

CHAPTER V:

CONCLUSION

Egypt has been suffering from country instability both politically and economically. The outbreak of 2011 revolution has also inevitably worsened the circumstance. Economically, the country faced a significant fall of GDP and the rising of unemployment. Tourism activity, one of the main country's revenues has been also impacted by the revolution. However, the legacy of the revolution has burdened the next generation to survive in this current.

Al-Sisi, the latest elected president of Egypt, would be the one who faces and curbs the current country's circumstances. For him, development is the key point to revive the country's stability. He assumes that the core issue of country's welfare is residing on economical capability.

The horrible unemployment rates, decline of tourism and post-revolution financial problem are couples of Egypt's current economical challenges that Al-Sisi should face. Hence, he prepares the country for his vision of development strategy. One of his missions is to develop Suez Canal, one of country's largest financial sources besides tourism and remittances.

The new channel in the New Suez Canal is hopefully helping Egypt to boost the canal revenue, as it can double up the capacity of vessels that passes through from the Mediterranean Sea to Red Sea and vice versa. Moreover, the upgrading of Suez Canal Economic and Trade Zone to be more autonomous will also help Egypt to struggle against the economic crisis. The SCZone, will help Egypt to open up to

one million jobs. Al-Sisi ambition to create the SCZone to be an industrial autonomous zone which also becomes an important part of Global trading is expected to be succeed in dealing with unemployment and bring the country out of the economical crisis.

On the other side, Egypt needs foreign investment to reach the goal of the development. P.R.C. was the first one what was being visited by Al-Sisi. The tightening relations between these countries started when Al-Sisi visited Beijing and signed Memorandum of Understandings with Xi Jinping to strengthen the cooperation to be “comprehensive strategic partnership”. This is one of Al-Sisi’s foreign policies to hook P.R.C., the second largest economical giant, and to take opportunity from P.R.C.’s ambition “One Belt One Road” initiative.

Within couple meetings between Al-Sisi and Xi Jinping, the leaders signed Agreements relates to development within Egypt, including infrastructure, industry, and transportation. The agreement is also related to Chinese investment in the New Suez Canal, the mega project initiated by Al-Sisi. In the short term, Egypt has been enjoying the decrease of unemployment and the post-revolution smoothly economical recovery.

Moreover, the tightening relations between Egypt and P.R.C. is also an implicit symbol in which Egypt tries to balance the United States influence over the country. Since P.R.C. is a non-interference political style, Egypt would enjoy having business with Xi Jinping.