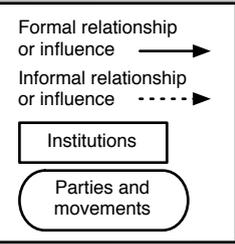


Egypt: political power map (July 2012)

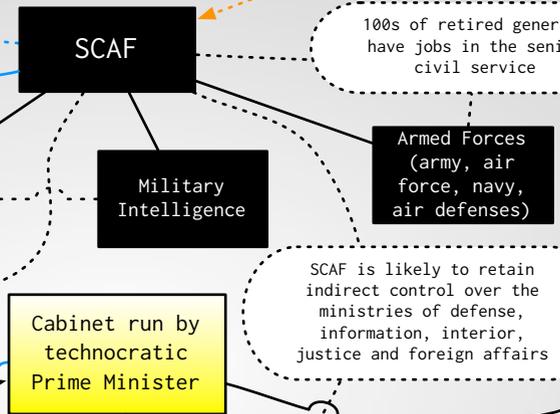
Islamist parties (all backed Morsy)



Secular parties



The "Deep State"



The relationship (or power-sharing) with between the presidency and the military is the key unresolved constitutional and institutional question of post-Mubarak Egypt. SCAF's Supplemental Constitutional Declaration of June 17 leaves the presidency's powers severely undermined and grants the generals legislative powers until a new parliament is elected.

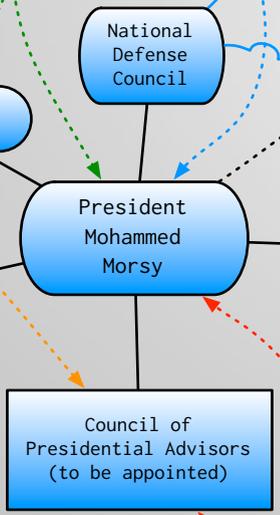
The Brotherhood's influence over President Morsy is a key point of contention

Secularists expect President Morsy to form a national unity government and include them in his team

Secular parties afraid of Islamist dominance have appealed to SCAF as a "protector of the civil state"

100s of retired generals have jobs in the senior civil service

Old and new parties, as well as some anti-Brotherhood movements, have found common cause with old regime networks and the military against President Morsy



The Presidency

Presidential Chief of Staff (Gen. Abdel Momen Fouada, appointed by SCAF)

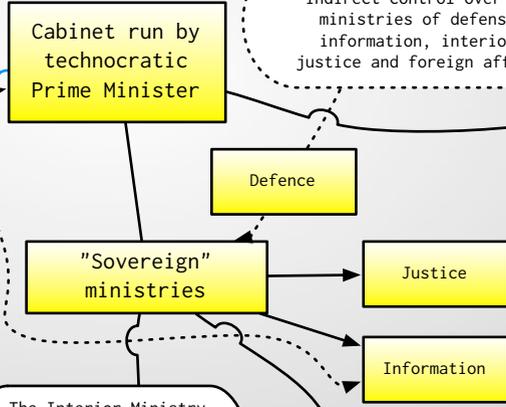
Weakened by the 2011 uprising, the once-powerful Ministry of Interior has fallen under military and GIS control

The Interior Ministry is likely to be headed by a police general, leaving questions of Security Sector Reform outside civilian control.

SCAF is likely to retain indirect control over the ministries of defense, information, interior, justice and foreign affairs

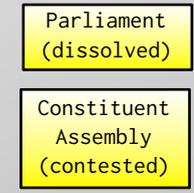
Judges are keen to reverse executive control of the ministry of justice and worry about Islamists' intentions towards the judiciary

Control of state television, radio and newspapers appears likely to remain in the deep state's hands, providing a crucial propaganda tool and making reform unlikely



State institutions

Egypt has two foreign policies: one run by the presidency, another by the MFA, SCAF and GIS.



Anti-Morsy (e.g. Maspero Coptic Union)

Pro-Morsy / Anti-SCAF (e.g. April 6)

Unaffiliated / reject both SCAF and MB

Revolutionary groups

Major revolutionary groups such as April 6 backed Morsy against Shafiq in the presidential election, hoping to steer the Brotherhood away from SCAF and assert the principle of civilian rule.