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## **Background**

*Election date(s)*

17.10.2015 to 02.12.2015

*Date of dissolution of the outgoing legislature*

14.06.2012

*Timing of election*

Delayed elections

*Expected date of next elections*

30.11.2020

*Number of seats at stake*

568

*Scope of elections*

Full renewal

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## **Candidates**

*Total number of candidates*

5,420

*Number of male candidates*

5,112

*Number of female candidates*

308

*Percentage of women candidates* 5.68%

*Notes*

Number of parties contesting the election: 9 for the proportional representation system and over 80 parties under the majority system.

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## **Voter turnout**

### *Registration*

53,786,762

### *Votes*

15,206,010

*Voter turnout 28.27%*

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## **Results**

### *About the election*

The 2015 parliamentary elections consolidated the position of President Abdel Fattah Al-Sisi, who assumed office in June 2014. They were the first to be held since the July 2013 uprising that ousted the previous President Mohamed Morsi and the Muslim Brotherhood. The country had been without a functioning parliament since June 2012.

"In Love of Egypt" (Fi Hob Misr, see note 1), a 10-party coalition formed in February 2015 in response to President Al-Sisi's call for a unified front in parliament, won all 120 seats under the proportional representation system. The parties in the In Love of Egypt coalition also took around 60 of the 448 seats filled under the majority system. In addition, over 70 independent candidates are allied with the coalition. With over 250 seats, the In the In Love of Egypt coalition became the largest force in the new unicameral 596-member House of Representatives, which also includes 28 presidential appointees.

Only three parties outside the In Love of Egypt coalition took more than ten seats. The Republican People's Party, led by Mr. Hizb al Shab al Gomhory, includes former ministers and members of the National Democratic Party (NDP, see note 2) from the time of the former President Hosni Mubarak. El Nour, a Salafist party led by Mr. Younis Makhyou, joined Mr. Al-Sisi and other forces in removing former President Morsi from office in July 2013. The third party to win seats outside the In Love of Egypt coalition was the Guards of the Homeland party (Homat Al Watan).

Both phases of the elections saw low voter turnout: 28.27% in the first phase and 29.83% in the second phase. During the election campaign, many candidates focused on economic development, the minimum wage, medical care and education. In all, 75 women were elected, a record in Egypt. On 31 December, President Sisi appointed 28 parliamentarians, including 14 women, bringing the total number of women in the House of Representatives to 89. The House also comprises 173 members below 45 years old, including 16 young people (those between 25 and 35 years old). The convening of the newly elected House of Representatives on 10 January 2016 marked the end of the transitional roadmap started in 2013.

Note 1:

The "In Love of Egypt" coalition comprises, amongst others, the Free Egyptians Party (Al Masreyeen Al-Ahrar), founded by Naguib Sawiris; the Nation's Future Party, founded in 2013 by 24-year old Mohamed Badran (the head of the student union); and the New Wafd party, led by Mr. El-Sayyid el-Badawi. Other parties in the coalition are the Reform and Development Misruna Party, the Conference Party (Hezb Al-Tagammu, which is itself a union of various leftist and liberal parties), the Conservative party (which withdrew from the coalition but re-joined it), Tamarod (Rebel), the Modern Egypt Party, the Reform and Renaissance Party and the Sadat Democratic Party. The coalition also includes businessmen and former ministers and NDP members. The coalition is led by Mr. Sameh Seif El-Yazal.

Note 2:

The NDP was dissolved following the uprising that toppled President Mubarak in 2011. The Freedom and Justice Party (FJP), formed by the Muslim Brotherhood won elections to the People's Assembly and the Shoura Assembly of the then bicameral parliament in 2011 and 2012. The FJP's candidate, Mr. Mohamed Morsi won presidential elections held in 2012.

*Number of parties winning seats*

19

*Alternation of power after elections*

Not applicable

*Note on the alternation of power*

The previous parliament was dissolved by the army.

*Members elected, by sex*

Number of men elected

507

Number of women elected

89

*Percentage of women elected* 15.67%

*Note on the Distribution of seats according to sex*

Seventy-five women were directly elected and 14 others were appointed by the President.

*Other notes*

Date of dissolution of the outgoing legislature: 14 June 2012. Dissolved by the Supreme Constitutional Court.

Timing of election: Delayed elections. According to the Constitution, approved in a referendum held in January 2014, parliamentary or

Note on the election dates:

- The first phase of the parliamentary elections was held in 14 of the 27 governorates from 17 to 19 October 2015 (with run-offs from 26 to 28 October). A total of 286 seats were contested: 226 under the majority system and 60 under proportional representation.
- The second phase was held for the remaining 13 governorates from 21 to 23 November (with run-offs from 30 November to 2 December). In all, 222 seats were contested under the majority system and 60 under proportional representation.
- The Supreme Electoral Commission invalidated the run-off election results for 13 seats in the first phase and three in the second phase. Fresh run-off elections for the 16 seats were held from 14 to 16 December.

#### Sources

House of Representatives (08.11.2015, 16.12.2015, 17.01.2016, 18.01.2016, 19.01.2016, 09.02.2016)

#### Women Directly Elected

75

#### Women Appointed

14

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### **New legislature**

*Total number of men after the election*

507

*Total number of women after the election*

89

*Date of the first session*

10.01.2016

### **First Speaker of the new legislature**

*First Speaker of the new legislature*

Ali Abd Elall Sayed Ahmed (Male)

*Political party*

In Love of Egypt (Fi Hob Misr)

*Date of election*

10.01.2016