



# Provisional Charter of the Egyptian Government in Exile

*For Justice, Dignity, and the Islamic Revival of Our Homeland*

الحكومة المصرية في المنفى — من أجل العدالة والكرامة ونهضة إسلامية لوطننا

*In the Name of Allah, the Most Merciful, the Most Compassionate*

*This charter was ratified by the President in the United States of America on 19 May, 2025.*

## PREAMBLE

We, the exiled people of Egypt, bound by duty to our people, establish this government in exile to uphold justice, preserve the dignity of our nation, and struggle against oppression and tyranny. Rooted in the traditions of Islam, guided by its principles, and informed by mechanisms of *shūrā* (consultation), accountability, and mercy, we declare ourselves the rightful voice of Egypt and a seed for its just, Islamic, and prosperous future.

Until the day Egypt is liberated from corruption, military dictatorship, and economic collapse, and restored to a righteous path, this Government in Exile shall act as its representative.

## **SECTION 1: NAME OF OUR STATE, STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT, NATIONAL FLAG, NATIONAL EMBLEM, INDEPENDENCE ANTHEM AND NATIONAL ANTHEM, NATIONAL LANGUAGE, NATIONAL RELIGION, AND NATIONAL CAPITAL**

### **Article 1: Name of Our State**

The name of our state is the Arab Republic of Egypt. This name contains the hope of properly elected officials to serve the Egyptian people, regardless of race, religion, or sex, and the Muslim Ummah. The name of our state will remain as is until we regain our independence.

### **Article 1: Branches of the Government**

The Egyptian Government in Exile shall consist of the following:

1. President (Head of State)
2. Shūrā Council (Parliament-in-Exile)
3. Council of Ministers (Executive Cabinet)
4. Judicial and Religious Advisory Council
5. Military High Command

### **Article 2: National Flag**

The National Flag is a tri-colour red, white, and black flag with the Eagle of Salahuddin.



### Article 3: National Emblem

The golden Eagle of Salahuddin with the National and Pan-Arab colours of red, white, and black, and the Arabic writing of “Arab Republic of Egypt”.



### Article 4: Independence Anthem and National Anthem

The Independence Anthem is “Eslami Ya Misr,” written by the Egyptian poet Mostafa Saadeq Al-Rafe'ie.

(English translation):

O Egypt; Be safe, for I will sacrifice my life for you.

Here is my hand for you, if the world raised a hand (to hurt you).

Never shall you yield, ever!

I am hoping for a better tomorrow,

I am heartedly determined to strife,

And to my heart, my belief in you is as strong as my believe in my religion.

May you, Egypt, be safe,  
And in peace may you flourish my homeland.  
If the spears of time are thrown at you,  
I will be shielding you with my chest.  
And always be safe.

I stand as firm in the face of hardships as the pyramids.  
In my defense and struggle for my homeland,  
I do not turn away, tire, or yield.  
May you, Egypt, be safe,  
And in peace may you flourish my homeland.  
If the spears of time are thrown at you,  
I will be shielding you with my chest.  
And always be safe.

The National Anthem is “Bilady, Bilady, Bilady,” written by Mohamed Younis El-Qadi and composed by Sayed Darwish and redistributed by Mohamed Abdel Wahab.

(English Translation):

My homeland, my homeland, my homeland  
You have my love and my heart.  
My homeland, my homeland, my homeland  
You have my love and my heart.  
Egypt! O mother of all countries,

You are my hope and my ambition,  
And above all people,  
Your Nile has countless graces!  
Egypt! You are the most precious gem,  
A blaze on the forehead of time!  
O my homeland, be forever free,  
And be safe from every foe!  
My homeland, my homeland, my homeland  
You have my love and my heart.  
O Egypt, land of prosperity,  
Filled with the ancient glory,  
My goal is to repel enemies,  
Only on God I rely.  
My homeland, my homeland, my homeland  
You have my love and my heart.  
Egypt, noble are thy children.  
Loyal, and guardians of the reins.  
Be we at war or peace  
We will sacrifice ourselves for thy sake, my homeland.  
You will achieve thy aspirations,  
by their union as well as mine.  
My homeland, my homeland, my homeland  
You have my love and my heart.

## **Article 5: National Language, National Religion, and National Capital**

The official national language of the Arab Republic of Egypt is Arabic.

The official religion of the Arab Republic of Egypt is Sunni Islam, though the practice of other religions is protected, and those that do are guaranteed full rights.

The National Capital of our state is Cairo.

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## **SECTION 2: THE HEAD OF STATE**

### **Article 6: Title and Role**

- The Head of State shall bear the title *President of the Egyptian Government in Exile*.
- He shall serve as the *supreme representative, chief executive, and Commander-in-Chief*.
- His role is both temporal and spiritual, grounded in Islamic responsibility and *shūrā* consultation.

### **Article 7: Appointment and Mandate**

- The President shall be selected by a qualified supermajority ( $\frac{2}{3}$ ) of the Founding Council.
- The President shall serve for life, unless:
  - He voluntarily resigns
  - He is found morally, spiritually, or mentally unfit
  - He commits betrayal or gross negligence
- Disqualification must be ratified by:
  - A two-thirds majority of the Shūrā Council
  - Approval by the Judicial & Religious Advisory Council

### **Article 8: Powers of the President**

- Serve as Commander-in-Chief of all military forces loyal to the cause
  - Represent the Egyptian nation in all international matters
  - Approve legislation passed by the Shūrā Council
  - Appoint and dismiss Ministers
  - Issue executive directives consistent with Islamic principles and constitutional guidelines
  - Declare states of emergency, subject to Council review
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## **SECTION 3: SHŪRĀ COUNCIL (PARLIAMENT)**

### **Article 9: Composition**

- The Shūrā Council shall include:
  - Founding members
  - Appointed representatives of the Egyptian diaspora
  - Islamic scholars, academics, reformers, and activists

### **Article 10: Powers and Duties**

- Propose, debate, and pass laws and resolutions by two-thirds majority
  - Confirm or reject key appointments made by the President
  - Review the actions of the President and ministers
  - Approve declarations of war or peace
  - Monitor the national budget and expenditures
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## SECTION 4: COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

### Article 11: Structure and Duties

- The Council of Ministers shall manage day-to-day administration.
- The President may appoint a *Prime Minister* to chair the Cabinet.

Ministerial portfolios may include:

- Foreign Affairs
- Humanitarian & Diaspora Affairs
- Media and Information
- Education and Culture
- Defense and Intelligence
- Religious Affairs

All ministers must be:

- Loyal to the cause
- Morally upright
- Skilled and experienced
- Competent and mentally capable of serving

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## SECTION 5: JUDICIAL & RELIGIOUS ADVISORY COUNCIL

### Article 8: Composition and Role

- This council shall consist of:
  - Islamic scholars from recognized schools of jurisprudence



- Legal experts and judges of known integrity

Duties:

- Ensure that legislation is compliant with *Sharīʿah* and justice
- Serve as final arbiters on constitutional matters
- Issue advisory *fatāwa* and binding decisions only as authorized
- Review presidential fitness if impeachment or disqualification is proposed

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## SECTION 6: NATIONAL ARMED FORCES

### Article 9: Command

- The President serves as *Commander-in-Chief*
- A *Supreme Military Commander* shall be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Shūrā Council

### Article 10: Qualifications of Commanders

- Must be experienced, disciplined, and respected
- Must be loyal to Islamic values and the national cause
- Must not have affiliations with foreign regimes or military juntas

### Article 11: Military Action

- Only the Parliament may authorize war, alliances, or large-scale mobilization
- All use of force must comply with Islamic and humanitarian law

## SECTION 7: LAWS & DIRECTIVES

### Article 12: Legislation

- All laws must originate from the Shūrā Council and pass by two-thirds majority
- They must be signed by the President to take effect

### Article 13: Executive Directives

- The President and Council of Ministers may issue *directives* aligned with Islamic values and constitutional limits
  - Emergency directives must be reviewed within 30 days
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## SECTION 8: RIGHTS AND RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

### Article 14: Freedom of Worship

- All Egyptians — Muslim, Christian, Jewish, and others — may practice their faith freely
- No one shall be persecuted for belief or heritage
- Houses of worship shall be protected

### Article 15: Social Justice and Morality

- The Government shall:
    - Uphold decency, modesty, and truthfulness
    - Oppose corruption, exploitation, and tyranny
    - Promote ethical conduct and societal fairness
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## SECTION 9: TRANSITION TO PERMANENT GOVERNMENT

### Article 16: Long-Term Vision

- Upon liberation or partial control of Egypt:
    - A *National Congress* will be held to determine the future system of governance
    - Through *shūrā* and mass consultation, the government may transition toward:
      - A renewed *Caliphate* (modeled on the Rashidun, not extremist like ISIS)
      - A *Constitutional Islamic Republic*
  - In all cases, Islam, justice, and mercy shall remain the foundation
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## SECTION 10: AMENDMENTS

### Article 17: Constitutional Revisions

- Amendments require:
    - A two-thirds vote in the Shūrā Council
    - Presidential approval
    - Review and approval by the Judicial & Religious Council
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### FINAL NOTE

This document shall serve as the binding foundational Charter of the Egyptian Government in Exile, and may be presented to the *Ummah* and to the world as evidence of Egypt's ongoing resistance to tyranny, and its enduring loyalty to Allah, justice, and truth.