

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-*

*tries' common maritime borders, which have a relationship in this field and communicate the continents in maritime navigation, which Russia and Belarus will benefit from in the import and export of goods between continents.*

**Keywords:** commercial exchange, economic, Yemen, Egypt.

## УЛУЧШЕНИЕ И ЗНАЧИТЕЛЬНОЕ РАСШИРЕНИЕ ТОРГОВЫХ СВЯЗЕЙ МЕЖДУ ЙЕМЕНОМ И ЕГИПТОМ

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*Показаны объем торговых обменов между Республикой Йемен и Египтом, а также их постоянный рост. Описаны способы увеличения и поддержания этого роста благодаря общим морским границам двух стран. Республика Йемен и Египт взаимодействуют в этой сфере, связывая континенты морской навигацией, от которой также могут выиграть Россия и Беларусь при импорте и экспорте товаров.*

**Ключевые слова:** коммерческий обмен, экономический, Йемен, Египет.

Deeper regional economic integration remains a key aim for Arab countries, maybe more so than ever before. As stated in the first edition of the Arab Economic Integration Assessment: Trade in Services as a Growth and Development Engine, increased regional integration promises to contribute to economic growth, job creation, and regional peace and security. The fast developments in the global economic environment highlight the need of Arab unity.

Liberalization of trade in services is a critical area for advancing regional economic integration projects, having far-reaching ramifications for both individual economies and regional economic integration. This is mostly owing to the high proportions of services in production, employment, and foreign direct investment; this is especially noticeable in high-income nations. A thriving, efficient, and competitive service sector is critical for job creation and income generation, as well as providing a strong push for industrial output and trade.

Egyptian-Yemeni relations date back hundreds of years, and it is a historical relationship that dates back to ancient times, as one of the oldest evidences confirming communication between the two countries is that Egyptian Emperor Thutmose III received a gift from Sabaeen merchants “in relation to the Kingdom of Sheba – Yemen today”, as Yemeni merchants supplied the main incense for the ancient Egyptian temples.

Here we look at the most recent aspects of Egypt-Yemen economic relations in 2018, based on official data from the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics on the volume of foreign trade between the two countries, particularly from January to May. In just six months, Egypt's imports into Yemen totaled 229.7 million dollars.

Between January and May 2018, the volume of trade exchange between Egypt and Yemen was approximately 318.8 million dollars, and the trade balance in this economic relationship favored Egypt, as Egyptian exports to Yemen exceeded imports from it by more than 229.7 million dollars. Egypt exported a variety of goods and products. Yemen, from which imports totaled around \$ 89 million.

Egypt is regarded as one of the most significant markets for Yemeni exports, ranking second only to Saudi Arabia. According to statistics, the most significant Egyptian commodities and products imported into Yemen include clothing, electrical equipment, groceries, perfumes, medications, and other items. Some items are Egypt's most important imports from Yemen. Wheat and maize are examples of agricultural crops, as are fertilizers, coffee, and tea.

Economic relations and economic aspects between Egypt and Yemen were not limited to trade exchange with exports and imports between the two countries, but also included another aspect that is no less important than trade exchange, which is the aspect of Yemeni investments in Egypt, as a number of official statements issued by the Ministry of Investment indicated that the volume of Yemeni investments in Egypt reached approximately 71 million pounds. Concerning investment in Yemen, all reports issued by Yemen's competent authorities confirmed that opportunities for Egypt to invest in Yemen are widely available, particularly in the pharmaceutical, fish canning, and shoe industries, all of which are fields in which Yemen requires more investment, as confirmed by those reports. The future of Yemeni-Egyptian commercial relations will improve in the next years, especially given the present efforts being made by both parties.

Given their geographical and geopolitical location, Egypt and Yemen control the northern and southern gateways of the Red Sea, and hence hold the keys to the international commerce route that leads to about 65 % of the world's energy resources. The growth and extension of Egyptian-Yemeni ties, particularly at the economic level, will be beneficial to both nations. According to information from Yemen's main economic ministries [1, 2].

According to reports, Yemen is eager in the coming period to attract Egyptian investors to direct their investments towards it in many fields such as pharmaceutical industries, fisheries, textile industry, and others, such as tourism and hotel, by activating the role of the Joint Higher Committee for Economic and Technical Cooperation between the two countries to a greater extent than it is now to take advantage of each country's ingredients.

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### **THE DISASTROUS SITUATION IN YEMEN AND ITS IMPACT ON THE RECESSION OF THE YEMENI ECONOMY**

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*The problems of the Yemeni economy are presented in this paper, which is on the verge of collapse after eight years of conflict, leaving millions of Yemenis at risk of catastrophic hunger, as*