



# EL ITE



Five Years Struggling to Spread Free Speech among students



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**Prof. Hanan M. Aly**  
**EDITOR IN CHIEF**  
**Dr. Ramy Magdy Ahmed**

# ELITE



Issued monthly from the  
 Faculty of Economics and  
 Political Science- Cairo  
 University

FEPS, WHERE ELITES ARE MADE  
 VOLUME 1, ISSUE 60 - OCTOBER 2023 - RAJAB 1445 AH

First designed by Dr, Ramy Magdy Ahmed in October 2018



## Five years together...

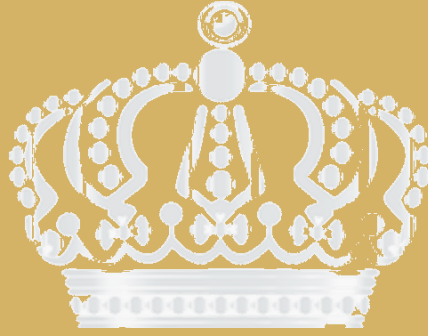
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## **ELITE: Five Years of Excellence Making**

**Prof. Hanan M. Aly, FEPS Acting Dean and ELITE Chairwoman**

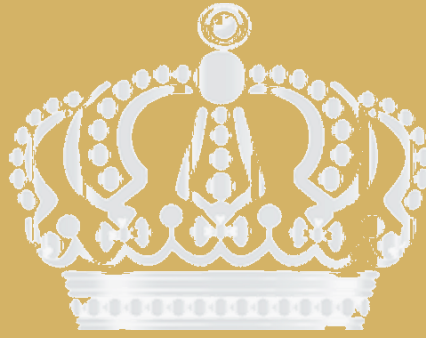
**It is possible to be successful, likely to be superior, but it is difficult to be distinguished, and even rare to be creative.**

**Thus, ELITE magazine not only succeeded in attracting the attention of faculty and students, and not only it outperformed its peer magazines, but also throughout five years it represented an example of excellence in journalistic work and an icon of creativity in the media field. It contained wonderful articles, rich dialogues, various reports and unique drawings.**

**It was not only published in Arabic, but also in English, and more recently in French.**

**May every year pass and ELITE Magazine is successful, superior, distinguished and creative...**





## **ELITE Fifth Year: Spontaneity of Expression and Pressures of Institutionalisation**

**Dr Ramy Magdy, ELITE Editor in Chief and Assistant Professor of Political Science**

**This year we come to stand at the head of five full years of free expression and creativity provided offered by ELITE through its distinguished editors. I have always been convinced that our team is not just a group of writers and employees, but we are a choir of artists, who write when they like. That's way our persistant challenge is to maintain this spontaneity of expression against the magazine's institutional demands of maintaining a continuous content. We become sometimes late, yes, but we do not write a letter unless it suits its writer and expresses their comfort and desire to be present and vocal.**

**And it is enough for us to remain like that..**





## SPECIAL MEETING WITH MS. HEBA NOSSEIR NATIONAL COORDINATOR FOR THE UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTEERING (UNV) PROGRAMME IN EGYPT

PREPARED BY : LYDIA AMIR, MARIAM EL-SAFY ET YOUSSEF MOUSSA

A rich meeting in the literal sense, full of information, advice, and motivation, the best thing that distinguishes our faculty is that we help each other, facilitate, and shorten the ways with an extensive explanation of how to face difficulties and overcome them. The guest of honor is one of the faculty's daughters, and she is Dr. Heba Nosair, the head of the United Nations Volunteers Office in Egypt. She studied at the Faculty of Economics and Political Science, Cairo University, and obtained a Bachelor of Political Science in 2004. Dr. Heba talks to us about her life at the faculty and how university life affected her personality to keep up with the labor market. She moved to many places and institutions such as the Center for Support and Decision Making at the Council of Ministers, and UNICEF until she reached this position.

### 1- Why did you choose the Faculty of Economics and Political Science? How was your relationship with it?

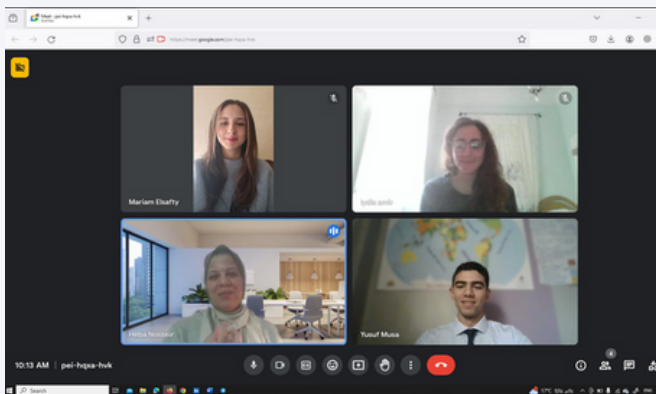
In the beginning, having high grades and performance in high school contributed to me choosing this faculty, in addition to the desire to look at what it teaches its students from courses in international relations, despite that I wanted to enroll at the faculty of Mass Media.

Regarding my relationship with the faculty, the most important thing was the way of how the students and the professors on the one hand and between the students and the employees inside the college on the other hand, dealt with one another. It was characterized by urbanity, sophistication, and flexibility. Also, the strength of the relationship with the faculty increased due to the training and opportunities that were provided to its students from participating in the training of the Al-Ahram Center, and the presence of simulation models that contributed to building the personality consistently, which facilitates the chances of getting jobs in the future. The faculty always gave us the idea of excellence in everything, not only in the curricula and lectures but also in the way of thinking.



## 2-How was your relationship with the professors and the simulation models? And how did that contribute to the future in the practical life?

Simulation models have played and still play an important role in influencing the individual's personality and formation, as they facilitate effective communication with others and build good relationships quickly and easily. Student activities enhance the research and organization skills of students, as they give us strength during the interview when applying for a job. They make us engage in negotiations and dialogue on many issues that occur a lot in the labor market.



The relationship with the professors is characterized by the absence of any kind of authority between the teacher and the student. Even once, a professor took us to the opera house to watch a play. It was a unique and first-time experience. In addition to learning from Dr. Hoda Abdel Nasser, the daughter of the former president, it was a different experience. She provided us with comfort in the lecture. Even once, she made an exam and allowed us to open the book. We learned from the professors that there is nothing wrong with the analysis. All the analyses are correct. But each of us looks from a different angle. And certainly, both Dr. Ali El-Din Hilal and Dr. Ahmed Youssef Ahmed - they are one of the distinctive signs of the faculty - influenced the way of thinking of the students.

## 3- How and when did Dr. Heba start working at the United Nations? And how did she reach this position?

I worked early in the Decision Support Center of the Council of Ministers for five years, but there was a passion for development and volunteering with international organizations. I went to the United Nations Volunteers Center, where I was a volunteer at first and participated in one of the volunteer camps, then after that, I worked at UNICEF, and the German Society for International Cooperation, and then after that, I returned to the United Nations as a state coordinator.

## 4- What opportunities does the office provide to volunteers? And what is the work of the office?

The office works to provide opportunities for volunteers to work on achieving the United Nations goals. There are about 200 volunteers in 17 agencies working under the umbrella of the United Nations. Volunteering is the main goal of the office, as it contributes to achieving the United Nations goals through working on various topics. There are volunteers in research, environment, and communication, and recently volunteers have been working on the developments of what is happening in Gaza, and this is of interest to (the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees). Volunteering within the United Nations differs because volunteering can be a full day with an





office dedicated to the volunteer, such as the staff office. The volunteer gets many benefits, including health insurance, and transportation allowance, and all of that helps him get a job in the future. Volunteering within the United Nations gives its owner the United Nations experiences from the language used, the way of writing research and documents, and the way of thinking. Each organization has a specific school that works on applying it. Undoubtedly, building relationships is one of the most important features within the United Nations work environment. Volunteering is from 18 to 80 years old. Volunteering for young people is from 18 to 26 years old and does not require much experience. Simulation models are one of the important experiences that can be written in previous experiences if you want to volunteer within the United Nations. It does not depend on whether you are in a simulation model or a student activity, but it depends on what role you are playing. There are many online volunteering opportunities, and it depends on the time available for each person the task is simple and clearly defined and there is no contract. This opportunity can be inside or outside Egypt and it is a short-term duty that does not require long-term commitment and the volunteer gets a certificate at the end

**5- What is Egypt's position about the United Nations office globally? Is it one of the countries that provide a large number of volunteers?**

The headquarters of the United Nations Volunteers Office is located in Germany, and the headquarters of the agencies are either in New York or in Bonn, Germany. There are 6 regional offices for the United Nations Volunteers Office. There is a certain division for the countries of the world. For example, there is an office for the Arab countries and an

office for Latin American countries. Egypt comes under the umbrella of the Arab countries, as it follows the United Nations Development Program. Egypt is the third country in the number of volunteers, according to the regional office concerned with the Arab countries only and not globally. Lebanon, Sudan, and then Egypt are at the forefront.

**6- What is the importance of the role that volunteering plays in the development process? Is it a primary or secondary role?**

Volunteering is indispensable, volunteering contributes to the development of communities by achieving sustainable development goals. At the end of each end, there is a summary of the participation of volunteers in achieving the sustainable development goals and how to participate in achieving each goal. There is information that explains how the participation of volunteers is. Volunteers are working on health issues, for example: during the Corona period, the number of volunteers increased significantly to limit the spread of the Coronavirus. They were receiving treatment, and developing response plans for the Corona crisis. Volunteers are working to help farmers in rural areas improve agricultural methods. There is scientific participation in large projects such as reducing climate change. There are volunteers in old age who develop strategies and response plans and monitor information, in addition to the presence of cadres of volunteers who provide training for young people, such as: in the United Nations Population Fund and the Peer Education Network. There are trainings in different fields to give them skills and not limited to a specific field. Such as communication, health, environment, awareness, and personal capacity building. In the United Nations Climate Conference hosted by Egypt last year, COP 27,





the conference was organized by volunteers in cooperation with the Ministry of Social Solidarity They were working on plans for follow-up, evaluation, and monitoring of information and data. There is a report issued every four years by the United Nations Volunteers Office: The State of Volunteering in the World Report. It provides data on the number of volunteers and their contributions in various fields.

### **7- What role does the United Nations play in Egypt on the Palestinian issue?**

The role of the United Nations is developmental, they helped in sending humanitarian aid to enter Gaza, some agencies work under the umbrella of the United Nations and provide humanitarian assistance such as the International Organization for Migration, and UNICEF. The United Nations Volunteers Office provided several young people to work in these agencies and provide assistance. Such as OCHA, the office responsible for coordinating humanitarian affairs, works on monitoring the aid that enters the sector, whether it is really what the people of Gaza need. Helping to develop plans to respond to the Gaza crisis. UNRWA, which works to relieve the Palestinians, the volunteers have a role in communicating with the media and social media to find out the extent of assistance in certain areas within the Gaza Strip. As for the World Health Organization, volunteering is directly to collect information related to the crisis. On the occasion of International Volunteer Day, there was no celebration, but cooperation was made with the entire United Nations staff in Egypt and the Food Bank to provide humanitarian assistance and about 5,000 relief boxes were filled for Gaza. This highlights the role of volunteers in crises and disasters.



### **8- What advice would you have for students looking to work at the United Nations?**

Always follow up on attending the events that take place under the umbrella of the United Nations, and attend programs that focus on capacity building so that you can adapt to the work and training environment within the organization. Attend training courses on the United Nations websites, and the most important one is the course on the Sustainable Development Goals (courses on the UNICEF website) because they are the highest goal for the whole world at that time. There is a report, which is the Voluntary National Review report, that the government will do next year in Egypt to find out where it has reached in each goal, through the report we deduce whether the countries are advanced or lagging in achieving peace in the world. The United Nations Volunteers Program is the main gateway that will help you enter the work in this organization. Doing some assignments and tasks on the site, helps you build your experience and skills. Then after that, it will be easy for you to enter the United Nations. But, you have to be patient, and knowledgeable, apply a lot, and participate in groups that support the early professional stage. You should always seek advice and know how to write a resume professionally. The most important thing is also LinkedIn, very important in the process of getting a job. Be always active on it, it will make it easier for you to get tips and communicate with someone.

### **9- Who is Dr. Heba grateful for?**

FEPS is the first thing, it helps in forming the personality in a way that makes you distinguished when entering the arena of practical life. And Dr. Ahmed Youssef Ahmed, whom I respect and appreciate him. At every station in life, someone helps you provides you with support and patience for your mistakes, and teaches you. When I was working at the Support and Decision Making Center, the head of the center was Dr. Majed Othman, he helped me a lot and always guided us to the right path. Of course, friends are the supporting pillar for you, they always motivate you if you face difficulty, and if your confidence is shaken, they always encourage you. In conclusion, you should always follow the labor market where it is heading, do not reduce your chances in life and limit it to one side only, try a lot until you settle in a specific place, always keep your eye on the future with flexibility.







**FEPS HOLDS A SEMINAR ENTITLED FORCED DISPLACEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES IN AFRICA , WITH THE PRESENCE OF DR. AMAI EL-TAWIL**



**EDITOR: RANA AHMED FAROUK**

Dr. Hala Al-Rashidi, Director of the Center for Research, Political Studies and Dialogue of Cultures, initiated the seminar by thanking Professor Hanan Ali, Acting Dean, Ambassador Namira Najm, director of the African Observatory for Migration and former legal adviser to the African Union, and professor Amani Tawil, African affairs expert at the Al-Ahram Center for Political and Strategic Studies. She then began to talk about the topic of the seminar, which is forced displacement and the challenges it poses to the phenomenon of development in the African continent,

which is witnessing an increase in the number of forcibly displaced for various reasons, including armed conflicts, the spread of terrorist organizations, or scarcity of resources. Further, she indicated the importance of distinguishing between the concept of forced displacement and illegal migration, as well as the legal status of Internally Displaced Persons, which is different from the irregular migrant. Additionally, she also stated that we will discuss international policies in this area in addition to the role of the African Observatory.

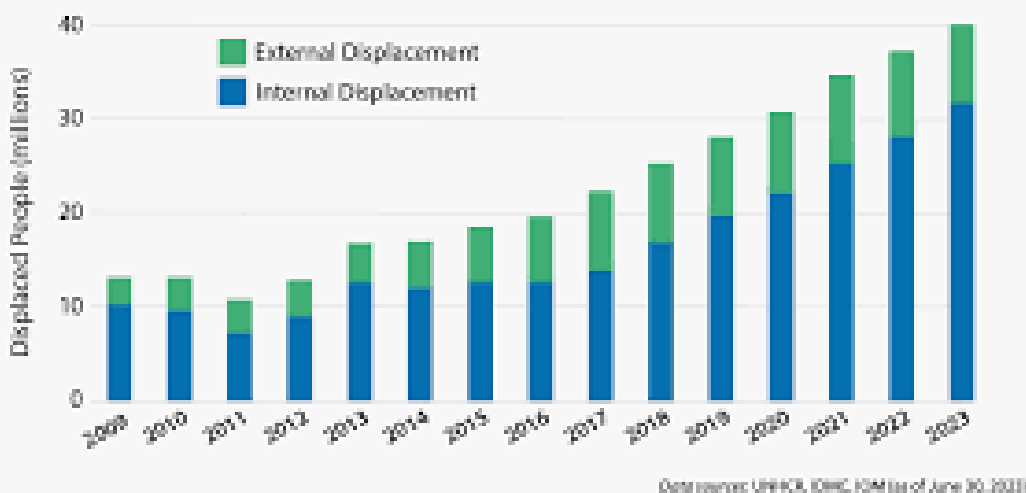




Then the floor passed to Dr. Hanan, who defined forced displacement as a case of harsh conditions that force individuals to leave their homes because of armed conflicts, natural disasters, or any other reason. This results in exposing the displaced to further difficulties in finding safe shelter, and basic needs of water, food, and health care. That’s why this issue is considered one of the most pressing issues in the world. In that regard, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees announced that the number of displaced and refugees due to wars, persecution, and violence is likely to reach 114 million in 2023. The most important causes of displacement in the first half of the year 2023 were as a result of the war in Ukraine, Sudan, Democratic Congo, and Somalia

As for the African continent, this phenomenon poses a threat to the development process in two ways: the first is the diversion of a huge amount of resources spent on forced displacement instead of allocating them to achieve sustainable development goals, and the second is the wasted human potential, where highly skilled people are depleted in the search for Maoist and safe housing instead of using their skills, so traditional solutions must be found to face this problem.

TRENDS IN FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN AFRICA





Then Ambassador Namira Najm commented on the idea of internal and international displacement, stressing that forced displacement includes the existence of coercive reasons that forced people to be displaced. She also pointed out the importance of distinguishing between forced and voluntary displacement. That's why the term irregular migration is the right one to be used, not illegal migration because the use of such a wrong term means killing the conventions of international humanitarian law, which guarantees the right of movement and migration to everyone. She stated that wars are the most important reason behind displacements, and then she touched on Gaza as it lies on the border of an African country where 1.9 million citizens are being internally displaced. She also pointed to the Sahel African countries that are experiencing either internal movement or the movement between countries such as the Democratic Congo, Sudan, Central Africa, and Burkina Faso,

as well as the southern countries that are experiencing instability not only due to conflicts but also climate changes that lead to migration from rural or even coastal areas to cities and then living in unsafe or unqualified areas. She also talked about the phenomenon of terrorism in Mali, Nigeria, and Mozambique, which is a threat to the security of the continent, and pointed out that the role of the African Observatory lies in monitoring and analyzing these phenomena to contribute to solving them to make policies that can be proposed to the decision-maker in the African Union.





As for Mrs. Amani Tawil's speech, it revolved around three points: first, the factors that are not addressed in the issue of forced displacement, second, the regional and international action towards this phenomenon, and finally, the recommendations. As for the factors that are not addressed, they are represented by the fact that some terrorist organizations enjoy popular incubators such as Burkina Faso and Boko Haram in Nigeria, which weakens the effectiveness and ability of states and international powers to confront, also the idea of the national state, whose borders were designed in a way that makes them unstable states by not taking into account the Berlin Conference of local reality and the nature of tribal or social geography, which resulted in 111 unlike borders on the continent, as well as the idea of the nature of cultures, which often depends on the fact that land belongs to individuals and not to the state. Therefore, an attack on those lands represents an attack on the tribe, which ends up causing instability such as a problem in Darfur, Sudan in 2003 which resulted in an armed conflict

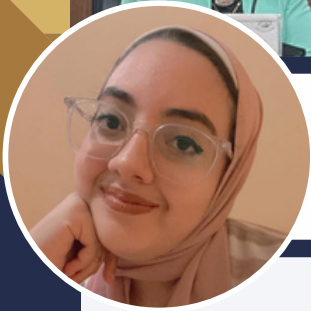
Further, she pointed out that the culture of armed conflicts in Africa is characterized by violence, which includes killing, looting, and raping women. She also talked about the last factor in the untapped factors, which are resources such as gold-rich lands, for example, which become a resource being contested. As for the regional and international actors and their shared responsibility towards the issue, she pointed to the importance of monitoring as a first step that would help us solve the problem. In that context, she spoke about a bright spot, the so-called Rome track, which was put forward by Italy. It stated that it is impossible to eliminate irregular migration unless Africa becomes a viable place. She also spoke about the role of local development policies and to what extent they tend towards investing in people. She finally concluded by referring to Egypt's leading role in developing integration policies with African countries.





## A DISCUSSION PANEL ON THE DISABLED AND SDGs

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On the 28th of November 2023, on the grounds the Faculty of Economics and Political science, the Centre for Political Research and Studies in cooperation with the National Council for Persons with Disabilities held a discussion panel in Sawiris Hall. The discussion panel had great importance as its title was “Integrating the disabled and involving them in the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)”.

The discussion panel consisted of several significant names in the faculty along with esteemed professional guests specializing in the integration of the disabled. The director of the panel was Dr. Hala Ahmed Al Rashidy, an assistant professor of Political Science and International Law and the director of the Centre for Political Research and Studies. In attendance and primary

speakers, there was Dr. Eman Kareem, the General Secretary of the National Council for Persons with Disabilities, along with Dr. Ghada Helmy, the editor in chief of the Human Rights’ Studies Journal in the State Information Service. There was also Dr. Ibrahim Al Menshawy, Lecturer of Political Science and the director of the Student Council and Support Unit in the faculty. Lastly, there was Dr. Marwa Al Beltagy the Vice Dean for Postgraduate Studies and Scientific Research.

The discussion started with Dr. Marwa presenting the guest speakers in the discussion while noting the importance of the panel and then introducing the director, Dr. Hala to take the lead.





The discussion started with Dr. Eman, acknowledging the students in attendance and clarifying the intended terminology of “the disabled” as the official word for that group in the eyes of the law and it is not derogatory as it might be perceived. She went on to mention all the positive ways that disabled people are empowered in Egypt according to the 2014 constitution, the new initiatives and agreements Egypt has signed to integrate them not only in the society, but in work places and more. Dr. Eman mentioned the United Nations Disability and Development Act in 2019 and how important it was in defining the percentages of disabled people all over the world and how exactly they are involved in the SDGs. She also acknowledged the challenges to the social and economic integration of the disabled in several regions, she stressed the point that generally, it might not always be the “disability” itself that is holding them back, but rather the “disabling environment” in which they live, that happens due to pollution, lack of education and healthcare services and other factors. She also underscored the fact that what distinguishes Egypt’s efforts is its “political will” that is determined to achieve the highest levels of integration of the disabled. The political will combined with an active civil society would make Egypt



unstoppable. Moreover, the National Council for Persons with Disabilities (NCPD) is an independent party in civil society that aims at maintaining the dignity of the disabled and tries to include them in strategies and plans regarding 14 out of the 17 SDGs. It works according to the laws and agreements that Egypt has signed off on. Dr. Eman presented very helpful ways to aid our disabled friends from university including helping with the “Daisy” application that turns the university curriculum from written words to audios to help blind students. This initiative is a collaboration between the NCPD and Cairo University, I personally asked the Dr. about how to volunteer for that and she said that if anyone wanted to help, the required information would be available at Dr. Hala’s office.





Moving to Dr. Dina, she presented a PowerPoint presentation including all the charters, conferences, constitutional articles and laws that acknowledge the distinct rights of the disabled. She started by saying the percentages of the disabled in Egypt specifically and dividing them according to gender and their working abilities. She stressed the fact that the 3rd of December is the “International Day of Persons with Disabilities” and how it’s crucial for the disabled to learn about their rights as the “true treasure of Egypt”. She also mentioned the most important constitutional articles talking about their health, economic, social, cultural and sports rights. Dr. Dina talked about the severe laws that punish bullying as it is a real detriment to the success of the disabled; the law states that bullies would be sentenced to at least two years in prison and a financial penalty to less

than 50 thousand Egyptian pounds. As a motivating symbol for the disabled, Dr. Dina mentioned Rahma Khaled a very successful TV Anchor with down syndrome, who has a very successful career and how it is really possible for the disabled to achieve their dreams with a strong will and motivation. She also emphasized the fact that the President gives his full support to the cause and he sees the disabled as a priority in the policies he recommends and implements. She also pointed to the civil service law and how the disabled are allowed by the rule of law to hold leadership positions if they are qualified for the matter.

The floor was now open for Dr. Ibrahim to speak. He started by praising the idea of such an important panel and how important it is for the disabled students to feel supported by our faculty. He talked about the establishing of the Student Council and Support Unit in 2016 and then underscored the important ways the unit has helped and is currently helping the disabled with. He gave thanks to his colleagues in the unit and their efforts to make the students’ transitions smoothly. The unit has a database





where it documents all the details concerning every single disabled student, regarding their disability, how they take their exams, if they need aid during the day or in the exams themselves and then they coordinate with the professors and teaching assistants regarding those matters. According to a resolution by the Education Affairs council and was ratified by the faculty council in October 2022 to facilitate the examination process of the disabled students. The faculty also cooperates with other establishments and institutions in regards to the affairs of the students like the Taha Hussein Hall in the Central Library and also the Cairo University Centre for Service and Support of People with Disabilities in terms of using the electronics and other amenities like tablets that the faculty actually provides for its disabled students. Dr. Ibrahim also talked about the coordination with the Information and Decision Support Center (IDSC)



regarding the “Nour” application that the IDSC is trying to create for providing curriculums in formats suitable for the disabled. That cooperation also opens the doors for student volunteers who would like to help their colleagues. The unit also provides amenities, like electric wheelchairs, modern hearing aids and magnifying devices but it all depends on the donations available. Besides the exemption from the tuition fees, the faculty also tries to provide the information of certain financially incapable students to some charities.

After that, the discussion panel was open to questions the students and attendees regarding what was said and the panel was very welcome to all suggestions and ideas that would help put the faculty’s best foot forward to improve the experience of disabled students, their integration and their involvement in the achievement of the SDGs.







## SAWIRIS MOVES TO ABU DHABI

**ABDELRAHMAN SAKR- SECOND YEAR- ECONOMICS- ENGLISH SECTION**



In last June the government announced that it aims to increase foreign direct investment by 10% every year for the next 3 years. Easier said than done, however. Egypt still cannot attract foreign investors, nor can it keep local ones. Nassef Sawiris, the richest man in Egypt, announced the transfer of the Sawiris's family office to Abu Dhabi, which is a bad signal for foreign investors, just 6 months after the statements of the government. Though his move created a lot of fuss, given his status, he is not the first nor will he be the last. Just one month before the government announcement, Samih Sawiris, Mr. Nassef's brother, said that he is not planning to start any new projects in Egypt. He mainly blamed the fixed-exchange-rate policy, which led to uncertainty regarding prices, the ability to convert and transfer out funds, and importing raw materials. He also pointed out that even if the state did not compete with the private sector anymore and reformed the law, little would change if the exchange-rate policy does not change. His words seem to have fallen on deaf ears. The USD is now traded at 51 EGP in the black market, compared to 31 in the official one. If you feel that Mr. Nassef is selfish

and the one to blame, as the Egyptian media has portrayed him, take a look at the business and investment environment in UAE and Egypt and you might reconsider. Credendo Group provides business and economic data for 200 countries. It has classified country risk under different indicators like political risk short term, political risk medium/long term, special transactions risk, transfer risk, expropriation risk, and political violence risk; under each of these indicators, countries are classified into seven categories: from 1 (low risk) to 7 (high risk); the last three are related to direct investments. Transfer risk measure refers to the inability to convert and transfer out of the host country any funds related to the investment. Egypt scores 6 at it while Emirates scores 3. In the second indicator, the risk of expropriation, which encompasses all discriminatory measures taken by a host government which deprive the investor of its investment without any adequate





compensation; and also includes events of the embargo, change of (legal) regime and denial of justice, and the probability of a negative change in attitude towards foreign investments, Egypt's score is 4 while UAE's score is 2. In the last indicator, Political violence, which includes all violent act(s) undertaken with a political objective; and includes terrorism (political, religious, and ideological objectives) and political violence damage (damage to material assets as a result of political violence); business interruption as a result of political violence damage, Egypt has a score of 5 while Emirates has a score of 3. Another well known index is the index of economic freedom, founded by the Heritage foundation and wall street journal. The index measures 4 broad categories: Rule of law; Government size; Regulatory efficiency; Market openness. The highest score is 100 while the lowest is 0. Egypt's overall score is 49.6, ranking 151st globally and 11th on the region. On the other hand, UAE score is 70.9 and is ranked the 24th globally and 1st regionally, surpassing the USA, the UK, and Japan. If the government is serious about attracting foreign investors, it should listen to the problems and the requests of the local ones. The current foreign currency crisis is choking the economy more than it already choked. And the more we wait the higher the costs will be. Egypt does not need a new devaluation. Egypt needs to adopt a free exchange rate in order to assure stability in prices and seriousness in its willingness to make serious economic reforms.





## Rise of Right-Wing Populism: Milei's Victory in Argentina

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In today's global political landscape, the emergence of right-wing populist movements has captured significant attention. These movements, characterized by their nationalist fervor and conservative ideologies, have been gaining traction across various nations. They typically champion causes centered around safeguarding national interests, advocating stringent immigration policies, and expressing skepticism towards globalism and established political elites. Right-wing populists often employ strategies that resonate with disenfranchised segments of society. They tap into economic insecurities, cultural concerns, and a perceived loss of national identity to garner support. Their platforms commonly include promises of fortified border control, strict immigration regulations, and prioritization of national interests in trade and foreign policy.

This year's Argentine presidential election proved to be a defining moment. Javier Milei, an outspoken economist advocating for an anarcho-capitalist agenda, emerged as a formidable figure in a stunning turn of events. His resonance with widespread frustrations over Argentina's economic challenges, placing blame on the government for everything from inflation to unemployment, struck a chord with many who felt marginalized and hungry for change. What sets Milei apart is his stark contrast with the predominant leftist politics in the region. He's a maverick who admires Israel, champions free markets, and advocates for severing ties with China. He stands out like a wild card amidst a deck of familiar faces. Nonetheless, his victory underscores the reality that in times of widespread dissatisfaction, people are sometimes willing to take a chance on something entirely unconventional.



Milei's triumph marks a radical departure from the established political norms in the region. His ability to tap into widespread disillusionment with the status quo, portraying the state as the fundamental cause of Argentina's woes, struck a chord with many disenchanted citizens seeking a drastic shift from traditional politics. Milei's proposals for radical economic reforms, such as dissolving Argentina's Central Bank and replacing the Argentine peso with the US dollar, signify a bold break from conventional economic policies. His uniqueness in Latin America isn't just his policies but also his foreign policy stance. In a region historically led by left-leaning governments, Milei's alignment with the US and Israel and his critique of China and leftist allies represent a significant departure. His victory challenges the prevailing political currents in Latin America, hinting at a potential reorientation in regional alliances and ideological orientations.



Now, the big question: where does this all lead? Milei's rise could signify a shift in Argentina's foreign policy, potentially aligning it closer with the US and Israel. This reflects a broader trend of countries rethinking their global alliances in the face of rising nationalism.

As right-wing populism continues to gain momentum, Milei's triumph stands as a testament to the evolving political landscape in Latin America, raising pertinent questions about the future of regional politics and alliances especially the brics which was gaining a high raise in influence and challenging the hegemony of the US. As for Javier Milei, he's thrown down the gauntlet, challenging the status quo and pushing Argentina onto a new, uncertain path. Whether he succeeds or crashes and burns, one thing's clear: the political landscape just got a whole lot more interesting.

