coordination.

No member may be permitted to take part in the debate unless he has requested to speak in accordance with the preceding provisions, or unless the House, on a proposal by the Speaker, decides to grant him permission to do so.

Article (123):

At the beginning of the sitting devoted to the debate, the House shall, on a proposal by the Speaker, determine the time at which the debate shall end, the time allotted to each member to speak, and the time allocated collectively to all members of each parliamentary group requesting to speak, taking into account the size of its membership in the House.

Article (124):

The report of the committee shall be read out at the sitting scheduled for the debate on the President's statement.

The Speaker shall organize the order of the debate in a manner that allows each member who has requested to speak, and all political orientations, to express their views, while observing the rules governing priority in speaking set out in these Regulations.



The debate on the committee's report may not be closed before at least one member from each parliamentary group that has requested to speak has taken the floor.

Article (125):

The Speaker of the House shall put to the vote the report of the committee on the President's statement after the House has decided to close the debate.

The House may, on a proposal by the Speaker, refer members' proposals to the committee which prepared the report, or to a special committee formed by the House for this purpose, in order that it may express its opinion to the House before the vote is taken on those proposals.

Part Five – Parliamentary Political Procedures

Chapter Three – Debate on the Government Program and Granting It Confidence

Article (126):

The designated Prime Minister shall submit the Government Program to the House of Representatives within twenty days from the date of formation of the Government, or at the first sitting of the House if it is not then in session.

The House shall debate the statement of the designated Prime Minister on the Government Program. This statement shall be referred to a special committee chaired by one of the Deputy Speakers of the House, in which the opposition and independents shall be represented, to study the Program and prepare a report thereon within ten days. The report shall be presented to the House at the first sitting following the expiry of that period.

The House must issue its decision on whether the Government has obtained the confidence of a majority of its members within the ten days following presentation of the report. In all cases, the period may not exceed thirty days from the date on which the Government submitted its Program.



If the Government does not obtain the confidence of the House in accordance with the provisions of this Article, it shall be deemed to have resigned. The President of the Republic shall then designate as Prime Minister the person nominated by the party or coalition holding the largest number of seats in the House to form the Government. The procedures set out in the preceding paragraphs shall be followed in this respect.

The President of the Republic shall, in consultation with the Prime Minister, select the Ministers of Defense, Interior, Foreign Affairs, and Justice.

If the Government does not obtain the confidence of the members of the House of Representatives for the second time within no more than thirty days, the procedures set out in Article (146) of the Constitution shall be followed.

Subject to the foregoing provisions, the provisions laid down in Articles (122), with the exception of its second paragraph, (123), and (124) of these Regulations shall apply to the procedures relating to the debate on the Government Program.

Article (127):

The Prime Minister, the ministers, and other members of the Government may deliver a statement before the House of Representatives or any of its committees on a matter falling within their competence.

If the statement is made before the House, it may either debate the statement immediately or refer it to one of its committees for discussion and for that committee to express whatever observations it deems appropriate thereon.



Part Five – Parliamentary Political Procedures

Chapter Four – Dismissing the Government from Performing Its Functions and Effecting a Cabinet Reshuffle

Section One – Dismissing the Government from Performing Its Functions

Article (128):

The President of the Republic may dismiss the Government from performing its functions. He shall send a letter to that effect to the Speaker of the House of Representatives on the day following the issuance of the dismissal decision.

The House must debate the dismissal decision at the first sitting following receipt of the decision in order to adopt whatever position it deems appropriate.

If the House is not in session, it shall be convened for an extraordinary sitting to debate the decision within no more than one week from the date of receipt of the aforementioned letter from the President of the Republic, in order to decide on it.

The decision of the President of the Republic dismissing the Government from performing its functions shall not become effective except with the approval of a majority of the members of the House. In all cases, the House shall send to the President its decision and a record of the debate held in this respect.



Part Five – Parliamentary Political Procedures

Chapter Four – Dismissing the Government from Performing Its Functions and Effecting a Cabinet Reshuffle

Section Two – Cabinet Reshuffle

Article (129):

The President of the Republic may affect a cabinet reshuffle after consultation with the Prime Minister. He shall send a letter to the House of Representatives specifying the ministries in which a reshuffle is to be made, and the Speaker shall present it at the first sitting following its receipt.

If the House is not in session, it shall be convened for an extraordinary sitting to debate the decision within one week from the date of receipt of the letter of the President of the Republic, in order to decide on it.

Approval of the reshuffle shall be given as a whole, by a majority of the members present, provided that such majority shall not be less than one-third of the members of the House. The President of the Republic shall be notified accordingly.

In all cases, the final paragraph of Article (146) of the Constitution shall be observed regarding the appointment of the Ministers of Defense, Interior, Foreign Affairs, and Justice, and Article (234) of the Constitution shall be observed regarding the appointment of the Minister of Defense.



Part Five – Parliamentary Political Procedures

Chapter Five – Debate on the Declaration of a State of War and a State of Emergency

Article (130):

The approval of the House of Representatives, by a majority of two-thirds of its members, shall be required for the declaration of war or for sending the Armed Forces on a combat mission outside the territory of the State, in accordance with Article (152) of the Constitution.

Such approval shall be given at an urgent secret sitting convened by the House at the request of the President of the Republic after the opinion of the National Defense Council has been obtained.

Article (131):

The Prime Minister shall notify the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the decision to declare a state of emergency within seven days from the date of the declaration, together with a statement of the reasons and justifications which led to it, in order for the House to decide what it deems appropriate in this respect.

If the declaration is made when the House is not in its regular session, it must be called to convene immediately to consider the declaration.

The Speaker shall present the decision of the President of the Republic declaring a state of emergency to the House at an urgent sitting convened for this purpose within twenty-four hours from the time he is notified of the decision.

In all cases, the declaration of a state of emergency must be approved by a majority of the members of the House. The state of emergency shall be declared for a specified period not exceeding three months and may only be extended for another similar period after approval by a two-thirds majority of the members of the House.



If the House is not in existence, the matter shall be submitted to the Council of Ministers for approval, and it shall be submitted to the new House of Representatives at its first meeting. Approval by a majority of the members of the House shall be required for the declaration of a state of emergency for the period following the date of that meeting.

Article (132):

The President of the Republic, or his representative, may deliver a statement before the House on the declaration of a state of emergency.

The Prime Minister must deliver a statement on the reasons and circumstances which led to that declaration.

The House shall refer the statement of the President of the Republic or of the Prime Minister to the General Committee to study it and to submit a report to the House stating its opinion on the existence of the reasons that led to the declaration of the state of emergency, the period required for its continuation, and the restrictions it imposes.

Subject to the provisions of Article (146) of the Constitution, the House of Representatives may not be dissolved while a state of emergency is in force.



Part Six – Parliamentary Legislative Procedures

Chapter One – Amendment of the Constitution

Section One – Amendment of the Constitution at the Request of the President of the Republic

Article (133):

The President of the Republic shall notify the Speaker of the House of the proposed request to amend the Constitution, in accordance with the provisions and procedures set out in Article (226) of the Constitution.

The request must specify the articles of the Constitution proposed for amendment and the reasons and justifications for the proposed amendment.

The Speaker shall order that the letter of the President of the Republic requesting the amendment, together with the explanatory statement attached thereto, be made available to all members of the House within twenty-four hours from its receipt.

Article (134):

The House shall convene a special sitting within seven days from the date of receipt of the President's request to amend the Constitution.

At that sitting, the Speaker shall present to the House an explanatory statement on the request before deciding to refer it to the General Committee to prepare a report thereon within fifteen days from the date of referral.

The report of the General Committee must include its opinion on the fulfilment of the conditions laid down in Article (226) of the Constitution and on the principle of the amendment. The report may include a preliminary draft of the articles proposed to be amended or added in the event that the Committee approves the principle of the amendment.

The draft report of the Committee shall be read out to it at a sitting attended by at least two-thirds of its members before it is submitted to the House. The Committee must also approve the draft report by a majority of its members after discussion.



The report of the General Committee shall be made available to all members of the House at least seven days before the sitting scheduled for its discussion.

In all cases, the House shall debate the request for amendment within thirty days from the date of its receipt.

Article (135):

The report of the General Committee on the principle of amending the Constitution shall be read out to the House before it is debated.

The House's decision approving the principle of the amendment, whether in whole or in part, or rejecting it, shall be adopted by a majority of its members, and the vote shall be taken by roll call.

If the request for amendment does not obtain the approval of a majority of the members of the House, the Speaker shall announce the rejection of the request in principle. In that case, a request to amend the same articles may not be submitted again before the following legislative session.

The Speaker shall notify the President of the Republic of the decision of the House on the principle of the amendment, together with a statement of the reasons on which it is based.

Article (136):

After approving the principle of amending the Constitution, the House shall decide to refer the request for amendment and the report of the General Committee to the Committee on Constitutional and Legislative Affairs to study the request and submit a report thereon.

The Committee must prepare a report for the House on its study and examination of the proposed amendment, including the drafting of the text of the amended articles, within sixty days from the date of referral.



Article (137):

Any member of the House who has a proposal, study, or research concerning the request to amend the Constitution shall submit it in writing to the Speaker within thirty days from the date of referral of the amendment to the Committee.

The Speaker shall refer these proposals to the Committee, together with any observations that the Bureau of the House may have thereon.

Article (138):

The draft report of the Committee on Constitutional and Legislative Affairs on the amendment of the Constitution shall be read in public and general session held for this purpose, in the presence of at least two-thirds of its members, in accordance with the provisions of Article (69) of these Regulations.

The draft must be approved by a majority of the members of the Committee before being submitted to the House.

Article (139):

A sitting shall be scheduled to consider the report of the Committee on Constitutional and Legislative Affairs on the amendment of the Constitution within fifteen days following the expiry of sixty days from the date on which the House approved the principle of the amendment.

The report of the Committee shall be read to the House before it is debated.

The House's decision approving the amendment shall be adopted by a majority of two-thirds of its members, and in this case the vote shall be taken by roll call.



Part Six – Parliamentary Legislative Procedures

Chapter One – Amendment of the Constitution

Section Two – Amendment of the Constitution at the Request of Members of the House

Article (140):

Members of the House shall have the right to propose an amendment to the Constitution by means of a written request submitted to the Speaker and signed by at least one-fifth of the members.

The request must satisfy the conditions set out in the second paragraph of Article (133) of these Regulations.

Requests submitted by fewer than the constitutionally required number of members shall be filed without action, and the Speaker shall notify the applicants in writing accordingly. The

Speaker may limit such notification to the representatives of the parliamentary groups to which the applicants belong.

The Speaker may, on the basis of a decision of the Bureau of the House, orally or in writing advise the proponents of the amendment that not all of the conditions referred to in the preceding paragraph have been met. In such case, they may either correct the request or withdraw it in writing.

Article (141):

The Speaker shall, within seven days from its submission, refer the request presented by members of the House proposing an amendment to the Constitution to the General Committee to consider whether the conditions and requirements set out in Article (226) of the Constitution and in the second paragraph of Article (133) of these Regulations have been fulfilled.



If the Committee concludes, by a majority of its members, that the constitutional conditions are not met in the request, it shall submit a report to that effect to the Speaker.

The Speaker shall present the report to the House at its next sitting. The House shall decide on the matter after hearing the rapporteur of the General Committee and at least ten supporters of the request and ten opponents thereof.

Article (142):

If the House or the General Committee decides that the constitutional and procedural conditions have been met in the request for amendment submitted by the members, the General Committee shall prepare, within seven days, a report containing its opinion on the principle of the amendment for submission to the House.

The Committee's report shall be accompanied by the text of the request for amendment submitted by the members and its justifications, and the report may include a preliminary draft of the articles proposed to be amended or added in the event that the Committee approves the principle of the amendment.

In this case, the provisions of Article (134), with the exception of its first and second paragraphs, and the provisions of Articles (135) to (139) of these Regulations shall apply.

Article (143):

In all cases where the House of Representatives approves an amendment to the Constitution and the amended provisions in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter, the Speaker shall notify the President of the Republic of the decision of the House, together with a statement of the reasons on which the decision is based and of the procedures followed in this regard, so that the constitutional procedures necessary for submitting the amendment to the people for referendum may be taken.



Part Six – Parliamentary Legislative Procedures

Chapter Two – Draft Laws

Section One – Draft Laws on the Plan, the Budget, and the Final Accounts

Article (144):

The Speaker of the House shall refer to the Committee on Planning and Budget the following:

First: The draft framework law on the long-term or medium-term development plan, the draft law on the annual plan, and the annual follow-up report.

Second: Draft laws approving the State's general budget and other budgets, taking into account those bodies and authorities whose budgets are included as a single figure.

Third: Draft laws approving the final accounts.

Fourth: Reports of the Central Auditing Organization and the ministries responsible for finance, economy, and external trade regarding the final accounts.

Fifth: Proposals submitted by members concerning the draft plan or the budget.

The Speaker shall notify the House of such referrals at the first sitting following them. In all cases, the draft State general budget must be submitted at least ninety days before the beginning of the fiscal year.

Article (145):

Draft plans, draft budgets, additional appropriations, and reports of the Central Auditing Organization shall be considered by way of urgency, and the provisions on urgent procedure set out in these Regulations shall apply to their consideration.



Part Six – Parliamentary Legislative Procedures

Chapter Two – Draft Laws

Section One – Draft Laws on the Plan, the Budget, and the Final Accounts

Article (146):

The Chairs of the standing committees and the representatives of the parliamentary groups shall be deemed members of the Committee on Planning and Budget as soon as the draft laws referred to in items (First, Second, Third, and Fourth) of Article (144) of these Regulations are referred to it, and they shall remain so until the House has completed its consideration thereof.

Article (147):

When considering the drafts referred to in Article (146) of these Regulations, the Committee on Planning and Budget may, with the approval of the Speaker of the House, form subcommittees from among its members to study certain aspects of the matters before it and to prepare reports thereon, for the Committee to use in its report to the House.

Subject to the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the rules and procedures governing the work of the standing committees laid down in these Regulations shall apply to such subcommittees.

Article (148):

Each committee of the House may propose amendments to the expenditure items in the draft budget, except for those that are included in implementation of a specific obligation on the State.

If such proposals result in an increase in total expenditure and the committee and the Government agree to them, the committee must include in its report the means of providing revenue sources to cover this increase in expenditure so as to maintain balance between expenditure and revenue.



The draft budget approval law may include a proposal to amend any existing law to the extent necessary to restore that balance.

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

Article (149):

The Committee on Planning and Budget shall submit a general report on the draft development plan and on the draft State general budget, and shall also submit a report on each of the other draft budgets, within the time limit set by the House.

Article (150):

In its report on the draft law on the State's general plan, the Committee must study the statement of the minister responsible for planning on the draft plan and on its objectives with regard to national output, household consumption, the volume of investments, exports and imports, and savings available for investment.

The Committee's report on the draft State general budget law must also include the results of its examination of the annual financial statement; the budgets of the State's administrative apparatus, public authorities, and economic units of the public sector; the other budgets; and the annual report on the financial position of public authorities and other economic units of the public sector.

The provisions of the preceding paragraph shall apply to the Committee's reports on the draft laws approving the other budgets.



Part Six – Parliamentary Legislative Procedures

Chapter Two – Draft Laws

Section One – Draft Laws on the Plan, the Budget, and the Final Accounts

Article (151):

No proposed amendments submitted by members to the draft plan or the draft budget shall be considered unless they are submitted in writing to the Speaker of the House at least forty-eight hours before the sitting scheduled for the debate.

The Speaker may either refer such proposals immediately upon receipt to the Committee for study, or present them to the House for it to decide whether to consider them if they are of particular importance, even if they are submitted after the aforementioned time limit or during the sitting, after hearing explanations from their sponsors and the opinion of the Government, and without debate.

Proposals that involve an increase in expenditure shall be referred to the Committee, and the provisions of Article (148) of these Regulations shall apply to them.

Article (152):

No member may speak in the House on the draft plan, the draft budget, the State's financial policy, or any matter relating to any budget when the reports on these are being debated, unless he has submitted a request to that effect to the Speaker after the reports have been distributed and at least forty-eight hours before the sitting scheduled for their consideration, unless the House decides otherwise.

The request must specify the issues the member intends to address in his speech, and the requests shall be entered in a special register in the order in which they are received.

No debate shall take place in the House except on the matters raised by those whose requests to speak have been entered in that register.



Article (153):

Subject to the foregoing provisions, the Bureau of the House shall, on a proposal by the Speaker, lay down detailed procedural rules governing the manner in which the draft general plan, the annual plan, and the general budget are examined and debated.

Article (154):

The draft general budget shall be voted on chapter by chapter, and the attached annotations shall be voted on article by article. The draft law approving the general budget and its attached annotations shall then be voted on as a whole.

In all cases, the approval of the House shall be required for any transfer of an amount from one chapter of the budget to another and for any expenditure that is not included in the budget or that exceeds its estimates, and such approval shall be given by law.

Part Six – Parliamentary Legislative Procedures

Chapter Two – Draft Laws

Section One – Draft Laws on the Plan, the Budget, and the Final Accounts

Article (155):

The Committee on Planning and Budget shall prepare a general report on the State's final accounts based on the report of the Central Auditing Organization and on the data submitted by the ministries responsible for finance, economy, and external trade.

The Committee shall also prepare reports on the draft laws approving the other final accounts.

In all cases, the final accounts of the State general budget must be submitted to the House within no more than six months from the end of the fiscal year, together with the annual report of the Central Auditing Organization and its observations on the final accounts.



Article (156):

The provisions governing the debate on the State general budget shall apply to draft laws and decree-laws relating to the opening of additional appropriations or the transfer of an amount from one chapter of the budget to another, as well as to the other budgets or the annexed budgets.

The rules governing the debate on the draft law approving the State's final accounts shall apply to the debate on the other final accounts or those annexed thereto.

Article (157):

Draft laws approving the final accounts shall be voted on chapter by chapter, and the draft laws approving the final accounts shall thereafter be voted on as a whole.

The House may decide to refer the observations of the Central Auditing Organization relating to the final accounts, and the report of the Committee on Planning and Budget thereon, to a special committee or to any of the competent committees of the House in order to prepare a study or report thereon for the House within the time it specifies.



Chapter Two – Draft Laws

Section Two – Other Draft Laws

Article (158):

The Speaker shall present to the House the draft laws submitted by the President of the Republic, the Government, or one-tenth of the members of the House of Representatives at the first sitting following their receipt or submission, as the case may be, for the House to decide on their referral to the competent standing committees.

The Speaker may refer such draft laws directly to the competent standing committees and shall notify the House thereof at its first sitting thereafter.

The House may, at the request of the Speaker or the Government, decide that the draft be read out to the House when it is referred to the committee. The Speaker may also decide to make the draft and its explanatory memorandum available to all members of the House. Account shall be taken of obtaining the opinion of the bodies and authorities whose opinion the Constitution requires to be obtained on draft laws regulating them or relating to their fields of work, before deliberation thereon in the House.

The House may, at any stage before taking the final vote on draft laws, refer them to the Senate for its opinion thereon.



Part Six – Parliamentary Legislative Procedures

Chapter Two – Draft Laws

Section Two – Other Draft Laws

Article (159):

When a draft law is under consideration, each member may propose amendments, deletions, additions, or division of provisions in the articles or in any amendments presented.

The proposed amendment must be submitted in writing to the Speaker at least twenty-four hours before the sitting at which the articles covered by the amendment are to be considered, and it must be presented to the House.

Article (160):

The committee shall be informed of the amendments submitted by members or committees before the sitting scheduled for consideration of the draft before the House, in order for it to examine them.

During the debate in the sitting, the Rapporteur shall state the committee's opinion thereon.

Article (161):

If the House decides to refer a proposed amendment to the committee, the committee must submit its report within the time limit set by the House.

If the amendment affects the remaining provisions of the draft, consideration of the draft shall be postponed until the committee completes its work; otherwise, the House may continue with the debate on the remaining provisions.



Article (162):

Any committee may, with the approval of the Speaker, refer a draft law, after it has approved it and if it has introduced amendments to it, to the Committee on Constitutional and Legislative Affairs or to its Bureau for the purpose of finalizing its drafting, within the time limit set by the Speaker.

The committee shall present the draft in the wording finalized by the Committee on Constitutional and Legislative Affairs or its Bureau to the House, and no debate shall take place thereafter except on the drafting of its provisions.

Article (163):

The House may, on a proposal by the Speaker, the Government, or the Rapporteur of the draft, decide to consider proposed amendments submitted immediately before the sitting or during it.

The House shall decide whether to consider or exclude such proposals after hearing brief explanations from their sponsors, without debate, unless the House decides otherwise.

If the House decides to consider these amendments, the Speaker shall present them to the House and may, after hearing the explanations of their sponsors, decide either to examine them immediately or to refer them to the competent committee for study and the preparation of a report thereon.

In all cases, these amendments must be referred to the committee if requested by its Chair, its Rapporteur, or the Government.



Part Six – Parliamentary Legislative Procedures

Chapter Two – Draft Laws

Section Two – Other Draft Laws

Article (164):

The committee's report must be read out before the debate if it relates to draft laws complementary to the Constitution, or if the report contains an opinion dissenting from that of the majority of the committee.

The House may, in cases other than those referred to in the preceding paragraph, decide that the committee's report be read out before the debate if it considers this appropriate.

In all cases, the debate shall be conducted on the basis of the draft as submitted by the committee.

Article (165):

The House shall debate draft laws in a single reading. However, a second reading may be held in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations.

Article (166):

The reading shall begin with a debate on the general principles and foundations of the draft as a whole.

If the House does not approve the draft in principle, this shall be deemed a rejection of the draft.



Article (167):

After approval of the draft in principle, the House shall proceed to the debate of its provisions article by article, after each article has been read out.

The vote shall be taken on each article separately, and then on the draft as a whole.

Article (168):

After the debate on an article and on the proposed amendments submitted in respect thereof has been concluded, the vote shall first be taken on those proposed amendments, starting with the most far-reaching and the furthest from the original text.

The vote shall then be taken on the article as a whole.

Article (169):

No one may speak on proposed amendments except the sponsor of the amendment, a single opponent, the Government, the Rapporteur of the committee, and its Chair.

However, if the Speaker considers it necessary, he may authorize representatives of the parliamentary groups and other members to speak, unless the House decides otherwise.

Article (170):

If the House adopts a provision in one article that entails an amendment to an article previously approved, the House may reopen the debate on that earlier article.

The House may likewise reopen the debate on any article already adopted if new reasons are advanced, provided this is before the conclusion of the reading of the draft, and on the basis of a request submitted by the Government, the Chair of the committee, its Rapporteur, or ten members of the House.



Article (171):

Any draft law rejected by the House may not be reintroduced during the same legislative session.

Part Six – Parliamentary Legislative Procedures

Chapter Two – Draft Laws

Section Two – Other Draft Laws

Article (172):

A second reading of certain articles of a draft law must be held if a written request to that effect is submitted to the Speaker of the House by the Government, the Rapporteur of the committee, its Chair, one of the representatives of the parliamentary groups, or at least twenty members, before the sitting or the time scheduled for the final vote on the draft law.

The request shall specify the article or articles to be reconsidered, the proposed amendments thereto, the reasons and justifications for such amendments, and the proposed wording of the provisions to be amended.

Article (173):

At the second reading, debate shall be limited to the proposed amendments in respect of which the request was submitted in accordance with Article (172) of these Regulations.

After the debate, the vote shall be taken on the articles proposed to be amended, in the order in which they appear in the draft, and thereafter a final vote shall be taken on the draft as a whole.



Article (174):

The provisions governing amendments submitted at the first reading shall apply to amendments submitted during the second reading.

Part Six – Parliamentary Legislative Procedures

Chapter Two – Draft Laws

Section Two – Other Draft Laws

Article (175):

The Speaker of the House may transmit draft laws to the Council of State for review. The House may, after approving draft laws as a whole and before taking the final vote thereon, transmit them to the Council of State for review within a period not exceeding two weeks.

Part Six – Parliamentary Legislative Procedures

Chapter Two – Draft Laws

Section Two – Other Draft Laws

Article (176):

Before taking the final vote on a draft law on which amendments have been made, the House may refer it to the competent committee to express its opinion, in conjunction with the Committee on Constitutional and Legislative Affairs or its Bureau, on the drafting and coordination of its provisions.

The committee to which the draft has been referred must submit its report within the time limit set by the House.



No debate shall thereafter take place on the draft except as regards its drafting.

Part Six – Parliamentary Legislative Procedures

Chapter Two – Draft Laws

Section Two – Other Draft Laws

Article (177):

The President of the Republic has the right to promulgate laws or to object to them in accordance with Article (123) of the Constitution.

If the President of the Republic objects to a draft law approved by the House of Representatives and returns it to the House within thirty days from the date on which the House was notified, the Speaker shall be informed of the objection to the draft law and of the reasons therefor.

If the draft law is not returned to the House within that period, it shall be deemed a law and shall be promulgated.

In the event of objection by the President of the Republic, the House shall convene an urgent sitting for this purpose, and it may invite the Prime Minister to make a statement thereon.

At the same sitting, the House shall refer the objection and related statements to the General Committee to study the draft law objected to, the principles and provisions which are the subject of the objection, and the constitutional or legislative grounds for the objection, as the case may be.

The report of the General Committee shall be submitted to the House for urgent consideration. If the House approves the draft law in respect of which objection has been made by a majority of two-thirds of its members, it shall be deemed a law and shall be promulgated.



Article (178):

The Speaker shall notify the President of the Republic of a report on the decisions taken by the House and the procedures followed in connection with the objection.

If the House accepts the objection of the President of the Republic, it shall, on a proposal by the Speaker, form a special committee to re-examine the draft and amend its provisions in accordance with the principles decided by the House when debating the report of the General Committee on the objection.

Part Six – Parliamentary Legislative Procedures

Chapter Two – Draft Laws

Section Two – Other Draft Laws

Article (179):

At the beginning of each regular annual session, the standing committees shall, of their own motion and without any further procedure, resume consideration of the draft laws pending before them.

Reports on draft laws and their proposals which the House has begun to consider in a previous session shall be resumed at the stage they had reached, unless the House decides to refer them back to the committee for preparation of a new report thereon.

Draft laws submitted by one-tenth of the members of the House shall lapse at the end of the legislative term in which they were submitted, or if all of their sponsors withdraw them, unless the House has already begun debating them.

The lapse of membership of one or more of the sponsors, or the withdrawal of some of them from the draft law after its referral to the competent committee, shall not affect the progress of procedures on the draft law submitted by one-tenth of the members of the House.



In the event of a cabinet reshuffle, the Prime Minister may request the Speaker of the House to postpone consideration of draft laws submitted by the Government, in whole or in part, for a period not exceeding thirty days, provided that the House has not begun debating them. In such case, the request shall be submitted to the House, which shall decide either to return the draft laws to the Government or to resume consideration thereof at the stage they had reached.

Article (180):

Within fifteen days following the opening of the first session of each legislative term, the Speaker shall notify the Prime Minister of the draft laws which were not decided upon by the previous legislature.

If the Government does not request the Speaker to continue consideration of those drafts within two months from the date of notification, they shall be deemed nonexistent.

If the Government requests their consideration, the House shall refer them to the competent committee, and the committee may, with respect to them, rely on the conclusions reached by the previous committee if it had prepared a report thereon.

Part Six – Parliamentary Legislative Procedures

Chapter Three – Proposals for Laws

Section One – Submission of Proposals for Laws and Their Referral to Committees

Article (181):

Proposals for laws shall be submitted drafted in the form of articles and accompanied by an explanatory memorandum indicating the provisions of the Constitution related to the proposal, the basic principles on which it is founded, and the objectives it seeks to achieve.



Article (182):

The Speaker may notify the sponsor of a proposal for a law in writing that it is contrary to the Constitution, that it does not satisfy the required form, or that the provisions contained in its articles are already included in laws in force, and he may request that it be corrected.

If the sponsor insists on his proposal, he must submit to the Speaker, within seven days from the date of notification, a written memorandum setting out his point of view in light of what has taken place.

The Speaker shall refer the matter to the Bureau of the House.

The Speaker shall notify the sponsor in writing of the decision of the Bureau in this respect. If the sponsor insists on his point of view within seven days, the Speaker shall submit the matter to the House.

Article (183):

The Speaker shall refer proposals for laws submitted by fewer than one-tenth of the members of the House to the Committee on Proposals and Complaints to examine them and prepare a report for the House stating whether or not the proposal may be considered or whether consideration should be deferred.

The Committee may recommend that the House reject the proposal for reasons relating to its substance in general.

If the House approves consideration of the proposal, it shall be referred to the competent committee.

If the Committee rejects a proposal for a law, its decision must be reasoned. The competent committee must submit the proposal to the Bureau of the Committee on Constitutional and Legislative Affairs to express its opinion on the drafting and coordination of its provisions before the original committee's report is submitted to the House.



Article (184):

If a proposal for a law is submitted in connection with a draft law or with another proposal for a law already referred to a committee, the Speaker shall refer the proposal directly to that committee, unless the committee has already begun examining the provisions of the draft or the proposal.

Part Six – Parliamentary Legislative Procedures

Chapter Three – Proposals for Laws

Section Two – Consideration of Proposals for Laws in Committees

Article (185):

Committees shall consider together draft laws and proposals for laws relating to the same subject and shall prepare a single report thereon.

If there is a conflict between them in their basic principles, the committee shall submit to the House a special report setting out its opinion in this regard.

If the House approves one of these drafts or proposals in principle, this shall be deemed a rejection of the other conflicting drafts and proposals, and the committee shall resume examination of the provisions of the draft or proposal approved in principle by the House.

Article (186):

Where several draft laws and proposals for laws referred to the committee are in agreement in principle, the draft law submitted by the Government shall be deemed the basis for the committee's study.

If they are not in agreement in principle, the draft law or proposal for a law first submitted shall be deemed the basis for the committee's study, and the other drafts and proposals shall be treated as proposed amendments.

The committee shall submit a single report thereon.



Article (187):

If a committee approves a proposal for a law that would result in an increase in expenditure or a decrease in revenue compared to what is provided for in the State's general budget, it shall refer the proposal to the competent Committee on Planning and Budget, or its Bureau, for its opinion.

In such cases, the report of the original committee must include the opinion of the Committee on Planning and Budget or its Bureau.

Part Six – Parliamentary Legislative Procedures

Chapter Three – Proposals for Laws

Section Three – Debate on Proposals for Laws in the House

Article (188):

Subject to any special provision contained in these Regulations, the procedures applicable to the debate on draft laws set out in these Regulations shall apply to proposals for laws.



Chapter Three – Proposals for Laws

Section Four – Withdrawal and Lapse of Proposals for Laws

Article (189):

Any member may withdraw any proposal for a law he has submitted by means of a written request to the Speaker of the House at any time before the House begins debating its provisions.

Withdrawal of the proposal by the member shall result in its being treated as though it had never been submitted, unless another member requests that consideration of the proposal be continued, by means of a written request submitted to the Speaker.

Article (190):

Proposals for laws submitted by members whose membership has lapsed shall fall, except for those proposals for laws whose provisions have begun to be debated after approval in principle, if continuation of their consideration is requested in writing from the Speaker of the House by one of the members and this request is supported by at least ten members.

Article (191):

Proposals for laws which are rejected by the House, withdrawn by their sponsors, or lapse in accordance with Article (190) of these Regulations may not be resubmitted during the same legislative session.



Article (192):

All proposals for laws shall lapse at the end of the legislative term.

Committees shall not resume consideration of proposals for laws referred to them in a previous session unless their sponsors request in writing from the Speaker, within thirty days from the beginning of the following session, that they be maintained. The Speaker shall notify the committees of this request.

Part Six – Parliamentary Legislative Procedures

Chapter Four – Decisions Having the Force of Law

Article (193):

The House shall refer the decisions having the force of law issued in application of Article (156) of the Constitution to the competent committees to express their opinion thereon.

The consideration of such decisions having the force of law shall have priority over any other business before the committee.

The House may, on a proposal by the Speaker, refer decisions having the force of law of particular importance to the General Committee or to one or more special committees formed in accordance with Article (80) of these Regulations.

In all cases, these decisions shall be presented, debated, and put to a vote within fifteen days from the date of the first meeting of the new House.

Article (194):

After a decision having the force of law has been presented and debated, the House shall decide whether to approve or reject it.

If a decision having the force of law is not presented, or is presented but not debated, or is not approved by the House, the legal force it had shall lapse retroactively without the need for a specific decision to that effect.



The Speaker shall notify the President of the Republic that the decision having the force of law has not been approved, accompanied by a statement of the procedures followed, the opinions expressed, and the reasons on which the House's decision of objection was based.

If the House decides that the decision having the force of law shall remain in force for the preceding period, or that the legal effects arising therefrom during that period shall be settled in such manner as it deems appropriate, its decision in that regard shall be published in the Official Gazette.

In all cases, the decision of the House not to approve a decision having the force of law shall be adopted by an absolute majority of the members present.

Article (195):

Proposals submitted by members to amend certain provisions of a decision having the force of law shall be deemed proposals for laws, and the procedures set out in these Regulations for such proposals shall apply to them.

The Speaker may propose to the House that such proposals be referred to the Committee on Proposals and Complaints, or to the committee competent to consider the decision having the force of law, as the case may be, for urgent study and for the preparation of a report thereon to be submitted to the House together with the decision having the force of law, so that both may be considered at the same time.

If the House rejects the proposal for a law amending the decision having the force of law, it shall be deemed never to have been submitted.

Article (196):

Subject to any special provision to the contrary, the procedures applicable to the debate on draft laws set out in these Regulations shall apply to decisions having the force of law.



Part Six – Parliamentary Legislative Procedures

Chapter Five – International Transactions and Agreements

Article (197):

The President of the Republic shall transmit the treaties he concludes to the Speaker of the House, who shall refer them to the Committee on Constitutional and Legislative Affairs to prepare a report on the manner in which they are to be approved, in accordance with Article (151) of the Constitution, within no more than seven days from the date of referral.

The Speaker shall present the treaties and the reports of the Committee on Constitutional and Legislative Affairs thereon at the first subsequent sitting, for the House to decide whether to refer them to the competent committee or to request that the electorate be called to a referendum on them, as the case may be.

In cases other than those referred to in the last two paragraphs of Article (151) of the Constitution, the House may approve or reject the treaties, or postpone consideration thereof for a period not exceeding sixty days. Members may not submit any proposal to amend the provisions of such treaties. The House shall decide in this regard by an absolute majority of the members present.

The Speaker may notify the President of the Republic by a statement indicating the provisions contained in the treaty which led to its rejection or postponement.

If the final decision of the House is to approve the treaty, it shall be sent to the President of the Republic for ratification, and it shall not enter into force until after its publication in the Official Gazette.

Treaties referred to in the second paragraph of Article (151) of the Constitution shall not be ratified except after the result of the referendum approving them has been announced.



Part Seven – Means and Procedures of Parliamentary Oversight

Chapter One – Questions

Section One – Submission and Notification of Questions

Article (198):

Every member may address questions to the Prime Minister, any of his deputies, ministers, or their deputies on matters within their competence, in order to inquire about something of which the member has no knowledge, to verify the occurrence of an event of which he has become aware, or to ascertain what the Government intends to do in respect of a particular matter.

The Government must answer such questions during the same legislative session, subject to Article (202) of these Regulations.

Answers to questions shall be given orally in the sitting, unless the question is one that must be answered in writing in accordance with these Regulations.

Article (199):

A question may be addressed by one member only.

The question must relate to a matter of general importance and may not concern a private interest or be of a personal nature.

The question must be clear and confined to the matters on which information is sought, without any comment, and must be free of inappropriate expressions.



Article (200):

Answers to questions shall be given in writing in the following cases:

- If the member so requests.
- If the purpose of the question is merely to obtain data or purely statistical information.
- If the question, although local in nature, requires a reply from the competent minister.
- If the question is addressed between legislative sessions.

The questions referred to in the preceding items and the answers thereto shall be published in writing in a special supplement to the Minutes of the House.

Article (201):

Questions shall be submitted in writing to the Speaker of the House, and requests to ask questions shall be entered, in the order in which they are received, in a special register.

The Speaker shall notify the person to whom the question is addressed, and the minister responsible for parliamentary affairs, of any question that satisfies the provisions of the preceding Articles.

The member who submitted the question may object, within seven days, to being informed by the Speaker that his request has been filed on the ground that the required conditions have not been met.

The Speaker shall submit this objection to the General Committee at its next meeting.



Part Seven – Means and Procedures of Parliamentary Oversight

Chapter One – Questions

Section Two – Inclusion of Questions on the Agenda and Their Debate

Article (202):

The Bureau of the House shall place a question that must be answered orally on the agenda of the nearest sitting, after at least seven days have elapsed from the date on which it was notified to the person questioned.

Subject to the provisions of these Regulations, the reply to a question may not be delayed for more than one month.

Article (203):

Questions relating to matters referred to the committees of the House may not be included on the agenda before the committee has submitted its report to the House. If the committee fails to submit its report by the specified date, the question shall be included on the agenda.

Where the President of the Republic has tasked a new Prime Minister with forming the Government, no questions shall be included on the agenda before the Government has presented its program, unless they concern matters of particular and urgent importance and the Speaker has approved their inclusion.

A member may not have more than one question included on the agenda of a single sitting. Questions submitted on the same subject or on closely related subjects shall be grouped together for a single sitting in which answers shall be given to them all.

Subject to the preceding provisions, answers to questions shall be given in the order in which they are entered, with priority being given to questions on urgent matters or those relating to the interests of society as a whole.



Article (204):

If the member who submitted the question is absent, the answer shall be postponed to a subsequent sitting.

However, if the answer is given in writing, the question and the written answer shall be recorded in the Minutes of the sitting.

Article (205):

The person to whom the question is addressed shall answer briefly the questions included on the agenda which must be answered orally, and may request that the answer be postponed to the following sitting.

Nevertheless, the person questioned may answer the question at the first sitting after being notified, provided that he informs the Speaker before the sitting.

In all cases, the Speaker shall inform the member who submitted the question in good time before the sitting.

Article (206):

Only the member who asked the question may seek clarification from, and make a brief comment on the answer given by, the person to whom the question was addressed, and this may only be done once.

However, if the question relates to a matter of general importance, the Speaker may, at his discretion, authorize the Chair of the committee concerned with the subject of the question, or another member, to make a brief comment or provide concise observations on the answer given.



Article (207):

If the answer of the person to whom the question was addressed contains some important new information, the House may decide, at the request of the Speaker, the Chair of the competent committee, or the member who submitted the question, to refer that answer to the competent committee for examination and for the preparation of a report thereon to the House.

The House shall vote on the report without debate.

Article (208):

The answer to a question and the comments made thereon may not develop into a debate on the subject of the question except in accordance with the procedures laid down in these Regulations.

The House may refer the question, the answer given, and the comments thereon to the competent committee to study the subject matter and inform the House of the outcome of its study by means of a report.

Article (209):

The foregoing procedures relating to questions answered orally shall not apply to questions addressed to the Prime Minister, any of his deputies, ministers, or their deputies during the debate on a matter before the House. After being granted leave to speak, members may address such questions orally during the sitting, provided that the conditions set out in Articles (198) and (199) of these Regulations are met.



Part Seven – Means and Procedures of Parliamentary Oversight

Chapter One – Questions

Section Three – Withdrawal and Lapse of Questions

Article (210):

A member may withdraw his question at any time.

A question may not be converted into an interpellation at the same sitting.

Article (211):

A question shall lapse upon the loss of membership of the member who submitted it.

Part Seven – Means and Procedures of Parliamentary Oversight

Chapter Two – Requests for Briefing and Urgent Statements

Section One – Submission of Requests for Briefing and Their Notification

Article (212):

Every member may submit a *request for briefing* to the Prime Minister, one of his deputies, a minister, or one of their deputies, to inform him of a matter of public importance falling within the competence of the person to whom it is addressed.

The request for briefing must be submitted in writing to the Speaker of the House, specifying the matters it covers and indicating their public nature. Requests for briefing shall be entered in a special register in the order of the date and time of their receipt.



The provisions of Articles (199), (200) – except item Second – and (203) of these Regulations shall apply to requests for briefing.

The Bureau of the House may decide to file the request on the ground that it does not satisfy the conditions set out in the aforementioned Articles, and shall notify the member in writing of that decision.

The member may object to the decision of the Bureau by means of a reasoned written request submitted to the Speaker within seven days from the date of notification. The Speaker shall submit the member's objection to the General Committee at its first subsequent meeting to decide what it deems appropriate.

Article (213):

Subject to Article (212) of these Regulations, the Speaker shall notify the person to whom the request for briefing is addressed within thirty days from its submission. The Bureau of the House shall place the notified requests for briefing on the agenda of the sitting following the lapse of seven days from the date of notification, in accordance with the importance and seriousness of the matters they contain.



Part Seven – Means and Procedures of Parliamentary Oversight

Chapter Two – Requests for Briefing and Urgent Statements

Section Two – Inclusion of Requests for Briefing on the Agenda and Their Debate

Article (214):

A request for briefing shall be included on the agenda immediately before questions. The member who submitted the request shall make a statement, and the person to whom the request is addressed shall answer briefly. No debate shall take place on the subject if the answer is given at the same sitting.

The House may decide to refer the matter to the competent committee to examine it and submit an urgent report thereon.

Part Seven – Means and Procedures of Parliamentary Oversight

Chapter Two – Requests for Briefing and Urgent Statements

Section Three – Urgent Statements

Article (215):

A member may request the approval of the Speaker to make an *urgent statement* addressed to the Prime Minister or any member of the Government on a matter not included on the agenda, if it is of urgent public importance.

The request shall be submitted in writing before the opening of the sitting and shall set out the matters on which the member wishes to speak and the reasons justifying their presentation to the House by way of an urgent statement.

If the Speaker authorizes the member to speak, the member must present his statement briefly to the House before consideration of the agenda.



No debate shall take place on the subject of the statement unless the House so decides.

Part Seven – Means and Procedures of Parliamentary Oversight

Chapter Three – Interpellations

Section One – Submission of Interpellations and Their Notification

Article (216):

Every member may address an *interpellation* to the Prime Minister, one of his deputies, a minister, or one of their deputies in order to hold them to account in any matter falling within their competence.

Article (217):

A request to address an interpellation shall be submitted in writing to the Speaker of the House, indicating in general terms the subject of the interpellation and accompanied by an explanatory memorandum setting out the matters in respect of which the interpellation is made, the facts and main points it covers, the grounds on which the sponsor relies, the nature of the breach alleged against the person to whom the interpellation is addressed, and such other reasons as the interpellator considers support his position.

The interpellation may not contain matters contrary to the Constitution or the law, or inappropriate expressions, nor may it concern matters that do not fall within the competence of the Government, or be submitted for a special or personal interest of the interpellator.

No interpellation may be submitted on a subject on which the House has already taken a decision during the same legislative session, unless new facts have arisen that justify it.

The provisions of Article (203) of these Regulations shall apply to interpellations.



Article (218):

Subject to Article (217) of these Regulations, the Speaker shall notify the interpellation to the person in the Government to whom it is addressed and to the minister responsible for parliamentary affairs, and shall notify the member who submitted the interpellation in writing thereof.

Part Seven – Means and Procedures of Parliamentary Oversight

Chapter Three – Interpellations

Section Two – Inclusion of Interpellations on the Agenda and Their Debate

Article (219):

Once an interpellation has been submitted in due form, it shall be included on the agenda of the first sitting following its submission, for the purpose of fixing a date for its debate after hearing the Government's views.

The House may not debate an interpellation before at least seven days have elapsed from the date of its submission, except in urgent cases which the House recognizes as such and with the approval of the Government.

The interpellation must be debated within a maximum of sixty days from the date on which it is duly submitted.

Interpellations submitted on the same subject or on closely related subjects shall be grouped together and included on the agenda for debate at the same time.

Priority in speaking among the sponsors of the interpellations shall be given to the sponsor of the original interpellation, then to the sponsor of the interpellation entered earlier in the register of interpellations.



The sponsor of the interpellation shall be deemed to have withdrawn any questions or requests for briefing previously submitted by him on the same subject as the interpellation.

Article (220):

Interpellations shall take precedence, after requests for briefing and questions, over all other items on the agenda.

Debate on the interpellation shall begin with an explanation by the interpellator, followed by the reply of the person to whom the interpellation is addressed, after which the debate on the subject of the interpellation shall commence.

The interpellator shall have the right of reply to the answer given by the person to whom the interpellation is addressed, and shall have priority in doing so.

Article (221):

Every member may request from the person to whom the interpellation is addressed any data necessary to clarify the factual position regarding the subject of the interpellation. The request for such data shall be submitted in writing to the Speaker of the House in good time before the sitting scheduled for the debate on the interpellation.

The Government must provide the requested data after the Speaker has transmitted the request to it and at least forty-eight hours before the time fixed for the debate.

Article (222):

During the debate on an interpellation, proposals relating thereto shall be submitted in writing to the Speaker. The Speaker shall present such proposals after the end of the debate, and priority shall be given to the proposal of *withdrawal of confidence* if it is submitted by at least one-tenth of the members of the House, followed by the proposal to proceed to the next item on the agenda, over any other proposals submitted.



If no proposals concerning the interpellation are submitted to the Speaker, he shall announce the conclusion of the debate and the move to the next item on the agenda.

Article (223):

No one may speak when the proposals relating to the interpellation are presented except their sponsors, each of whom shall briefly explain his proposal.

The House may, on a proposal by the Speaker, refer these proposals, or some of them, to one of its committees to submit a report thereon before a vote is taken.

Part Seven – Means and Procedures of Parliamentary Oversight

Chapter Three – Interpellations

Section Three – Withdrawal and Lapse of Interpellations

Article (224):

In all cases, the interpellator shall have the right to withdraw his interpellation at any time, either by submitting a written request to the Speaker or orally in the sitting. In such case, it shall be removed from the agenda and the House shall not consider it. The interpellator may also request that the subject of the interpellation be referred to a fact-finding committee, provided the House approves.

If the sponsor of the interpellation fails to attend the sitting scheduled for its debate, this shall be deemed a withdrawal of the interpellation, and the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall apply, unless the absence of the interpellator is due to an excuse accepted by the House.

The House shall postpone consideration of the interpellation to a subsequent sitting, and only once, after hearing the view of the Government, if the interpellator is absent for an acceptable reason.



Article (225):

An interpellation shall lapse upon the loss of membership of its sponsor, upon the loss of office of the person to whom it is addressed, or upon the end of the session during which it was submitted.

Part Seven – Means and Procedures of Parliamentary Oversight

Chapter Four – Withdrawal of Confidence from the Prime Minister, His Deputies, Ministers, or Their Deputies

Article (226):

A request to withdraw confidence from the Prime Minister, one of his deputies, a minister, or one of their deputies shall be submitted in writing to the Speaker of the House and must be signed by at least one-tenth of the members of the House.

Article (227):

Subject to Article (224) of these Regulations, the Speaker shall present the request proposing withdrawal of confidence to the House immediately after the debate on an interpellation addressed to the person in respect of whom the request has been submitted, and after verifying that the sponsors of the request are present at the sitting. The absence of any of them from the sitting shall be deemed a withdrawal by that member of his request.

Two of the sponsors of the proposal shall be given leave to speak, after which the House shall debate the request if it considers this appropriate.



Article (228):

The House shall adopt its decision after the debate on the interpellation. Withdrawal of confidence shall require the approval of a majority of the members of the House, and the vote shall be taken by roll call.

Article (229):

If the House decides to withdraw confidence from the Prime Minister, one of his deputies, a minister, or one of their deputies, and the Government has declared its solidarity with him prior to the vote, the Government must resign.

If the decision to withdraw confidence concerns one member of the Government, that member must resign.

In all cases, a request to withdraw confidence may not be submitted on a matter on which the House has already taken a decision during the same legislative session.

Part Seven – Means and Procedures of Parliamentary Oversight

Chapter Five – Requests for a General Discussion

Article (230):

At least twenty members may request the discussion of a general subject in order to clarify the Government's policy in relation thereto.



Article (231):

A request for a general discussion shall be submitted in writing to the Speaker of the House and must include an exact definition of the subject, the reasons and justifications for proposing it for a general debate in the House, and the name of the member chosen by the sponsors of the request to have priority in speaking on the subject of the general discussion.

The Bureau of the House shall place the request for a general discussion on the agenda of the first sitting following its submission.

The House may, without debate, decide to remove the request from its agenda on the ground that the subject is not suitable for discussion, after hearing the opinion of one member in favour of exclusion and one against it.

At the request of the Government, the House may decide to debate the subject at the same sitting.

Article (232):

Requests for a general discussion shall not be included on the agenda before the Government has presented its program, the House has completed debate thereon, and has adopted its decision in that regard.

Article (233):

If all or some of the sponsors of a request for a general discussion withdraw it in writing after it has been included on the agenda or after a date has been set for the debate and their number falls below the number required to submit it, the House or the Speaker, as the case may be, shall remove the request.

Any sponsor of the request who is absent from the sitting scheduled for the debate without an acceptable excuse shall be deemed to have withdrawn from the request.

No debate shall take place if, under the foregoing provisions, the number of sponsors falls below the number required to submit the request, unless a sufficient number of members present insist on proceeding with the debate so as to complete the required number.



The provisions of Article (223) of these Regulations shall apply to proposals in the form of draft resolutions submitted by members in relation to the subject of a request for a general discussion.

Part Seven – Means and Procedures of Parliamentary Oversight

Chapter Six – Proposals Expressing a Wish (“Requests in the Form of a Desire”)

Section One – Submission of Proposals and Their Inclusion on the Agenda

Article (234):

Every member may submit a *proposal expressing a wish* in relation to a general matter to the Prime Minister, one of his deputies, a minister, or one of their deputies.

The proposal shall be submitted in writing to the Speaker of the House and shall be accompanied by an explanatory memorandum clarifying the subject of the wish and the considerations of public interest which justify submitting the proposal to the House.

Article (235):

No proposal expressing a wish may be submitted bearing the signatures of more than fifty members of the House.

The proposal may not contain any provision contrary to the Constitution or the law, or any inappropriate expressions, or anything prejudicial to individuals or bodies, nor may it fall outside the competence of the House.

The Speaker may file any proposal that does not satisfy the foregoing conditions and shall notify the sponsor of the proposal in writing of the decision to file it and the reasons therefor, and may warn him not to speak on the subject.



If the member insists on his point of view, the Speaker shall submit the matter to the General Committee of the House.

Article (236):

The Speaker shall refer directly to the Committee on Proposals and Complaints or to the competent committee proposals submitted by members in accordance with Articles (234) and (235) of these Regulations for examination.

The committee may request the Speaker to refer such proposals to the relevant ministries and bodies before it prepares its report and submits it to the House.

Part Seven – Means and Procedures of Parliamentary Oversight

Chapter Six – Proposals Expressing a Wish

Section Two – Debate on Proposals Expressing a Wish

Article (237):

The member who submitted a proposal expressing a wish shall have priority in speaking at the sitting in which the report on his proposal is included on the agenda.

The Speaker of the House may authorize one member supporting the proposal and one member opposing it to speak before the House takes its decision on the committee's report.

Article (238):

If, from the course of the debate on the committee's report regarding the proposal, the Speaker of the House concludes that it is necessary to complete certain aspects of its examination, the provisions of Article (71) of these Regulations shall apply to that report.



Part Seven – Means and Procedures of Parliamentary Oversight

Chapter Six – Proposals Expressing a Wish

Section Three – Withdrawal and Lapse of Proposals Expressing a Wish

Article (239):

Any member who has submitted a proposal expressing a wish may withdraw it by means of a written request submitted to the Speaker of the House at any time before the committee's report on his proposal is placed on the agenda of the House. In such case, the House may not consider the proposal unless the chair of the committee or one of the members requests that consideration be continued and this request is supported by at least ten members.

The aforementioned proposals shall lapse upon the loss of membership of their sponsors. Any such proposals still pending before committees at the beginning of the following session shall also lapse, unless their sponsors submit a written request to the Speaker of the House, within thirty days from the beginning of that session, stating that they insist on maintaining them. The Speaker shall inform the committee of such requests so that it may resume consideration.

In all cases, these proposals shall lapse at the end of the legislative term.



Part Seven – Means and Procedures of Parliamentary Oversight

Chapter Seven – Fact-Finding Committees

Section One – Formation of Fact-Finding Committees

Article (240):

The House of Representatives may form a special committee, or assign one of its committees, to conduct fact-finding in a general matter or to examine the activities of an administrative body, a public authority, or a public project, in order to ascertain the facts regarding a particular subject and inform the House of the true financial, administrative, or economic situation, or to carry out investigations into any matter relating to the aforementioned activities or others. The House shall then decide what it deems appropriate in this regard.

Article (241):

Subject to any special provision contained in these Regulations, a fact-finding committee shall be formed upon a request from the Speaker of the House, the General Committee, one of the standing committees, or on the basis of a proposal submitted in writing to the Speaker by at least sixty members.

The committee shall be composed of an odd number of members, not fewer than seven and not more than twenty-five, chosen by the House on the basis of nominations by the Speaker, taking into account specialization and expertise in the subjects for which the committee is formed, and ensuring representation of the parliamentary bodies of the opposition and the independents, if their number in the House is not less than ten members.

The decision of the Speaker forming the committee shall specify its competences and the duration of its work.

The committee shall choose its secretariat from among its members or from among the staff of the General Secretariat of the House, on the basis of a proposal by the chair of the committee.



Part Seven – Means and Procedures of Parliamentary Oversight

Chapter Seven – Fact-Finding Committees

Section Two – Procedures of Fact-Finding Committees

Article (242):

In order to carry out its task, a fact-finding committee may collect whatever evidence it deems necessary, request the hearing of whom it deems appropriate, and undertake whatever inquiries are required to ascertain the truth, including surveys, confrontations, field visits, or investigations.

All bodies must comply with the committee's requests and place at its disposal any documents, records, or other materials it may request.

If the fact-finding committee is unable to submit its report to the House within the period specified, it must prepare a report to the House setting out the obstacles and reasons which led to the delay.

The House shall bear the expenses of the field visits carried out by fact-finding committees.



Part Seven – Means and Procedures of Parliamentary Oversight

Chapter Seven – Fact-Finding Committees

Section Three – Reports of Fact-Finding Committees

Article (243):

The committee's report must include the measures it has taken to ascertain all the facts relating to the matter referred to it, what has been revealed to it regarding the true economic, financial, and administrative situation of the body whose activities it has been tasked to examine, the extent to which that body complies with the principle of the rule of law and with the general plan and the State's general budget, and the proposals which the committee considers appropriate to remedy the shortcomings it has identified.

The House shall debate the reports of fact-finding committees at the first sitting following their submission.

Priority in speaking during the debate on such reports shall be given to those who submit a written request to the Speaker of the House before the scheduled time for the debate.

Article (244):

Subject to any special provision contained in these Regulations, fact-finding committees shall be governed by the rules applicable to the conduct of business in the standing committees of the House.



Part Seven – Means and Procedures of Parliamentary Oversight

Chapter Eight – Committees for Inquiry and Hearing (“Exploration and Confrontation”)

Section One – Formation of Committees for Inquiry and Hearing

Article (245):

The House may, upon a proposal by its Speaker or by at least twenty of its members, decide to approve in principle the formation of a committee for inquiry and hearing in relation to a matter of significant importance falling within the competence of the House.

The Speaker shall issue a decision forming this committee from among the members of the House in a number not less than three and not more than ten, taking into account specialization and expertise in the subjects for which the committee is formed, and ensuring representation of the parliamentary bodies of the opposition and the independents if their number is not less than ten members. The decision forming the committee shall designate its chair, its competences, and the duration of its work.

The Speaker shall inform the House of the decision forming the committee at the first subsequent sitting.

The secretariat of the committee for inquiry and hearing shall be chosen from among its members or from among the staff of the General Secretariat of the House, on the basis of a proposal by the chair of the committee.



Part Seven – Means and Procedures of Parliamentary Oversight

Chapter Eight – Committees for Inquiry and Hearing

Section Two – Meetings of Inquiry and Hearing

Article (246):

Committees of the House may, with the approval of the Speaker, hold meetings for inquiry and hearing in connection with their consideration of a draft law or proposal for a law, or when studying an important general matter referred to the committee.

Article (247):

Meetings of inquiry and hearing shall aim to achieve all or some of the following objectives:

- To collect data that effectively contributes to remedying deficiencies or shortcomings in the draft legislation under consideration and to ensuring that its provisions fully achieve its objectives and are consistent with the fundamental components of society as set out in the Constitution.
 - To clarify the realities of the State's public policy in various fields.
 - To hear the proposals of citizens regarding issues and subjects that preoccupy public opinion and with respect to important legislation intended to be enacted, in affirmation of the people's right to express their views on public matters.
 - To hear Egyptian or international public figures in order to exchange views on international and public issues and problems.
 - To ascertain the truth in relation to a specific matter falling within the competence of the House.
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Article (248):

Meetings for inquiry and hearing shall be held in the Parliament building, in a place designated for that purpose by the Speaker. The committee may, with the approval of the Speaker, hold some of its meetings in another location outside the House.

Article (249):

The dates of the meetings of committees for inquiry and hearing shall be announced through all means of publication and broadcasting. These meetings shall be held in public, unless the committee decides, by a majority of its members, in cases requiring it, that they be held in private.

Representatives of all media outlets shall be invited to attend public meetings.

Article (250):

In addition to representatives of the competent State bodies, specialists, experts, and prominent persons with expertise in economic, social, and cultural life shall be invited to attend the meetings held by the committee. Likewise, such legal persons and bodies as the committee decides it is necessary to hear, to know their views, or to benefit from the information and data they possess, shall be invited.

Article (251):

The committee shall notify, in writing and through the Speaker of the House, the legal persons and other entities it decides to hear, of the date fixed for the meeting of the committee, and the heads of such entities shall be notified in sufficient time in order to designate their representatives before the committee.

In all cases, the committee's notification must specify the subjects to be discussed or inquired into before it, and the matters on which clarification or ascertainment of the truth is sought.



Article (252):

Any citizen or body having an interest in the subject before the committees for inquiry and hearing, and who has not been invited to the meeting, may send his views in writing to the committee and request to be summoned, or to have a representative summoned, to give evidence and answer any question or clarification requested.

The committee may authorize other citizens as well to attend all or some of its meetings, on the basis of a written request submitted to the chair of the committee.

Article (253):

Statements shall be made orally before the committee. The person concerned may also send his views in writing to the committee, and he may explain them orally at its meetings.

Part Seven – Means and Procedures of Parliamentary Oversight

Chapter Eight – Committees for Inquiry and Hearing

Section Three – Reports of Inquiry and Hearing

Article (254):

The committee's report on its task must set out the opinions expressed on the subject, the reasons on which those opinions were based, the proposals it has approved and the reasons underlying its position, as well as the facts it has established in the course of the inquiry and hearing meetings it has held, the data and documents submitted to it, and its assessment of the testimonies and statements made before it.



Article (255):

Subject to the provisions of this Chapter, the provisions of Article (244) of these Regulations shall apply to the debate on the reports of inquiry and hearing meetings and the procedures relating thereto.

In important cases, the Speaker of the House may submit to the President of the Republic and the Prime Minister a report on the procedures followed for inquiry and hearing and on the decisions adopted by the House in this regard.

Part Seven – Means and Procedures of Parliamentary Oversight

Chapter Nine – Proposals and Complaints

Section One – Submission of Proposals and Their Referral

Article (256):

Every citizen may submit proposals to the House expressing his wish to inform it of matters relating to the amendment of laws or regulations, or the development of administrative, financial, or economic procedures or systems applied by State bodies, local administration, the public sector, the public business sector, or others.

The proposal may not contain any provision contrary to the Constitution or the law, or any inappropriate expressions, or anything prejudicial to individuals or bodies, or that falls outside the competence of the House; otherwise, it must be filed without action.

The proposal shall be submitted in writing, signed by its sponsor, and shall contain his address and occupation. Its wording must clearly set out the subject presented and the objectives to be achieved through the proposal.

Proposals received shall be entered in a general register under serial numbers according to the date of receipt, with a brief indication of their subject, the name, occupation, and address of the sponsor.



Article (257):

The proposal shall be referred to the Committee on Proposals and Complaints, and a copy thereof shall be referred to other committees of the House if it relates to matters already referred to them for consideration, and those committees shall notify the Committee on Proposals and Complaints of their opinion.

The Speaker of the House may refer directly to the Prime Minister or to other competent members of the Government any proposal relating to important and urgent matters.

Article (258):

A monthly statement shall be submitted to the Speaker of the House containing, in brief, the subjects of proposals received and the names of their sponsors, and indicating the action taken in respect thereof, in accordance with the system issued by his decision and in line with the provisions of these Regulations.

Part Seven – Means and Procedures of Parliamentary Oversight

Chapter Nine – Proposals and Complaints

Section Two – Submission of Complaints and Their Referral

Article (259):

Every citizen may submit a complaint to the House. The Speaker shall refer it to the Committee on Proposals and Complaints, and the committee shall refer it to the competent ministers after examining it. The ministers must provide the necessary clarifications if the House so requests, and the person concerned shall be informed of the outcome.

The provisions of Articles (256), (257), and (258) of these Regulations shall apply to such complaints.



Part Seven – Means and Procedures of Parliamentary Oversight

Chapter Nine – Proposals and Complaints

Section Three – Examination and Study of Proposals and Complaints

Article (260):

The Committee on Proposals and Complaints shall examine the proposals and complaints referred to it. For this purpose, the committee may review the documents and records that enable it to examine important proposals and complaints, hear the sponsor of the proposal or complaint, and request from the minister responsible for the body concerned that he provides all the facilities enabling it to ascertain the truth.

The committee shall submit to the Speaker of the House a report on the results of its examination.

The Speaker may request the House to refer the report to the competent committee or to the Government in order to take the necessary measures in respect thereof.

Article (261):

The committee shall analyze the subjects and problems that led to the submission of the proposal or the complaint, draw from them the general results and indicators, and propose general solutions relating to the proposal or which would eliminate the causes of the complaint.



Part Seven – Means and Procedures of Parliamentary Oversight

Chapter Nine – Proposals and Complaints

Section Four – Reports on Proposals and Complaints

Article (262):

The committee shall submit to the Speaker of the House periodic reports, at the times he determines, setting out the results of its studies. In its report, the committee shall indicate those matters which it considers should be referred to the Prime Minister or to the competent ministers, those which it considers should be referred to the competent committee, those which it considers should be rejected, and the opinions expressed by other committees on the proposals and complaints referred to them.

The committee's reports must include its proposals for addressing the problems contained in important proposals and complaints referred to it which constitute a general economic, social, or political phenomenon, whether by way of a specific solution applicable to the case under consideration, or by way of measures to prevent similar cases in the future.

The Speaker of the House may request the House to refer such reports to the competent committee or to the Government in order to take the necessary measures in respect thereof.

The sponsor of the proposal or the complaint shall be notified in writing of the action taken in relation to either of them.



Part Seven – Means and Procedures of Parliamentary Oversight

Chapter Ten – Accusation of the Prime Minister and Members of the Government

Article (263):

A request to accuse the Prime Minister, his deputies, ministers, or their deputies of high treason shall be submitted in writing to the Speaker of the House and signed by at least a majority of the members of the House.

The request must set out the acts on which the accusation is based, the reasons on which it rests, and any information, grounds, or documents available to the sponsors in support thereof.

The Speaker shall refer the request to the Public Prosecutor within no more than two days from the date of its submission, for the purpose of investigating the accusation against any of the aforementioned persons, in accordance with the law regulating the procedures for investigation in accusations of high treason.

Article (264):

As soon as the House is informed of the Public Prosecutor's decision in the investigation relating to the request for accusation, the Speaker shall refer the request to accuse the Prime Minister or any member of the Government, together with the investigation file, to the Committee on Constitutional and Legislative Affairs to prepare a report thereon within no more than three days from the date of referral. The committee's report must contain its opinion on the extent to which the conditions set out in Articles (159) and (173) of the Constitution are fulfilled.



Article (265):

The House shall consider the report of the Committee on Constitutional and Legislative Affairs regarding the request to accuse the Prime Minister or a member of the Government in a secret sitting, unless the House decides otherwise, provided that such sitting is held within three days from the date on which the committee completes its report.

The committee's report shall be read out before it is debated. The House's decision approving the request for accusation shall be issued by a majority of two-thirds of its members, by roll-call vote.

If the final vote results in the House approving the request for accusation, the Speaker shall notify the President of the Republic of the decision of accusation, accompanied by a statement setting out the acts attributed to the person against whom the decision has been issued, the procedures followed by the House, and the reasons and grounds on which its decision is based.

Part Seven – Means and Procedures of Parliamentary Oversight

Chapter Eleven – The House's Follow-up of Local Administration Affairs

Article (266):

Through its debates and the debates of its committees concerning local administration units and local councils, the House aims to strengthen democracy and decentralization, and to secure coherence and coordination among these units and their councils in a manner consistent with the objectives of the State's public policy and general plan.



Article (267):

The minister responsible for local administration shall notify the Speaker of the House of decisions relating to the following matters:

- Dissolution and formation of local councils, in accordance with the law regulating this, taking into account Article (183) of the Constitution.
- Local charges and loans approved by local councils, taking into account Article (127) of the Constitution.
- Proposals of governorate local councils recommending the amendment of certain provisions of laws or legislation.
- Important decisions, of a general nature, issued by the Council of Governors relating to local administration units.

Article (268):

The minister responsible for local administration shall submit to the Speaker of the House an annual report, no later than the month of March of each year, on the activities and achievements of the local councils during the preceding session of the House.

This report must include the measures taken in relation to the planning policy for implementing the local administration system, the general policy on the transfer of competences and financial appropriations to local councils and the measures and decisions adopted in support thereof, as well as the implementation of the budgets of each governorate and the local units within its scope, and their final accounts.

The report must also include a statement of the questions, requests for briefing, and important proposals discussed in the local councils, the decisions issued in respect of them, and in particular those submitted by members of the House of Representatives.



Article (269):

The Speaker shall refer the information and reports mentioned in Articles (267) and (268) of these Regulations to the Committee on Local Administration to prepare a report thereon for submission to the House.

With the approval of the House, some of these reports may be referred to the General Committee for study and preparation of a report thereon for submission to the House. The committee may invite the minister responsible for local administration, the governor, and the chair of the competent local council to attend its meetings and to provide the data and clarifications needed for the study of the matter.

Part Eight – Sittings of the House and Its Decisions

Chapter One – Validity of Sittings and Adoption of Decisions

Article (270):

Without prejudice to any special provision contained in these Regulations, a sitting of the House shall not be valid unless a majority of its members are present.

Article (271):

If a sitting of the House opens in proper form, it shall remain so, even if some of the members present leave the Chamber.

In such a case, the House may continue to debate the matters submitted to it after the Speaker has called on members to return to the Chamber.

In all cases, and without prejudice to any special provision that requires a higher number for the validity of the sitting, the House may not adopt a decision on matters other than purely procedural ones unless a majority of its members are present.



Article (272):

Without prejudice to any special provision contained in these Regulations, the decisions of the House shall be adopted by an absolute majority of the members present.

If the votes are equal in respect of any matter submitted to the House, the matter debated shall be deemed rejected.

Approval of draft laws shall require an absolute majority of the members present, provided that such majority is not less than one-third of the total number of members of the House. Approval of draft laws complementary to the Constitution shall require a majority of two-thirds of the members of the House.

Laws regulating presidential, parliamentary, and local elections, political parties, the judiciary, the judiciary-related bodies and authorities, and laws regulating the rights and freedoms set out in the Constitution, shall be deemed complementary to the Constitution.

Article (273):

In matters other than criminal and tax matters, approval of draft laws which provide for retroactive effect shall require a majority of two-thirds of the members of the House.

(Original text: In matters other than criminal and tax matters, approval of draft laws which provide for retroactive effect required a majority of two-thirds of the members of the House, and voting thereon was by roll-call.)



Part Eight – Sittings of the House and Its Decisions

Chapter Two – Sittings

Section One – Sessions of the Legislative Term

Article (274):

The President of the Republic shall invite the House of Representatives to convene for its ordinary annual session before the first Thursday of October; if the invitation is not issued, the House shall convene by force of the Constitution on the said day.

The ordinary session shall last for at least nine months, unless the House has begun its work on a date that does not allow the expiry of the aforementioned period.

The President of the Republic shall adjourn the session after the House has approved this, and the House may not resolve to adjourn before approving the State's general budget.

Article (275):

The House of Representatives may convene in an extraordinary meeting to consider an urgent matter, upon a call from the President of the Republic or upon a request signed by at least one-tenth of the members of the House.

If, outside the session of the House, an event occurs requiring urgent measures that brook no delay, the President of the Republic shall invite the House to an emergency meeting to submit the matter to it.



Part Eight – Sittings of the House and Its Decisions

Chapter Two – Sittings

Section Two – Opening Sittings

Article (276):

At the beginning of each legislative term, the House shall hold a morning procedural sitting, presided over by the oldest member present, who shall be assisted in the conduct of the sitting by the two youngest members.

At the opening sitting of the legislative term, the decision of the President of the Republic inviting the House to convene shall be read out, and the members shall take the following constitutional oath:

“I swear by Almighty God to preserve faithfully the republican system, to respect the Constitution and the law, to look after the interests of the people fully, and to safeguard the independence of the homeland and the unity and integrity of its territory.”

The oath shall be taken first by the presiding senior member and the two assisting members, followed by the remaining members, one by one, in one sitting or more as necessary. Each member must take the oath in its exact wording without modification or addition.

If a member is absent from the sitting in which the oath is taken for any reason, he may not exercise the functions of membership until he has taken the constitutional oath. Immediately after that, the election of the Speaker and the two Deputy Speakers shall be held, and no debate may take place in the House before the Speaker is elected.

The House may allow each candidate, within a period it determines, to introduce himself, if he so requests.

The functions of the senior member shall end upon the election of the Speaker of the House.



Part Eight – Sittings of the House and Its Decisions

Chapter Two – Sittings

Section Three – Ordinary and Extraordinary Sittings

Article (277):

The sittings of the House shall be public. At the beginning of each ordinary session, the House shall determine regular dates for holding sittings, and such dates may be amended with the approval of the House.

The Speaker of the House may postpone a sitting from its scheduled time if the need so requires, and shall notify the members of the postponement and of the date of the next sitting.

The House may postpone a sitting to an unspecified date, in which case the Speaker shall fix the date of the next sitting and notify the members thereof.

The Speaker may invite the House to convene earlier than the scheduled sitting whenever the need so requires, or upon a request from the President of the Republic or the Prime Minister.

Article (278):

The attendance and absence of members at sittings shall be recorded in accordance with the system laid down by the Bureau of the House.

Article (279):

A sitting may not be opened unless a majority of the members of the House are present. If, at the scheduled time for opening the sitting, the requisite quorum is not complete, the Speaker shall postpone the opening for half an hour. If, at the end of that period, the quorum is still not complete, the Speaker shall announce the postponement of the sitting and the date of the next sitting.



Article (280):

The Speaker of the House shall open the sitting in the name of God and in the name of the People, and shall recite the words of God Almighty:

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

“And say, ‘Act; Allah will see your deeds, and His Messenger and the believers.’”

The names of members who have submitted apologies, requested leave, and those absent without permission from the previous sitting shall be read out, and the opinion of the House shall be taken on the approval of the minutes of the previous sitting.

The Speaker shall then inform the House of any messages received, after which the House shall proceed to consider the remaining items on the agenda.

Part Eight – Sittings of the House and Its Decisions**Chapter Two – Sittings****Section Four – Secret Sittings**

Article (281):

Without prejudice to any specific provision in these Regulations, the House shall convene in a secret sitting upon a request by the President of the Republic, the Prime Minister, the Speaker of the House, or at least twenty of its members. The House shall then decide, by a majority of its members, whether the discussion of the matter submitted shall be held in a public or in a secret sitting.

This decision shall be issued after a debate in which two members in favour of secrecy of the sitting and two members opposed thereto shall participate.



Article (282):

No person may attend a secret sitting other than the members of the House, the President and members of the Government, and those whom the House authorizes to attend upon a proposal by its Speaker.

All persons not so authorized shall be required to leave the Chamber and its galleries. Anyone attending the secret sitting shall be bound not to disclose what has taken place therein in any manner whatsoever.

Article (283):

Except for the Secretary-General of the House or his delegate, none of the staff of the House may attend secret sittings, unless the House decides otherwise upon a proposal by its Speaker.

Article (284):

Once the reason for holding the House in a secret sitting has ceased to exist, the Speaker shall take the opinion of the House on terminating the secret sitting, whereupon the sitting shall revert to being public.

Article (285):

The House may decide to draw up minutes of its secret sittings. The Secretary-General, or his delegate, shall undertake this task, and the minutes shall be signed by the Speaker of the House and the Secretary-General, and shall be kept at the General Secretariat of the House.

No person other than the members of the House or those entitled to attend such sittings may inspect these minutes, except with the permission of the Speaker of the House.

The House may, with the approval of the majority of its members and upon a proposal by its Speaker, decide at any time to publish all or part of such minutes. This decision shall be issued in a secret sitting.



Part Eight – Sittings of the House and Its Decisions

Chapter Two – Sittings

Section Five – Special Sittings and Meetings

Article (286):

The House shall meet, upon a call by its Speaker, in a special sitting at the request of the President of the Republic or the Prime Minister, in order to exchange views on matters related to the supreme national interests, or to hear statements or clarifications concerning decisions related to the State's public policy, domestically or abroad.

The Speaker of the House may, in agreement with the Prime Minister, invite senior dignitaries who are guests of the Republic to deliver an address before the House at a special meeting convened for this purpose without an agenda.

Article (287):

The House may meet in a special meeting to deliberate on one of its own affairs, upon a request by the Speaker.

Such a request may also be submitted in writing to the Speaker by one of the representatives of the parliamentary bodies or by at least twenty members. The Speaker shall submit the request to the House at the first following sitting to decide on approval of fixing the sitting and the subjects to be considered by the House, and the approval of the House shall be issued by a majority of its members.

Article (288):

The House may decide, by a majority of its members, to hold a joint meeting with the legislative assembly of another State, in support of cooperation between the two assemblies, upon a request by the President of the Republic, the Speaker of the House, the Prime Minister, or upon a proposal by the Executive Committee of the Parliamentary Branch.



Such a meeting may be confined to the counterpart committees in each of the two assemblies.

The Bureau of the House, in agreement with the representatives of the other legislative assembly, shall form a joint committee from among the members of the two assemblies to prepare for the joint meeting, draw up its agenda, and set the procedural rules governing the organization of the meeting.

The Speaker of the House shall submit the Bureau's proposals in this regard to the House for approval by a majority of its members.

Article (289):

In all cases, no person may attend the special sittings and meetings of the House except its members, the Secretary-General, and those whom the House authorizes to attend upon a proposal by its Speaker.

Part Eight – Sittings of the House and Its Decisions

Chapter Two – Sittings

Section Six – Rules on Speaking in the Sitting

Article (290):

No person may speak in the sitting except after requesting the floor and obtaining the permission of the Speaker.

The Speaker may not refuse permission to speak except for a reason required by the provisions of these Regulations.

Apart from requests to expedite the completion of reports on matters referred to the committees of the House or procedures related to the discharge of their mandate, no request to speak on a matter referred to a committee shall be accepted until the committee has submitted its report thereon and it has been included on the agenda of the House.



Article (291):

Any member may submit in writing to the Speaker a request for clarification on any matter of the affairs of the House which the member wishes to inquire about. The Speaker may reply to such inquiry in the sitting briefly and without debate, and the House shall then proceed to consider the remaining items on the agenda.

Article (292):

Subject to Article (215) of these Regulations, no debate may take place on any matter not included on the agenda except upon a request by the Government, the Speaker of the House, or upon a written, reasoned request submitted to the Speaker by one of the representatives of the parliamentary bodies or by at least twenty members.

The sponsor of the request shall not be allowed to speak unless the House approves the request, based on what the Speaker submits, and the House's decision shall be issued without debate. However, the Speaker may permit one of the supporters of the request and one of its opponents to speak for no more than five minutes each, unless the House decides otherwise.

Article (293):

If the House approves the debate of a matter not included on the agenda, debate shall take place after the conclusion of the agenda, unless the House, upon a request by the Government, approves discussing it immediately.

Article (294):

Without prejudice to any specific provision in these Regulations regarding priority in speaking, the Speaker shall grant the floor to members who have requested it according to the order in which their requests were submitted, taking into account the interest of the debate, and giving priority to those who have registered electronically to request the floor, unless the interest of the debate requires otherwise.



When views diverge, the Speaker shall endeavour, as far as possible, to alternate between supporters and opponents of the matters under discussion.

In all cases, the Speaker shall, as far as possible, ensure fairness and diversity in the allocation of speaking opportunities, without prejudice to the two preceding paragraphs. Each member who has requested to speak may yield his turn to another member, whereupon the member to whom the turn is yielded shall take his place in that order.

Article (295):

The floor shall always be granted to the Prime Minister, his deputies, ministers, their deputies, and the representatives of the Government whenever they request to speak from the Speaker, after the current speaker has finished his speech.

The chairs and rapporteurs of the committees shall have the right to speak during the discussion of matters submitted by their committees whenever they so request from the Speaker.

Article (296):

Without prejudice to any specific provision in these Regulations, no member may speak for more than fifteen minutes, nor may he speak more than twice on the same subject, unless the House permits otherwise.

Article (297):

A request to speak may always be made in any of the following cases:

- To raise an objection to the admissibility of debate on the matter under discussion, on the ground that it conflicts with the Constitution.
- To draw attention to the need to observe the provisions of the Law on the House of Representatives or the provisions of these Internal Regulations; and in this case the member may not speak on the matter under discussion nor submit a request.



- To correct a specific alleged fact or to reply to a statement affecting the member requesting the floor.
- To request an adjournment or postponement of the consideration of the matter under discussion until another matter, which must first be decided, has been disposed of.

These requests shall have priority over the original subject and shall result in the suspension of debate on it until the House has adopted a decision thereon.

The member requesting the floor in such cases may not speak before the original speaker has completed his speech, unless the Speaker permits otherwise and the request to speak is based on the grounds set out in items (1) or (2).

Before granting permission to speak in the cases referred to in items (1) and (2), the member must specify the article of the Constitution, the Law on the House of Representatives, or these Regulations on which he relies, and indicate to the House the nature of the alleged breach.

In the cases referred to in items (3) and (4), the specific fact, statement, or subject mentioned in those two items must be identified in a written request submitted to the Speaker of the House.

Article (298):

If, after permission to speak has been granted to a member, it becomes apparent that he has spoken in breach of any provision of Article (297) of these Regulations, the Speaker may withdraw the floor from him. The House may also, upon a proposal by its Speaker, decide to warn the member not to repeat such conduct or to deprive him of the right to speak on the matter under discussion until the end of the sitting.

Article (299):

The House shall, upon a proposal by its Speaker, fix a specific time for the completion of the debate on the statements of the President of the Republic, the programme of the Government, and on draft plans and the general budget, and for taking a decision thereon. The House shall also fix the maximum time allowed to members who are granted the floor in these cases.



The House may follow the foregoing rules when debating any other important matter submitted to it, where this is required for the proper conduct of its work and the prompt completion of matters within its competence, upon a proposal by the Speaker, the chair of the competent committee, or upon a written request submitted to the Speaker by at least thirty members.

Article (300):

Members who are granted the floor shall speak standing from their places or from the rostrum. The rapporteur shall always speak from the rostrum, as shall anyone speaking during the debate on the statement of the President of the Republic or the programme of the Government, the sponsor of an interpellation, and the member of the Government to whom a question, request for briefing, or interpellation has been addressed, as well as in other cases

in which the Speaker invites a member to speak from the rostrum. Members with disabilities are exempted from these requirements.

No speaker may address his remarks to anyone other than the Speaker or the Bureau of the House.

Article (301):

No reading aloud shall be permitted while speaking in the sitting except from reports, texts, proposals, amendments, and such documents as the speaker may rely upon for reference.



Chapter Two – Sittings

Section Seven – Breach of the Rules on Speaking in the Sitting

Article (302):

The speaker shall express his opinion and point of view while preserving the dignity and prestige of the State's constitutional institutions, the dignity of the House, and the dignity of its Speaker and members.

The speaker must not repeat his own statements or those of others, nor may he depart from the subject under discussion, nor in general commit any act that violates the order and decorum required in the sitting.

In all cases, it is prohibited for the speaker to use insults or obscene expressions in his statements, and every breach of this provision shall be referred to the Committee on Values.

Article (303):

No person other than the Speaker of the House may interrupt the speaker or make any remark to him.

The Speaker alone shall have the right, at any moment during the speech, to draw the attention of the speaker to any breach of Article (302) of these Regulations or any other provision of these Regulations, or to the fact that his view has become sufficiently clear and there is no justification for him to continue at length.

Article (304):

The Speaker may call the attention of the speaker to the need to preserve the order of speaking. If the speaker does not comply, the Speaker may address to him a warning not to breach order.



Article (305):

The Speaker may order that any words uttered by a member in violation of these Regulations be deleted from the minutes of the sitting. If objection is made to this, the matter shall be submitted to the House, which shall issue its decision thereon without debate.

Article (306):

If the speaker commits an act that undermines the dignity or prestige of the State's constitutional institutions, or the dignity of the House, its speaker, or its members, the Speaker may call him by name and warn him against breaching order, or prevent him from continuing his speech.

If the member objects to the Speaker's decision, the Speaker shall put the matter to the House, and the House shall issue its decision thereon without debate.

Article (307):

If, after having been warned pursuant to the preceding Articles, the speaker again breaches the order of speaking during the same sitting, the Speaker may submit to the House a proposal that the member be barred from speaking on the same subject or until the end of the sitting. The House shall issue its decision in this regard without debate.

Article (308):

The House may, upon a proposal by its Speaker, take one of the following measures against a member who has disturbed order during the sitting, or has not complied with the decision of the House barring him from speaking:

- Prohibiting him from speaking for the remainder of the sitting.
- Issuing a reprimand.
- Excluding him from attendance in the Chamber for one sitting.



- Barring him from participating in the work of the House and its committees for a period not exceeding two sittings.
- Barring him from participating in the work of the House and its committees for a period not exceeding five sittings.

The measures set out in items (1), (2), and (3) may be taken directly by the Speaker of the House.

Article (309):

Without prejudice to the last paragraph of Article (308) of these Regulations, the House shall issue its decision to take one of the above measures during the same sitting, after hearing the statements of the member concerned or of one of his colleagues whom he designates to speak on his behalf, and without debate.

The decision to bar a member from participating in the work of the House for a period exceeding two sittings shall be issued by a majority of the members of the House.

The House may refer the matter to the Committee on Values to submit an urgent report thereon to the House.

Article (310):

If the member does not comply with the decision of the House, the Speaker may take such measures as he deems necessary to ensure the implementation of that decision, after warning the member accordingly. The Speaker may suspend or adjourn the sitting, in which case the period of deprivation shall be extended to twice the duration decided by the House.



Article (311):

A member who has been barred from participating in the work of the House may request that the effects of this decision be stayed by making a written statement to the Speaker of the House declaring that he “regrets his failure to respect the order of the House.” This statement shall be read out in the sitting, and the House shall issue its decision in this case without debate.

Article (312):

If, during the same legislative term, the member again commits conduct requiring that he be barred from participating in the work of the House, no apology from him shall be accepted.

The House may, by a majority of its members, decide to bar him from participating in its work for a period not exceeding ten sittings, or to refer him to the Committee on Values to submit a report to the House on the breaches of order that may have been committed by the member.

Article (313):

If the Speaker is unable to restore order, he shall announce his intention to suspend the sitting. If order is not restored, he shall adjourn the sitting for a period not exceeding half an hour. If disorder continues after the sitting has been resumed, the Speaker shall adjourn it and announce the date of the next sitting.



Chapter Three – Closure of Debate

Article (314):

Without prejudice to any specific provision in these Regulations, the closure of debate shall not be permitted unless at least two members in favour of the matter under discussion and two members opposed to it have spoken.

Priority in speaking among the opponents of the matter shall be given to one of the representatives of the opposition parliamentary bodies who has requested the floor.

At least one member shall always be permitted to speak after the speaker on behalf of the Government.

Article (315):

The Speaker may propose the closure of debate if he considers that the subject has been sufficiently discussed, or upon a written request signed by at least thirty members proposing closure of debate.

Only one opponent and one supporter of the proposal to close debate shall be permitted to speak.

Priority shall be given to those who had requested the floor in the original debate on the subject, and among opponents of the proposal to close debate, priority shall be given to representatives of the opposition parliamentary bodies who have requested the floor.

The House shall issue its decision to close the debate or to continue it by a majority of the members present.



Part Eight – Sittings of the House and Its Decisions

Chapter Four – Voting and Announcement of the Decisions of the House

Article (316):

The vote on the matter under consideration shall be taken immediately after the Speaker has announced the decision of the House to close the debate thereon.

Article (317):

The Speaker of the House must verify, before proceeding to take the vote, that the quorum required for the validity of the vote is present whenever this is requested.

Article (318):

No proposal shall be put to the vote except by the Speaker of the House. Voting shall begin on the proposals submitted concerning the subject, with priority given to the proposal that is furthest-reaching and most remote from the original text.

If the House rejects those proposals, the vote shall be taken on the original text.

Article (319):

If the proposal submitted comprises several matters and its sponsor or five other members request that it be divided, the Speaker shall put each of those matters to the vote separately.



Article (320):

Without prejudice to cases where voting is conducted by roll-call, the vote shall be taken by one of the following methods:

- Electronic voting.
 - Show of hands.
 - Rising and sitting.
-

Article (321):

In cases where voting takes place electronically, the General Secretariat of the House shall take the necessary measures to close the accounts of members who have not registered their presence electronically, so as to prevent the use of their cards in calculating the number of voters.

Article (322):

Electronic voting is personal. It is prohibited for a member to use the card of another member, and the member shall be obliged, in the event of loss of his card, to notify the General Secretariat of the House immediately so that the necessary measures may be taken.

Article (323):

Thirty of the members present may object in writing to the President of the House to the result of the electronic vote. In this case, the House shall take the vote by one of the two methods set out in items (2) and (3) of Article (320) of these Regulations.



Article (324):

If, when taking the vote by show of hands, the Speaker cannot determine the opinion of the majority, the vote shall be taken by rising and sitting, whereby the Speaker shall request the supporters to rise, taking into account that the vote of members with disabilities shall be taken in a manner appropriate to their condition. If the result is still not clear, he shall request the opponents to rise.

If the result remains unclear, the vote shall be taken in accordance with Article (325) of these Regulations.

Article (325):

Without prejudice to any specific provision in these Regulations, the vote shall be taken by roll-call in any of the following cases:

- If the Speaker of the House so requests.
- If a written request to that effect is submitted, before voting begins, by at least thirty members, and such request shall not be accepted unless the presence of its sponsors in the sitting has been verified.
- If the result is unclear when the vote is taken by show of hands or by rising and sitting.

When his name is called, the member shall express his vote by saying “in favour”, “against”, or “abstaining”, without any comment.

Article (326):

The taking of a vote shall be postponed to the following sitting if it appears, when the vote is taken, that the legal quorum is not met.



Article (327):

Every member must express his opinion on any matter put to the vote. However, a member may abstain from expressing his opinion, provided that he deposits the reasons for his abstention in writing, before the end of the sitting in which he abstained, to be annexed to the minutes of the sitting.

Article (328):

Members who abstain from expressing an opinion shall not be considered among those in favour of, or opposed to, the matter.

If the number of those who have cast their votes is less than the majority required to issue the House's decision on the matter under consideration, the taking of the vote must be postponed to another sitting.

The matter under consideration shall be deemed rejected if it does not obtain the required majority in the sitting to which the vote has been postponed.

Article (329):

The Speaker shall announce the decision of the House in accordance with the result of the votes.

No comment shall be permitted after the decision has been announced.

Article (330):

The Speaker shall announce the suspension or end of the sitting, as well as the day of the next sitting and the time of its opening.



Part Eight – Sittings of the House and Its Decisions

Chapter Five – Minutes of the House

Article (331):

The Secretariat of the House shall, at the end of each sitting and within forty-eight hours of its convening, prepare a summary of its minutes, indicating in general the matters that were presented to the House, a summary of the debates that took place, and the decisions that were adopted.

Article (332):

The Secretariat shall prepare for each sitting a verbatim record in which shall be entered in detail all the procedures of the sitting, the matters presented therein, the debates that took place, the decisions adopted, and the names of the members who expressed their opinion on each proposal when voting by roll-call, together with the opinion of each of them.

Article (333):

The Secretariat of the House shall make the minutes available to members as soon as they are prepared, and this must be completed within fifteen days from the date of the sitting. Thereafter, the Speaker shall submit the minutes, after their distribution, to the House for approval at the first following sitting.

Any member who was present at the sitting whose minutes are submitted for approval may request in writing from the Speaker such corrections as he deems necessary before the time of the sitting. The Speaker shall submit to the House the correction requested by the member for approval, and he may permit the member to present his proposed correction. If the House approves the correction, it shall be recorded in the minutes of the sitting and the previous minutes shall be corrected accordingly.



Article (334):

Any person having an interest may submit in writing to the Speaker of the House a request to correct specific facts contained in the statements of any member or government representative in any sitting of the House, within three weeks from the date of the sitting in which the statement was made. The request must not contain improper expressions or anything that offends the House, the member, or the government representatives. It must briefly set out the facts whose correction is requested, the grounds relied on by the applicant, and be accompanied by the supporting documents.

The Speaker of the House may submit this request by means of a message at the first sitting following the date of its receipt, for the House to decide on the principle of reading it out to the House. This message shall be read, if the House agrees, either in the same sitting or in the first sitting thereafter.

Article (335):

No request for any correction to the minutes may be made after they have been approved. It shall suffice for the Speaker to certify the minutes of the last sittings of the legislative term which the House has not had time to approve.

The minutes shall be signed by the Speaker of the House and the Secretary-General after they have been approved by the House, kept in the registers of the House, and published in a special supplement to the Official Gazette.



Part Nine – Urgent Consideration

Article (336):

The Government, any committee of the House, or at least ten members of the House may request urgent consideration of a matter by the House or one of its committees.

The request for urgency shall be submitted in writing to the Speaker of the House, and must specify the subject for which urgency is requested and the reasons justifying the urgency.

The Speaker shall submit the request to the House at its first sitting, and the House shall issue its decision on the request for urgency after hearing one supporter of urgency and one opponent, and without debate.

Article (337):

If the House decides to reject the request to consider a matter by way of urgency, that request may not be submitted again until at least one month has elapsed from the date of its rejection.

Article (338):

If the House approves consideration of a matter by way of urgency, that matter shall have priority over others, both on the agenda of the House and on the agendas of its committees.

The procedures for considering matters by way of urgency shall not be bound by the time limits stipulated in these Regulations.

Article (339):

A second reading may be held on any matter decided to be considered by way of urgency, in accordance with the provisions set out in these Regulations, without being bound by the specific time limits.



Urgency shall not prevent referring a draft law or a proposal of law to the State Council (Council of State) for review and drafting, or to the competent committee or its bureau for drafting, in cases where this is required in accordance with these Regulations.

Article (340):

If the matter decided to be considered by way of urgency is a proposal of law, the House shall refer it directly to the competent specialized committee concerned with the subject, for that committee to examine it and submit a report thereon to the House within the time limit it determines.

Article (341):

Without prejudice to the time limits stipulated in the Constitution or by law, the House may, if it approves consideration of a matter by way of urgency, decide to consider it in the same sitting in which such approval took place. In this case, the committee to which the matter is referred shall submit its report to the House before the end of the sitting, and the report of the committee must be read out to the House.



Part Ten – Independent Bodies and Regulatory Agencies

Chapter One – General Provisions

Article (342):

The Speaker shall notify the House of the President of the Republic's nomination to appoint any of the heads of independent bodies and regulatory agencies at the first sitting following receipt of the nomination.

The House shall be called to convene in an extraordinary session outside the regular legislative term to consider the nomination request.

The House's approval of the nomination shall be issued by a majority of its members.

Article (343):

Independent bodies and regulatory agencies shall submit their annual reports to the House of Representatives as soon as they are issued.

The House of Representatives must consider them and take the appropriate action in respect thereof within a period not exceeding four months from the date of their receipt, and it must make them available to any member who requests them.

Independent bodies and regulatory agencies shall notify the competent investigative authorities of any indications of violations or crimes they uncover, and they must take the necessary action in respect of those reports within a specified period, all in accordance with the provisions of the law.

Article (344):

The Speaker shall submit to the House the reports of independent bodies and regulatory agencies at the first sitting following their receipt, for the House to decide on referring them to the competent committees, or he may refer them directly to the competent committees and notify the House of this at its first sitting.



The House may decide to refer the report of an independent body or a regulatory agency to the General Committee or to a special committee formed for this purpose. The House may also refer the report to more than one committee at the same time.

In all cases, the committee or committees to which the reports are referred shall study them and prepare a report thereon for the House within a period not exceeding two months from the date of referral.

Part Ten – Independent Bodies and Regulatory Agencies

Chapter Two – The Central Auditing Organization

Article (345):

The Central Auditing Organization shall submit to the Speaker of the House a copy of its annual reports and its observations as soon as they are issued.

The Organization shall also submit to the House an annual report on what it has uncovered, while monitoring the implementation of the State's general plan and general budget, of shortcomings, deficiencies, or deviations in achieving their objectives during that period, as well as on the results of the audits it carries out, pursuant to its competence, of the budgets and activities of public departments, authorities, and agencies, local administration units, and economic units in the public sector and the public business sector during the same period, and on the amendments to the various laws and legislations or to the administrative and financial systems of the bodies subject to its oversight which the Organization proposes to address the shortcomings, deficiencies, or deviations revealed in their performance.

The Organization must send to the House its other reports on any subject within its competence that is of public importance, if it relates to the oversight functions of the House of Representatives and indicates a general phenomenon in economic, financial, or administrative aspects that requires study, response, and remedy.



Article (346):

The House may, on the basis of a proposal by its speaker or by twenty of its members, entrust the Central Auditing Organization with preparing reports on any work or activity carried out by any of the following entities:

- Administrative bodies, any executive or administrative body, any government department, authority, or public body, or any local administration unit, or the public sector, or the public business sector.
- Unions, syndicates, cooperative societies, civil associations, or other entities subject to the supervision or control of the State.
- Projects in which the State, local administration units, or the public sector participate, or for which the State guarantees a minimum level of profit, or which the State subsidizes, or which are based on a concession to operate a public utility.

Article (347):

The Council may, upon a proposal by its President or by twenty of its members, mandate the Central Auditing Organization to provide it with all data, information, and reports relating to any activity falling within its competence.

In urgent cases, the President of the Council may instruct the Organization to prepare a report on the examination and follow-up of a specific matter related to the implementation of the general plan or the general budget, provided that the Council is notified of the decision at its next following session.

Article (348):

The Council may determine a deadline for the Central Auditing Organization to submit the report it has been tasked with under the preceding articles, after seeking the opinion of the President of the Organization.



In all cases, the Organization shall give priority to the reports requested by the Council.

The Organization shall submit the report to the President of the Council within the specified deadline, including the results of the inquiry or examination entrusted to it, and the actual economic, financial, and administrative conditions addressed therein.

If the Organization is unable to complete the report within the prescribed period, it must notify the President of the Council in writing, providing a report on the reasons and obstacles that led to the delay.

Article (349):

Reports of the Central Auditing Organization shall be referred to the Budget and Plan Committee or to one or more of the Council's committees.

The committee or committees to which the reports are referred shall study them and prepare a report thereon for the Council. Reports deemed by the Council to be of particular importance may be referred to the General Committee.

The Budget and Plan Committee shall obtain the opinion of other specialized committees on matters falling within their competence and shall record such opinions in its report on those matters.

Article (350):

The President of the Central Auditing Organization or his representative shall attend meetings of the competent committee during discussions of the draft general plan, the general budget, and the State's final accounts.

The President of the Council may, pursuant to a decision of the Council or one of its committees, invite the President of the Central Auditing Organization, or a competent representative thereof, to attend certain Council sessions or committee meetings to provide data and clarifications related to matters under discussion that fall within the competence of the Organization.



The President of the Central Auditing Organization and his representatives shall always be granted permission to speak during Council and committee meetings whenever they request it, following the conclusion of the floor by the primary speaker.

Part Eleven – Membership Affairs

Chapter One – Validity of Membership

Article (351):

The President of the National Elections Authority shall notify the Council of the results of the election of members. He shall also notify the Council of the decision of the President of the Republic concerning the appointment of members in accordance with Article (102) of the Constitution.

Article (352):

The Court of Cassation shall have jurisdiction to adjudicate the validity of membership in the House of Representatives in accordance with the governing law. Appeals shall be submitted thereto within no more than thirty days from the date of the announcement of the final election results, and the Court shall decide on the appeal within sixty days from the date of its receipt.

Where membership is invalidated, such invalidation shall take effect from the date the Council is notified of the judgment in accordance with Article (386) of this Regulation.



Part Eleven – Membership Affairs

Chapter Two – Cases of Incompatibility

Article (353):

It is prohibited to combine membership of the House of Representatives with membership of the Senate or the Government, or membership of local councils, or the office of Governor or Deputy Governor, or positions of heads or members of independent bodies and regulatory agencies, or the offices of village chiefs and sheikhs, or membership of their special committees.

Article (354):

Where a member of the House of Representatives, upon election or appointment, is employed by the State, or by public-sector companies, or public business-sector companies, or companies managed by the State or in which the State holds at least fifty percent (50%) of the share capital, or companies in which any of the aforementioned companies hold at least fifty percent (50%) of the share capital, regardless of their legal form, he shall be granted full-time status for his parliamentary membership. His employment or position shall be retained for him, and the duration of his membership shall be counted toward pension and benefits. In such case, the member shall be entitled, throughout the duration of his membership, to receive the salary and all allowances or benefits he was receiving on the date of acquiring membership.

No special treatment or privilege may be granted to the member in his employment or work during the period of his membership in the House of Representatives.

Engagement in the following activities shall not be considered the exercise of public office outside the times of Council sessions and committee meetings: delivering lectures or classes at universities or scientific research institutions, attending conferences, serving on scientific or advisory committees of such institutions, or supervising or examining academic theses when requested.



Part Eleven – Membership Affairs

Chapter Three – Parliamentary Immunity

Section One – Substantive Immunity

Article (355):

A member of the House of Representatives shall not be held liable for any opinions expressed in relation to the performance of his duties in the Council or in its committees.

Part Eleven – Membership Affairs

Chapter Three – Parliamentary Immunity

Section Two – Procedural Immunity

Article (356):

Except in cases of flagrante delicto, no criminal proceedings in felonies or misdemeanors may be taken against any member during a session of the House of Representatives, whether at the stage of investigation or referral to trial, except with prior permission from the Council in each instance.

During a recess of the Council, permission must be obtained from the Bureau of the Council before taking any such action, and the Council shall be notified at its first subsequent meeting of any measures taken.



Article (357):

A request for authorization to lift a member's immunity shall be submitted to the President of the Council. The request must satisfy the following conditions:

First – If submitted by a judicial authority:

- It must be submitted by the Public Prosecutor or the Military Prosecutor, as the case may be.
- The request must specify the act attributed to the member for which immunity is sought to be lifted, and the penal provisions applicable to that act.
- The request must indicate the case number registered against the member, the measures taken therein against others, and include copies of the case documents and papers.

Second – If submitted by a person intending to file a direct criminal action:

The applicant must demonstrate standing and interest, and must submit a request to lift immunity accompanied by a copy of the draft statement of claim to be filed, together with supporting documents, and approved by the Public Prosecutor. The request must clearly specify the act attributed to the member and the penal provisions applicable thereto.

Any request that does not satisfy the aforementioned conditions shall not be deemed a valid request for authorization to lift immunity.

Article (358):

Upon receipt of the request for lifting immunity, the President shall immediately refer it to the Bureau of the Council to examine the documents and determine whether the conditions stipulated in Article (357) of this Regulation are fulfilled. If the Bureau concludes that the required conditions are not met, it shall close the request and present the matter to the Council without mentioning names.

If the Bureau concludes that the conditions are satisfied, the President shall refer the matter to the Committee on Constitutional and Legislative Affairs to prepare a report for the Council. The Council shall consider the report urgently in order to decide on the request for authorization to lift immunity.



In all cases, the member concerned, the applicant for lifting immunity, and the competent investigative authority shall be notified of the measures taken regarding the request. The Values Committee shall also be informed thereof.

Article (359):

A member may not waive parliamentary immunity. However, the Council may authorize the member, at his request, to have his statements heard if any accusation is brought against him, even before a request for lifting immunity is submitted. In such case, no further procedures may be taken against the member except after the issuance of a decision by the Council granting authorization pursuant to the provisions of the preceding articles.

Article (360):

No measures may be taken, nor may ongoing measures be continued, to terminate the service of a member who is employed in the administrative apparatus of the State, or in public-sector or public business-sector companies or similar entities, or in companies managed by the State or in which the State or any of its aforementioned companies holds at least fifty percent (50%) of the share capital, on grounds relating to his employment or work by non-disciplinary means, except after obtaining the Council's approval.

Likewise, no disciplinary actions may be taken or continued against the member except with the Council's approval.

A request for authorization to take non-disciplinary termination measures, or to take or continue disciplinary measures, shall be submitted by the competent minister to the President of the Council.

The request must be accompanied by an explanatory memorandum setting out the reasons for the request, together with investigation papers, documents, or supporting information.

The President shall refer the request and its attachments within three days to the Committee on Constitutional and Legislative Affairs to issue an opinion within ten days on whether authorization should be granted.



The Bureau of the Council may simultaneously refer the request to the Values Committee to study the member's conduct and provide its opinion within the same time limit.

Article (361):

Except in cases where the action lapses by operation of law, neither the Committee on Constitutional and Legislative Affairs nor the Council shall consider the sufficiency or insufficiency of criminal or disciplinary evidence from a judicial standpoint, nor the necessity or lack thereof for initiating non-disciplinary dismissal measures against the member.

Examination shall be limited to determining whether the allegation, complaint, or procedure is malicious, and verifying whether any of them is intended to prevent the member from performing his parliamentary duties.

In all cases, a request to take criminal action against the member must be decided within no more than thirty days from the date the Council is notified; otherwise, the request shall be deemed approved.

Authorization shall always be granted to take criminal or disciplinary action, or to initiate a direct criminal action, whenever it is established that the action is not intended to prevent the member from performing his parliamentary duties.

Authorization shall likewise always be granted to take non-disciplinary termination measures where it is established that such measures are not intended to target the member because of his parliamentary duties, or to threaten or prevent him from performing such duties.



Part Eleven – Membership Affairs

Chapter Four – Attendance and Absence of Members

Article (362):

A member who becomes subject to circumstances necessitating absence from any sitting of the Council or meetings of its committees must notify, in writing, the President of the Council or the chair of the committee, as the case may be.

A member may not be absent from more than three sitting days in a month, unless he has obtained leave or permission from the Council for reasons justifying such absence.

Leave may not be requested for an indefinite period. In cases of urgent necessity, the President may grant a member leave, and shall inform the Council thereof at its next following sitting.

Article (363):

If a member is absent from sittings of the Council or its committees without leave or permission, or fails to attend upon expiry of the period for which leave was granted, he shall be deemed absent without permission, and his entitlement to the allowance for the period of absence shall lapse.

Article (364):

A member who becomes subject to circumstances necessitating his departure from the Council building during a sitting of the Council or its committees must obtain written permission for such departure from the President of the Council or the chair of the committee, as the case may be.



Article (365):

Where a member travels abroad, he must notify the President of the Council of the destination to which he wishes to travel, and the President of the Council shall have the right to object. A member delegated by the Council to travel abroad on a special mission on its behalf shall not be required to obtain permission or leave, and such delegation shall be recorded in the minutes of the sitting.

The Council's delegation of any of its members shall not be conditional upon the approval of the member's original employing entity.

A member may not contact any foreign entity, or participate in meetings or encounters with foreign entities, except with the written authorization of the President of the Council.

Article (366):

Each committee chair shall submit to the President of the Council, on a monthly basis, and whenever he deems it necessary, a report on the attendance and absence of the committee's members.

Article (367):

In cases where the law regulates representation of Egyptians abroad, the Bureau of the Council shall establish the rules governing their attendance and absence, consideration of their proposals, methods of communication with them, and other related matters, and shall notify the Council thereof as soon as such rules are issued.

The number of their days of attendance may not be fewer than two sitting days per month, unless they obtain leave or permission from the Council for reasons justifying such absence.



Part Eleven: Membership Affairs

Chapter Five: Duties of Members

Article (368):

A member must observe due respect for the State's constitutional institutions, and maintain proper decorum towards his colleagues in the Council and the presiding officer, whether inside or outside the Council.

The Council shall adopt a Code of Parliamentary Conduct, which shall be annexed to the provisions of these Regulations, shall form an integral part thereof, shall be issued in accordance with the same procedures, and shall be binding on all members.

Article (369):

Without prejudice to the provisions set out in Articles (363) to (368) of these Regulations, a member must regularly attend sittings of the Council and its committees.

Article (370):

A member may not perform any act, inside or outside the Council, that is contrary to the Constitution, the law, or these Regulations.

Article (371):

Throughout the term of membership, a member may not, whether directly or indirectly, purchase or lease any property belonging to the State, or to any public-law person, or to public-sector companies, or public business-sector companies, nor may he lease or sell any of his own property to such entities, or enter into a barter transaction with them, nor may he conclude with them any contract of concession, supply, works, or other contracts; any such transaction shall be null and void.



The member must submit a financial disclosure statement upon assuming membership, upon leaving it, and at the end of each year.

If the member receives any cash or in-kind gift by reason of, or in connection with, his membership, he must disclose this in writing to the Bureau of the Council immediately upon receipt, specifying the person or entity offering the gift. The ownership of such gift shall pass to the State Treasury, and it shall be delivered to the General Secretariat and recorded in the registers designated for that purpose.

Article (372):

A member may not, immediately upon the announcement of his election or appointment and during his term of membership, be appointed to any position within the Government, the public sector, the public business sector, Egyptian or foreign companies, or international organizations, except where such appointment is the result of a promotion, or a transfer from one entity to another, or is made pursuant to a judicial ruling, or under a law.

A member of the Council may not be appointed to the board of directors of a joint stock company during his term of membership, unless he is one of its founders, or owns at least ten percent (10%) of the company's share capital, or has previously held membership of its board of directors or its chairmanship prior to his election. Any act in contravention of this provision shall be null and void, and the violator shall be required to pay to the State Treasury any sums received from the company.

Article (373):

Immediately upon acquiring membership, a member of the House of Representatives must take the necessary measures to separate his ownership of shares or quotas in companies from the management of any such shares or quotas, within a period not exceeding one hundred and twenty days from the date of taking the oath, and in accordance with the rules and procedures set out in the following Articles of these Regulations.

Failing this, he must dispose of such shares or quotas within the same period, in accordance with the rules on determination of the fair price referred to in Article (376) of these Regulations.



Article (374):

Separation of ownership of shares and quotas from their management shall be affected by the member entering into a contract for the management of these assets with an independent legal person, or a natural person who is not a relative up to the fourth degree, unless that person is a partner in a commercial activity with the member. The member must refrain from interfering in decisions relating to the management of those assets, except in respect of approval of a sale or disposal thereof.

The member shall notify the Bureau of the Council of the asset management contract referred to, and of any amendment or change thereto. The member shall also notify the Bureau of the Council of the shares and quotas he has entrusted to others for management in accordance with this Article, and of the details of the person entrusted with such management and his powers, and shall submit to the Bureau an annual report at the end of the financial year of the company on the results of such management, signed by both the member and the person entrusted with the management of those assets.

Article (375):

Without prejudice to the provisions of Article (371) of these Regulations, a member of the House of Representatives may not, throughout the term of his membership, purchase, directly or indirectly, shares or quotas in companies, or increase his share therein, except in the following two cases:

(a) Participation in an increase of the capital of a project or company in which he had participated prior to acquiring membership, provided that the increase is offered to all partners or shareholders and that he participates only to the extent necessary to maintain his existing percentage without increasing it.

(b) Subscription to Egyptian investment funds or government bonds offered for public subscription.

In all cases, such purchase must be at the fair price, as defined in these Regulations.



Article (376):

In all cases, dealings and dispositions by a member of the House of Representatives, other than transactions between ascendants and descendants and in cases where transactions are permitted, shall be at the fair price.

The price shall be deemed fair if it corresponds to the price and conditions prevailing in the market at the time of the transaction, without consideration of the member's status as a member of the House of Representatives, whether as seller, purchaser, or otherwise, and without granting any special or additional advantages, whether in respect of price, term of payment, rate of return, or any other conditions.

Where the transaction involves goods or services that do not have a prevailing market price, the member must request the Bureau of the Council to appoint an independent financial expert to determine the fair price.

Article (377):

Without prejudice to the credit facilities, advances, and loans provided by the Council to its members, as the case may be, a member may not borrow money, obtain a credit facility, or purchase an asset by instalments except in accordance with the prevailing market rates and conditions of return, without obtaining any additional advantages, and subject to notifying the Bureau of the Council.

The provisions of this Article shall also apply to any settlement concluded by a member of the House of Representatives with a credit-granting entity.

Article (378):

Immediately upon the announcement of his election or appointment, each member must notify the President of the Council of the office or work he holds in the Government, the public sector, the public business sector, Egyptian companies, or international organizations, or of any free profession he practices alone or in partnership with others, or of any agricultural, industrial, or commercial activity he carries out.



The member must notify the President of the Council of any change occurring in these particulars during his term of membership, within a period not exceeding one month from the date of such change, using the forms prepared for this purpose by the General Secretariat of the Council.

Article (379):

When any matter submitted to the Council or one of its committees concerns a personal interest of a member or of any of his relatives up to the fourth degree, the member must disclose this to the Council or the committee before participating in the discussion or in expressing an opinion.

The Council or the committee shall decide, on the basis of such disclosure, whether the member may participate in the discussion or the vote.

Article (380):

A unit shall be established within the General Secretariat under the name "Conflict of Interest Avoidance Unit," composed of appropriate legal, technical, and financial personnel, which shall provide advice to members of the House of Representatives on any matter related to the application of Articles (371) to (379) of these Regulations, upon a request submitted to the President of the Council.

The Unit may, after obtaining the approval of the Bureau of the Council, seek the assistance of independent financial experts necessary to determine the fair price in the cases requiring such determination.



Part Eleven: Membership Affairs

Chapter Six: Parliamentary Sanctions

Article (381):

Without prejudice to criminal or civil liability, the Council shall impose on any member who is proven to have breached the duties of membership, or to have committed an act prohibited to him, one of the following sanctions:

First – Reprimand.

Second – Deprivation from participation in the Council's delegations for the duration of the legislative term.

Third – Deprivation from participation in the work of the Council for not fewer than two sittings and not more than ten sittings.

Fourth – Deprivation from participation in the work of the Council for more than ten sittings, without exceeding the end of the legislative term.

Fifth – Forfeiture of membership.

No sanction may be imposed on a member except after hearing his statements and affording him the opportunity to present his defence. The Council may entrust the investigation of the matter to the Committee on Constitutional and Legislative Affairs, the Values Committee, or a special committee.

The imposition of the sanctions referred to in items (Second), (Third), and (Fourth) requires the approval of a majority of the members of the Council.

Forfeiture of membership requires the approval of two-thirds of the members of the Council, in the cases provided for in the Constitution and the law, and in accordance with the procedures set out in these Regulations.

A decision by the Council to deprive a member from participation in the work of the Council shall entail the deprivation of the membership allowance for the duration of the sanction.



If the member on whom such sanction is imposed is the chair of a committee or a member of its Bureau, he shall be removed from the committee chairmanship or from membership of its Bureau for the legislative term during which the sanction was imposed.

Article (382):

The Council shall impose on a member one of the sanctions provided for in items (Third) and (Fourth) of Article (381) of these Regulations if it is proven that he has committed any of the following acts:

First – Insulting the President of the Republic by words or undermining his dignity.
Second – Insulting the Council or any of its parliamentary bodies.

Third – Using violence within the precincts of the Council against the President of the Council, the Prime Minister, any member of the Government, or any member of the Council.

The Council may impose the sanction referred to in item (Fifth) of Article (381) of these Regulations, taking into account the circumstances in which the violation occurred.

Article (383):

The Council shall impose on a member one of the sanctions set out in items (Fourth) and (Fifth) of Article (381) of these Regulations if it is proven that he has committed any of the following acts:

First – Threatening the President of the Republic, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, or the Prime Minister with a view to compelling him to perform or refrain from performing an act within his competence.

Second – Using violence to disrupt the deliberations or work of the Council or its committees, or to affect freedom of expression of opinion.



Part Twelve – Termination of Membership

Chapter One – Annulment of Membership

Article (384):

The Speaker shall notify the Council of the judgment of the Court of Cassation annulling the membership of any of its members at the first sitting following receipt of the judgment, and the Council shall declare the seat vacant and notify the member in respect of whom the judgment was issued.

Article (385):

If a member of the Council is appointed to the Government, or to any other position referred to in Article (353) of these Regulations, his seat shall be deemed vacant as from the date of such appointment, unless he submits a written declaration to the Bureau of the Council declining the appointment within no more than seven days from the date on which he became aware of the appointment decision.

Part Twelve – Termination of Membership

Chapter Two – Revocation of Membership

Article (386):

Where the Speaker is notified by the competent authority of judicial judgments, acts, or decisions whose legal consequence is that a member loses any of the conditions required for membership, or the capacity on the basis of which he was elected and the loss of which entails forfeiture of membership pursuant to Article (110) of the Constitution and Article (6) of the House of Representatives Law, the Speaker shall refer the matter to the Committee on Constitutional and Legislative Affairs within three days from the date of his being notified of the judicial judgments or documents that may give rise to such consequence, and shall present the matter to the Council for information at its first following sitting.



The Committee shall examine the matter from the constitutional and legal perspectives and prepare a report thereon for the Bureau of the Council after hearing the member's statements and enabling him to present his defence. If the Committee concludes that the facts established before it entails forfeiture of membership, the Bureau shall refer the report to the Council for consideration at its first following sitting.

The Bureau of the Council may, at the same time, refer the report to the Values Committee for study and preparation of a report thereon, and may decide to present the report of the Values Committee to the Council together with the report of the Committee on Constitutional and Legislative Affairs.

Article (387):

Subject to any special provision in these Regulations, a proposal to forfeit membership in the cases set out in Article (110) of the Constitution and Article (6) of the House of Representatives Law shall be submitted to the Speaker by written request signed by not less than one third of the members of the Council. After the Bureau of the Council has verified that the formal conditions of the request are satisfied, the Speaker shall notify the member in writing, enclosing a copy of the proposal to forfeit his membership.

The request to forfeit membership shall be entered on the agenda of the first sitting following its referral to the Committee on Constitutional and Legislative Affairs.

In all cases, no special committee may be formed to consider a request for forfeiture of membership.

Article (388):

Without prejudice to the provisions of Articles (29), (35), and (36) of these Regulations, the Council shall refer the proposal to forfeit membership to the Committee on Constitutional and Legislative Affairs.

The Committee may not commence its procedures until the member has been notified in writing to attend at the time fixed by the Committee, provided that the period between the date of notification and the date set for the Committee meeting is not less than five days.



If the member fails to attend without an acceptable excuse, the Committee shall notify him again in accordance with the same rules. If, thereafter, the member again fails to attend without an acceptable excuse, the Committee shall proceed with its work.

The member may choose one of the members of the Council to assist him in presenting his defence before the Committee. The Committee must hear the member's statements and examine all aspects of his defence.

The Committee shall submit its report to the Speaker after it has been approved by a majority of two thirds of its members, within no more than seven days. The report shall be presented to the Council at its first sitting, and a decision of the Council thereon must be issued within no more than two sittings from the date of its presentation.

Article (389):

The report of the Committee concerning forfeiture of membership must always be read out before the Council, and the provisions governing urgency shall not apply to forfeiture of membership procedures.

The vote on the Committee's report concerning forfeiture of membership shall be taken by roll call, and the Council's decision to forfeit membership shall not be valid unless approved by two thirds of its members.

Article (390):

A request to remove the disqualification from candidacy resulting from forfeiture of membership shall be submitted in writing to the Speaker of the Council, and shall be accompanied by a statement of the Council's decision and its reasons, the grounds for removing the disqualification from candidacy, and supporting documents.

The Speaker shall present this request to the Council for referral to the Committee on Constitutional and Legislative Affairs or the Values Committee in order to prepare a report thereon for the Council.



The Committee must summon the person whose membership was previously forfeited, hear his statements, and enable him to present his defence, and must include in its report a discussion of the reasons and arguments he has advanced in support of his request.

The report shall be presented to the Council at its first sitting, and a decision of the Council thereon must be issued within no more than three sittings from the date of its presentation, with the approval of two thirds of its members.

Part Twelve – Termination of Membership

Chapter Three – Resignation of Members and Vacancy of Seats

Article (391):

A resignation from membership of the Council shall be submitted in writing to the Speaker, and must be free from any condition; otherwise, it shall be deemed inadmissible.

The Speaker shall, within forty-eight hours of receipt, submit the resignation to the Bureau of the Council for consideration in the presence of the member, unless the member refuses to attend despite being notified in writing without an acceptable excuse.

The Bureau of the Council may refer the resignation and the reasons advanced by the member in support thereof to the General Committee for consideration and preparation of a report thereon for the Council.

The resignation, together with the report of the Bureau of the Council or the report of the General Committee thereon, as the case may be, shall be presented at the first sitting following its submission, and the Council may, upon a proposal by the Speaker or at the member's request, consider his resignation in a secret sitting.

The resignation shall not become final except from the time the Council decides to accept it.

If, after the Council's refusal to accept his resignation, the member insists upon it, he must notify the Bureau of the Council by registered letter with acknowledgment of receipt; in this case, his resignation shall be deemed accepted from the date of such notification.



In all cases, acceptance of the resignation is conditional upon the Council not having commenced procedures for forfeiture of the member's membership.

Article (392):

The Minister of Interior shall notify the Speaker of the Council of the death of any member within three days from the date of death.

The Speaker shall inform the Council at its first following sitting in order to pay tribute to the deceased member and declare his seat vacant.

Where a seat becomes vacant by judgment annulling membership, by resignation, by forfeiture of membership, or for any other reason, the Speaker shall declare the vacancy in the constituency at the sitting in which the Council is notified of the judgment annulling membership, or in which the decision accepting the resignation or forfeiting membership is issued. The Speaker shall notify the President of the National Elections Authority or the President of the Republic, as the case may be, of the vacancy within seven days from the date of its announcement in the Council, in order to take the necessary measures.

Part Thirteen – Affairs of the Council

Chapter One – Maintaining Order in the Council

Article (393):

Maintaining order within the Council is the exclusive prerogative of the Council, exercised in its name by the Speaker.

The Speaker shall determine the forces he deems sufficient for this purpose and shall notify the Minister of Interior thereof.

Such forces shall be under the command of the Speaker and independent of any other authority.



No person other than the forces responsible for maintaining security and order may carry any type of weapon within the precincts of the Council, and the Speaker shall establish the rules necessary to ensure this.

Article (394):

Subject to Article (395) of these Regulations, no person may enter the precincts of the Council except by special pass, which shall be issued in accordance with the system established by the Bureau of the Council.

Persons authorized to enter must comply with the instructions issued to them by those charged with maintaining order, failing which they may be removed.

Article (395):

Except where a special provision applies, no person other than members of the Council, those assigned to work therein, those deputed by the Prime Minister or other members of the Government to assist them, and persons whom the Council or a committee authorizes to attend, may enter the chamber or places where committee sittings are held, for any reason whatsoever, during sittings of the Council or meetings of its committees.

Article (396):

Places shall be allocated in the galleries of the Council for representatives of the press and various media and for the public to observe sittings of the Council from those galleries. The Speaker shall lay down the rules and procedures governing authorization to enter those galleries.



Article (397):

Persons authorized to enter the galleries of the Council must maintain complete silence throughout the sitting, remain seated, refrain from displaying signs of approval or disapproval, and comply with the instructions and directions given by those charged with maintaining order.

Those responsible for maintaining order may require any person authorized to enter the galleries who causes noise or disturbs order to leave the gallery; if he fails to comply, the Speaker may order the Council guards to remove him and hand him over to the competent authority, if necessary.

Part Thirteen – Affairs of the Council

Chapter Two – Management of Assets Transferred to the Ownership of the House of Representatives

Article (398):

Repealed.

Article (399):

Repealed.

Article (400):

Repealed.

Article (401):

Repealed.



Part Thirteen – Affairs of the Council

Chapter Three – The Council’s Budget and Accounts

Article (402):

The Council shall be independent in its budget, which shall be incorporated as a single line item in the State Budget.

Article (403):

The Budget and Plan Committee shall act as the Council’s Accounts Committee in all matters falling within its competence under this Chapter.

Article (404):

The Bureau of the Council shall establish the rules regulating the Council’s accounts, expenditure procedures, inventory, and other financial matters.

Article (405):

The Bureau of the Council shall prepare the Council’s draft detailed budget at least three months before the beginning of the financial year, taking into consideration the determination of the sums required for each type of expenditure.

The Speaker shall then refer the draft to the Council’s Accounts Committee for its examination and for submission of a report thereon within two weeks.

The report shall be presented to the General Committee for its observations, and thereafter submitted to the Council, accompanied by the opinion of the General Committee, following the Council’s approval of the State Budget.



Article (406):

After the Council approves its detailed budget and the State Budget is adopted, the appropriations allocated to the Council shall be deposited in the entity selected by the Bureau of the Council.

No amount of the Council's funds shall be disbursed except upon the approval of the competent authority and under a warrant signed by the Secretary-General of the Council or his delegate.

Article (407):

The Council shall manage its own accounts. The Speaker may request the President of the Central Auditing Organization to assign any person he deems appropriate to prepare a report to be submitted to the Speaker on the Council's accounts, the manner of execution of its budget, or any other financial matter relating to the Council.

Article (408):

If the amounts entered in the budget are insufficient to cover the Council's expenditures, or if an unforeseen expenditure arises, the Bureau of the Council shall prepare a statement of the required supplementary appropriation, and the Speaker shall refer it to the Accounts Committee for submission of a report thereon to the Council, together with the necessary procedures.

Article (409):

Within thirty days of the end of the financial year, the Bureau of the Council shall prepare the final account thereof and the Speaker shall refer it to the Accounts Committee for examination and submission of a report thereon to the Council at its first following sitting.



Article (410):

The Council's Accounts Committee shall conduct an annual inventory of the Council's furniture and equipment. It shall also carry out such other functions as fall within its competence under the financial and administrative regulations issued by decision of the Bureau of the Council. The Committee's report on these matters shall be submitted to the Bureau of the Council.

Part Thirteen – Affairs of the Council

Chapter Four – The General Secretariat of the Council

Article (411):

The General Secretariat of the Council shall consist of the secretariats, departments, and sections forming the organizational structure of the technical, administrative, and financial apparatus established by decision of the Bureau of the Council.

The General Secretariat shall perform the work necessary to assist the Council and all its parliamentary bodies in exercising their competences and responsibilities, in accordance with the general organizational rules issued by the Bureau of the Council and the orders issued by the Speaker.

The General Secretariat shall employ electronic distribution and other means for transmitting agendas, reports, minutes, summaries of sittings, and all other publications issued by the Council through the systems established for this purpose, to all members, to enable them to perform their parliamentary duties.

Article (412):

The Speaker shall supervise the General Secretariat and all administrative, financial, and technical affairs and activities of the Council.



Article (413):

The Council shall, upon a proposal from its Bureau, issue regulations governing the affairs of its employees, which shall have the force of law.

Where no provision exists in such regulations, the rules applicable to civilian State employees shall apply to the Council's employees.

Article (414):

Grievances related to the affairs of the Council's employees and complaints concerning its administrative or financial matters shall be submitted in writing to the Speaker and recorded in a special register according to the date of their receipt.

The Speaker shall, by decision, establish the system for examining grievances and complaints and deciding upon them.

Article (415):

The Speaker shall exercise the powers conferred upon the Prime Minister or the minister responsible for financial affairs under the laws and regulations.

The Bureau of the Council shall exercise the competences for which a decision must, under the laws and regulations, be issued by the President of the Republic or the Council of Ministers, as well as matters requiring the approval of the ministry responsible for financial affairs, the Central Agency for Organization and Administration, administrative development authorities, or any other entity, as the case may be, insofar as they relate to the Council's affairs.

The Speaker may delegate some of his financial or administrative competences to either or both of the two Deputy Speakers or to the Secretary-General of the Council.



Article (416):

The Secretary-General shall be appointed by decision of the Bureau of the Council upon nomination by the Speaker, who shall notify the Council thereof at its first following sitting.

The Secretary-General shall attend the sittings of the Council and supervise all departments and sections of the General Secretariat, and shall be responsible to the Speaker for the proper conduct of their work.

The Secretary-General shall exercise the powers conferred upon a minister under the laws and regulations.

Article (417):

The President of the Senate shall, during the dissolution of the House of Representatives, exercise all financial and administrative competences vested in the Bureau and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives shall, during the dissolution of the Senate, exercise all financial and administrative competences vested in the Bureau and the Speaker of the Senate.

The Prime Minister shall, during the dissolution of both chambers, exercise all financial and administrative competences vested in the Bureaus and Speakers of both chambers.



Part Thirteen – Affairs of the Council

Chapter Five – The Parliamentary Training Institute

Article (418):

A body called the “Parliamentary Training Institute” shall be established within the House of Representatives. Its purpose shall be to assist in improving the Council’s work, to train its members and employees, enhance their skills, develop, record, and disseminate Egyptian parliamentary traditions and precedents, strengthen cooperation with parliaments of other countries, document such cooperation, and exchange parliamentary expertise with them.

The Institute shall be headquartered at the House of Representatives and shall hereinafter be referred to as “the Institute.”

Article (419):

The Institute shall, according to an annual plan, undertake the following tasks:

- Training members of the House of Representatives and developing their legislative and oversight skills through lectures, training programs, workshops, and other means.
 - Providing technical and administrative training for the employees of the General Secretariat, preparing and training parliamentary assistants, and equipping them with the scientific and practical competencies necessary to support members in carrying out their duties.
 - Cooperating with officials of parliaments in other countries pursuant to cooperation agreements concluded for that purpose.
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Article (420):

The Institute shall be managed by a Board of Directors chaired by the Speaker and composed of the two Deputy Speakers and four members selected by the Bureau of the Council for the duration of a legislative term. The Board shall take all measures necessary to achieve the Institute's objectives.

The Institute shall have an executive body supervised by the Secretary-General of the House of Representatives and composed of a sufficient number of qualified researchers and employees of the General Secretariat.

The Institute shall also have a Board of Trustees composed of a number of public and international figures appointed by decision of the Council upon nomination by the Speaker.

The Institute may, upon decision of its Board of Directors based on the recommendation of the Secretary-General, enlist experts, academics, and specialists as it deems necessary.

Article (421):

The Institute shall be allocated sufficient financial resources from the Council's budget to achieve its objectives, and may, with the approval of the Bureau of the Council, accept unconditional grants and donations.

Article (422):

The Institute shall publish a periodic journal dedicated to the dissemination of parliamentary culture and related studies and research.

Article (423):

The Institute shall have special regulations, prepared by the Board of Directors and approved by the Speaker, governing the preparation of training plans, the working system, schedules and procedures for Board of Directors' meetings, decision-making processes, the role of the Board of Trustees, and all administrative, procedural, financial, and other matters necessary for its functioning.



Part Fourteen – Miscellaneous and Final Provisions

Article (424):

Each member may submit a proposal for a resolution he wishes the Council to issue within its competence. The proposal shall be submitted in writing, accompanied by a memorandum explaining the subject of the resolution and its purpose.

The procedures governing a resolution proposal shall be the same as those applicable to a proposal by desire, as provided in these Regulations.

Article (425):

Seats in the front rows of the center section of the chamber shall be reserved for the Prime Minister, ministers, and government representatives when attending sittings. The seats of the two Deputy Speakers shall be in the first row on the right.

The Bureau of the Council shall, within fifteen days of the opening of the first ordinary session of the legislative term, distribute the remaining seats among members belonging to political parties, parliamentary coalitions, and independents, after receiving their written proposals in this regard.

Article (426):

The Speaker shall regulate the procedures for monitoring the publication or broadcast of proceedings of the Council's public sittings and committee meetings through various media outlets, in order to ensure that representatives of these media can accurately report or broadcast the deliberations.



Article (427):

The Bureau of the Council shall, after seeking the opinion of the General Committee, establish the general regulatory rules governing the facilities provided to members of the Council to enable them to perform their responsibilities.

It shall determine the amounts to be paid to them as allowances and to cover their expenses, as well as the rules governing their medical treatment and the assistance granted in cases of death.

Article (428):

The total amount received by the Speaker, either of the Deputy Speakers, or any of the members, from the Council's budget, under any designation whatsoever, may not exceed the maximum wage limit.

Article (429):

Each member of the House of Representatives shall be issued a travel pass for first-class travel on the railways of the Arab Republic of Egypt, or on any other means of public transportation, or by air, from the location of his choice within his electoral district to Cairo.

Priority shall be granted to the national carrier, all in accordance with the system established by the Bureau of the Council.

Article (430):

The House of Representatives shall have a social club with one or more designated premises.

The Bureau of the Council shall establish the rules governing the administration of the Council's club and the services it provides.



Article (431):

The Bureau of the Council shall, upon a proposal by the Speaker, establish a special protocol system determining precedence among members of the Council in its official meetings and in meetings held or convened by the Council.

The Speaker shall notify the Prime Minister of this system.

Article (432):

The Speaker of the House of Representatives shall have protocol precedence over the Prime Minister, and the two Deputy Speakers shall have precedence over the Deputy Prime Ministers.

Article (433):

Members of the Council shall wear special insignia determined by the Council upon the proposal of the Speaker, and they must wear such insignia during sittings of the Council and its committees, as well as at other official meetings.

Article (434):

For the purposes of applying the provisions of these Regulations, the term "Government" shall mean the Prime Minister, his deputies, ministers, ministers of state, and deputy ministers.

Article (435):

The rules necessary for implementing the provisions of these Regulations, approved by the Council on the basis of a report from its Bureau, provided they do not amend any of its provisions, shall be deemed supplementary thereto.



Article (436):

The provisions of these Regulations may not be amended except upon a proposal by the Bureau of the Council or by at least fifty members. The request must specify the articles proposed for amendment and the justification for such amendment.

The Speaker shall present the request for amendment to the Council for referral to the General Committee to prepare a report on the principle of the amendment within the period defined by the Council.

After the Council approves the principle of the amendment, it shall refer the report to the Committee on Constitutional and Legislative Affairs or to a special committee to prepare a report containing the draft wording of the articles proposed to be amended within the period set by the Council.

Each member may submit in writing to the committee any proposals he deems appropriate before the committee prepares its report. The committee's report must be read to the Council before voting thereon.

The internal regulations of the Council, or any amendment thereto, shall be issued by law. In all cases, the provisions of these Regulations may not be amended except through an explicit and direct amendment incorporated into its text.

Article (437):

Until the regulations governing the Council's employees and other regulations, decisions, and general organizational rules provided for in these Regulations are issued, the currently applicable regulations, decisions, and organizational rules shall continue to apply, insofar as they do not conflict with the provisions of these Regulations.

