

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

more than 17 million people still suffer from high levels of food insecurity, with women and children accounting for 75 % of those affected. Some of the issues that have worn out Yemeni citizens as a result of the conflict have been discussed. As a result, we must band together, as this is one of the world's most urgent humanitarian situations. It is time for international leaders to put genuine and effective pressure on all sides to return to the negotiation table and find a lasting solution to the crisis.

Keywords: economy, Yemeni economy, humanitarian organizations, people's suffering.

КАТАСТРОФИЧЕСКАЯ СИТУАЦИЯ В ЙЕМЕНЕ И ЕЕ ПОСЛЕДСТВИЯ В ВИДЕ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО СПАДА

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Представлены проблемы йеменской экономики, которая находится на грани краха после 8 лет военного конфликта. В результате этого миллионы йеменцев подвергаются опасности массового голода, поскольку более 17 млн человек по-прежнему страдают от высокого уровня отсутствия продовольствия, причем 75 % пострадавших составляют женщины и дети. Обсуждены причины, которые привели к бедственному положению йеменских граждан в результате гражданского военного конфликта. Решение этих проблем заключается в скорейшем примирении и объединении, так как это одна из самых неотложных кризисных гуманитарных ситуаций в мире. Необходима помощь международных лидеров, чтобы оказать эффективное воздействие на все конфликтующие стороны, вернуться за стол переговоров и решить все кризисные вопросы.

Ключевые слова: экономика, йеменская экономика, гуманитарные организации, страдание людей.

Yemen is involved in a complicated conflict that is harming its economy, eroding institutions, and inflicting an unparalleled humanitarian disaster. As the conflict approaches its fifth year, the country has huge security and political obstacles on the ground, refusing to comment on the country's near prospects for peace. Yemen has been devastated by the country's recent brutal conflict, huge displacement, and a series of shocks.

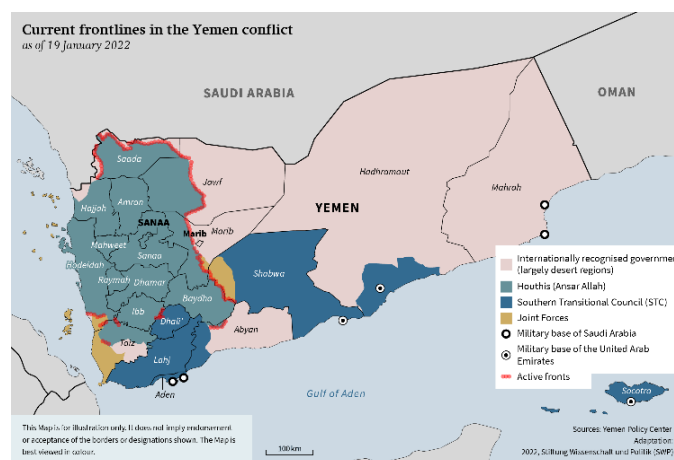


Fig. 1.

The current scenario has been labeled by the UN as “the world's largest humanitarian calamity”, and while peace efforts have persisted, the cost of the battle has risen. Yemen was the poorest country in the Middle East and North Africa regions prior to the conflict (Fig. 1).

Following more than four years of conflict, the economy has collapsed and critical infrastructure has been devastated, resulting in chronic food insecurity and the world's greatest cholera outbreak. According to UN estimates, 80 % of Yemenis – or 24.4 million people – needed humanitarian assistance, with 14.4 million in urgent need. The population is heavily reliant on food help, with the World Food Program providing emergency food aid to 6.9 million people each month. The protracted war, economic collapse, and breakdown of governmental institutions and services in Yemen may be one of the driving forces behind the world's greatest humanitarian disaster [1–6].

- Alternatively, around 10 million people are on the edge of becoming hungry.
- In five governorates and 37 districts, acute malnutrition rates exceeded the World Health Organization's emergency level of 15 %.
- Fewer than half of the country's health-care institutions are completely operational.
- The percentage of the population linked to partially functional public water networks does not surpass 22 % in rural regions and 46 % in urban areas.
- 36 % of girls and 24 % of boys of school age are not enrolled.

Situations, Yemen's present famine is driven by hyperinflation created by the conflict rather than a shortage of food. The World Bank Group is an important partner in the fight against food insecurity. Humanitarian food supply alone will not be enough to halt the development of famine conditions. Despite the significant demand for external supervision services in Yemen, due to the insecure operational environment, there are few impartial and professional monitoring firms.

Despite the existence of the blockade imposed between groups in Yemen and the difficulty of movement between regions, the rapid response by organizations operating in Yemen to reduce poverty may play a positive role in reducing the further exacerbation of poverty in some Yemeni regions, and the negatives also remain the lack of coordination between organizations and the presence of some randomness.

To ameliorate Yemen's deteriorating dilemma, dramatic solutions to the following issues must be found:

- Eliminate or decrease malnutrition by coordinating efforts to supply food imports and ease their entry into Yemeni territory.
- Constructing roadways to assist supply transportation.
- Focusing on essential services in the health, water, and sanitation sectors.
- Maintaining support for fundamental services and the preservation of institutions.
- Offer assistance with livelihoods, human capital, and fundamental economic recovery.

Yemen's economy, which is on the verge of collapse after eight years of fighting, has left millions of Yemenis facing the possibility of catastrophic starvation, with more than 17 million people still suffering from severe food insecurity, 75 % of whom are women and children. Some of the issues that have afflicted Yemeni citizens as a result of the conflict, and so we must unify, since this is one of the world's most urgent humanitarian crises. It is time for international leaders to apply serious and effective pressure to get all sides back to the negotiation table so that a lasting solution to the conflict can be implemented until the continuing war is over in Yemen.

In conclusion, despite the decrease of the state's services, humanitarian organizations offer an effective function in alleviating people's suffering, which helps to elevate some families out of the mask of absolute poverty.

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