



UCBMUN XXI



The Egyptian Revolution: Government

Update Paper

Character Descriptions

1. Hosni Mubarak (President)
 Muhammad Hosni El Sayed Mubarak is the fourth President of Egypt, and has been since 1981. He was born on May 4, 1928 in Kafr El-Meselha, Monufia Governorate, Egypt. Before entering politics, he served as an officer in the Egyptian Air Force, where he achieved the rank of air chief marshal in 1973. In 1975, he was appointed Vice President of Egypt by then President Anwar Sadat, and assumed the role of President 8 days after Sadat's assassination. Mubarak is known to monitor his ministers closely. At the first sign of any wrongdoing or disloyalty, he did not hesitate to dismiss them. In the past year or so, rumors have spread around the region that President Mubarak has fallen ill to esophageal cancer, stomach cancer, or pancreatic cancer. These allegations are without any factual basis whatsoever.
1. Omar Suleiman (Director of the General Intelligence Directorate)
 Oman Mahmoud Suleiman was born in Qena and attended the Military Academy like Mubarak. He later

received additional degrees in Political Science from Ain Shams University and Cairo University. Suleiman has been a key player in the Egyptian intelligence community since 1986. Serving as deputy head of military intelligence and later its director, Suleiman is described as "one of the world's most powerful spy chiefs." Suleiman is a trusted ally of President Mubarak, and shares his views on Egypt-Israeli relations, treatment of the Muslim Brotherhood, and Iran. Although he identifies strongly as a man of the military, he is seen by many to be a critical link between the military and the Mubarak regime.

2. Abdel Fattah el-Sisi (Director of Military Intelligence)
 Abdel Fattah Saeed Hussein Khalil el-Sisi was born in Cairo on November 19, 1954. After joining the military, he enrolled at the Egyptian Army's Command and Staff College. Sisi trained further at the Joint Services Command and Staff College in the United Kingdom and the United States Army War College in Carlisle, Pennsylvania. Sisi is the youngest member of the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces and

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serves as the director of military intelligence. Although he holds a visible position in the government, Sisi is highly protective of his family's privacy. He has a wife, three sons, and a daughter. Even as a youth he was sometimes called "General Sisi," a testament to his quiet demeanor and apparent orderliness.

3. Ahmed Nazif (Prime Minister)

Ahmed Nazif is the Prime Minister of Egypt, having served briefly as Acting President for roughly one month in 2010 while President Mubarak was undergoing surgery in Germany. Born in Cairo, Nazif was one of 14 original cabinet members sworn in by Mubarak in 2004 and was the youngest serving prime minister of the Egyptian republic. Before entering politics, Nazif was a professor of Engineering at Cairo University. Prior to becoming prime minister, Nazif served as the first minister of Communications and Information Technology. His cabinet is composed primarily of well-educated neoliberals and technocrats.

4. Ahmed Shafik (Minister of Civil Aviation)

Born on November 25, 1941, Ahmed Mohamed Shafik Zaki was Commander-In-Chief of the Egyptian Air Force before becoming the Minister of Civil Aviation. Shafik was born in Cairo to prominent members of Egyptian society. After attending the Egyptian Air Academy, Shafik was a decorated military officer in the Air Force and a renowned military scholar. Shafik entered politics after retiring from military service.

5. Anas el-Fiqqi (Minister of Information)

Anas el-Fiqqi was Egypt's minister of youth before becoming Minister of Information in February of 2004. The public perception of el-Fiqqi is overwhelmingly negative, with most believing him to be deeply corrupt. El-Fiqqi is also a known confidante of President Mubarak and one of his closest allies. As Minister of Information, he has access to all state television and control over state-sponsored information channels throughout Egypt.

6. Ahmed Ezz (Steel tycoon, Chairman of the Planning and Budgeting Committee of the People's Assembly of Egypt)

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Not to be confused with the actor, Ahmed Ezz is the owner of Ezz Steel and the chairman of the Planning and Budgeting Committee of the People's Assembly of Egypt. Ezz also serves as a senior member of the National Democratic Party of Egypt. Ezz faces heavy public criticism for his monopoly of the steel industry. His company currently holds more than 60% of the market share, a position which many believe has been facilitated by his close ties to the government.

7. Habib el-Adly (Minister of Interior)
Habib Ibrahim El-Adly is the longest serving interior minister under President Mubarak. After graduating from the police academy in 1959, Adly joined the State Security Investigations in 1965. He worked at various departments at the service before becoming assistant interior minister in 1993. As the minister of the interior, el-Adly is responsible for law enforcement in Egypt. He directs the Central Security Forces, which number around 410,000; the National Police, around 500,000; and the Egyptian Homeland security, roughly 200,000.

8. Mahmoud Wagdy (head of Cairo criminal investigations department)
Mahmoud was born in 1948 and graduated from the Egyptian Police Academy in 1968. He then became interior minister vice president. Before becoming the assistant interior minister for prison administrations, Wagdy served as a noncommissioned officer and later as head of Cairo's investigative administration.

9. Mansour el-Essawy (first deputy minister of security of Cairo and Giza governorates)
Born in the Qena Governorate in 1937, el-Essawi was accepted into the Police Academy after two years of obligatory military service in an Army Engineering Unit. Mansour has served as Director General of the police forces of Cairo and Giza since 1995. A policeman through and through, his top priority is reinforcing security throughout Egypt. Unlike many other police figures, el-Essawy is relatively popular among the general public due to his being outspoken against corruption in government.

10. Ahmed Aboul-Gheit (Minister of Foreign Affairs)

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Aboul Gheit has had a long and successful career in diplomacy, starting with his position as Third Secretary at the Embassy of Cyprus. Since then, he has served as the First Secretary for the Egyptian Ambassador to the UN, a Political Consultant at the Egyptian Embassy in the USSR, the Ambassador to Italy, Macedonia, and San Marino, and the head of Egypt's permanent UN delegation.

11. Mohamed Hussein Tantawi (Minister of Defence)
Mohamed Hussein Tantawi is the Minister of Defence and Military Production and commander-in-chief of the Egyptian Armed Forces. Beginning in 1952 with his education at Egyptian Military Academy, Tantawi has served in the Egyptian military throughout several wars including the Suez War, the North Yemen Civil War, the Six-Day War, and the Yom Kippur War as a Major and later at Lt. Colonel. After this, he served as Chief of Staff and Commander of the Egyptian Second Army. In 1991, Tantawi commanded an Egyptian army unit during the Gulf War in Iraq, after which he was appointed to his current position.

12. Youssef Boutros-Ghali (Minister of Finance)

In 2004 Youssef Boutros-Ghali became Minister of Defense, prior to which he had held several positions within the Egyptian government including the economic advisor to Egypt's Prime Minister as well as the Governor of the Central Bank of Egypt, Minister of State for Economic Affairs, and Minister of Foreign Trade. As Minister of Finance, Boutros-Ghali is best known for his successful tax and trade reform policies. In addition to serving as Minister of Finance, he also serves as Chairman of the International Monetary and Financial within the IMF.

13. Ahmed Gamal El-Din (Deputy Interior Minister)

Educated at Police Academy, Ahmed Gamal El-Din served in the Egyptian military and in the Egyptian security services. A former Director of the Public Security Authority, El-Din has experience gathering intel and continued to serve in this position during the tenures of both Interior Ministers Mansour El Esawy and Mohamed Ibrahim. His main task was to uphold

safety in the Egyptian streets. El-Din also served as the official spokesperson of the interior ministry.

14. Samir Radwan (Former Advisor to the Director General of the International Labor Organization (ILO))

After earning degrees from both Cairo University and the University of London, Radwan began working at the International Labor Organization, serving as an Advisor to the Director-General and specializing in development policies and Arab countries. He served as Managing Director for the Economic Research Forum from 2003-2006 and a Consultant to the General Authority for Investment from 2006-2011. He also was a Board Member for Egypt's General Authority for Investment.

15. Ahmad Fathi Sorour (Speaker of the People's Assembly)

Prior to becoming Speaker of the People's Assembly, Sorour served as Egypt's Minister of Education. In 1989, he was elected to the People's Assembly, and in 1990 he was elected speaker, a position that is first in the line of succession for President of Egypt. Sorour also served as President of the Council of

the Inter-Parliamentary Union and as President of the Union of African Parliaments. Sorour is an attorney and has had a focus on human rights and the protection thereof throughout his career.

16. Saad El-Katatni (Guidance Bureau Member of the Muslim Brotherhood)

El-Katani began his career as an academic, obtaining a degree in botany at Assiut

University, as well as Master's and doctorate in microbiology in 1979. He served as Secretary-General of the National Scientists' syndicate from 1984 to 1993, secretary-General of the Minia University Faculty Club from 1990 to 2006, and chairman of the university Botany Department from 1994 to 1998. Since 2004 he works as a full-time Professor at Minia University. Since 2005, he has led the parliamentary bloc of the Muslim Brotherhood and served in the Guidance Office since 2008.

17. Mohamed Safwat El-Sherif (Speaker of the Shura Council)
- El-Sherif comes from a highly-educated background. He holds a bachelor's degree in military sciences, an honorary Ph.D from Barrington University in

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communication sciences, and has completed military studies at the Armed Forces as well as post-graduate work. From graduation he served the General Intelligence and State Information Service until appointment as President of the Egyptian Radio and Television Union in 1980, and the appointment as the Minister of Information in 2004 by President Mubarak. He once held membership of the Muslim Brotherhood, but was a member of the NDP Developing Committee as of 2001. He became NDP Secretary General in 2002 and has served as Speaker of the Shura Council and the President of the Supreme Press Council since 2004.

18. Farouk Sultan (President of the Supreme Constitutional Court of Egypt) One of Mubarak's personal allies, Sultan was appointed President of the Supreme Constitutional Court of Egypt (the highest judicial court in the country). This appointment was questioned by outsiders, who cited lack of experience in constitutional law. He was mainly involved in state security and military courts in the past.

19. Zakaria Azmi (Presidential Chief of Staff)

Before serving as President Hosni Mubarak's chief of presidential staff, Azmi served as the deputy for the el-Zeitoun district of the National Democratic Party (NDP) in eastern Cairo. Prior to that, Azmi supported late Egyptian president, Anwar el-Sadat, during his conflict with Nasserist rivals in 1971. In 1979, he was elected as deputy chairman of the Cairo Municipal Council. He was particularly vocal against pollution in Cairo, corruption, and the terms of the US economic grants to Egypt. After the NDP was established in 1978, Azmi joined its ranks. He was later elected to the People's Assembly in 1987 and then appointed chief of presidential staff in 1989. In 1997, Azmi was involved in a highly publicized confrontation with businessman Mohamed Abul-Enein. Newspapers described this event as a "confrontation between money and power". He is currently viewed as "parliamentary phenomenon".