

Egypt's escalating power struggle



Mohammed Mursi: His power base, the Muslim Brotherhood's Freedom and Justice Party, won 235 seats in 508-seat lower house of parliament in November-January elections



Supreme Council of the Armed Forces (SCAF): Egypt's ruling military council is made of up 23 senior officers, headed by Field Marshal **Mohammed Hussein Tantawi**



Jun 14: Egypt's highest court – Supreme Constitutional Court – rules that parliamentary elections were illegal. **SCAF annuls parliament**

Jun 16-17: Mursi wins presidential runoff. SCAF assumes legislative power, takes over control of drafting new constitution, appoints Tantawi as Commander-in-Chief



Jun 30: President-elect Mursi sworn in, having resigned from Muslim Brotherhood. Army chiefs formally hand over power

Jul 8: Mursi orders parliament to be reconvened. Decree also calls for parliament – not SCAF – to draft constitution, and parliamentary elections to follow its approval by referendum

Jul 9: Supreme Court rejects president's decree. Parliament convenes in defiance – but session lasts less than 10 minutes