



HOW DOES A BILL BECOME A LAW IN EGYPT?

A draft law is submitted to the House of Representatives for consideration. Draft laws may be submitted by the president, the cabinet, or one-tenth of members of the House.



The Speaker of the House presents the draft law to the House. It can be read out loud or made available to members.

The House decides to send the draft law to a relevant specialized committee.

The Speaker directly refers the draft law to a relevant specialized committee.

The process of gathering opinions and suggestions starts. Representatives can submit amendments to the draft law in writing to the Speaker up to 24 hours before the session during which the draft law would be discussed.



The relevant specialized committee is informed of any proposed amendments so that it is able to share its opinion during the session.



The House holds a preliminary vote on the draft law as a whole.

A second review session to discuss particular articles may be requested by the cabinet, a committee chairman, a designated political party representative, or 20 representatives. Any new suggestions and the law are discussed as a whole.

If the House votes to proceed, the House moves to read each article of the law out loud and discuss and vote on each article one by one.

The House discusses the principles of law involved in the draft law and decides whether or not to proceed.

With the approval of the Speaker, the specialized committee can send the draft law that it agrees on to the Constitutional and Legislative Affairs Committee to finalize the wording after any amendments it wants to incorporate.

If the House decides to refer the amendments to the specialized committee, then the committee must submit a report on the amendments (if an amendment affects other articles, the amendments are put on hold).

After the House provides preliminary approval of the draft law, it is sent to the State Council, which reviews the wording.

If the State Council proposes changes, the House can send the new draft to the specialized committee and the Constitutional and Legislative Affairs Committee for their review.



The House holds a final vote on the draft law.

The draft law is sent to the president for ratification. If the president ratifies it or if there is no response from the president within 30 days, it becomes law.

If the president objects to the draft law within 30 days, he must inform the Speaker of this objection and the reasons for it.



The House then has an urgent session and refers the objection to the General Committee.



The Tahrir Institute
for Middle East Policy

1140 Connecticut Ave NW Suite 505, Washington, DC 20036 | 202 969 3343
info@timep.org | facebook.com/TimepDC | twitter.com/TimepDC



If the House votes on the draft law and two-thirds of members approve it, it becomes law.



If the House agrees with the president's objection, it should establish an ad hoc committee to review the draft law.

The General Committee reviews the objection and issues a report on it.

The House then reviews the report of the General Committee urgently.