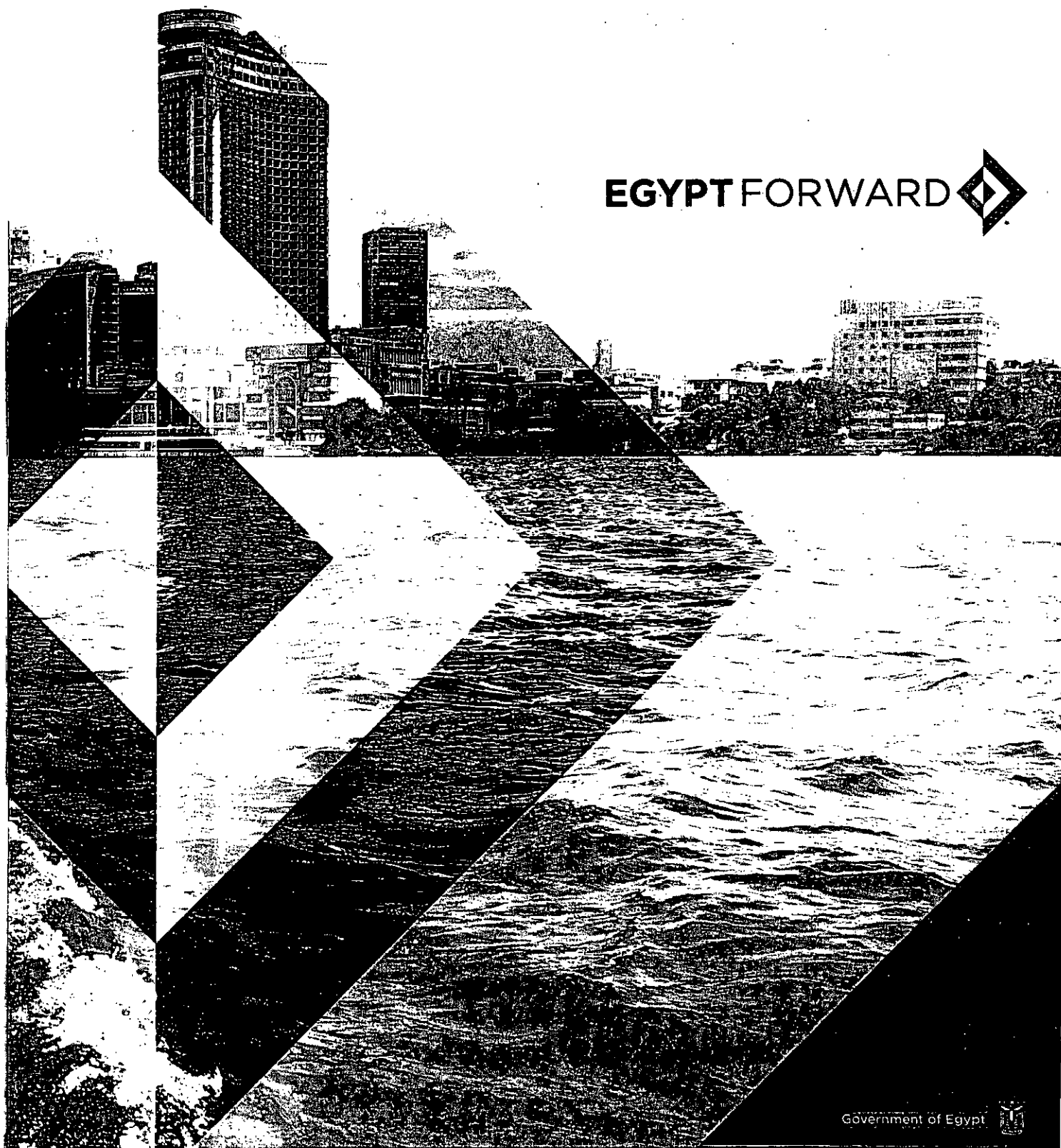


EGYPT FORWARD





EGYPT FORWARD

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EGYPT AND THE UNITED STATES:

MOVING AN ENDURING, STABLE
AND RELIABLE PARTNERSHIP FORWARD

2017 MAY -2 PM 3: 57

EGYPT'S PROGRESS

Egypt is in the midst of a historic transition and the United States should be supportive of its progress.

- ▶ Egypt has taken courageous steps to stabilize the country in the aftermath of a period of political instability, economic hardship and acts of terrorism. The political process has advanced steadily, with the adoption of a new Constitution and the holding of a presidential election in 2014, and the election of a new Parliament in December 2015.
- ▶ Egypt's new Constitution empowers Parliament with strong oversight authority over executive actions. The Constitution establishes a clear separation of powers between the legislative and executive branches, including term limits on the President and approval by Parliament of the appointment of the Prime Minister.
- ▶ Egypt's Parliament is the most diverse in its history, with significant participation of women, youth and Coptic Christians.
- ▶ Egypt has a large, young and highly-skilled population, with 50 percent being between the ages of 15 and 44. Each year, 300,000 Egyptians obtain university degrees, 35,000 of which are in science, technology and engineering-related fields. This highly-educated, young and ambitious population has led Cairo to become a center for innovative start-ups and technology firms.
- ▶ Egypt is building a new capital city that will include government ministries and offices, foreign embassies, a medical city, residential and sports facilities, educational institutions, financial services and a sustainable green area. Sustainable design and technologies will be featured in the new capital's architecture, transportation systems and water supply. The new city will be located 28 miles east of Cairo, and is being planned to be a home for five million people. The new capital will relieve congestion in Cairo.

The Egyptian Government is committed to ongoing improvement in the social, political, economic institutions of the nation and the civil rights of the people in a manner consistent with the nature and culture of Egyptian society.

- ▶ Progress will not always be smooth and there will inevitably be setbacks as the nation deals with complex and necessary changes in society, particularly in light of security challenges. But progress will be made and all Egypt asks is that its challenges are recognized and that it is judged by realistic standards.

Egypt's centrality in the Arab world creates a special partnership with the United States to advance the shared interests of regional security and peace in the Middle East and North Africa.

- ▶ With a population of 90 million, Egypt is by far the most populous Arab country and plays a leading role in fostering people-to-people relationships between the United States and the Arab world.
- ▶ Egypt has begun to play a more active global diplomatic role than in previous years. The government's priorities in international relations are maintaining friendly ties with the United States and the European Union and building relationships with Russia and China.
- ▶ Egypt is one of ten non-permanent members of the UN Security Council (term ending in 2017) and has played a key role in trying to broker a unity government in Libya.
- ▶ Egypt's 1979 peace treaty with Israel remains the single most significant diplomatic achievement for the promotion of Arab-Israeli peace. Egypt-Israeli relations have improved under the current government, and Egypt actively serves as a broker between Palestinian factions.
- ▶ Egypt's relations with its southern neighbor, Ethiopia, are also important. Ethiopia is developing the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam, a project that will constrain the flow of the Blue Nile waters to Egypt in a region where water poverty is already a matter of grave concern. Egypt recognizes Ethiopia's right to construct dams on the Nile River, but these projects should not impede the flow of the river in Egypt.



EGYPT-UNITED STATES RELATIONS

Egypt expresses a strong commitment to a lasting U.S.-Egypt partnership with important strategic value to U.S. national security and other interests.

- ▶ Egypt is a geographic gateway at the crossroads of Europe, the Middle East, Africa and Asia.

▶ Egypt and the United States represent one of the oldest and deepest alliances in the Arab world. Egypt is an important country for the United States based on demographics and public diplomatic posture.

- ▶ Egypt has a central role in the Arab world as the seat of the Arab League and its leadership of importance committees of this multilateral institution.
- ▶ Egypt has been a source of stability in the Middle East and North Africa.
 - A peace agreement with Israel since 1979.
 - Strong military and intelligence cooperation with Israel under President Sisi.
 - Leadership and influence among moderate Arab nations.
- ▶ Egypt is a leader in the global war against terrorism, extreme Islam ideology and the Muslim Brotherhood.

There is a shared Egypt-U.S. interest in cooperation on regional and global threats.

- ▶ Egypt and the United States have a shared interest in fighting global terrorism, and the two countries have an opportunity to confront instability in neighboring Libya. Terrorism and violence emanating from Libya against Egyptian citizens remains a threat to the country and regional stability.

- ▶ Egypt has the ability to offer leadership that can offset regional dynamics, such as the rise of Iran and other non-state actors, and the effect of failed states (Iraq, Syria, Yemen and Libya).
- ▶ Egypt is working with the United States and the international community to combat ISIS through intelligence sharing, preventing terrorist funding and recruitment, and utilizing Egypt's own religious institutions to promote moderation and tolerance.
- ▶ U.S.-supplied military equipment and trainings help the Egyptian military to counter terrorism and secure its land and maritime borders, including the Sinai Peninsula.

Egypt and the United States maintain close military-to-military relations, with a shared view that a strong and modern Egyptian military contributes to regional stability.

- ▶ More than 30 years of U.S. military investment in Egypt with strong military-to-military and intelligence-to-intelligence cooperation. Egypt has the largest military in the Middle East, mostly U.S. equipped and trained.
- ▶ Egypt is home to important maritime infrastructure (ports and other installations).
- ▶ Egypt offers preferential passage of the Suez Canal and over flight rights for U.S. naval and air assets.
- ▶ The Egypt-United States relationship has evolved beyond bilateral relations to include cooperation on global terrorism, the Israeli-Palestinian peace process, peacekeeping operations in Africa, and deeper regional economic integration.

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- ▶ Military support to Egypt is made through the Foreign Military Financing (FMF) program has financed the procurement of weapons systems and services from U.S. defense contractors, enabling Egypt to modernize its armed forces by replacing Soviet-era equipment. Military aid is today focused on counterterrorism, border security, Sinai security and maritime security. The United States also offers IMET training to Egyptian officers in order to facilitate U.S.-Egyptian military cooperation over the long term.

Egypt can play a central role in the resolution of the Israeli-Palestinian dispute.

- ▶ Egypt can build support among moderate Arab states to address difficult issues in any negotiation.
- ▶ Egypt can provide resources to aid in the implementation of any agreement.

Commercial relations can be expanded to benefit both countries.

- ▶ Egypt is a market of 90 million consumers and there are significant opportunities to advance trade and investment with the United States.
- ▶ U.S. multinational companies in Egypt have identified barriers to investment that are being discussed for future policymaking. These include reducing delays in transfers of foreign exchange, improving intellectual property protections, dispute settlement procedures and transparency in regulatory processes, and liberalizing labor rules.

- ▶ Egypt-U.S. trade reached a level of \$6.1 billion in 2015. The United States enjoys a significant trade surplus with Egypt. U.S. exports to Egypt are led by machinery, cereals (including wheat and soybeans), iron and steel and mineral fuels. Egypt's exports to the United States are led by apparel products, fertilizers, agricultural products and mineral fuels.
- ▶ U.S. foreign investment in Egypt is estimated at \$23 billion, with significant investment in the oil, gas and mining sectors.
- ▶ The establishment of Qualifying Industrial Zones (QIZs) allows U.S. duty-free entry for some manufactured goods that include Egyptian and Israeli components from designated industrial areas.

EGYPT'S ECONOMY IN 2017

Egypt's medium and long-term economic prospects are favorable and improving.

- ▶ Egypt's strategic location offers multinational companies a platform for their commercial activities in the Middle East and North Africa.
- ▶ The economy is estimated to have grown by 3.8 percent in 2016, with 4.0 percent growth forecasted for 2017. With continued sound economic policies, Egypt's growth is forecast by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to rise to 6 percent over the medium term.
- ▶ Egypt's diversified economy has proven resilient to both internal and external shocks. Investment is starting to rebound as political conditions have stabilized and the government and Parliament have put in place pro-growth policies. There are investment opportunities in agriculture and food production, infrastructure development, electricity production and distribution, technology, healthcare and life sciences, automotive and consumer goods.
- ▶ The drivers of economic growth include Egypt's tourism potential, its natural gas reserves and a young and growing labor force. Recent gas discoveries off the Mediterranean coast may be large enough to meet Egypt's entire domestic need and could allow for the restart of natural gas exports.
- ▶ A strong U.S. dollar is impacting the Egyptian economy, contributing to inflation and impacting trade and investment. However, in recent weeks, the Egyptian pound has begun to strengthen in response to the Government actions. That is expected to lead to new interest from foreign investors.
- ▶ Net international reserves are currently at \$23 billion, equal to five months of imports.

The Sisi Government has put in place a comprehensive structural reform program to address systemic imbalances in Egypt's economy.

- ▶ Economic ministries are led by experienced technocrats.
- ▶ The government's goal is to promote sustainable economic growth and job creation, reduce inflation, attract foreign investment, reduce public debt, rebuild international reserves and promote exports.

- ▶ The government is implementing a series of difficult economic reforms, including the introduction of a value-added tax (VAT), liberalization of the exchange rate, and a reduction of fuel subsidies. These initiatives will provide a more favorable environment for investment.
- ▶ Social protection is a cornerstone of the government's reform efforts. Steps are being taken to protect the most vulnerable population through food subsidies (including a school meal program), as well as the provision of children's medicines and infant milk, health insurance for female primary providers, and vocational training for youth.
- ▶ A series of reforms to Egypt's energy sector are underway. These include improving the regulatory framework for private investments, promoting competition, and exploiting new gas fields in the Nile Delta and Mediterranean. In addition, Egypt is developing and exploiting renewable energy sources.
- ▶ With the aim of encouraging investment in energy sector, the Government has reduced its payment arrears to international oil companies from \$7 billion in 2013 to \$3.4 billion. This strategy has contributed to major investment pledges by two British companies, BP and BG Group, as well as Eni of Italy.

▶ Egypt's 2030 Strategic Development Strategy, created in 2016, has put in place a suite of economic development, social justice, knowledge, innovation, and environmental goals and targets for the country.

- ▶ The 2030 vision was developed in cooperation with several multilateral and foreign government partners, and serves as an inclusive development roadmap for the government, private sector and civil society to achieve a set of economic and social performance targets.

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- ▶ Standard & Poor's, Fitch and Moody's have all upgraded Egypt's sovereign credit rating to stable.
- ▶ Under President Sisi's direction, the Government is holding a series of dialogues with youth audiences to listen to their views and provide opportunities for this important demographic to fully participate in the economy and other aspects of Egyptian life.

Egypt is receiving international support and recognition of its reform efforts.

- ▶ In November, 2016, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) approved a three-year \$12 billion Extended fund Facility (EFF) to Egypt, and disbursed an initial tranche of \$2.75 billion. Subsequent tranches will be released over the remainder of the three-year period (2016-2019), subject to Egypt's compliance. This is the maximum amount that Egypt is entitled to borrow from the IMF. It is a favorable reflection of the Fund's assessment of both the strength and depth of the Government's reform program.
- ▶ The Government of Egypt issued a \$4 billion Eurobond in January, 2017, which was oversubscribed by three times.
- ▶ S&P Global Ratings upgraded its sovereign credit rating for Egypt from negative to stable in November, 2016.
- ▶ Egypt depends on remittances from foreign nationals living outside the country, which have risen in recent months, according to the Central Bank.

Key pillars of Egypt's foreign investment strategy include the following initiatives:

- ▶ Political stability and sound macroeconomic policies
- ▶ Economic reforms focused on creating jobs, encouraging investment and promoting social inclusion
- ▶ Flexible currency and monetary policies
- ▶ Improvements in land and property regulations
- ▶ Fast-track business licensing
- ▶ Improvement in commercial dispute settlement procedures

- ▶ A program of foreign investment incentives and guarantees
- ▶ New bankruptcy and business liquidation laws
- ▶ Privatization of state-owned enterprises, with participation by foreign investors
- ▶ Introduction of new business sectors in the Egyptian stock market

Egypt-U.S. commercial relations can expand and U.S. investment can help Egypt achieve its economic strategy.

- ▶ U.S. multinational companies in Egypt have identified barriers to investment that are being discussed for future policymaking. These include reducing delays in transfers of foreign exchange, improving intellectual property protections, dispute settlement procedures and transparency in regulatory processes, and liberalizing labor rules.
- ▶ Egypt-U.S. trade reached a level of \$6.1 billion in 2015. The United States enjoys a significant trade surplus with Egypt. U.S. exports to Egypt are led by machinery, cereals (including wheat and soybeans), iron and steel and mineral fuels. Egypt's exports to the United States are led by apparel products, fertilizers, agricultural products and mineral fuels.
- ▶ U.S. foreign investment in Egypt is estimated at \$23 billion, with significant investment in the oil, gas and mining sectors.
- ▶ The establishment of Qualifying Industrial Zones (QIZs) allows U.S. duty-free entry for some manufactured goods that include Egyptian and Israeli components from designated industrial areas.
- ▶ The Suez Canal Axis Development project is of great importance to attracting new U.S. investment as a strategically-located, world-class logistics center at the crossroads of Europe, Asia, the Middle East and Africa. This resource will enable U.S. goods and commodities to reach consumers across these four world regions, and for U.S. companies to take advantage of Egypt's regional trade blocs and agreements.

HUMAN RIGHTS, RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE AND CULTURE

In 2014, Egypt enacted a new Constitution that provides for a broad set of provisions for democratic governance and civil protections.

- ▶ The Constitution establishes a clear separation of powers between the legislative, executive and judicial branches, including term limits on the President and approval by Parliament of the appointment of the Prime Minister. The Egyptian president and members of Parliament are to be elected directly by citizens.
- ▶ Egypt's new Constitution empowers Parliament with strong oversight authority over executive actions, including the ability to override a presidential veto on legislation it has drafted.
- ▶ The new Constitution includes a provision which states that human dignity, freedom and social justice are a core right of every citizen.
- ▶ The new Constitution includes provisions on the rule of law, due process, public rights and freedoms, right to safety, the private of citizens, freedom of movement, freedom of belief and thought, and freedom of the press.
- ▶ The new Constitution established the Egyptian judiciary as an independent entity with the power to interpret the constitutionality of laws, even international treaties.

The Government is now engaged in reforming public institutions to respect and enforce the significant changes included in the Constitution. It will take time for Egypt to dismantle old institutional practices, but for the first time there is a commitment to ensure that a modern Constitution enacted through a national referendum provides the foundation for government's engagement with civil society.

- ▶ Egypt's Parliament is now in place and it is the most diverse in its history, with significant participation of women, youth and Coptic Christians.

- ▶ To ensure the rights of non-government organizations (NGOs), the Parliament is currently writing a law clarifying the legal rights and regulatory requirements of these entities.
- ▶ The Egyptian Government is committed to ongoing improvement in the social, political, economic institutions of the nation and the civil rights of the people in a manner consistent with the nature and culture of Egyptian society.
- ▶ Progress will not always be smooth and there will inevitably be setbacks as the nation deals with complex and necessary changes in society, particularly in light of security challenges. But progress will be made and all Egypt asks is that its challenges are recognized and that it is judged by realistic standards.

Egypt is a leader among Arab states in promoting religious tolerance and cultural inclusion.

- ▶ President Sisi has made promoting religious tolerance a cornerstone of his agenda. The Egyptian Parliament has passed the only law in an Arab state that protects the rights of Egyptians to build houses of worship.
- ▶ In 2015, President Sisi became the first Egyptian head of state to attend Christmas mass at St. Mark's Coptic Orthodox Cathedral in Cairo. During the service, he declared that Egypt's Muslims and its Coptic Christians are "one entity." In 2016, the President initiated a program to rebuild and restore all churches damaged by acts of terrorism led by operatives of the Muslim Brotherhood organization in the summer of 2013. In that period, 56 churches and other properties were destroyed or damaged.
- ▶ President Sisi regularly calls for religious discourse and encourages Muslim leaders to denounce misinterpretations of Islam and promote its true essence as a religion of peace and tolerance.



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- ▶ The rights of women have advanced significantly in Egypt. Women have the right to hold public offices and vote, are protected from discrimination in the workplace, and are protected from all forms of violence. Women are also empowered to choose their own attire, to drive, and to pursue education, a career and family life.
- ▶ Women in Egypt have significant access to all areas of education, from primary schools to universities.
- ▶ Education, cultural preservation and tourism are important elements of commercial and people-to-people exchanges between Egypt and the United States. The two countries are participating in efforts to prevent the destruction, looting and trafficking of antiquities across the Middle East.
- ▶ The Islamic Museum of Art in Cairo, one of the world's most important collections of Muslim art, has reopened after a bombing attack in 2014. The U.S. government contributed funds to restore the museum's facade.

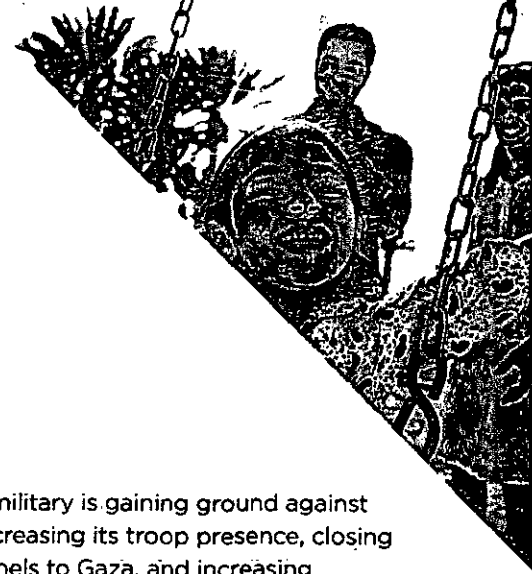
Egypt is seeking a balance between security and civil liberties and is engaged in a human rights dialogue with the United States, France and the UK, among others.

- ▶ The Muslim Brotherhood, designated by Egypt and other countries as a terrorist organization, is actively seeking to undermine the Egyptian government and disrupt society. Some countermeasures directed at its leadership and supporters may be interpreted as a suppression of human rights, but in fact are necessary to protect the security of the nation.
- ▶ Egypt is also under pressure by other extremist Islamic elements seeking to destabilize the country, including well-known terrorist organizations. This requires the Government to provide for both the security of the population and protect the rights and freedoms provided by the Constitution.

- ▶ Egypt has been successful in limiting the impact of instability in the region—including from both neighboring Libya and Gaza—and thus achieving an improvement in internal security.
- ▶ Improvements in all areas of human rights are clearly underway as the Government continues to reform public and judicial institutions to align with the Constitution and as case law is developed consistent with the Constitution.

Egypt has a large, diverse and vibrant society.

- ▶ There are more than 48,000 registered non-governmental organizations (NGOs) operating in Egypt. The vast majority of these are charitable organizations, think tanks, or groups affiliated with universities or religious organizations.
- ▶ About 4,000 NGOs are registered as human rights organizations. Approximately 30-35 human rights organizations are unregistered, and as such, are operating outside of the law. Some of these are law firms and for-profit private companies. The Egyptian Parliament has drafted a new law requiring them to achieve legal status.
- ▶ The new law governing NGOs resulted from a robust public debate and input. The law guarantees certain rights to Egyptian NGOs and limits intervention of the state, including the military and police, in their daily activities. It encourages private sector companies to donate to NGOs through the provision of a tax deduction of 10 percent. The new law does not prohibit NGOs from receiving funds from either local or international donors, but it does regulate donation procedures to qualify for NGO status, as similar measures do in the United States and Europe.
- ▶ The U.S. government, through USAID, supports Egyptian-led reforms that reflect the priorities voiced in the Constitution. USAID supports international and Egyptian organizations that raise awareness of and advocate for improved public services and increased civic participation on key rights.



EGYPT IS FIGHTING TERRORISM ON BEHALF OF HUMANITY

There is a shared Egypt-U.S. interest in cooperation on terrorism.

- ▶ Egypt and the United States have a shared interest in fighting global terrorism, and the two countries have an opportunity to confront instability in neighboring Libya. Terrorism and violence emanating from Libya against Egyptian citizens remains a threat to the country and regional stability.
- ▶ U.S.-supplied military equipment and training helps the Egyptian military counter terrorism and secure its land and maritime borders, including the Sinai Peninsula.
- ▶ Egypt is working with the United States and the international community to combat ISIS through intelligence sharing, preventing terrorist funding and recruitment, and utilizing Egypt's own religious institutions to promote moderation and tolerance.

Terrorist acts have taken place in a small region in the vast Sinai Peninsula.

- ▶ The Islamic State-affiliated Sinai Province, Bedouin Arabs, foreign fighters and Palestinian militants from neighboring Gaza have formed terrorist cells and targeted both Egypt and Israel.
- ▶ **Terror attacks have targeted Egyptian government and security forces, public venues, including tourist sites, churches, civil aviation and other public transportation, and a diplomatic facility.**
- ▶ Sinai Province claimed responsibility for the October 2015 mid-air explosion and crash of a Russian commercial jetliner.

- ▶ The Egyptian military is gaining ground against militants by increasing its troop presence, closing smuggling tunnels to Gaza, and increasing engagement with the local population, such as investing in water and agricultural projects.
- ▶ Smuggling in the form of human trafficking, narcotics and weapons has been disrupted by Israel's construction of a wall along its border with Egypt and Egypt's crackdown on tunnel smuggling along the Gaza border.

Muslim Brotherhood

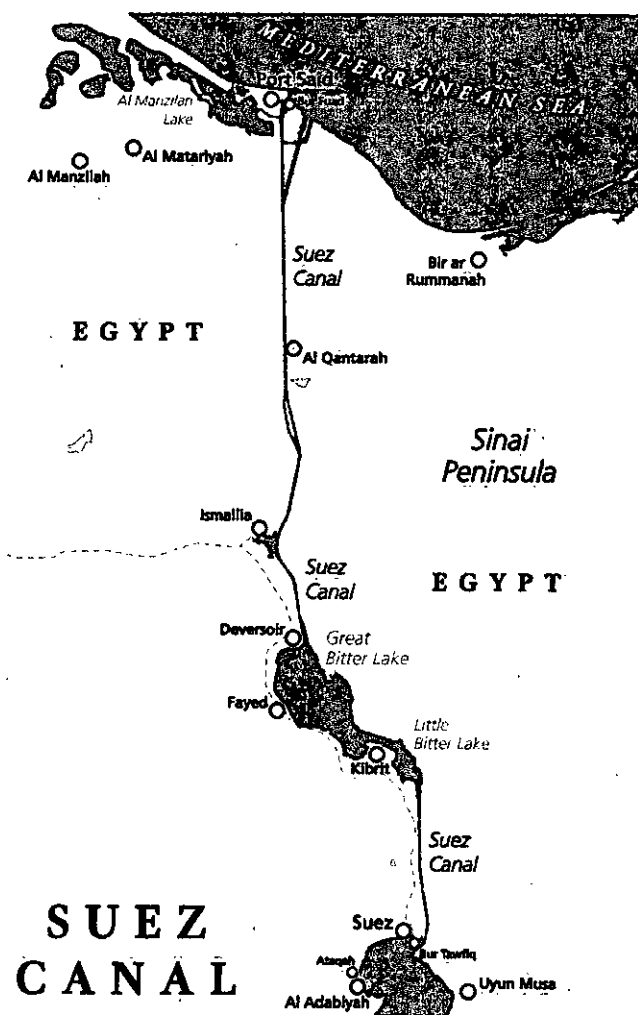
- ▶ The Muslim Brotherhood has conducted numerous bombings and assassinations targeting Egyptians and foreigners. It has repeatedly established terrorist wings and organizations to further its agenda.
- ▶ Egypt declared the Muslim Brotherhood a terror group in 2013 after the bombing of a police headquarters that killed 16 people. Egypt is calling on the United States to do the same.
- ▶ The formal designation by the United States of the Muslim Brotherhood as a Foreign Terrorist Organization would make it a criminal act for Americans to fund or provide material support or resources to the Muslim Brotherhood. It would ban financial institutions from processing money for it, and deny people with ties to the group from coming to the United States.

EGYPT AND THE SUEZ CANAL

Egypt controls and operates the Suez Canal, through which eight percent of all global maritime shipping passes annually.

- ▶ The Suez Canal is one of the world's most important maritime assets, situated at the crossroads of Europe, Africa, the Middle East and Asia.
- ▶ In 2015, Egypt completed \$8.6 billion in infrastructure improvements to the Canal to:
 1. Reduce waiting times
 2. Shorten the transit time for ships by allowing two-lane traffic
 3. Deepen the main canal to enable larger vessels to transit the waterway, and
 4. Double the Canal's daily capacity from 49 ships to 97 ships by 2023.
- ▶ Egypt expedites the passage of U.S. Navy vessels through the Canal, providing a strategic benefit to U.S. forces deployed to the Mediterranean Sea or Persian Gulf/Indian Ocean basin for time-sensitive operations. Between 35 and 45 U.S. Navy vessels pass through the Canal each year.
- ▶ The Suez Canal is an important generator of hard currency for Egypt. It generated \$5 billion in revenues for the Government in 2016.
- ▶ The government forecasts that Canal will generate \$13.2 billion in revenues by 2023. The Canal promotes economic development in this region of the country and is a large employer of Egyptians.
- ▶ U.S. military aircraft are granted blanket overflight authority over Egypt.
- ▶ Egypt has established the Suez Canal Economic Zone (SCZone)—a self-sustaining industrial development corridor that will transform 461 square kilometers and six maritime ports, strategically located along the Suez Canal, into an international commercial hub.

- ▶ The Suez Canal Axis Development project is of great importance to attracting new U.S. investment as a strategically-located, world-class logistics center at the crossroads of Europe, Asia, the Middle East and Africa. This resource will enable U.S. goods and commodities to reach consumers across these four world regions, and for U.S. companies to take advantage of Egypt's regional trade blocs and agreements.



MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD IN EGYPT

Egypt is calling on the United States to formally designate the Muslim Brotherhood as a Foreign Terrorist Organization (FTO) under section 219(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189(a)). The designation would make it a criminal act for Americans to fund or provide material support or resources to the Muslim Brotherhood. It would ban financial institutions from processing money for it, and deny people with ties to the group from traveling to the United States.

While the United States has officially listed individual members, branches and charities of the Muslim Brotherhood as FTOs, it has never designated the organization as a whole. Legislation has been introduced in both the U.S. Senate and the U.S. House of Representative asking the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Attorney General and the Secretary of the Treasury, to exercise his statutory authority and designate the Muslim Brotherhood as a FTO.

- **Egypt declared the Muslim Brotherhood to be a terrorist group in December 2013 after the bombing of a police headquarters in Cairo that killed 16 people and injured more than 100 others.**

The Muslim Brotherhood has conducted numerous bombings and assassinations targeting Egyptians and foreigners. It has repeatedly established terrorist wings and organizations in other countries around the world to further its agenda. Evidence of the organization's links to recent terror events in Egypt includes the following:

- ▶ Egypt's Interior Ministry has established that fugitive Muslim Brotherhood leaders trained and financed the perpetrators of the bomb attack on St. Peter and St. Paul Church, on December 11, 2016. The bombing killed 24 people and injured 49 others. Many of the dead were women and children.
- ▶ On November 9, 2016, the Egyptian government discovered a cache of weapons hidden in a graveyard and house in Fayoum province, southwest of the Egyptian capital of Cairo, and raided five bomb factories around the country in connection to a Muslim Brotherhood plot to carry out terrorist attacks on police checkpoints.

WHAT OTHERS ARE SAYING

"Muslim Brotherhood is the origin of all Islamic extremism."

Egyptian President Sisi, February 10, 2015

"The demise of ISIS will also allow us to increase our attention on other agents of radical Islam like al Qaeda, the Muslim Brotherhood and certain elements within Iran."

U.S. Secretary of State Rex Tillerson, during his U.S. Senate confirmation hearing, February 2017

"The Muslim Brotherhood continues to support terrorist organizations that are responsible for acts of violence around the world."

Rep. Mario Diaz-Balart (R-FL), January 2017

"It is time to call this enemy by its name and speak with clarity and moral authority."

Sen. Ted Cruz (R-TX), January 2017

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- ▶ On June 29, 2015, Hisham Barakat, Egypt's Public Prosecutor, died after a bomb attack on his car in the Cairo suburb of Heliopolis. The plot was carried out on the orders of the Muslim Brotherhood.
- ▶ The Muslim Brotherhood has published an online statement stating that the organization was entering a "new phase" asking its followers to prepare for a "long, uncompromising jihad" against the Egyptian government.
- ▶ Operatives of the Muslim Brotherhood are responsible for numerous attacks on churches in Egypt. In 2013, a total of 56 churches were damaged or destroyed. In 2016, President Sisi initiated a program to restore these properties.

The Muslim Brotherhood is a financier of terrorism and provides other means of support for multiple Jihadist groups that conduct terror attacks around the world. The United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Russia have declared the Muslim Brotherhood a terror group. Other countries have designated local chapters of the Muslim Brotherhood to be terrorist organizations when they engage in terrorism.

The Muslim Brotherhood was formed in Egypt in the 1920s with the stated goal of establishing a worldwide Islamic Caliphate, or empire, ruled under Sharia law.

WHAT OTHERS ARE SAYING

"The Muslim Brotherhood is a totalitarian cult that seeks to implement its highly politicized interpretation of Islam, with the ultimate goal of establishing a global Islamic state that will challenge the West."

Eric Trager, Washington Institute for Near East Policy

"America faces in addition to the threat of violent jihad another, even more toxic danger—a stealthy and pre-violent form of warfare aimed at destroying our constitutional form of democratic government and free society. The Muslim Brotherhood is the prime-mover behind this seditious campaign, which it calls 'civilization jihad.'"

Center for Security Policy