

Table 3.2: Average Temperature and Rainfall in South Egypt, Luxor

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Highs (°C)	25	28	30	33	40	41	42	41	39	34	11	24
Lows (°C)	5	9	11	15	21	23	24	24	21	18	2	9
Average rainfall (mm)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	5

Source: Salongo Inc, Egypt, <http://www.salongo.jp/egypt/egypt.htm>

Table 3.3: Average Temperature and Rainfall in Sinai Peninsula (Sharm El Sheikh)

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Highs (°C)	24	26	25	29	33	37	38	38	34	31	28	23
Lows (°C)	13	14	14	18	24	27	27	26	21	23	19	16
Average rainfall (mm)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Salongo Inc, Egypt, <http://www.salongo.jp/egypt/egypt.htm>

Egypt receives fewer than 80 millimeters of precipitation annually in most areas. Most rain falls along the coast, but even the wettest area, around Alexandria, receives only about 200 millimeters of precipitation per year. Cairo receives a little more than 10 millimeters of precipitation each year. The city, however, reports humidity as high as 77 percent during the summer. But during the rest of the year, humidity is low. The areas south of Cairo receive only traces of rainfall.

A phenomenon of Egypt's climate is the hot spring wind carrying sand that blows across the country. The winds, known to Europeans as the sirocco and to Egyptians as the khamsin, usually arrive in April but occasionally occur in March and May.

### 3.3 Political Regime and Trend

#### (1) Political System

Type of Government	Republic
Head of the state	President Mohamad Hosny Mubarak (Since 1981, re-elected for a six-year term in September 1999. Born in May 4, 1928)
Parliamentary system	One-chamber system
Outline of the Parliament:	Fixed number 454, with 5years term
Cabinet (Key Cabinet Ministers)	
Prim Minister	Atef Muhammad Ebeid
Minister of Foreign Affairs	Ahmed Maher
Minister of Foreign Trade and Industry	Youssef Boutros Ghali
Minister of Finance	Muhammad Medhat Abd El-Atti Hassanein
Minister of Petroleum	Amin Sameh Samir Fahmi

Minister of Public Sector Enterprise	Mokhtar Abd El-Moneim Khattab
Minister of Industry & Technological Development	Dr. Ali Al Saiedi
Minister of Electricity and Power	Hassan Ahmed Younes
Minister of Communication and Information Technology	Ahmed Muhammed Nazif
Year of the reelection:	November 21, 2001

## (2) Political Trend

President Mubarak issued a Presidential Decree on November 21, 2001 to reform the cabinet and ministries. Five ministers were changed of which four ministers were newly pointed including for one for newly established ministry, one was appointed from other ministry, and other two were removed from the cabinet. The Ministry of Economic and Foreign Trade was changed to the Ministry of the Foreign Trade, while the 'Economic' part of the ministerial responsibilities were transferred to Central Bank of Egypt. Correspondingly, Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation was turned into the Ministry of Planning by transferring the 'international corporation' division to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This reform cabinet and ministry were to stimulate the sluggish Egyptian economy, especially by transferring the power of economic policy to the Central Bank, which in turn, is expected to implement financial measures in effective way and timely manner.

A series of elections was held for the Peoples Assembly from October to November in 2000, in which NDP, to which the president belonging, won 80% of the seats. Although President Mubarak receives high evaluation marks at home and abroad with the background of robust economic performance, it is said that citizens' dissatisfaction is arising for his forceful mean. In his fourth term, main issues lie on the promotion of democracy such as expansion of the freedom of speech / press and the correction of internal disparities.

In September 1999, the incumbent president Mubarak was re-elected for presidency for his fourth term by public referendum, which ensured the 20 years of longtime regime.

The Egyptian government suppressed Islamic fundamentalists when a nation-wide election was held in November, 1997. Consequently, the fundamentalist group started to take radical actions and attacked a bus in Cairo in September 1997 and tourists at Luxour in November 1997. These incidents draw back foreign tourists from visiting Egypt, and the tourism industry was seriously affected. The Government has since been taking strong security measures.

Following a victory in 1990 election, the ruling party, NDP, again won the election of 1995 with securing 317 seats out of 444 seats. 114 independent assemblypersons are also pro-NDP, and oppositions hold only a fraction of available seats.