

# Mubarak regime pushes “transition plan”

In its latest effort to defuse public anger amid mass protests, the Egyptian government has set up committees to recommend constitutional changes to pave the way towards a peaceful transfer of power



## KEY ARTICLES OF CONSTITUTION

■ Only parliament can rule on eligibility of its members. NDP majority has used this to ignore court rulings invalidating election results



■ Opposition wants to reinstate principle of judicial supervision of elections – removed in 2007 – to deter election rigging

■ President allowed to seek re-election indefinitely – Mubarak is now in his fifth term



■ Opposition wants limit of two terms in office



■ Political parties based on religion banned – making **Muslim Brotherhood** effectively unconstitutional

■ Presidential candidates must be nominated by parties with at least 3% of elected members of parliament. Independents need endorsements from 250 elected officials, including 65 members of lower house of parliament, where ruling **National Democratic Party** has stranglehold

■ Opposition wants system opened up to make it easier to challenge NDP candidates

■ Release of detained party members demanded



■ Opposition also insists on abolition of “anti-terrorism” measures that allow arbitrary arrest, searches and wiretapping without warrant, and transfer of civilian court cases to military tribunals