Egypt’s situation now is not that good. In October two thousands and sixteen, the central bank floated the Egyptian pound because it was one of the The International Monetary Fund(IMF) requirements in order to lend Egypt the twelve billion dollars loan. While walking with Dr. Khaled Dawoud, the speaker of the national democratic alliance on AUC campus, he gave his opinion about this by saying.

KD: “We are heading through difficult times and I guess it will be more difficult because of the upcoming loan that we expect to have from the IMF about twelve billion dollars”. (:15)

Well, he was right. After the floatation, now the US dollar equals even one Egyptian pounds and it keeps going up which affected the people dramatically and we will know how in a bit. The decision of the floating of the pound was taken by the president himself without taking people’s opinion or having voting whether yes or no on that decision which shows a lack of democracy. Isn’t democracy a priority?

Khaled Dawoud (KD): “Democracy is a priority because without democracy, we cannot hold anyone accountable, we need to question officials, we need to be able to know where our money is going.” (:12)

People were effected dramatically as the prices are more up than before and as a result many people will not be able to afford living anymore. Gas, water, food supplies and more were impacted by these economic crises and will not be afforded anymore for the poor people.

In two thousands and eleven, a revolution occurred on the January twenty fifth because of the same reasons. Another call came up... eleven eleven which is November eleven as people called for another revolution through social media that day to fix these crisis, but no one went out. Mr. Khaled Youssef, a senator in the Egyptian Parliament has a say on that.

Khaled Youssef(KY):"Egypt is depressed. Its poor people I believe that we had something called under poverty line, now the people have gone way too far." (In Arabic) (:11)

The January twenty fifth revolution took place as many Egyptians went into streets and Tahrir square after they were inspired from the Tunisian revolution calling for bread, freedom, social justice and Mubark’s departure. Going back to Dr. Dawoud to ask him about Mubarak’s consequences.

KD: “The consequences of thirty years of Mubarak that resulted in the increasing level of illiteracy and poverty.” (:8)
February two thousands and eleven, Mubarak stepped down leaving the country to the Army management until the presidential elections took place in June two thousands and twelve ending up in the winning of the Muslim brotherhood candidate Mohamed Morsi.

Later on in June thirty two thousand and thirteen, people went into streets to remove Morsi from his place as he changed the constitution and appointed most of the Muslim brotherhood in governmental positions. June thirty, the military defence minister Abdel Fatah Al-Sisi back then overthrown Morsi as massive demonstration called on him to quit. Some people say it’s a coupe and some say it’s not, well Dr. Amy Holmes, the Sociology Unit Head will answer this question.

AH: “The demands on June thirty were not for a coupe, the demands were that Morsy step down and you know what then happened later of course eventually resulted in SISI coming to power and now the military engaging itself even more also in the economy which i think has more to do with the economic crises” (:18)

In October two thousands and fifteen, ISIS claimed its responsibility for the destruction of the Russian airplane in Sinai that resulted in the death of the whole crew and two hundred and twenty four passengers. Russia along with the UK and other European countries banned the flights from and to Egypt after this incident, which was a big hit to the Egyptian tourism and also made people afraid to visit Egypt, don’t you think that Dr. Holmes ?

AH: “I do still fly with Egypt Air, but i know that there are people worried and have serious concerns about the lack of security you know that Egypt Air has sort of implement it even after these plane crashes, but it’s also defiantly the case that tourism has suffered in Egypt and this is also related to your first question about the economic crises.”

Now, Egypt floated the pound and seventeen Egyptian pounds equals one US dollar and as a result the IMF agreed to lend Egypt that money. Mr. Youssef, are we going to a disaster because of that floatation ?

KY: “Floating the pound in the terms of importing and exporting problems lead you to a disaster because we export with less than twenty billion dollars and import with more than sixty five billion dollars, so the forty something billion dollars difference will be a knife on your head because the dollar will keep going up.” (:23)

The situation now is very complicated and Egypt needs help to get through this tragic moments as its considered to be one of the hard times that Egypt had been through. the most class of people that will be effected from this is the low class people, but how many are they ?

KD: “We have almost more than forty percent who live under poverty line and you have another twenty percent or maybe more twenty five percent who live on the poverty line, so you’re talking about a majority of poor people.” (:19)

Well, we can’t predict what will happen in the future, but what we know as Egyptians that we may suffer a month, a year or many more years, but we will get back up, why? well, stay with me. From
the B.C period which was the pharaohs age until the A.C period the nineties, Egypt was attacked, occupied and losing its lands, but Egyptians managed to get it back again. That’s why during this period we should all be optimists, this should give us hope that Egypt will get through this as it managed to do so throughout the ages even in much harder situations.

*final Audio Documentary*