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A portal for providing legal knowledge and offering solutions managed by a team of specialized lawyers and supervised by Ms. Nehad Abulkomsan, senior lawyer

Legal articles ... Issue Article

INDICATORS THAT RAISE QUESTIONS ABOUT PARTIES' SUPPORT FOR WOMEN'S POLITICAL ROLE



An analysis of candidate lists released by the Egyptian Center for Women's Rights (ECWR) on July 23, 2025, highlights significant indicators concerning women's participation in the upcoming elections—both in individual seats and in party lists.

The individual seats covered 27 electoral districts nationwide, with a total of 424 candidates. Among them, only 51 were women, representing a modest 12% of all candidates.

A closer look reveals that 27 women ran as independents, making up 14.7% of the 183 independent candidates. Meanwhile, just 24 women were nominated by political parties, representing 9.9% of the 241 party-affiliated candidates.

The geographic analysis shows that 12 governorates did not witness any women running for individual seats. These are: Aswan, Luxor, Red Sea, New Valley, Beni Suef, Port Said, South Sinai, North Sinai, Kafr El-Sheikh, Matrouh, Sohag, and Minya.

A concerning finding is that 18 political parties did not nominate a single woman for individual seats, fielding only male candidates. These include: Mostaqbal Watan, Homat Watan, Reform and Development, National Front, Republican People's Party, Misr El-Qawmi, Awareness, Egyptian Social Democratic Party, Misr October, Democratic Peace, New Independents, Arab Democratic Nasserist, Conservatives, Al-Masriyin, Al-Wafd, Sons of Egypt, Misr Balady, and Al-Nour.

In contrast, 15 political parties nominated both men and women for individual seats. These are: Voice of the People, Democratic Union, Egypt's Future, Socialist Liberals, Al-Ittihad, Democratic People's Party, Reform and Renaissance, Human Rights and Citizenship, Al-Riyada, Free Egyptians, Generation's Will, Al-Adl, Al-Mo'tamar, Democratic Generation, and Modern Egypt.

With respect to the list system, only one list ran across all four electoral districts: the National List for Egypt. This list adhered strictly to the legal minimum for female representation, fielding 20 women in total, distributed as follows: 7 in the first district, 7 in the second, 3 in the third, and 3 in the fourth.

The reserve list of the same coalition, however, included 29 women: 8 in the first district, 13 in the second, 4 in the third, and 4 in the fourth. These figures make it clear that political parties have a larger pool of qualified female candidates. Yet, the choice to include only the minimum required number of women in the main list—despite the availability of additional qualified candidates—raises concerns about how parties truly view women's political roles.

This behavior suggests that women's nominations may primarily serve as compliance with a legal requirement, rather than a genuine commitment to strengthening their political participation as active and essential partners.

ECWR stresses that these numbers reflect a reality that requires pause and reflection on the extent of Egyptian political parties' commitment—not only to the letter of the law, but also to its spirit, which is aimed at empowering women and supporting their effective participation in decision-making.

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YOUR LAWYER PLATFORM IS A PORTAL FOR LEGAL KNOWLEDGE AND PROVIDING SOLUTIONS. THIS IS MANAGED BY A TEAM OF SPECIALIZED LAWYERS UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF MS. NEHAD ABULKOMSAN, SENIOR LAWYER.

Ask Your Lawyer



A question:
What Is the Importance of Political Support for Women?



The Answer

POLITICAL SUPPORT FOR WOMEN IS ESSENTIAL TO ACHIEVING EQUALITY, SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, AND MORE EFFECTIVE POLITICAL DECISION-MAKING. BY INCREASING WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN DECISION-MAKING POSITIONS, SOCIETIES CAN ENSURE DIVERSE REPRESENTATION THAT SERVES THE COMMUNITY AS A WHOLE AND REINFORCES THE PRINCIPLE OF EQUAL CITIZENSHIP AND RIGHTS.

THIS SUPPORT INCLUDES EMPOWERING WOMEN ECONOMICALLY, SOCIALLY, AND POLITICALLY; SAFEGUARDING THEIR LEGAL RIGHTS; AND CHALLENGING THE STEREOTYPES THAT SOCIETY CONTINUES TO IMPOSE ABOUT WOMEN'S ROLES.



LEGAL INFORMATION

THE EGYPTIAN CONSTITUTION SUPPORTS THE POLITICAL ROLE OF WOMEN BY STIPULATING EQUALITY BETWEEN MEN AND WOMEN IN CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS. IT ALSO GUARANTEES THEIR APPROPRIATE REPRESENTATION IN LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS—ALLOCATING ONE-QUARTER OF THE SEATS IN BOTH LOCAL COUNCILS AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—AND ENSURES EQUAL ACCESS TO PUBLIC OFFICE WITHOUT DISCRIMINATION.

WITH REGARD TO PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS, THE ELECTION LAW TRANSLATED THESE CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS INTO CONCRETE NUMBERS FOR WOMEN'S REPRESENTATION IN PARLIAMENT THROUGH A QUOTA SYSTEM, WHICH HAS CONTRIBUTED TO INCREASING WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN PARLIAMENTARY POLITICAL LIFE.

Legal Concepts



The United Nations dedicates its efforts to strengthening women's political role through several key areas. These include empowering women in decision-making via support programs and gender equality initiatives; facilitating their participation in peacekeeping and conflict resolution; advocating for the integration of a gender perspective in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals; and raising global awareness through the proclamation of an International Day of Women in Diplomacy.

MOHAMEK



Legal Updates

Article 11 of the Constitution states: "The State shall guarantee equality between women and men in civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights, and shall work to ensure their appropriate representation in legislative councils."

As for the amended Article 102, it stipulates that one-quarter of the seats in the House of Representatives be allocated to women, the same provision applying to local councils.

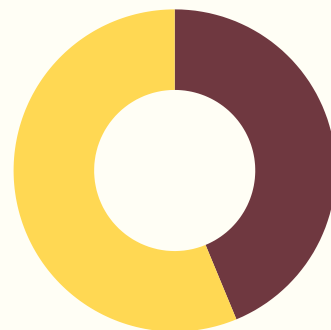
OUR CLIENTS



This month, , a total **1175** of consultations were received by "Mohamek" across its 2 different communications means, including Facebook pages, and telephone, , as follows:

● Phone
● Facebook

● Facebook ● Phone consultations



Phone: : 661 consultations were received on mobile and landlines, making up 56.2 % of the complaints
Facebook: 514 consultations were received on Facebook, making up 43.7%

Your Legal Advisor in Family Matters..Ministry of Interior Reviews Viral Video of Dispute Between Doctor and Ex-Wife



In her account, Mirna explained that she had been in the car with her father and young daughter when her ex-husband—who lives nearby—suddenly appeared and forced their vehicle to stop. According to her, he assaulted her father and attempted to abduct their daughter with the intention of taking her abroad. She noted that he had not requested to see the child for a year, nor had he paid alimony, despite a court ruling granting him visitation rights at a local sports club.

The situation worsened when, as Mirna described, he used abusive language and brandished a weapon, terrifying residents in the area. She added that members of his family tried to prevent her from filming, with his mother even attempting to destroy her phone.

Matters escalated further when her ex-husband allegedly tried to force his way into her home—damaging the villa's front door and attempting to ram the garage gate with his car. Mirna emphasized that this was not the first time she had filed complaints over similar threats and assaults. She explained that her decision to share the video publicly stemmed from a growing fear for her safety and that of her family.

Your Legal Advisor in Family Matters answers as follows:

The applicable legal framework for this incident falls under the crimes of intimidation, terrorizing, bullying, and show of force, all of which are criminalized under Article 375 (bis) of the Egyptian Penal Code. The penalty is imprisonment for no less than one year and may be doubled to two to five years in aggravated circumstances, such as when the act is committed by two or more people, involves the use of a weapon, or specifically targets a woman or a minor.

In addition, a supplementary penalty may be imposed, placing the convicted individual under police surveillance for a period equal to the term of imprisonment.

The accused may also face charges of insult and defamation under Egyptian law. Penalties for these offenses range from fines to imprisonment, depending on the nature and circumstances of the incident. Defamation can result in up to two years in prison and a fine of up to 20,000 EGP, while cases involving online insult or defamation, or those committed with intent to extort, may carry penalties of up to three years in prison and a fine of up to 200,000 EGP.



**For a free consultation
Please fill out an online
form, send us an email,
or call us via phone for
30 minutes**



working days

Sunday - Thursday from
10:00 am to 04:00 pm

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