

People's Republic of China, Oman, Thailand, Saudi Arabia, India, and South Korea.

It is worth noting that mineral oils, gold, fish, seafood, coffee, and dates are the most important Yemeni exports. Grain, iron, steel, mineral oils, medications, and transportation are the most important imports.

Yemen-Turkey Bilateral Trade and Economic Relations (Intra-Trade Data (US \$ Million)) [2]:

Item	Year			
	2015	2016	2017	2018
Exports	396	535	571	729
Imports	11	0,21	0,68	1,24
Volume of trade exchange	407	535.21	571.68	730.24
The balance	385	534.79	570.32	727.76

Iron, steel, land transport vehicles and spare parts, pharmaceuticals, wheat, flour, dairy products, cement, shoes, and carpets were the most important Turkish exports to Yemen. Yemen's most major Turkish imports are frozen fish and coffee. Yemeni visitors visited Turkey in the following years: 24.237 (2015), 25.325 (2016), 28.491 (2017), and 39.545 (2018).

During commercial operations between the two countries, we noticed the volume of exchange, which we hope to expand in the near future in many countries, for example, between Yemen and Belarus in many areas to revive Yemen's economy, which has recently died and is in a state of collapse due to the situation.

The number of trade exchanges that Yemen wishes to send its products to more than one nation in the future, including Belarus, the Russian Federation, and others.

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THE OPPORTUNITY OF INVESTING IN YEMEN IS A REALITY THAT MUST BE ADDRESSED IN ORDER TO OFFSET THE EFFECTS OF THE ECONOMIC COLLAPSE

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Attracting foreign investments has become one of the most important, critical, and vital concerns for any country seeking to improve its economy and achieve economic growth, as investments

must be attracted by providing incentives and improving the business climate, as Yemen is undergoing a serious economic transformation as a result of the country's war and instability. In addition, because the Yemeni economy is in desperate need of attracting investors, as well as giving investors some incentives not just to invest, but also to help the state with infrastructural reforms.

Keywords: Yemen, economic, tourism.

ВОЗМОЖНОСТЬ ИНВЕСТИРОВАНИЯ В ЙЕМЕН, КОТОРУЮ НЕОБХОДИМО РЕАЛИЗОВАТЬ, ЧТОБЫ КОМПЕНСИРОВАТЬ ПОСЛЕДСТВИЯ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО КРИЗИСА

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Привлечение иностранных инвестиций стало одним из самых критически важных и жизненно необходимых вопросов для страны, стремящейся улучшить свою экономику и добиться экономического роста. Так как Йемен проходит серьезную экономическую трансформацию в результате войны и нестабильности в стране, то инвестиции должны быть привлечены путем предоставления стимулов и улучшения делового климата. Экономика Йемена отчаянно нуждается в привлечении инвесторов, поэтому необходимо предоставить им различные стимулы для вложения инвестиций, это окажет помощь государству в проведении инфраструктурных реформ.

Ключевые слова: Йемен, экономический, туризм.

Yemen's economy is categorized as weak and underdeveloped, with a backward rentier economy that is primarily based on the production and sale of crude oil and liquefied natural gas. Beginning in 2015, the pace of its conflicts quickened. This had a negative impact on the Yemeni economy and exacerbated its vulnerability and backwardness. Its many elements deteriorated, and these indications are summarized as follows [1]:

The gross domestic product is expected to rise at a slow pace in 2014, with the GDP forecast at (70) billion US dollars.

A decrease in per capita income, as the per capita income reaches (70 %), and it suffers from a decrease in the majority of citizens' standard of living, as it falls below the poverty line by (48 %), in addition to an increase in poverty rates and a lack of capital, as the unemployment rate is estimated to be (13 %). It also suffers from a dearth of job prospects, with an estimated (7) million employees.

Yemeni exports are valued at around (7) billion US dollars per year and include the following commodities [2]:

- Crude oil.
- Liquefied natural gas.
- Coffee.
- Dried and salted fish.

According to the website of the Republic of Yemen's Ministry of Trade and Industry, Figure 1 depicts the relative composition of Yemeni imports in 2022.

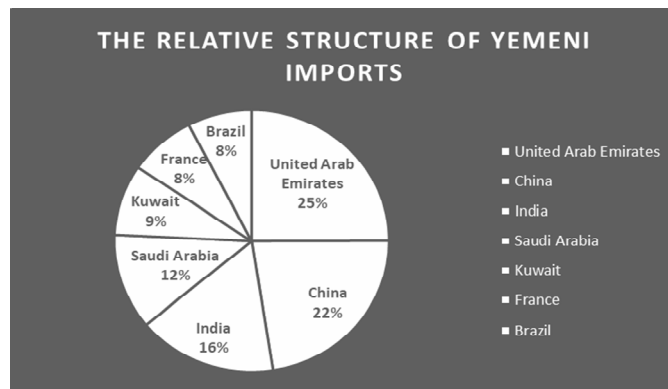


Fig. 1. Represents the relative composition of Yemeni imports during the year 2022, according to the website of the Ministry of Trade and Industry of the Republic of Yemen [1, 2]

Imports are predicted to be worth (15) billion US dollars, and they include (food and animal materials – machinery, equipment, and chemicals). According to the Yemeni Ministry of Industry and Trade's statistics data, Fig. 2 depicts the proportion of imported items in the Republic of Yemen 2022 for importing nations.

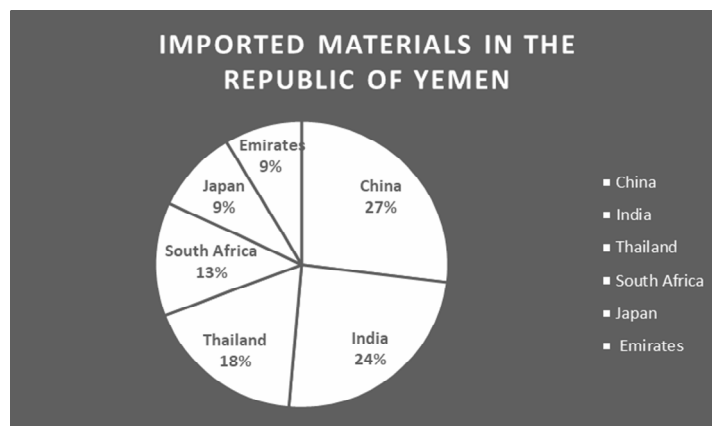


Fig. 2. Percentage of imported materials in the Republic of Yemen 2022 for importing countries [1, 2]

As a result, we believe that the Yemeni government must work to attract foreign direct investment, because foreign direct investment is a modern means of financing that represents a distinct alternative to traditional means of financing such as local loans, in addition to its importance in injecting modern technology and good management systems into the developing economy. Foreign funds contribute to higher employment rates and lower unemployment, as well as higher economic growth and a higher standard of life.

Moreover, based on figures acquired from Yemen's Ministry of Commerce and Industry for the year 2022, it is required to offer certain investment possibilities in Yemen:

We may explain this on two levels:

The first is at the general level, what should be within the duty of the political authority and its governmental institutions.

The second is at the specific level, what should be within the responsibility of the political authority and its governmental institutions. Finally, at the level of the private sector in Yemen and the investing countries, as follows:

As a result, there are several initiatives connected to the fundamental infrastructure of economic growth in Yemen that serve as the foundation for long-term economic cooperation between Yemen and the investing countries.

These projects can be defined as follows [1–4]:

1. *Yemen Bridge Djibouti*: according to studies conducted in this field, the Yemeni island of Mayon overlooking the Bab al-Mandab Strait can connect the continents of Asia and Africa with a bridge that extends for a distance of (28) km), one end of which is in Bab al-Mandab and the other in Djibouti – and this bridge will enable international trade exchange between the countries of the two continents of Asia and Africa via a fast | Also included in this project (the bridge project) are studies for the construction of a free industrial city on the bridge's bank, especially in the area, Bab al-Mandab and the investing nations can form a collaboration in this project, bringing similar interests to both countries as well as numerous countries surrounding the Arabian and Red Seas. The framework of partnership and cooperation may not stop at this level, but it may also include partnership in many large and important projects, such as the expansion, modernization, and development of Mocha Port and Mocha International Airport, as well as many important projects that have a suitable environment for settlement, such as fish landing ports, fish canning factories and farms, shrimp, and others.

2. *Electric power generating projects*: it is also well recognized that electricity is a critical component of economic and social growth, as it is required to operate many areas of development and public services, and Yemen has a chronic shortage in this area. One of the major advantages that other countries have in terms of energy generation from a variety of sources. The presence of power producing plants, one powered by gas in Marib, another by hydroelectricity in Mocha, and a third in Aden, all of which require modernization and development, As a result, the Yemeni government can form partnerships with the investing country in this field to achieve common interests for both countries, which would deepen the bonds of friendship and cooperation by utilizing all local and international investments to improve Yemen's economic capacity, raise its regional and international status, and qualify it to play important roles with the Cooperation Council countries. Gulf and other nations surrounding the Red Sea, among others.

3. *Human development projects*: the establishment and management of technical schools, as well as the technical rehabilitation of a large number of Yemeni youth, in order for Yemen to have qualified and distinguished technical expertise in a variety of professions such as electricity, plumbing, vehicle maintenance, and so on, represent this role. Given that Yemeni culture is regarded an artistic civilization, young individuals in basic education, as well as young people under thirty years old, account for an estimated 75 % of the entire population.

4. *Health projects*: the Yemeni health sector in general is suffering from an unprecedented deterioration in today's world, which has caused Yemenis to lose faith in the Yemeni health sector's services and have become their destination to obtain health services, regardless of how small the different countries are, the most important of them. Egypt, Jordan, India, and other countries worldwide. As a result, the health sector has become a significant burden on Yemen's balance of payments as well as economic and social growth. As a result, the necessity for collaboration and partnership in this area develops.

5. *Road and bridge infrastructure projects*: Yemen lacks a modern and modern infrastructure that connects the Yemeni governorates with a network of roads and land bridges

that would overcome all of Yemen's land transport difficulties, which are one of the obstacles to economic and social development.

6. *Infrastructure projects to boost Yemen's agriculture sector*: Yemen is recognized to be an agricultural country with fertile topography, weather, and agricultural areas that qualify it to attain food self-sufficiency and a surplus for sale to adjacent countries. Similar items imported from international markets into the marketplaces of the Gulf Cooperation Council nations .

7. *Projects in the sphere of air transport*: the state's ownership of modern infrastructure in different domains, including the development of airports and air fleets, is one of the most important elements of the current modern economy that draws big foreign investments. Yemen is considered one of the poorest and most underdeveloped countries in the region and the world in this regard, which is a factor impeding foreign investment in Yemen despite its geostrategic advantages and natural resources that exceed those of neighboring countries. As a result, Yemen can establish collaboration and partnerships in this industry.

Concerning the private sector, the General Authority for Investment must collaborate with the Ministry of Tourism and the Department of Trade and Industry to attract investors and streamline processes and guarantees for them.

Finally, we must emphasize that attracting investments is regarded as one of the most significant challenges for any country seeking to progress its economy and achieve economic growth. Attracting investments must be done by providing them with incentives and requiring them to upgrade infrastructure in order to enhance the economic climate in Yemen, which is still in the grip of a civil conflict. Which has depleted its economy and lost its riches, it need investments and investors to invest in it, as well as work on training Yemeni cadres who will be able to progress Yemen in the event that investor contracts expire.

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IMPROVING AND GREATLY EXTENDING YEMEN-EGYPT COMMERCIAL TIES

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This paper explains the volume of trade exchange between the Republic of Yemen and Egypt, as well as its increasing growth, as well as ways to increase and sustain it, due to the two coun-