



**The Role of UAE Foreign Aid to Developing Countries during
Conflicting Situations from the Perspective of International
Diplomacy**

(Case Study of Yemen State)

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Abstract:

The study aimed to identify the relationship between foreign aid provided by the United Arab Emirates and the events of the conflict in the State of Yemen. The study relied on several approaches, including quantitative, qualitative and deductive approaches, to form a complete picture of the subject of the study. The study reached a set of results, the most important of which are :The UAE government is the largest donor of foreign aid to Yemen. The State of Yemen also receives aid from other Emirati agencies, the most important of which are the Emirates Red Crescent, the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development, and the Khalifa bin Zayed Al Nahyan Foundation for Humanitarian Works, during the period (2016-2018). The study also found that there is no significant correlation between the foreign aid provided by the United Arab Emirates and the events of the conflict in the State of Yemen. This is in addition to that there is no significant correlation between foreign aid provided by the United Arab Emirates and the number of deaths resulting from the conflict in Yemen. Moreover, there is no significant correlation between the foreign aid provided by the United Arab Emirates and the events targeting Yemeni civilians inside the State of Yemen. There is also no significant correlation between foreign aid provided by the United Arab Emirates and the number of deaths resulting from incidents targeting Yemeni civilians inside the state of Yemen. Additionally, there is no significant correlation between the foreign aid provided by the United Arab Emirates and the events of the demonstrations inside the State of Yemen. The most important recommendations of the study include the necessity of working to increase the foreign aid and incentives provided to Yemen, not only from the UAE, but from other Arab countries, to alleviate the suffering of the Yemeni people, and attempting to link the increase in foreign aid with the efforts of the internal authorities in Yemen to reduce the events of the internal conflict, so that the aid increases whenever violence and conflict decreases. This is in addition to the necessity of concerted Arab efforts to solve Yemen's crisis at the political level, and work to implement an urgent development program. The financial and in-kind aid provided by the UAE and other countries is employed in the implementation of this program.

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Section 1: Introduction

1.1. Introduction:

The assistance of foreign aid was one of the most important pillars of the foreign policy of the United Arab Emirates. The Foreign Policy Institution of UAE is primarily concerned with resolving conflicts, non-interference in internal affairs, and building strong relations with other countries. In the past, the UAE government led several peace-keeping missions and made a strong effort in post-conflict reconstruction of the country in order to maintain peace and security in the region. The UAE government had developed diplomatic relations in partnership with 189 countries, although the number of UAE abroad missions had increased to 99 countries, and 21 consulates. In the meantime, the foreign country had established 126 embassies, 73 general consulates, and 6 other missions. (Hamoudi, 2004)

Accordingly, the role of UAE foreign aid to developing countries becomes clear during difficult situations. Developing countries were also defined by the United Nations as countries that have low minimum income per individual, undeveloped industrial base, low standard of living, and moderate to low human developed index. This research included the neighboring countries of the UAE; Yemen was the most important of it. The foreign policy provided aid to the UAE in order to support countries facing conflict (Davies and Wenham, 2020).

The UAE provided the maximum amount of foreign aid while there was evidence indicating world peace for 2021 and its rate decreased by 0.07% (Global Peace Index, 2021). However, only 73 degraded countries were found and 87 countries were characterized by peace development (Global Peace Index, 2021).

In 1983, the Emirates Red Crescent was developed through the emergence of the Qatar Humanitarian Organization Agency as an indicator of foreign aid for the UAE (Charles, 2021). The conflicting situation in the neighboring countries of the UAE has also negatively affected the economic stability of the UAE, as some of the neighboring countries of the United Arab Emirates have a high degree of conflict, such as Yemen (Almezaini, 2012).

As for foreign aid to Yemen before COVID-19, Yemen was the largest beneficiary of foreign aid provided by the UAE since 2015. This was because the United Nations

considered Yemen as one of the least stable countries in the world, where nearly half of the population of this country lives in multidimensional poverty (Cochrane, 2021).

There is no doubt that the UAE is more interested in foreign aid than charitable aid, humanitarian assistance and development projects. Therefore, about 92% of aid was spent on development projects, 1.3% on charitable aid and 6.7% on humanitarian aid (Almezaini, 2012).

Most of the humanitarian aid was provided to internal migrants and refugees who were affected by the conflicting situation in Iraq, Yemen and Syria in 2015 (Seyedi Asl et al, 2021).

The underlying reason for providing Yemen with the highest amount of aid relates to the situation of civil war. The civil war was instigated between the Houthi armed movement and the government of Abdrabbuh Mansur Hadi-led Yemeni, along with their associates. This civil war has caused greater political instability in the region and because of this war, the infrastructure of Yemen was greatly disturbed (Cochrane, 2021). The UAE government also wanted to maintain soft power in the region to improve the economic and political condition in the Region of the Middle East. According to the UAE Minister of State for International Cooperation, the UAE government with more than 6 billion US dollars since 2015 to provide a humanitarian solution has served Yemen, providing public service to the people of Yemen to ensure effective medical programs and continuity of education in schools (Sharp, 2018)

As for foreign aid to Yemen in times of Covid-19, we find that during the spread of the epidemic, the amount of medical supplies sent by the UAE government to Yemen amounted to 122 tons. Medical supplies were sent to improve the efforts of 122,000 healthcare forces to contain COVID-19 (UAE Government Portal, 2020). Furthermore, the purpose was also to provide nutritional supplements and health-promoting foods through the World Food Programme. As a result of the outbreak of the covid-19 pandemic, the UAE government turned to providing medical aid to improve health conditions in Yemen.

From this point of view, we address the subject of the study, which is the role of UAE foreign aid to developing countries during conflicting situations from the perspective of international diplomacy through the study of the state of Yemen.

1.2. Research background:

The UAE occupies a leading position in humanitarian aid and in the immediate response to relief when sudden disasters occur across the world, regardless of gender or religion. Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum, Vice President of the UAE, announced that the UAE has become a global aid station, as it is one of the first countries in the world in the value of aid when compared to the gross national income.

The Office for the Coordination of Foreign Aid to the State documents data with international organizations specialized in monitoring development and humanitarian aid, in accordance with the standards of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, which calculates the percentage of official development aid compared to the gross national income. Reports indicate that the UAE ranked first globally on the basis of its national income and the percentage of aid it provides. The UAE ranked No. 26 in 2010 for donor countries in the world. Since its establishment, the UAE has provided aid amounting to 225 billion dirhams, covering 120 countries. Additionally, the foreign aid sector in the UAE includes 30 institutions, including the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development, which provided 13 billion dirhams in aid to 53 countries in the world (Salem, 2013).

The developing countries suffer from inaction in growth rates in the proceeds of their foreign exchange exports, and even a decline in some circumstances due to several factors, including the deterioration of their foreign trade conditions in their favor and large fluctuations in their prices in the short term. Moreover, the economic conditions experienced by developing countries necessitate that they be large, sequential, and even rapid economic development programmes and plans so that in a short time they can break through the stages undertaken by other, more developed States. It can thus reduce the underdevelopment gap between them and developed countries. All these circumstances illustrate the importance of outsourcing, so that greater rates of capital formation can be reached and, consequently, the required growth rates can be achieved (Al-Aidi, 2017).

As for the State of Yemen, we find that it is one of the first countries that needs supportive aid, which the United Arab Emirates continuously grants due to the poor living conditions and low level of income of the Yemeni citizen. This is in addition to

other social problems, which are unemployment, poverty, poor health, education and housing.

Accordingly, it was necessary for the researcher to study the role of UAE foreign aid to developing countries during conflicting situations from the perspective of international diplomacy by studying the case of the state of Yemen.

1.3. Research significance:

1. The current study is a step in the field of international and political relations, which suffers from a remarkable scarcity, to the researcher's knowledge, in relation to the UAE's foreign aid to developing countries. Thus, the lack of studies that dealt with the issue of the role of UAE foreign aid to developing countries during conflicting situations from the perspective of international diplomacy is evident through a case study on the state of Yemen.
2. Attempting to scientifically add to a subject that still needs study in the United Arab Emirates, and thus providing the political library with a study in one of the important fields, which is the Emirati aid to developing countries, especially the State of Yemen.
3. The great interest on the part of the UAE government in the aid provided to developing countries, as the UAE is a leading country in the Gulf region, and its role in providing material aid to developing countries, especially Yemen, is evident.
4. The current study is useful in directing the attention of leaders and diplomats to the importance of directing the necessary aid to the State of Yemen in the educational aspects, health, housing and various social services.
5. The results of the current study may be useful in identifying the role of UAE foreign aid to developing countries during conflicting situations from the perspective of international diplomacy through a case study on the state of Yemen.
6. Coming up with a set of recommendations that can help those in charge of providing aid in providing the necessary grants and financial aid for developing countries, especially the state of Yemen.

7. This study could constitute a motive to open the way for researchers to conduct other studies and research that enrich different areas of interest in aid to other developing countries.

1.4. Aim and objectives:

The study's main objective is to identify the relationship between foreign aid provided by the UAE and the events of conflict in the State of Yemen.

1. Determining the nature of the relationship between foreign aid provided by the UAE and the number of deaths resulting from the conflict in Yemen.
2. Determining the nature of the relationship between foreign aid provided by the UAE and the events targeting Yemeni civilians inside Yemen State.
3. Determining the nature of the relationship between foreign aid provided by the UAE and the number of deaths resulting from incidents targeting Yemeni civilians inside Yemen State.
4. Determining the nature of the relationship between the foreign aid provided by the UAE and the events of the demonstrations inside Yemen State.

1.5. Research questions:

The main question of the study lies in what is the relationship between foreign aid provided by the UAE and the events of the conflict in the State of Yemen?

1. What is the nature of the relationship between foreign aid provided by the UAE and the number of deaths resulting from the conflict in Yemen?
2. What is the nature of the relationship between the foreign aid provided by the UAE and the events targeting Yemeni civilians inside Yemen State?
3. What is the nature of the relationship between foreign aid provided by the UAE and the number of deaths resulting from incidents targeting Yemeni civilians inside Yemen State?
4. What is the nature of the relationship between the foreign aid provided by the UAE and the events of the demonstrations inside Yemen State?

1.6. Research Hypotheses:

The main hypothesis: There is a significant correlation between the foreign aid provided by the UAE and the conflict events in Yemen State.

It is divided into four sub- hypotheses:

The first sub-hypothesis: There is a significant correlation between the foreign aid provided by the UAE and the number deaths resulting from Yemen conflict.

The second sub-hypothesis: There is a significant correlation between the foreign aid provided by the UAE and Yemen civilians targeting events inside Yemen State.

The third sub- hypothesis: There is a significant correlation between foreign aid provided by the UAE and the number of deaths resulting from targeting Yemeni civilians' incidents inside Yemen State.

The fourth sub- hypothesis: There is a significant correlation between the foreign aid provided by the UAE and the demonstration events inside Yemen State.

1.7. Research structure:

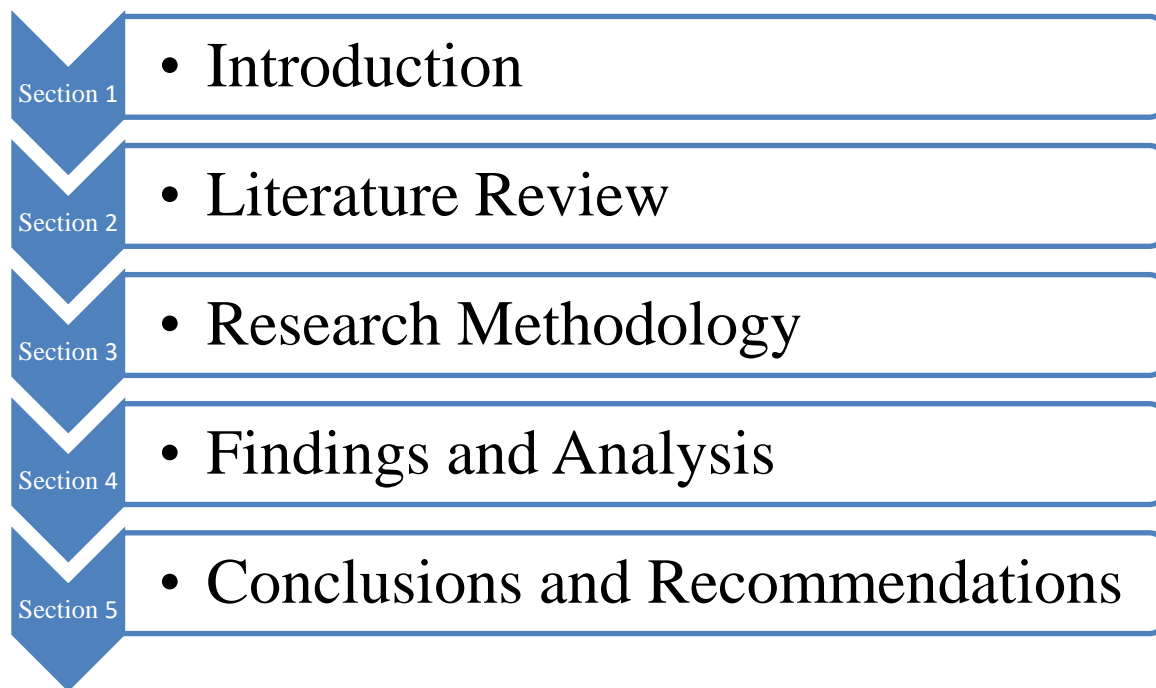


Figure (1) Structure of Research
Created by the author

Section 2: Literature Review

2.1 A historical account of the UAE's role in providing aid:

The UAE's position in the Arabian Gulf region has led to numerous security threats, as it lies among many forces competing for regional hegemony, the most important of which are Iran and Saudi Arabia. These threats emerged after the UAE Union in December 1971, as before this union, each emirate served as a semi-independent state freely governing its internal affairs, while transferring its military defense and foreign policy to the Kingdom United (Ulrichsen, 2017: 50-53).

After the Withdrawal of the United Kingdom, the United Arab Emirates resorted to the Federal Federation, but it was not sufficient to ensure territorial integrity. On November 30th, 1971, the United Arab Emirates was threatened by the Iranian army for its takeover of the three islands of Sharjah (Abu Musa and the Greater and Lesser Tunb) (Ulrichsen, 2017: 50-53). As well, the threat of Saudi Arabia's which emerged to claim parts of UAE territory under the Jeddah Treaty in 1974. Moreover, threats continued to face the UAE in the following decades, the most important of which was the Iran-Iraq war from 1980 to 1988. Iraq's invasion and liberation of Kuwait between 1990 and 1991 and other frequent and stressful situations in the Arabian Gulf region and the neighbouring countries of the United Arab Emirates. All these threats had the greatest impact on internal stability of the UAE and threatened the economy of the country (Al Mazrouei, 2013).

Given the UAE's foreign policy under Sheikh Zayed reign, the UAE has been keen to ensure its security and integrity, so that the identity and institution of the country played an important role in guiding UAE foreign policy on a specific path. As a result of its influence, UAE foreign policy has been moderate and committed to Arabian identity. As well, the UAE foreign policy has been characterized by impartiality and balance in most regional affairs (Gervais, 2017: 14-17). UAE has also been geared towards a peaceful settlement of conflicts and open dialogue, especially during the conflicts in the Arabian Gulf region. It is worth noting that UAE has preferred to use soft power over solid power on the regional scene. In particular the foreign aid extracted from the country's oil revenues, as it was the main foreign policy tool during Sheikh Zayed's rule.

This purpose was achieved by the Abu Dhabi Economic Development Fund, which was established in July 1971 (Shahrour, 2020: 4).

The UAE has prompted identity and belonging to the Arab nation to provide assistance to countries in need of support under a rare consensus policy that the federal state can easily adopt. As well, this policy serves the UAE by ensuring its security and the integrity of its economy. Perhaps the most important example is the UAE's participation in the 1973 oil embargo and its support for "front-line countries" (Egypt, Syria and Jordan). Moreover, UAE continued to in pursue this policy towards the Arabs in the long term, where UAE foreign aid accounted for 10% of the country's GDP in its first decades of existence. These aids were mostly directed to the Arab world between the 1970s and 1980s (Almezaini, 2012: 38).

The United Arab Emirates joined the Gulf Cooperation Council in May 1981 following the outbreak of the Iran-Iraq war. The main objective of this union was to form a major bulwark against external threats that the Arabian Gulf region is exposed to. In light of Iraq's invasion of Kuwait and the outbreak of the Gulf War, the United Arab Emirates established security relations with the United States on July 25, 1994 by signing the bilateral Defense Cooperation Agreement that provides for the stationing of U.S. forces at al-Dhafra base in Abu Dhabi. The United States allowed "pre-traction equipment at UAE bases and the use of Jebel Ali for naval visits by the U.S. warships patrolling the Gulf waters" (Shahrour, 2020:5).

As for the UAE's foreign policy of providing assistance, since the founding of the UAE in 1971, His Highness Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan, the first president of the UAE, has stressed that foreign aid provided by the UAE must be a crucial part of its foreign policy. Sheikh Zayed laid the foundations for foreign aid policy for the UAE, which was evidenced by the establishment of the Foreign Aid Agency for Development in Abu Dhabi. As well, the establishment of the UAE Red Crescent on January 31, 1983, which later became one of the most important humanitarian aid bodies. Therefore, UAE Red Crescent played an essential role in the UAE's foreign policy, which later became a member of the International Red Crescent Federation and the Red Cross in 1986 (Al Zaabi & Awamleh 2019: 67–79).

In addition, Sharjah International Charitable Foundation has been established, it aims to provide humanitarian aid to those who need it at both the national and international levels. One of its most important tasks was to help countries in times of natural disasters and wars. Moreover, the establishment of Abu Dhabi for women's development in 1973 and the General Union of Women in 1975, after which Sheikha "Fatima Bint Mubarak" was elected chair of the Coordinating Committee on Women's Action in the Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula (Krzymowski, 2022: 4).

As for the UAE's efforts in providing aids to developing countries, it was found that Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum Charitable Foundation was established in 1997, which aims to provide assistance to the needy, the poor, widows and orphans internationally. This foundation is based on the provision of humanitarian aid to war and disaster-affected countries. For example, the UAE's assistance to the Western Balkans in the new security challenges of the 1990s. In addition to the UAE's role in granting financial assistance to Kosovo in 1999 with the aim of Dispute resolution, as well as financial assistance to Albania in loans and grants from the Abu Dhabi Development Fund (Bartlett et al. 2017).

It should also be noted here that abundant oil wealth which allowed the UAE to provide its people with enormous financial benefits, as well as a distance from domestic pressures for political reform. From a foreign policy perspective, the relatively vast oil wealth has increased the UAE's influence in the Arab world (Hersh, 2013).

In this regard, (Villanger, 2017) has indicated that the UAE is one of the most donors in the GULF Cooperation Council because of its "outstanding generosity". The average proportion of international assistance provided by the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia was estimated by 4.7% of gross national income between 1973 and 1978. This was coincided with the rapid rise in oil prices in that period. Furthermore, between 1974 and 1994 the average was estimated by 1.5%, this percentage exceeded the average of the DAC countries, which reached 0.3% in that period.

UAE has also been keen to provide capital development assistance through strategic investments that have strengthened its leadership role in the humanitarian assistance and development sector. In 2003, the International Humanitarian City, one of the world's largest humanitarian centres (IHA 2020), was established, and the UAE is

working to activate its role as a donor country through its cooperation with the countries of the Gulf Council. In addition to its leading role in supporting and providing assistance to countries hit by disasters or wars (Almezaini 2018).

Moreover, UAE has followed many means by which it has served as a donor, perhaps the most important example of which is its hosting of G77 South-South High Level Conference on Science and Technology in 2012. In addition to hosting the Global South- South Development Expo in 2016, which is a global event held annually by the United Nations Office with the aim of activating South-South cooperation. Therefore, UAE has taken a different and more sophisticated approach than western countries in providing foreign aid, introducing new ways of providing assistance, such as non-restricted cash grants, injections to central banks, and in-kind oil and gas deliveries (Young 2017, 114).

Accordingly, the researcher sees that humanitarian aids in the UAE has become an essential element of the UAE's foreign policy, as the UAE has been keen to act as a humanitarian donor to its neighbors, as well as countries outside the Middle East, by adapting to new challenges.

2.2 Foreign Diplomatic Aids:

Foreign diplomatic aids are considered one of the most important tools that play an essential role in implementing and achieving the foreign policy objectives. As a matter of fact, some recipients of foreign aids have not achieved positive results, others have benefited significantly from these aids, while the rest of the countries have benefited partially. Considering the conflicted results, there has been widespread debate among economic professionals between supporters of continued aids and those calling for its abolition and searching for a new system that is more feasible and effective of both parties (Morgenstern & Brown, 2022).

It is worth noting that, the first bedrock of foreign aids was laid at the inauguration of U.S. President “Truman” on January 20, 1949. When the U.S. President proposed a foreign aid program at the fourth point of the inauguration speech, praising the importance of allowing developing countries to benefit from the civilized and industrial progress of his country. Truman's speech focused on the Marshall Plan administered by the U.S. government from 1947, which aimed to rebuild Europe after

World War II. The international community, particularly the United States, has established international finance institutions (World Bank and IMF in 1945), to respond to requests for assistance, and to close the financial gap in war-torn countries in Europe and Asia (Abu al-Qambis, 2020).

After the completion of the aids of war-affected European States, the focus has been and continues to be on expanding the activities of international finance institutions to include poor and developing countries worldwide. In 1950s, many Western European countries, as well as the United States, began opening bilateral and direct development programs with poor countries to help them, until the figure reached about thirty countries, with very large bilateral foreign aids programs (Elayah, 2014).

After September 2001, the fight against terrorism became part of aid programmes in some poor countries. As a result of the realization by developed industrialized countries that close cooperation with their governments should be made to ensure global security, especially after donors understood the equation between widespread poverty and the spread of terrorism. Consequently, persistent poverty makes vulnerable countries increasingly a threat to global security. Therefore, most of the aid's programmes have increasingly been directed towards meeting the challenges of development and fighting poverty, through the human development programmes required through capacity-building and capacity-raising programmes for government institutions and various civil society organizations in the concerned states (Abramov, 2016).

It should be noted that, the provision of economic aids by donor countries to developing countries depends on several principles, the most important of which are:

- A. The purpose of providing such aids should be to achieve and strengthen the interests of States and donors, especially at the political level.
- B. Spending resources should be for the purpose of achieving the ethical point of view which usually includes the aspect of helping the receiving State cope with the burdens and economic problems it faces.
- C. Absorption capacity which means the ability of the national economy of the receiving state to exploit the economic aids provided to it by donor countries in developing the internal economic structure, increasing its development capacity and addressing its economic crises.

D. To benefit from the provision of such assistance, in order to support economic construction. Although the productive capacity of the State depends on a range of political, social and economic factors, political stability allows society to devote itself to building the national economy. As well, social values affect the capacity of society to absorb the external resources it needs. Thus, the ability to benefit from such assistance for effective development purposes that meets the requirements of the reasonably recipient State (Nader, 2012).

Although the objectives of providing economic aids to recipient countries have been prominent since the end of the 1940s, the repercussions of the Cold War and major changes in the international economic system in the 1970s and 1980s, it led to fundamental changes in the nature, composition and geographical distribution of such aids. In particular, after the collapse of the international monetary system in 1971, which is known as the period of economic recession. As well as developments in the oil market and the emergence of a group of rich oil countries (the oil boom that began to recycle its oil revenues, through exports in the form of loans and trade facilities to many developing countries (Abu Al-Qambs, 2020).

The concept of the effectiveness of external aids is unclear and unmeasurable, as the aid is provided by different donors. According to a variety of objectives, there are a number of different factors affecting the outcome of development efforts as a result of, for example, civil wars and natural disasters in recipient countries. Therefore, it is difficult to link the effectiveness of foreign aid programmes and policies to the extent to which development is achieved in aid-receiving countries.

Furthermore, foreign aids are represented in all financial flows from donors – States or organizations – to developing countries and countries in transition, including official finances, loans, economic assistance, trade finance, charitable assistance, military and security assistance and political assistance. Charitable aids has been defined as donor efforts to fight hunger, misery and despair in poor countries.

Moreover, economic aids are also defined in terms of donor efforts to support the population of underdeveloped economically developed countries, and to create the conditions for sustainable economic growth to be self-sustaining. Political, security and military aids are seen in terms of donor aid programmes and efforts to achieve political

stability in the receiving country, reducing the likelihood of conflicts and wars, supporting peace, promoting democracy, maintaining the political independence of former donor colonies, and creating new spheres of influence for Western donor countries (Alia, 2015).

The concept of the effectiveness of foreign aids is linked to the level of performance of external development assistance programmes and strategies in promoting economic growth, achieving institutional reforms, and combating and reducing poverty in targeted countries. As well, the concept of the effectiveness of foreign aids is based on the concept of "development viability", which draw attention to the relationship between the effectiveness of aid programmes and the extent to which their objectives are achieved. These goals do not necessarily achieve development, or to be in accordance with the required development of the receiving country (ScottSmith, 2013).

Foreign aids is also known as (ODA), and this concept was introduced in the early 1970s by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). According to this definition, (ODA) consists of formal grants and soft loans from bilateral or multilateral donors to developing countries with the aim of promoting economic development and stability (Abramov, 2016).

According to the researcher, foreign aid is a total form of economic support provided by donor countries to developing countries. It is directed to a certain service within the country with the aim of upgrading and developing these sectors and overcoming the problems they face. As donor countries have agendas that they seek to achieve towards the countries receiving these aids.

The researcher also believes that foreign economic aids has become one of the most important sources on which countries depend to finance their various activities. As aid and grants from rich countries to low-income countries represent a critical importance to their economy in terms of their development, as well as the development of their structure and economy in various service and productive sectors. Otherwise, because of their association with the goals and agendas of donor countries, such aids have often resulted in problems and economic dilemmas for recipient countries.

2.3 Types of Foreign Aid:

There are many different types of foreign economic aids, including donation, supporting the budgets of poor countries, supporting economic infrastructure with its various branches, as well as humanitarian assistance. Economic assistance takes many forms, including all different areas that are supposed to serve the overall economic development of the receiving state, and can be reviewed as follows:

2.3.1 Aids to support the budget, development loans and trade deficits:

This aid comes in the form of loans, and a small proportion of this development aids is in the form of grants. These aids provide the beneficiary countries with the goods and services they need in development processes, correct economic imbalances, and assist the economies of recipient countries for development and growth (AlSagheir et al., 2021).

2.3.2 Aids to support economic projects:

This aid takes several forms, including:

- A. Aids for the development of infrastructure and industry: the industrial development process needs a strong infrastructure, in order to overcome the obstacles to industrial construction, investment assistance, road construction, communication systems, power factors, railways, the development of electricity projects necessary for industrial development, transport sector, roads and ports etc.
- B. Aids for developing the agricultural sector, water and soil treatment: agriculture in recipient countries is a major part of the development process, particularly those countries whose national economy depends on agriculture. Aids takes the form of establishing living warehouses for agricultural workers, increasing the effectiveness of the labor force used in agriculture. In addition to reducing dependence on food imports, helping to complete agricultural research that contributes to the development of agricultural production, and using the best agricultural methods to increase production and quality.
- C. Aids for the development of tourism projects: foreign aids provided to recipient countries is a source of funding for the tourism sector, protecting archaeological sites from erosion and environmental degradation from climatic erosion factors.

As well as providing technical advice on regional planning, local administration and development mechanisms.

- D. Aids for the development of social and technological services: external aid is a major source of funding for the development of human resources. It helps to raise the quality of society life by supporting family planning with training and gaining skills in various areas of health, reproductive and housing, and supporting small productive projects for poor families, using modern technology. Moreover, the process of technology transfer, which refers to utilizing environmental technology in determining the capabilities of the individual and the community.

It should be noted that technical and economic aid is an integrated dimension for the same purposes. The technical aid framework expands to include providing the most advanced expertise in production, public health, education and social service. As well as the provision of technical experts specializing in areas related to development and planning, and administrative and government organization (Maklad, 2012).

- E. Aids for the development of the educational sector: foreign aid is a major pillar in the education sector, focusing on educational infrastructure, raising the level of educational performance through funding programs aimed at raising the level of administrative, technical and vocational training. As well, increasing the number of schools and institutes, and providing educational grants, spending to develop scientific research of an operational nature and provide academic grants in the field of postgraduate and rigorous specialization.

2.3.3 Humanitarian aids:

This type of aid is a comprehensive vision that helps address global food security problems, as well as the willingness of donors to avoid any clash with developing countries, through the so-called (North-South Dialogue). This aid includes grants and soft loans, emergency aids which is provided by international NGOs and resettlement. Part of these programmes are provided through United Nations agencies, such as UNICEF, as it was introduced after the end of the Cold War, 1991s. It focused on some humanitarian objectives such as supporting human rights, women and children in particular, applying

democracy and minority rights, and supporting non-governmental organizations to work in the field of humanitarian service, such as the International Crescent and Red Cross.

2.4 Theory of Rupture Frame (TRF):

This theory is proposed for the provision of a complete response to the multi-causal reality regarding the conflict, which generally arises in vulnerable neighbourhoods. Thus, to cope up with the gap, a framework based on three dimensions is necessary to be adopted.

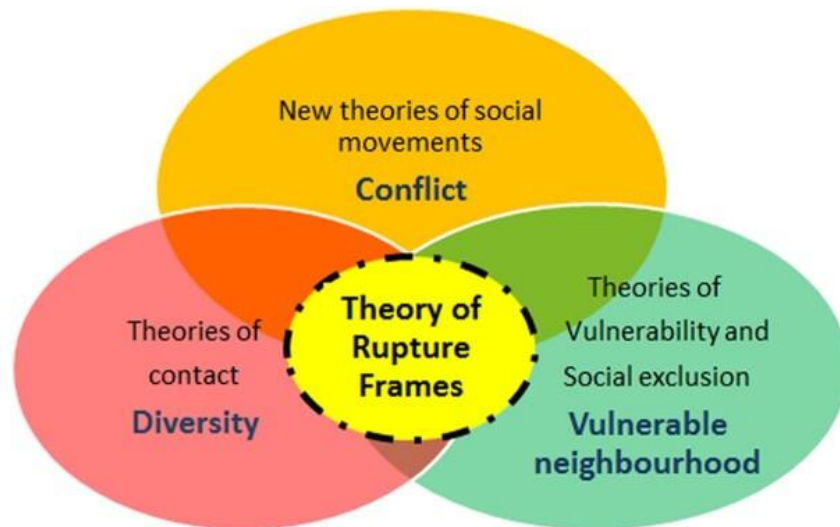


Figure (2) illustrates the Theory of Rupture Frame;

Source: (Barciela Fernández, Lorenzo Gilsanz and Martínez Herrero, 2021)

It has been demonstrated that the TRF prevails in the fixed-line among social exclusion (lack of adoption) and vulnerability (lack of protection). The study of Barciela Fernández, Lorenzo Gilsanz and Martínez Herrero (2021) represents the notion that personal and structural causal dimensions coexist in the social exclusion situation in vulnerable neighbourhood countries such as Iraq, Syria and Yemen. In other words, the vulnerability of the urban areas results when public administration does not take appropriate action to limit the degradation. However, as focusing on this method, the UAE has played a major role in providing foreign aid regarding employment, health and education to all residents of the vulnerable countries that are facing conflicting situations.

As Gilsanz (2021), emphasised socio-cultural diversity, the theory is drawn on the assumption of contact. In this regard, the contrary diversity insight can be overturned

with the contact among minority and majority collections, as when they pursue common objectives and share social conditions. Thus, contact between diverse socio-cultural origins and people helps to decrease prejudice and stereotypes as well as support co-existence. The findings of Fernández, Gilsanz and Herrero (2021) suggest that to attain these effects, the contacts are necessary to meet fundamental conditions such as; inter-group cooperation, high relationship potential social and institutional support for integration, equal participants' status, capability to maintain a long-term relationship and effective communication.

On the other hand, the study of Gilsanz (2021) argued that if these conditions are not present, there would be more chances that the superficial association between diverse groups can produce damage. The study of Fernández, Gilsanz and Herrero (2021) determines that conflict associated with the high-socio cultural diversity have been conceptualized in numerous ways and have varied causes. However, various causal areas have been established that drive intercultural conflict emphasised cultural, socio-economic and multiple factors. Further, the study of Barciela Fernández, Lorenzo Gilsanz and Martínez Herrero (2021) represents that more complexity has been raised in the societies, the condition of injustice has led new encompasses; from “inequality” associated with the conventional conflicts of industrial communities to more contemporary conflicts.

2.5 Savings and investment gap:

2.5.1 Saving:

Saving is a basic economic phenomenon in the lives of individuals and societies. It is the surplus of income over consumption. Thus, it is the difference between income and what is spent on consumer goods and services, which is also known as surplus. Saving is based on retaining a part of the income after the consumption process, where it is kept for the purpose of investment or to satisfy other urgent needs.

The concept of saving has crystallized since the beginning of organized economic thought in relation to the concept of economic surplus. It is one of the deep indications that lie behind the interest of the economic thought of the merchants in a positive trade balance and the increase in the reserves of gold and silver as the main desired wealth. Saving is also one of the meanings implied by the physiocratic thought of agricultural

labor productivity. It is known that what distinguishes the productivity of the owners of this thinking is that agricultural work provides a surplus, while other work does not guarantee it (Soliman, 2016).

Saving is defined as keeping a portion of the income that a person possesses as a precaution for future circumstances, and to provide himself with what he needs for stability today and tomorrow. It is also defined as the difference between income and consumption, as it is the portion of income that is not spent on consumption. This is with the knowledge that sometimes not all the savings are used in the investment process, because part of it may be hoarded, as is the case in developing countries. Savings is also defined as the portion of income not intended for consumption that is usually deposited in current bank accounts or used in the short term (financial instruments, term accounts,...) (Abbas, 2013).

Saving can also be defined as setting aside a portion of income for the purpose of consumption or investment in the future. It is also defined as the product of economic activity that is not consumed, but rather directed in such a way that in the future it has a greater ability to satisfy needs (Daoud, 2020).

According to the previous concepts, the researcher defines saving as deducting a portion of the income away from consumption, in order to benefit from it in the future, provided that it takes its way to investment directly or indirectly.

2.5.1.1 Factors that push the state to save:

There are several factors, including:

- a) Individual income level: the higher the income, the greater the ability to save, or vice versa.
- b) Price level: There is an inverse relationship between prices and savings. If prices increase, savings decreases, or vice versa.
- c) The expected return and the gain that the individual expects from saving: the higher its value, the greater the individual's willingness to save, and so on.
- d) Precaution to face crises: such as poverty, illness, and so on.
- e) The desire to improve the standard of living and enjoy more income in the future (Assaf, 2013).

2.5.1.2 Importance of saving:

Saving has a role and importance as it helps the national economy reach the stage of self-growth through its contribution to the comprehensive development process as a factor among other factors that help achieve it, such as technical and trained manpower, good quality natural resources, technological level, and the political and social climate. It also highlights the importance of saving in alleviating inflationary pressures, as it limits consumption and thus reduces aggregate demand and thus achieve monetary stability. This is generally true, as we find that if we follow the importance of saving in economic literature, it becomes evident in the two traditions in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The traditionalists were interested in economic growth and the reasons for the increase in the wealth of nations, and therefore they gave great importance to the accumulation of capital, which includes the formation of savings and directing it towards investment. Accordingly, the traditional theory has been called "accumulation theory". "Ricardo" was concerned with giving importance to profits and saw that the capitalist class is the one who is saving and capital accumulation. He also believed that the increase in wages is related to accumulation. This means that the problem, in the eyes of the traditionalists, was not the increase in demand, it was according to the "Say" law of markets, but rather the increase in savings, the increase in capital accumulation, the increase in production, that is, the supply (Helas, 2013).

2.5.1.3 Types of saving:

The types of savings can be made into compulsory and optional savings as follows:

A. Optional saving:

It is the free saving that the individual undertakes voluntarily and in response to his will and desire as a result of his balancing between two situations: the mode of his determination to spend his income and the mode of his withholding from this spending. A number of measures and policies contribute to increasing the volume of free savings by creating and developing savings awareness among citizens, and supporting the guarantee and confidence in saving. This also includes the development and expansion of savings institutions and the improvement of their services. And savings institutions in developing countries are still limited in number and limited to providing the necessary services to the

saver due to administrative and technical reasons. In addition, individual savings are mostly limited to urban savers (Soliman, 2016).

B. Compulsory saving:

Savings that individuals are forced to make as a result of legal requirements, government decisions, or corporate decisions. Compulsory saving has spread in the modern economy, and its fields are at the fore in the following five areas:

- Scope of retirement savings: which belongs to the pension and social security funds, and this type of savings is of special importance due to the wide scope of its scope and its enjoyment of the status of continuity and stability.
- Scope of corporate savings: This type of savings is formed when the general assembly of a company decides to support its reserves or not distribute a portion of its profits for the purpose of self-financing, which results in a decrease in the profits distributed to shareholders.
- Scope of savings through taxes: the state obtains a lot of money, which provides it with greater possibilities to invest in development projects on the one hand, and reduce consumption on the other hand, especially private consumption associated with waste.
- Loans: They can be divided into two parts: internal loans and external loans. Internal public loans are the tool used because of the scarcity of free savings and the insufficiency of compulsory saving represented in taxes. As for external loans, they are the tool that the state resorts to due to the lack of domestic financing, and its desire to avoid some internal economic risks such as monetary deterioration or the unwillingness to bear higher taxes.
- Inflationary finance: If it is not possible to recover the economic surplus from the sectors of the national economy voluntarily thanks to free saving or unwillingly through taxes or through loans, then it can speak of saving by increasing the means of payment and credit and then acquiring them and using them to finance development in the name of inflationary finance. Inflationary financing or deficit financing is a means of transferring resources from current consumption to capital formation by issuing money or credit to bridge the gap that occurs in financing the economic development plan (Taurus, 2018).

2.5.1.4 Determinants of savings related to foreign aid:

External financing is the financial flows that are intercepted from abroad to fill the domestic resource gap resulting from the failure of domestic savings to meet the volume of required investments and the failure of exports to cover imports. Therefore, this gap must be covered by additional foreign financial resources. These resources have different types, including foreign aid and private foreign loans. External financing has negative effects as it can lead to a slowdown in the state's effort for development and the mobilization of domestic savings. It can also have positive effects on aggregate saving through the effects of loans and foreign investments on domestic income (Soliman, 2016).

Domestic savings can be divided into two types: government saving and domestic private saving. Government saving consists of budget savings that appear as a result of government revenue exceeding its expenditure. As for the sources of private savings, it consists of: savings of establishments, which are the remainder of the revenues of the public shareholding establishment (the income of the company or establishment after taxes minus the profits of stockholders), and the savings of the family sector, which is what remains of the income after consumption.

The savings of the family sector consists of the savings of non-shareholder companies. Foreign savings have two main sources: official savings or foreign aid and private foreign savings. Most of the official saving is in the form of soft regressive loans, meaning that they are available either in the form of grants or loans with a low interest rate and a long payment period that are not available in global markets, private capital. Governments also give out loans on commercial terms such as export credit and proprietary investment, or hard loans from the World Bank and regional development banks. Technical concessional or soft loans are called official development assistance, but their common name is foreign aid. Aid can also be divided into bilateral aid provided by one country to another country directly or multilateral aid. We find that aid flows to an international institution such as the United Nations, the World Bank, or regional development banks, which in turn grant or impose these balances on the developing countries receiving these loans (Abu Shaaban, 2016).

Finally, aid can be in the form of technical provision of human capabilities to support national expertise, or capital assistance by providing developing countries with capital equipment.

Private foreign saving includes four components: Foreign direct investment made by foreign nationals, usually through multinational corporations, in the facilities of the host country. This also includes investing in a portfolio of securities through foreign purchases of shares and bonds of the host country, and loans from commercial banks, governments of developing countries, and enterprises. Finally, trade credit that exporting firms and their banks provide export credit to importing countries as a way to support sales in the period before imports are paid for, often at trade interest rates.

The estimation of the needs of foreign funds for development programs is the difference between the volume of domestic savings and the financing needs. Studies have shown that the financial resources provided by international loans and aid to developing countries push the wheel of investment and development. These resources play a major role in mobilizing the necessary financial resources and bringing about structural changes in the economies of developing countries. When these structural changes are realized, the demand for foreign aid will begin to recede, leading to its dispensation. Those studies presented the experiences of some countries such as Greece, Taiwan and the Philippines, which received resources from international aid, which led to an accelerated and sustainable growth in their national income, with a continuous decrease in dependence on foreign aid. Among the most important models in this field: the two gaps model (Abu Shaaban, 2016).

The researcher believes that with the gap in local resources, the community faces three possibilities to resolve this conflict between the existing savings and the required investments:

- a) To accept a lower rate of growth within the limits permitted by its local resources.
- b) To work to mobilize its latent economic surplus in the various sectors of the national economy, which the relevant classes and social groups possess.
- c) To resort to sources of external financing, including loans, aid and foreign investments, and to face the risks of falling into the debt trap, and this is the available option that developing countries resort to in general.

2.5.2 Investment:

Investment is one of the fundamental factors for the growth of the economy and economic institutions. On the one hand, it is one of the basic components of aggregate demand, hence the recovery of investment is the recovery of aggregate demand which has an expansionary effect on income. On the other hand, it is an important component of production, and its level may directly affect the increase or decrease in the size of the production capacity of the economy, which is the main engine of growth.

The word investment is one of the common terms used by thinkers, economists and others, so the definitions about it abounded and varied. The word investment is related to three economic concepts that are limited to sacrifice, deprivation, and waiting.

Therefore, investment means sacrificing a certain financial expenditure in exchange for an expected return in the future. Thus, this expected return becomes, for example, the price of sacrifice, deprivation and waiting throughout the investment period. Investment also means the use of cash and in-kind savings in the economy to create capital assets (fixed assets) that are used in the production of goods and services.

Investment can also be defined as the investment of money with the aim of achieving return or profit and money in general. The investment may be in a tangible or intangible form. It is also defined as the investment of money with the aim of achieving return, income, or profit and money in general. The investment may be in a tangible or intangible form.

The economic concept of investment refers to the use of savings in the formation of investments or new production capacities, necessary for the production of goods and services, and the maintenance or renewal of existing production capacities. Moreover, these productive capacities or investments are nothing but productive commodities, which means that they are commodities that do not satisfy the purposes of consumption, but rather contribute to the production of other commodities or services. These goods are also called: capital goods, or what is known as the goods that are represented in the in-kind or real capital that is indispensable to any production process (Al-Zain, 2012).

2.5.2.1 Importance of Investment:

The importance of investing can be summarized in the following points:

- a) Investment aims to create jobs and thus leads to an increase in consumption that achieves social welfare.
- b) Investments are the expressive image of national growth and progress, which expresses the extent to which livelihood and social welfare have been achieved. Through this importance, investments can be considered as a tool used by the state to adjust the economic situation.
- c) Investment provides foreign exchange by producing products that have been relied upon for export.
- d) Growth by investment after the formation of new capital, which in turn leads to the expansion of the production capacity of the institution, and this is through the development of production differences and the expansion of its position in the market.

2.5.2.2 Investment types:

- a) **Individual investment:** is what the individual directs from his savings or the savings of others to the formation of new real capital.
- b) **Corporate investment:** It is represented in the new real capital that companies form and finance either through reserves that are formed from retained earnings or from loans obtained.
- c) **Government investment:** It is the new real capital that the government is creating and financing either from the normal surplus revenues, or from the proceeds of loans offered for public subscription, or from the proceeds of foreign loans, which means their complexity from foreign governments and bodies.
- d) **National investment and foreign investment:** If the savings are directed to the formation of new real capital within the country, then this investment is national. If it is outside the country or a foreign country, it is a foreign investment.
- e) **In-kind and cash investment:** In-kind investment is the process of using goods and services to create new production capacities, or to maintain or renew the production capacities that already exist in society. As for cash investment, it is the monetary equivalent of an in-kind investment, expressed in local or foreign currency (Soliman, 2016).

2.5.2.3 Investment determinants and decision related to foreign aids:

Foreign investment is the cornerstone of economic and social development. As it provides additional resources complementary to national savings within each country, which is considered an important source of external financing considering the inability of domestic savings to finance economic growth during the economic changes and the international political environment. Multinational companies are a driving force in the current international economic and political system, which represents one of the powerful forces influencing globalization and an important economic phenomenon in the field of international relations.

As a matter of fact, these companies took control of the current international economic and political system in the world, penetrating all areas of national sovereignty with its goods, services, funds, technologies, remote communications, credit card and consumer patterns. These companies controlled vast natural resources and directly controls the most important economic activities in all societies in the world. Their growing influence has led to the creation of a strong mix of productive units and global financial and banking institutions globally (Aydi, 2017).

2.5.2.4 Foreign investment sections:

Foreign investment is divided into three sections as follows:

A. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI):

The foreign investor owns 10% or more of the capital of the institution in which he invested in. In addition to participating in the management of the project with the national investor in the case of joint investment or full control over management and regulation in the event of absolute ownership of the investment project. As well as the transfer of a quantity of financial and technological resources and expertise in all areas to host countries.

B. Foreign Portfolio Investment (FPI):

It means to invest in corporate shares of less than 10%, in addition to investing in different types of securities such as bonds. In other words, this type of investment is the purchase of bonds or shares of companies in a foreign country by natural or moral persons residing in a country, with no interest in the degree of the practiced influence.

Rather, the interest is focused on the portfolio on the integrity of their capital and the increase in the value of the securities they own.

C. Other Foreign Investments:

Includes investment in currency, deposits, loans, commercial credits and other assets and obligations which are not classified as the first two categories. For example, non-residents keep their deposits in operating banks, or grant loans to non-residents, etc (Abu Shaaban, 2016).

According to the researcher, the emergence of multinational companies is the new image of regulating economic activity in advanced capital economies. As the multinational company represents the living embodiment of the phenomenon of the constellation of economic life. UNCTAD defines these companies as those institutions with limited or unlimited liability.

2.5.2.5 Foreign Direct Investments (FDI):

FDI focuses on two key elements:

- A. The actual decision-making authority in the administration, where the investor can influence the management of the project according to his voting power.
- B. The investor's ownership of full or partial ownership assets in a country, which gives him the freedom to act through his technical expertise in his field of activity.

– The motives of FDI:

The motives for FDI vary from country to another, and according to the ownership of the investor and the area in which it operates. These motives include:

- a) FDI is directed to developing countries in order to find outlets for excess financial resources as a result of high incomes and the resulting high savings.
- b) Take advantage of exemptions, tax and customs facilities and income taxes that encourage foreign investors to benefit from them.
- c) FDI is directed towards the countries with the broader market and their foreign capital has been directed to make high profits.
- d) Countries to which FDI is directed are characterized by the abundance of labour and production elements at low cost, thereby reducing production costs.

- e) Control of the domestic market in which FDI operates through its work, effectively disrupting markets and resisting competition.
- f) Relative changes in interest rates and exchange rates that drive foreign investors to invest in these countries.
- g) Getting rid of restrictions that control certain foreign investment activities, particularly environmentally polluting and natural resource-implementing projects (Hussein, 2014).

According to the researcher, foreign investment is an additional resource complementary to national savings in light of the inability of domestic savings to finance economic growth in light of economic changes and the political environment. Moreover, multinational companies are considered the most important entity to make FDI, as they are the main source of it. These companies have a high ability to cross borders and spread their activities around the world, as well FDI is the most important tool in which it operates. With high international interest rates, international investment declined and the state's ability to grow economically was negatively affected, and official development assistance filled part of the lack of domestic savings, which helped in filling the gap between savings and investment.

2.6 Developing country spending the gains provided by foreign aid:

During the first period of decolonization and after the end of World War II, foreign aids –within the flow of external resources– were seen as the successful antidote to the service of development and the transformation of developing countries. Aids were largely necessary to fill the gap between savings and investment, and between exports and imports. The newly independent states have been convinced of the duty of the developed industrialized countries to help fill these two gaps.

Not only under the moral obligation, but also what was promoted by Keynesian Ortodoxism, which was looking at exporting capital to developing countries as a way which stimulates and sustains the development process in the developed industrialized countries themselves. However, this vision of mutual benefit between these two types of countries has been dissipating over the years. As donors developed a sense of the need to break free from illusion because of the limited transformative effects of three decades of aid flows on developing countries. There was a strong feeling among the latter that this

aid relationship had forged new patterns of North-South domination that had compromised the sovereignty of third world States and destroyed the legitimacy of their systems (Rahman, 2015).

Moreover, a new philosophical school had emerged among sociologists from both the North and the South, who felt that aids became part of the problem rather than the solution to the development needs of developing countries. As donors had emerged as a component feeling of aid fatigue, and the desire to bypass the developing State apparatus had increased when providing aids directly to the targeted groups. Naturally, this deterioration in the climate associated with aid will encourage bureaucracies to take a tougher stance on aid requirements, leading to increased tensions in donor-recipient relations.

Hereby, the concept of aid reliance can be formulated as a structural phenomenon resulting from a country's economy's inability to deal with external shocks. In a world where economies are increasingly open and mutually dependent, the impact of external shocks on single or non-diversified economies, particularly those of low-income countries, must be considered. Yet the reliance on aids must be considered in the broader race for dependency abroad.

Reliance on foreign aid for a country must be placed within the framework of changing structural features of its economy and society, as well as its interaction with the world trade system. The latter has increased the exposure of many developing countries to external economic forces, which has necessarily led to their loss of sovereignty over the management of their economies, thereby diminishing the political power of many third world regimes. This derogation from the local authority has resulted in a crisis in governance that is part of the original problem of dependence on foreign aid and continues to be a key factor in its continuation.

Foreign donor aids to finance development in many developing countries has not really demonstrated significant effectiveness, particularly in low-income countries where such assistance has not contributed to the transformation of their economic structures. In many cases, assistance has not been translated into investment, but has in fact become an important source of financing for current consumption, whether private or public. The shift of donors towards free foreign currencies - as part of assistance - in the form of

import support programmes has contributed to a further deterioration in the efforts of recipient countries to mobilize domestic resources and similarly to increase domestic (Al Gamal, 2015).

Thus, aids - particularly in its current forms - has the potential to increase the budget gap and external resources. Lending programmes built on a donor-favored policy reform agenda have in practice tended to weaken capacity for efficient control and to weaken domestic resource mobilization efforts, as a result of the loss of sovereignty over domestic policymaking. Weak control has thus become one of the most implicit characteristics of aids relationships. The availability of aids to finance current consumption has automatically encouraged the generation of new forms of budgetary imbalance and the reduction of the capacity to mobilize domestic savings. In an environment of increasing dependence on foreign aid, officials find it more useful to negotiate for more than to mobilize local resources, monitor project implementation and improve the management of full projects.

This deterioration in control has led to increased donor influence in guiding the national economy. This process has also further highlighted the active role of donors in influencing project management, as well local control capacity has contributed to the failure of donor-filled reform policies in many low-income countries. This phenomenon has not produced satisfactory economic results in many developing countries, particularly under the lending-based reform programmes of the 1980s.

On the contrary, poor development performance has led to a more visible presence of donors in developing countries, while not to their withdrawal and reconsideration. The increasing dominance of donors in the determination and direction of the economies of developing countries has made third world Governments increasingly feel un relevance to the reform process. Thus, political leadership in many low-income countries has emerged before its citizens under the donor ideological agenda, and the extent to which local bureaucracies are involved in collusion with donors and business interests. This has contributed to the corruption of the State through a gradual privatization process on which it itself is taking place. This double deterioration in governance and the economy - in a period of rising foreign aid in support of donor-backed policy reform - has exposed the relationship of aids to the loss of credibility of

donor countries and to view it as a form of extravagance. This process has generated claims in both donor countries and the third world that a radical review of the assistance relationship should be carried out (Belkabir, 2005).

2.7 Theories of underdevelopment, imperialism and dependency and their relationship to the phenomenon of foreign aid from the perspective of recipient countries:

2.7.1 The concept of economic underdevelopment:

All economists agree that it is difficult to analyze the concept of underdevelopment, this difficulty that has led to different schools and currents in analyzing underdevelopment. The difficulty of the concept of underdevelopment can be attributed to the following reasons:

- A. The analysis of underdevelopment occurs in two contradictory areas and this difference is due to the contradictory reality; for example, the reality of an economy at one time is different from that of another. The analysis may have occurred at a time when the reality was different from the other. Therefore, the analysis would also be wrong, the differences exist and are rooted in thought at the very beginning because economic theory is the basis of any economic analysis and is contradictory. There are classics, neoclassical and Marxist; these theories are always different when they address the same problem. Therefore, it is that what is based on contradiction must generate contradiction and different.
- B. Reality is characterized by development, constant movement and instability; the developed countries today were in a different situation from the developed countries yesterday as well, the link of the underdeveloped world with the capitalist States today is different from that of them on the eve of the Second World War, where the relationship was initially a relationship of domination and political colonialism. Today it is a relationship of economic domination within the contemporary global assessment law of the world.

This development and constant movement have made analysis in the area of underdevelopment extremely difficult and therefore reflected in the level of theoretical analysis (Jeballah, 2018).

In this regard, “Ricardo” assumed the need for a backward world in order to advance the world that began to advance, which invited him to develop a theory in foreign trade and adopt the concept of global division of labour. “Ricardo” noted that England began to advance the countries of the world, but was defending this progress and attributing it to internal reasons, namely the textile industry in England and the external reasons of specialization and division of labor. For the progress of the English industry, although it believed in the importance of that world in order to provide the industry with raw materials and the markets for the disposal of its products.

In the era of “Frederic Lissett”, England's progress began to be clear and English industry became dominant and competitive for all national industries, including Germany. So, “Lissett” denounced English domination through its industries and the independence that Germany and the rest of the world must do. “Lisette” believed that all countries of the world had the right to join developed countries, particularly Germany. He believed that underdevelopment was only a period of time that any people had to go through before they reached progress. Therefore, he believed that all societies would pass through five stages: the barbaric phase, the pastoral phase, the agricultural phase, the industrial agricultural phase and the commercial industrial agricultural phase (Radawi, 1994).

2.7.2 The concept of underdevelopment by Marex and the criticism of the theory of imperialism:

“Marex” witnessed the division of the world to one advanced and another lagging behind it. “Marex” thought that the reasons for this backwardness were the colonization of some states that started the phase of capitalist states that did not start this stage. In addition to the emergence of the so-called international division of work, which was only a drain on the raw materials found in countries that were delayed in favor of fascist industry in the countries that advanced. This led to the concentration of capital in the capital position and its weakness in the colonial states.

Moreover, “Lenin” came and focused on the subject of imperialism, the last stage of capitalism. He focused on how this global imperialism was organized through the organizations of its companies in the cartel or the Gearst, the process of exploiting the underdeveloped countries of the world, controlling markets, reducing costs, allocating the

underdeveloped world to raw materials and tilting exchange equipment more for the benefit of industrialized capitalist states.

This means that Marx and Lenin understood the phenomenon of underdevelopment as the product of progress and their analysis was a necessary entry point for the analysis of underdevelopment after the waves of independence in a more profound way, and the beginnings of this analysis were reflected in The Hopes of Castro since 1949.

After some countries of the world emerged from colonialism in the 1950s, “Castro” highlighted the enormity of underdevelopment or hunger as he calls it. “Castro's” work was the beginning of many literature devoted to researching the phenomenon of underdevelopment until the 1961 Constantinople Convention in Algeria, which was signed for independence between Algeria and France and began during its discussions. It showed the ferocity of imperialism and its unwillingness to leave underdeveloped countries. “Castro” came to help underdeveloped countries and take their hand towards growth and progress (Ahmed, 1973).

Although this imperialist trend finds some supporters who defend colonialism and finds it a cause of underdevelopment, it is the way to lag behind. This phenomenon did not last, as well it is not possible any more to claim that it is a natural phenomenon and a stage in which all societies go through before they move into progress within the framework of mechanical historical imperative.

Some believe that the causes of underdevelopment could be:

- A. Poor natural resources for industry.
- B. Natural conditions.
- C. Religious reasons.
- D. Genetic or ethnic backwardness.
- E. Vicious circles such as hunger and poverty.

2.7.3 Characteristics of underdevelopment:

Default properties can be divided into two points:

- A. Dual economic structures:** It means that there are non-integrated and opposing economic structures. It refers to a large and developed capital sector, along with a traditional and backward economic sector. The relationship between these two

sectors is weak because each sector is placed against the other. Development is often equal in the branches of the national economy, where one sector grows at the expense of another.

B. distorting the social structure: Societies of underdeveloped countries are characterized by a distorted and ill-defined social structure. So that, this distortion of the social structure is an obstacle to economic development more than what was encountered as a result of the distortion or duplication of economic structures (Jeballah, 2018).

2.7.4 Theories of dependency or the theories of the association of underdevelopment with the emergence of capitalism and colonialism:

These theories consider that the third world was not lagging behind before colonial Europe took over and plundered its wealth, directing its economies to serve the capitalist colonial economy. As these theories consider that such plunder was behind the initial accumulation of capital in Europe. On this basis, the more European capitalism grows and expands, the more the third world will grow and expand underdevelopment.

Theories of dependency first emerged among economic thinkers in Latin America, led by the Argentine economist “Raoul Brebich”, who developed the theory of heart and illusion. This theory means that European capitalism succeeded in uniting the world into a capitalist system using force and colonialism. Thereby, concentrating power and wealth in the hands of the heart or the global capitalist center at the expense of the limbs or frontiers of this system. Moreover, “Brebich” resembles this global economic system with the solar system, where the frontiers or limbs revolve around the heart. Or capitalist status, the stronger and weighty the capital position, the more the limbs or frontiers of the global capitalist system are attracted to it. “Brebich” distinguishes between the capitalist class in the center or the heart, and the capitalist class in the limbs or borders, the first is creative and proud, while the second layer is followed, emulated by the West, consumed and luxurious (1981, Brebich).

As well, many Latin American economists have influenced theories of dependency, including Frank A.G. who said that Latin American countries were neither underdeveloped nor advanced, but once violently integrated by colonialism into the global capitalist system, they became very backward at a time when the capitalist West

(1979 Frank). While “Immanuel Wallerstein” saw that plundering of Latin American countries led to the growth of industry and agriculture in Europe at the same time, as this country was deprived of its resources and growth opportunities (Wallerstein,1974).

Furthermore, “Osvaldo Sinkel” says by directing the economies of third world countries to serve the capitalist colonial economy. This country was used to satisfy the needs of the capitalist center, not the needs of the third world. Colonialism imposed the international division of labor, where the third world specialized in the production and export of raw materials and cash agricultural crops, such as cotton in Egypt, vineyards and then oil in Algeria, tin in Bolivia, coffee in Brazil, sugar cane in Cuba, cocoa in Ghana, tea in India... and other materials. The capital Centre converts these raw materials into manufactured materials and then resells them to third world countries at very high prices.

Based on the above, we can summarize the arguments and evidence on which the authors of dependency theories are based when developing their theories about Latin America as follows:

- A. The West plundered the wealth of the Third World, marking an initial accumulation of capital in the capitalist position.
- B. The international division of labor imposed by colonialism, which led to the unequal exchange between the capitalist West and the Third World.
- C. The establishment of political, economic and social classes and institutions in the third world linked to and in the service of capital status (Lunisi, 2011).

2.8 Defining conflict and its multiple aspects:

2.8.1 The concept of conflict (what it is - its dimensions):

The literature of conflict reflects a clear richness in its definitions, as well as multiple focuses, and the focus points that specialists attach great importance to when dealing with the concept by study and analysis. By reviewing some language definitions provided by the knowledge services and linguistic dictionaries of the concept of conflict, the American Knowledge Service defines conflict as the state of uneasiness or psychological pressure resulting from conflict or incompatibility between two or more desires or needs of the individual (USAID, 2013).

While the Social Science Knowledge Service is interested in highlighting the complex nature of the concept of conflict and introducing the different meanings and connotations of the concept in its diverse dimensions. From a psychological perspective, the concept of conflict refers to a situation in which the individual has an incentive to engage in two or more activities, which are of a completely opposite nature. “Murray” emphasizes the importance of the concept of conflict in understanding topics related to the individual's ability to adapt to humanity as well as mental imbalances. In its political dimension, conflict refers to a special competitive position, in which its parties are aware of the incompatibility of potential future positions, in which each or every one of them is obliged to adopt or take a position that is incompatible with the potential interests of the second party or other parties (North, 1968).

While “Louis Coser” is interested in focusing on conflict in its social dimension. “Laura Nader” tends to illustrate the anthropological dimension of the conflict process. Therefore, conflict in its social dimension represents a struggle over values, demands, certain situations, power, or limited or scarce resources. The aim here is not only to gain desired values, but also to neutralize, harm, remove or eliminate competitors (Coser, 2015).

Conflict in such situations, as “Kuzer” defines, can occur between individuals, between groups, between individuals and groups, between groups and each other, or within the same group or groups. The explanation for this is due to the fact that conflict itself is one of the fundamental features of social life (Badawi, 2016).

2.8.2 Conflict circle (levels – types):

The concept of the cycle of conflict refers to an analytical tool whereby the roots and causes of conflict behavior are studied and analyzed. Using the conflict circle, conflict is studied and evaluated according to five sets of variables (relationships, information, interests, structure, and values).

In the light of these variables, conflicts are divided into fundamental or necessary conflicts, and others that are not substantial or unnecessary. The first type includes conflicts of interest, values, and structural conflicts. Non-core conflicts ignite information and relationship conflicts. Moreover, in the light of these five variables, the causes or context of conflict can also be identified, the role and relative weight of each conflict,

regardless of its levels (personal, collective level within the organization or group, or between these groups “national or community”), or its context. Therefore, it is possible to make the appropriate decision on the strategy of dealing with this conflict (Abu Nimr, 2017).

1. Levels of conflict:

In addition to its extreme complexity, the concept of conflict is characterized by the spread everywhere in society around us. Wherever one looks, there is usually one of the images or circles of conflict, or a level of conflict. On the one hand, the picture of conflict may be hidden, or in the stage of development and emergence, and may be clearly overt. On the other hand, its circles or levels may be determined at one or more levels as follows:

- A. **Individual or personal circle:** There is usually conflict between peers, spouses, children, friends, and neighbors. It should be noted that the particular feature of conflicts at this level is that it often leads to types of loss in the personal or individual relationships of their parties that may extend in the long term.
- B. **At the community level:** conflicts may occur within more than one circle: social organizations by their very nature represent an arena or area of highly emotional friction. For example, workplaces are experiencing disputes between employees, managers, supervisors, and employers. Such disputes may evolve and expand to higher levels between senior managers or board members. In this context, there are many companies that are forced to bear heavy financial burdens and costs in their attempts to settle lawsuits against them from other companies or parties within them.
- C. **In the public sector:** conflict occurs on a regular basis between industrialists and members of public interest protection groups and government bodies, but also between multiple levels of power or a single national government. Of course, many of these disputes may have serious and devastating effects. The extent of which may range from the mere psychological and health problems of the parties or individuals involved, to the financial and material losses of financial and human resources, the time spent and the exhausting effort of individuals.

D. **International level:** Models of international conflicts are more visible in their forms and levels, although often characterized by extreme complexity and overlap (Raslan, 2015).

Concerning conflict and the diversity of its mechanisms, it may be a political, economic, doctrinal, social or even technological conflict. The instruments of conflict can range from the most effective to the most negative, such as pressure, blockade, containment, threats, punishment, negotiation, bargaining, temptation, compromise, alliance, incitement, sabotage and conspiracy. War is the actual clash of the means of armed violence in order to resolve radical contradictions that no longer find the softest or less extreme means to resolve. Therefore, war is the end point in some international conflicts (Abu Nimr, 2017).

2. Types of conflict:

The different divisions of conflict discrimination vary by the multiplicity of criteria or indicators used by researchers. In this regard, a set of criteria for distinguishing between different types of conflicts can be referred to. From the perspective of the source of the conflict, a distinction can be made between a structural and a destructive conflict. As for the causes of conflict, conflicts are divided into conflicts of relationships, information conflicts, conflicts of interest, conflicts of structure and conflicts of values. Similarly, the degree to which conflict arises is the distinction between open or overt conflict, latent and hidden conflict, oppressed or suppressed conflicts. In addition, there is also the subject of conflict, accordingly there is a distinction between political, economic, social and cultural conflict... etc. While the variable for parties to conflict is usually used to divide conflicts into bilateral and multiple (Al Mashat, 2018).

Finally, there is the degree of conflict-related violence on which violent, non-violent conflicts are distinguished.

– Types of conflict according to its causes:

Using the concept of conflict cycle, the types of conflict according to their causes can be distinguished between the following five main groups:

a) Conflicts of relations: These conflicts arise because of strong negative emotions, whether resulting from misunderstandings, as a result of certain stereotypes, poor

or weak communications, or the repetition of negative behavioral patterns. These often lead to the so-called unrealistic conflicts (Coser, 2015), or unnecessary because they can occur when objective conditions of conflict exist, such as limited resource deficiencies or lack of mutual objectives. Thus, conflicts of relations often ignite conflicts and unnecessarily lead to an escalation of destructive conflicts.

- b) Information conflicts:** These conflicts occur when parties lack the necessary information to make wise decisions, when they are provided with incorrect information, when they disagree about the importance of information, differ in its interpretation, or when individuals reach radically different assessments of the same information. Here it should be noted that information conflicts may not be necessary because they occur as a result of poor or lack of communication between the parties to the conflict. While others in information conflicts may also be real and powerful because the information or procedures used by individuals to collect them, or both information and procedures, may be incompatible.
- c) Conflicts of interest:** Druckman's opinion is that a conflict of interest indicates a difference or disruption in the preferred outcomes of oneself, one's self and others (Duchacke, 1963). Conflict of interest often occurs when one or more of its parties adopt a position that allows for a single solution to meet their needs. In order to satisfy their needs, it occurs that the party to the conflict situation believes that the interests of others must be sacrificed. Thus, these conflicts occur on overlapping grounds on: substantive issues (money, natural resources, time, etc.), procedural topics (such as conflict resolution), or psychological topics (perceptions or perceptions of trust, justice, willingness to share respect, etc.). It is more complicated when someone's interests or gains are directly relative to another person's losses.

Thus, this type of conflict is caused by competition for incompatible interests and needs, whether those interests or needs are real or perceived. It often takes its apparent image in competing for valuable resources or prizes, and its solution is in many ways essentially about how to change the mental process of the parties to the conflict situation, helping to reach agreement between them. Perhaps one of

the most important means in this direction is to focus more on creative thinking than on analytical thinking. As well to adopt a problem-solving approach rather than a competitive solution in the discussions of the parties to the conflict situation of their differences.

- d) Structural conflicts:** This type of conflict occurs because of models of oppression in human relations (Abu Nimr, 2017). Therefore relates to the impact of these structures and social structures on conflicts, as well as the role of conflict in influencing them. In general, models of these influences are usually formed by forces outside individuals in conflict. Limited natural resources or limited authority, geographical constraints, time, organizational buildings and similar variables often drive conflict behavior. Similarly, the impact of such forces varies from society to society according to the structure of the community or the nature of the community itself. So that societies with broad structures can be distinguished from communities with specific or social structures, and closed groups (Coser, 2015).
- e) Conflicts of values:** conflicts that are linked to values, caused by perceived or actual value beliefs systems because they are incompatible. Since values are beliefs used by individuals to give meaning to their lives, explaining what is good or bad, right or wrong, fair or unjust, it should be noted that different values in themselves do not constitute conflict, while value conflicts arise when a party to the conflict tries to impose a specific set of values on other parties, or when it calls for a specific value system that does not allow for ideological differences (Abu Nimr, 2017).

2.9 Conclusion:

In this section, the researcher addressed a historical account of the role of the United Arab Emirates in providing aid, and the role of that aid in diplomatic and political relations. This is in addition to the types of foreign aid provided by the United Arab Emirates, within the Theory of Rupture Frame, and the savings and investment gap. The researcher also discussed in this section the determinants of savings and the investment decision in foreign aid, and the spending destinations of developing countries for the gains obtained from foreign aid. The researcher also discussed the theories of

underdevelopment, imperialism and dependency and their relationship to the phenomenon of foreign aid from the perspective of recipient countries. This is in addition to defining the conflict and its multiple aspects (including terrorism).

Section 3: Research Methodology

3.1 Introduction:

Analyzing the role of UAE foreign aid to developing countries during conflicting situations with the perspective of international diplomatic relations is complex. This led the researcher to adopt flexible methodology through the use of a number of different research approaches to achieve the aims of the study, partly because the multiplicity of methodologies has not proved that any single approach is sufficient to explain this disputed area of scientific research. As a matter of fact, this is applied to the subject of this study, which revolves around the role of UAE foreign aid to developing countries during conflicting situations with the perspective of international diplomatic relations. As there is a disagreement concerning the variables that need to be analyzed, as well there is no "ready" methodology for analyzing the experience of foreign aid to developing countries in conflict times through international diplomatic relations.

Since the primary objective of scientific research is to reach the truth in a certain scientific way, the philosophy of research determines the logic of research and researcher. The philosophy of research can be defined as a set of beliefs and values on how to collect, analyze and use scientific research data. These beliefs and values affect the entire course of the research process. Furthermore, philosophy in general, and the philosophy of research in particular, are divided into three sections: Ontology, Epistemology and Axiologie, which the researcher will address in this research to demonstrate the philosophy that he will use in demonstrating the role of UAE foreign aid to developing countries during conflicting situations with the perspective of international diplomatic relations.

In this section, the researcher will also address the design of the study, through which the main objective of the study will be clarified, as well as the previous studies that illustrate the main topic and problem of the study. The researcher will also determine the case study which is related to UAE foreign aid represented in the state of Yemen. As well as indicating the way data are collected and analyzed.

Accordingly, in this section, the researcher will address the approach and philosophy of the study, as well as the design of the study.

3.2 The approach:

In fact, if we look at the writings in this field, it is noted that there are several definitions that have emerged of the methodology, including:

The approach is merely a method that follows the researcher's approach, but achieves the purpose of his research, such as finding an appropriate answer to the question he asks, or can verify the hypothesis by which his research begins. In another statement, the approach is defined as a set of methodological foundations, rules and steps used by research to regulate the human activity it performs in order to investigate or thoroughly examine scientific facts (Al-Kholi, 2021).

In another definition, the approach is the general strategy or general plan drawn up by the researcher so that he can solve the problem of his research or achieve his goal. As well, the approach can be defined as the way in which the truth is revealed by a range of rules that dominate the functioning of the mind and determine its processes until it reaches a known conclusion (Galabi et. al., 2021).

There are many approaches that the researcher can use to achieve the objectives of his study and reach the desired results. Accordingly, in demonstrating the role of UAE foreign aid to developing countries during conflicting situations with the perspective of international diplomatic relations, the researcher will rely on flexible methodology through three main approaches: quantitative, qualitative and deductive approaches, which can be addressed in detail through:

4.2.1 Quantitative Approach:

The quantitative approach is the kind of analysis that allows the researcher to extract statistics which describes the behavior in a social situation, or in a particular social context from a non-quantitative material such as unconsumed interviews, open questionnaires, field notes, or archive records of various types (Apuke, 2017).

“Jude” and “Hat” talk about statistical representation in terms of frequency distribution, placement of frequency, classification in categories, and scheduling them in a context and logical system. As well as comparing these frequencies by percentages to illustrate the qualitative characteristics between variables. In addition to representing data and placing them in a composite table based on the creation of a relationship between two

variables, two dimensions or more, whether this is a positive or negative correlation (Neuman, 2014).

Moreover, “Jude” and “Hat” refers to the logical consistency of data in terms of proof, reality and application, by clarifying the extent of agreement, difference or variation between variables and groups. This step includes interpretation and realistic perception of data, so that the circumstances through which there can be a correlation between two variables or not. Hence, the binary or composite tables are valid on the basis of two variable dimensions (Ahmed, 2018).

As a matter of fact, quantitative analysis methods developed in the last quarter of this century, with the aim of completing the classic methods. As quantitative methods have a great advantage: objectivity, where efforts are made to reduce the self-factor in text analysis, and to reach an independent interpretation of the personality of the interpreter. Therefore, calculators and an integrated research team can participate in research which uses quantitative analysis methods.

Otherwise, these methods have many flaws, the most important disadvantages is that they break up the text ignoring its internal construction, organization of its ideas, as well as the links between these ideas. Moreover, these methods tend to replace the classical methods with more superficial automated analysis, although these classical methods are characterized by their rationality. Yet we should not fall into the error of generalization and say that these methods, in current use, do not lead to valuable results. The methods of quantitative analysis of texts are still constantly developed and supported. As well, attempts have been made by using calculators, which achieved important results and a degree of accuracy that is not yet known in classical ways (Gaber, 2019).

So that, quantitative approach refers to the type of data created in the research, to make these data appear in the form of numbers. There is no doubt that most research relies on different methods, including the qualitative and quantitative approaches, in order to produce different types of data (Eyisi, 2016).

Furthermore, the quantitative approach is used in the research and measurement process of social phenomena in order to understand the original text of the phenomenon to be studied. It has been used in sociology in an applied manner in order to determine the

role of UAE foreign aid to developing countries during conflicting situations with the perspective of international diplomatic relations.

As well, quantitative approach can also be used on random samples, then statistically analyzed, thus easy to measure (Garbarino & Holland).

“Goba Lincoln” noted that, the quantitative approach is different from the qualitative approach, as each model has specific criteria to achieve the required objectives objectively and credibility (Sidenvall et. al., 2015).

The researcher believes that, the quantitative approach is achieved by collecting data according to a plan, as well the statistical description is only part of the analysis process that requires an explanation of the general characteristics. In addition to concluding some of the evidence and explanations required by this process. Therefore, the quantitative approach is an important method that helps the researcher in demonstrating the role of UAE foreign aid to developing countries during conflicting situations with the perspective of international diplomatic relations.

4.2.2 Qualitative approach:

The qualitative approach is defined as a form of structured scientific investigation that explains and understands phenomena, as well it is flexible and able to study the social meaning, develop new ideas and strengthen them with theories (Goethals et. al., 2004).

Qualitative analysis is intended to reach objective interpretations of the verbal data generated by the research. Some may imagine that qualitative analysis does not require the same effort as quantitative analysis. This perception is not right, as statistical analysis has its rules and mathematical processes that oblige the researcher to follow the steps and procedures required by statistical treatment. While the interpretation of verbal information is very difficult if the researcher's self-limitations are not placed, as well as the limits on binding and installation by the image that fits with the subject matter and its purposes.

The difficulty is also represented in: these limitations and boundaries cannot be standardized to be valid for all social research, as in the case of statistical analysis. Otherwise, they require to be determined in each research individually according to the content of each question and the issues it can address. Yet, descriptive or qualitative

analysis is governed by objective controls determined before the research is carried out, the most important of which are:

- a) Select phrases that fall within a certain classification of tendencies, tastes or directions.
- b) Identify behaviors and types of behavior that can fall under a certain pattern of human personality.
- c) Identify positive, negative and indifferent attitudes from certain answers according to the subject matter of the research.
- d) The possibility of converting any descriptive data into categorizable grades.

Most practitioners agree that there are three main processes involved in the analysis process: review and organization, assembly and scheduling (Mohajan, 2018).

In the review and organization process, the researcher tests the collected data and the means by which this data was collected, as well as confirming the validity and fulfillment of the data. In the tab and discharge process the data is divided into homogeneous groups, each group is called the "category". It is worth noting that, there is no standard method to divide the data into graduated groups and classify them accordingly. It is because the extent of the category (if the data is quantitative) i.e. the difference between the minimum maximum is chosen by the researcher himself. Therefore, it depends on the goal set by the researcher from this classification. The number of classification sections should be proportional, if the number of sections is small, such as dividing these results into two or three parts. For example, the researcher has lost most of the benefits that can be avoided from this classification, such a situation occurs if the number of sections is large (Cropley, 2022).

Furthermore, it is not enough to present the results of the research without a discussion that explains its implications for the general understanding of human behavior. This discussion may be presented with the accompanying results or separate progress in a special part of the research report, but the researcher must clarify the extent to which the generalization of results can be taken to other positions similar to the position of the research. Moreover, it is the duty of the researcher to clarify in his report whether the research contributed to the test of an existing theory, or to clarify theoretical concepts, or propose new theories, or new extensions of existing theories. The researcher must also

justify his generalizations, clarify their limits, list the characteristics of the research sample, clarify the theoretical, methodical and field difficulties he faced during the application of the research, and submit his suggestions on the type of research that could be conducted in the future to further examination of the problem from which he began (Busetto et. al., 2020).

One of the characteristics of qualitative research is that, it addresses the phenomena in a real situation, as well it is a flexible and changeable approach, and does not pre-develop hypotheses (O'Brien et. al., 2014).

Accordingly, the researcher believes that the combination of both quantitative and qualitative approaches will contribute to the study of the role of UAE foreign aid to developing countries during conflicting situations with the perspective of international diplomatic relations. By using both approaches, data can be collected, and statistical description can be conducted as one of the parts of the analysis process that requires an explanation of the general characteristics. In addition to inferring some of the evidence and explanations required by this process, as well as explaining, understanding, and analyzing the role of UAE foreign aid to developing countries during conflicting situations with the perspective of international diplomatic relations.

4.2.3 Deductive approach:

The deductive approach is one of the scientific research approaches that is concerned with the conclusion of facts through the study of a phenomenon or scientific problem. It differs from other approaches in providing digital information that helps to understand the research variables, which are included by hypotheses or research questions, which the researcher proposes in the light of the preliminary information in his possession. The deductive approach is characterized by the use of logic in the steps it covers, which means accepting what corresponds to thought and reason (Al-Kholi, 2021).

Moreover, the deductive approach is defined as the study of the study problem entirely based on assumptions, theories or general knowledge, and then the transition of molecules, through conclusions. This means that it is a study that begins with the general and then moves to the particular in its next stages, and from other labels of the deductive approach to the "inference approach", or "constructive approach" (Atwan & Matar, 2018).

The deductive approach is also defined as one based on the analysis and study of texts with a view to deriving rules from them, as it is the way in which text analysis is controlled and educational principles drawn from them based on clear evidence (Darwish, 2018).

Moreover, the deductive approach is defined as a specialized deduction of extracting meanings from texts, as each extractor is something that was hidden from the eyes or the knowledge of the hearts. It is also defined as extracting something that would be hidden from the unintended. Therefore, the inference is linked to the text, the origin of the inference to be from the text (Al-Anzi, 2019).

It is worth noting that, the deductive approach is characterized by its great tendency towards logic, as it is one form of logic. As the researcher begins through this approach with a general statement or a particular hypothesis, then recognizes the possibility of applying this hypothesis, in order to reach certain results. The researcher in this approach uses the thought of observation, in order to confirm the validity of the theories he studies (Enaya, 2014).

In addition, the researcher uses the deductive approach in order to develop a set of important theories, and can predict all the findings of these theories, provided that the observation on which his theories are based is correct and error-free (Abusmara & Al-Taiti, 2020).

Carl Popper points to the deductive approach as finding results in a purely logical way (Popper, 1986). He pointed out that the deductive approach begins with a problem, whether it is a practical problem or a theory facing difficulties trying to solve the problem by attempt and error. This is considered the only logical approach possible to acquire knowledge, where hypotheses are made aimed at explaining the phenomenon in question, the hypothesis may be placed without justification. These hypotheses somehow indicate that what happens in certain circumstances is expected, so if the phenomena agree with the conclusions, then we reach some kind of reinforcement. But, if the phenomena differ with the conclusions, it is a lie of imposition. Therefore, the deductive approach is represented in excluding every attempt at a wrong solution, this means that every attempt at a solution, that does not reach the solution of the problem, gives the opportunity to emerge new attempts at a solution (Intisar, 2011).

The researcher defines the deductive approach procedurally as the way in which the researcher makes the utmost mental and psychological effort when studying the role of UAE foreign aid to developing countries during conflicting situations with the perspective of international diplomatic relations.

Accordingly, the researcher will use the methodological flexibility of using a number of approaches that help to achieve the objectives of this study and answer its questions. So that, the study relied on both the quantitative and qualitative approaches, as well as the deductive approach in identifying the role of UAE foreign aid to developing countries during conflicting situations with the perspective of international diplomatic relations. The main reason for focusing on this approach is that with the help of this approach, the researcher will be able to effectively develop a hypothesis grounded on the present theory. Further, it assists in designing the strategy to test that hypothesis (Al-Ababneh, 2020). As per the study of Pandey (2019), with the help of the deductive approach, a known theory or phenomenon can be explored and test the suitability of the theory in the given situation. Furthermore, the study of Al-Ababneh (2020) suggested that the deductive approach helps to explain the reasoning from a generalised to a most specific level.

3.3 Research Philosophy

Research philosophy is mainly based on the phenomenon and belief regarding the method and technique, which enables the researcher to gather, use and analyse the data about a phenomenon Cazeaux (2017). According to Žukauskas, Vveinhardt and Andriukaitienė (2018), the research philosophy is categorised into main types such as; realism, pragmatism, interpretivism and positivism. The current study will focus on the positivism philosophy, as it determines that the social setting can effectively understand and assume in an objective manner (Cazeaux, 2017). The major reason for employing this philosophy in the current research is that it enables the researcher to set the vigorous procedure of hypotheses of comprehensive analysis to measure the result which is related to identifying the impact of UAE's foreign aid on international diplomatic relations.

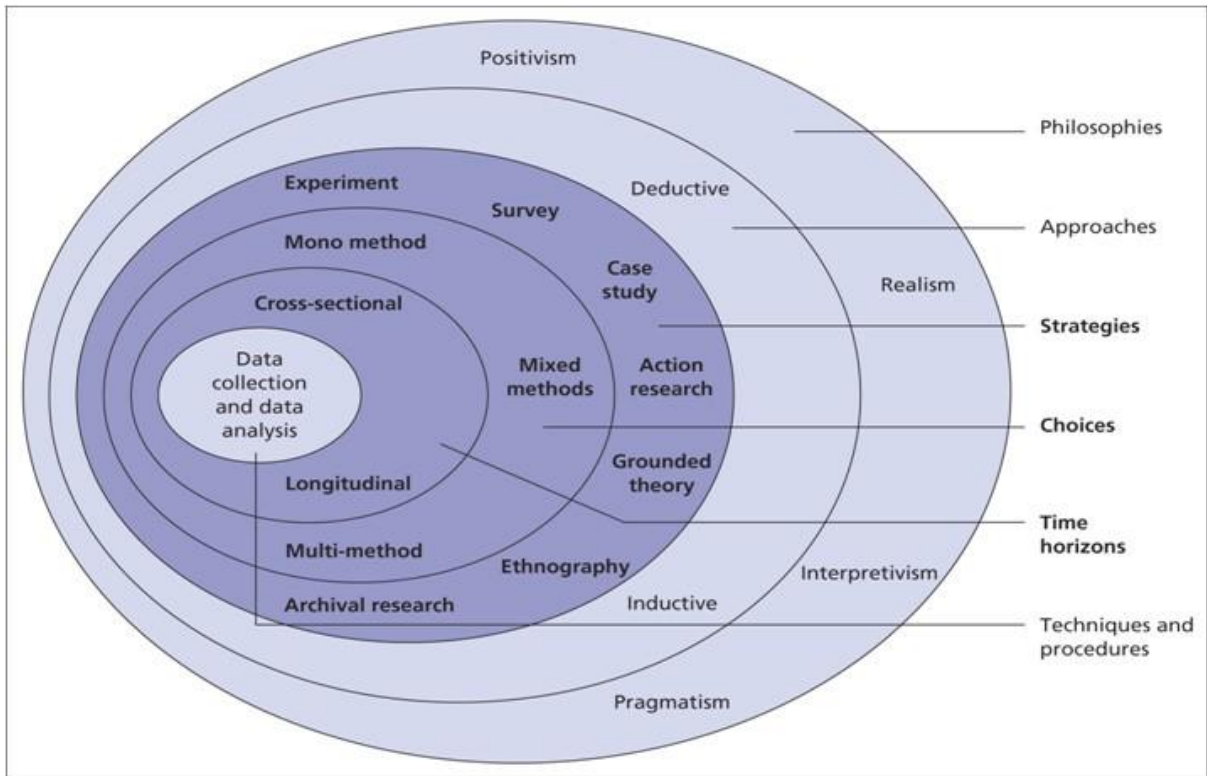


Figure (3) Saunders Research Onion; Source: (Snyder, 2019)

3.4 Research design:

This study aims to reveal this study in the role of UAE foreign aid to developing countries during conflicting situations with the perspective of international diplomatic relations, by focusing on the UAE's provision of foreign aid to the state of Yemen as a case study. The research is deliberated as a plan of action based on steps, which serves with the direction to the efforts, facilitating the researcher to produce in-depth reporting and quality results (Snyder, 2019). For the current research, the case-study research strategy will be taken into focus. The study of Hancock and Algozzine (2017) demonstrates that a case study refers to an empirical investigation, which helps to explore the phenomenon within the context of real life. Further, a case study is grounded on the comprehensive investigation of a single individual, event or group to investigate the main reasons of essential principles. In addition, as referred to in the appendix, the secondary quantitative data that has already been gathered will be analyzed for the current study.

The current study will follow a single method approach. In order to achieve the research objectives, bivariate analysis of pre-existing secondary data will be utilised.

Similar to previous studies a single method quantitative approach can yield impactful results given the context at hand along with the extant availability of secondary data (Mourmouras and Rangazas, 2007; Dalgaard, Hansen and Tarp, 2004). According to the study of Snyder (2019), a single method approach is composed of only one type of analysis, thus, the current will focus on the quantitative method. This method is helpful for the current study to test the hypothesis and supports to accept or reject the theory based on the results. A series of bivariate correlations (Pearson correlation coefficient) will be implemented using SPSS. The process of extracting, entering and cleaning data will be completed following the recommendations of Pallant (2020). This approach has proved effective in studies such as El Anis (2018).

The data is currently available through the UAE Ministry of Foreign Affairs official government website, and corroborated by the World Bank (UAE Foreign Aid and Official Development Assistance records). This will be correlated by conflict and peace data available through the Institute for Economics and peace (Global Peace Index), and the Global Terrorism Database (Available through the START programme at the University of Maryland). Available data between the years 2010 and 2020 will form the core of this analysis.

This study was conducted in two phases, each related to one of the main hypotheses being tested. The first phase explored the UAE's foreign aid to developing countries (the independent variable), while the second phase explored the relationship and conflicts from the perspective of international diplomatic relations (the dependent variable).

Phase one - UAE foreign aid to developing countries:

A. Geographical location:

The United Arab Emirates is located on the Arabian Peninsula, bordered to the north and northwest by the waters of the Arabian Gulf, to the west by Qatar and Saudi Arabia, and to the east by the Gulf of Oman and the Sultanate of Oman, with an area of 83,600 square kilometers. Its coastline on the southern coast of the Persian Gulf extends 644 kilometers from the base of the Qatar Peninsula in the west to Ras Musandam in the east (Fadli, 2014). On this coast are the emirates of Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah, Ajman, Umm al-Quwain and Ras al-Khaimah, while the coast of the seventh emirate, Fujairah,

on the coast of the Gulf of Oman extends for a length of 90 km. Thus, the Emirates occupies the area between 22.5.26 degrees north latitude, and 51.5,56 longitudes east of Greenwich (Al-Mehairi, 2016).

B. Language and religion:

The United Arab Emirates is an Arab country, so the most prevalent language is Arabic, and the reason for this is due to the keenness of the United Arab Emirates to preserve its authentic Arab identity, despite the presence of a number of other languages in the Emirates. The English language ranks second because it is the language of science and work in the United Arab Emirates (Kennetz, 2018). It should also be noted that there are many religions present in the United Arab Emirates due to its multi-nationality, but the main religion in it is Islam (Kourgiotis, 2020).

C. Cultural Heritage:

The United Arab Emirates enjoys a great cultural heritage that is reflected in the values and authenticity of its people, which have remained firmly established in light of successive historical developments. This cultural heritage is represented in the country's culture, customs and traditions, folk arts, Emirati foods, and social life. This is in addition to the archaeological sites, and the state's efforts to preserve this ancient cultural heritage (Kotsi, 2017).

D. Law:

It was agreed in principle to establish a federal state comprising the six emirates, and it was officially announced in 1971. Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan, ruler of the Emirate of Abu Dhabi, was chosen as President of the United Arab Emirates for a five-year term, and Sheikh Rashid bin Saeed Al Maktoum, ruler of Dubai, was elected as Vice President for a five-year term. Moreover, Sheikh Rashid Al Maktoum, Crown Prince of Dubai, was appointed as Prime Minister of the Federal Council of Ministers, and that Abu Dhabi would be the temporary capital of the Union State. The Emirate of Ras Al Khaimah joined the federation in 1972, making the federation seven. The temporary constitution of the United Arab Emirates was also proclaimed in 1971, which recognized that the United Arab Emirates is an independent, sovereign federal state and that the union is part of the Arab world (El-Massah, 2019).

E. Population:

According to the Federal Center for Competitiveness and Statistics, the total number of the UAE's population of citizens and expatriates residents reached 9,282,410 in 2020, compared to 9,503,738 in 2020, and it is worth noting that the number of males exceeds the number of females (Federal Center for Competitiveness and Statistics, 2020).

– UAE foreign aid:

All UAE donors, humanitarian and charitable institutions made double efforts during the year 2020 under exceptional circumstances in order to support brotherly and friendly countries, whether in the field of supporting development projects or through humanitarian response to disasters and crises, or mitigating the severe repercussions imposed by the Covid-19 pandemic. This is done in cooperation with regional and international partners and United Nations agencies working in the humanitarian and development fields. During the year 2020, the value of UAE foreign aid amounted to 10.24 billion UAE dirhams (2.79 billion US dollars). Although the value of aid in 2020 decreased by approximately 65% compared to 2019, what has been achieved is considered an achievement in light of the bans, closures and restrictions imposed on international travel and the difficulty of implementing development and humanitarian projects in the beneficiary countries. This is especially since the UAE aid is spread over a wide geographical area that extends to more than 170 countries around the world, including at least 46 countries that are least developed or low-income countries.

There have been many donors for UAE foreign aid to include many categories and institutions of the United Arab Emirates. Government aid comes along with (40) other Emirati donors, including charities, humanitarian institutions, development funds, and Emirati business companies from the private sector, on top of that.

The Abu Dhabi Fund for Development is one of the most important UAE donor institutions. It came in first place with a contribution rate of nearly 62.1% of the total foreign aid provided by the UAE for the year 2020 at a value of 6.36 billion dirhams (1.73 billion US dollars), at the same time, representing 80% of the UAE's foreign development aid in total. While government aid, which includes more than 16 local and federal government agencies grouped together under this category for the purposes of the

report, came in second place for the largest foreign aid donors with 22.2%, with a value of 2.28 billion UAE dirhams (619.7 million US dollars). They were followed by the Emirates Red Crescent and the main humanitarian relief organization in the United Arab Emirates in the third place for the highest donors of foreign aid, providing 479.8 million UAE dirhams (128.2 million US dollars). The International Charitable Organization came in fourth place with a value of 233.1 million dirhams (63.5 million US dollars), and thus the five entities represented 92.9% of the total UAE foreign aid for the year 2020 (Emirati aid, 2020).

Phase two - conflicts from the perspective of international diplomatic relations:

Yemen united in 1990 with its northern and southern parts, after a very complex and politically complex historical path and a crisis in Yemen's internal and external relations, and after it became clear to the ruling elites in Sana'a and Aden that it was impossible to establish a unified Yemeni state away from a political solution based on consensus and mutual understanding on both sides. This is in addition to the fact that the Yemeni unity came in light of developments and political changes witnessed by the regional and international arenas. Moreover, the crisis in Yemen's internal and external relations did not end after the establishment of the one state, but rather has accompanied its political and unitary path since 1990. Regional and international powers saw the unity as a challenge and a threat to its role, status, interests, or stability, and this is what made it continue to play a negative role towards Yemen. An example of this is what the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has done, which has worked to restore Yemen politically and geographically to what it was before the establishment of unity. In 1994, a war broke out between Sana'a and Aden for many reasons, the most important of which was the struggle for power and the exacerbation of the political crisis. Thus, after Riyadh failed to achieve its goals after the defeat of the southern separatist forces, it returned to indirect intervention, and also exerted political, security and economic pressures from time to time on the ruling regime in Sana'a (Musa, 2019).

As for the United States of America, it defines its role in protecting its strategic interests and its traditional allies in the Arabian Gulf, and curbing any party that threatens these two sides. Consequently, the United States of America supported the Saudi role in the 1994 war and limited Yemen's ability to move at the international level, and

prevented it from obtaining any American aid. After the war receded in favor of Sana'a and the tension in the Arabian Peninsula eased, Washington reconsidered its relationship with Yemen. This is due to the geographical and economic advantages that this country enjoys, the latest of which was the emergence of oil wealth in its lands, so that Yemen has become, since the eighties of the last century, an oil country, at least on the reserve side. Hence, the Yemeni-American relations were not characterized by stability as much as they were characterized by the volatility resulting from the multiplicity of parties to the crisis and the large number of its developments (Al-Rouhani, 2019).

During the current millennium, international and regional developments have been reflected in the Yemeni-American relations, the most important of which was the event of September 11, 2001. This event put Yemen under U.S. pressure and interference that weakened its sovereignty over its territory. As well as the Yemeni state's direct confrontation with internal forces that America classified as extremists, this prompted Yemen to focus on the security effort rather than on the development aspect that helps weaken and reduce this phenomenon (Shaathan, 2015).

In parallel, Yemen faced an internal crisis that emerged at the beginning of the current millennium when it clashed with the Houthi (Ansar Allah) movement, which rejects the center's behavior and domestic policy. It should be noted that, the Saudi intervention in Yemen, during the 1970s and 1980s, was a contributing factor in the formation of the Houthi movement, although today it is one of its strongest opponents and enemies. That role was manifested in Riyadh's quest to spread Salafist ideology within the framework of its siege of the communists in southern Yemen. Hence, the theories of the establishment of the Houthi group, whose members were known before the end of the last century as "the faithful youth" (Shamsan, 2015).

The Saudi Arabia shift in hostility to the Houthi movement, since the beginning of the current millennium, compared to the relative rapprochement of the last quarter of the last century, has been closely linked to the Cold War between Saudi Arabia and Iran. Since the success of its Islamic revolution in 1979, Tehran has been trying to export its experience and penetrate the Levant, including the Yemeni state, which is of geostrategic and demographic importance to Tehran. This was reflected in its support for the Zaidi (Shiite) component and its Houthi political movement (Ansar Allah) in its multiple

confrontations with the Yemeni state between (2004-2010). Otherwise, Riyadh faced the potential threat to its national security by engaging the Yemeni regime in the aforementioned confrontations, providing its material and military needs. In some cases, Riyadh directly intervened in combating the Houthis, such as what happened in 2009 in the Houthi-majority province of Sa'da, which is bordering Yemen (Musa, 2019).

As a matter of fact, the Yemeni-Saudi relations marked a historic turning point from 1962 to 2014, all of which were rejected by Saudi Arabia expressed by indirect intervention with the support of another Yemeni side in the confrontation of the others, or expressed by a direct military confrontation. Recently, after the Houthis took power and the main state joints in 2014, which evolved into a war in which Saudi Arabia mobilized various forces against Yemen, regional and international, under the banner of a “Decisive Storm” (Mansour, 2016).

– **UAE foreign aid to Yemen:**

For UAE assistance to Yemen, the humanitarian crisis in Yemen in 2020, for the fifth consecutive year, is considered one of the worst humanitarian crises in the world. As well, it has been exacerbated by the outbreak of the Coronavirus pandemic, and its effects on millions of people who cannot afford to meet their basic needs.

As part of the UAE's significant humanitarian role in supporting Yemen in the face of the Coronavirus pandemic, Yemen was at the top of the countries that received UAE medical assistance to countries around the world in the face of the pandemic in 2020. It is worth noting that, UAE sent 6 emergency aircraft carrying (122.1) tons of medical assistance, it includes: medical supplies, personal protective tools and respirators to support medical staff and health workers, as well as to provide minimum protection requirements in the face of the pandemic outbreak.

Generally, UAE assistance to Yemen in 2020 amounted to approximately AED 218.6 million (US\$59.5 million) in grants of 100%. This is due to the continuing current conditions in Yemen, and the suffering of a large segment of the population from lack of access to basic humanitarian needs, particularly food commodities. Moreover, UAE aids provided to Yemen in 2020 was concentrated at 94% of humanitarian assistance worth AED 205.4 million (US\$55.9 million), development assistance of 5.6% at AED 12.3

million (US\$3.3 million), charitable assistance of 0.4%, with approximately AED 1 million (US\$0.3 million) (UAE Aids, 2020).

It is worth noting that, eight UAE donors contributed to the delivery of aids to Yemen in 2020. The government assistance came first at 83.4% at AED 182.4 million (US\$46.6 million). While in the second place came UAE Red Crescent at AED 23.3 million (US\$6.3 million), and 10.7%. In the third place came the AED FUND of Abu Dhabi at 9.4 million (US\$2.5 million) and 4.3%. This means that, the three donors represent 98.4% of the UAE's total donors to Yemen in 2020.

In 2020, UAE aids to Yemen were distributed to 8 major sectors and 15 subsectors to help cover the multiple humanitarian and development needs of the Yemeni people. The commodity aid sector is one of the most important aid sectors with AED 129.1 (US\$35.1 million), and 59%, through this sector UAE has contributed to the coverage of basic humanitarian needs such as the provision of various relief items and humanitarian emergency food assistance.

While the health sector was the second most important sector of UAE assistance to Yemen during 2020 with a value of AED 77.3 million (US\$21.1 million), accounting for 35.4% of total assistance. As UAE aids focused mainly on providing humanitarian emergency health services, which included the dispatch of tons of medical supplies and materials such as corona pandemic screening devices and medicines and respirators. As well as mobile clinics which provide medical services in many areas and provinces of Yemen.



Figure (4) shows UAE assistance to Yemen for 2022

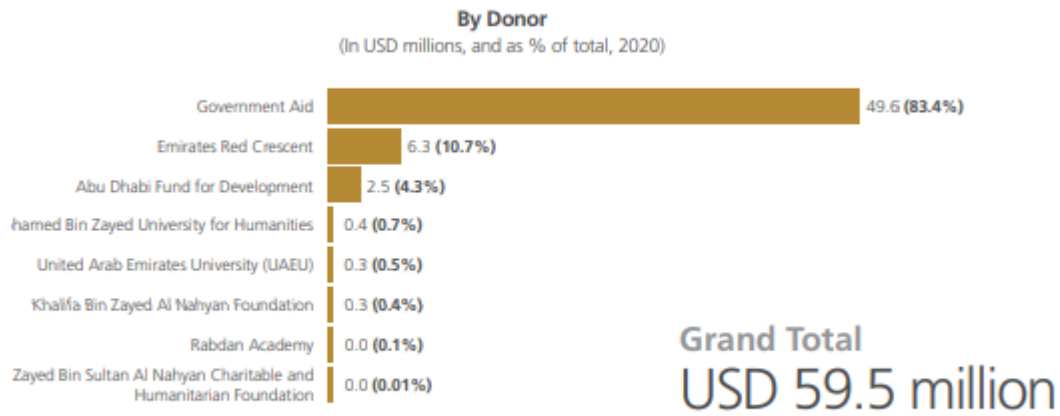


Figure (5) Shows UAE assistance to Yemen for 2022 by donor
(After: Emirati aid. (2020). *Foreign aid to the United Arab Emirates for the year 2020*.
Abu Dhabi: Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation. p. 76).

3.5 Conclusion:

In this section, the researcher deals with research philosophy, as it dealt with the research design, in order to clarify the main aim of that study and the previous studies in which it represents the main problem of the study. This section also dealt with defining the study of the situation related to the UAE aid represents by the Yemen State, in addition to explaining the data collection method and analysis. In this section, the researcher has identified the methodology study and philosophy, in addition to the study design.

Section 4: Findings and analysis

4.1 Introduction:

UAE provides financial and in-kind aid for many developing countries which is affected by political, economic and industrial disorder whether inside or outside those countries. That is through official diplomatic tracks, or through the activities of civil institutions and the various donations attributed to institutions located within UAE.

The study addresses the role of UAE foreign aid to developing countries during the conflict situations from the perspective of international diplomacy, which is evident by applying to Yemen State as a case study. This is through a number of axes, which are:

- **The foreign aid provided by the United Arab Emirates to Yemen State.**
- **Conflict events in the State of Yemen.**
- **The impact of foreign aid provided by the UAE on the conflict events in Yemen State**

4.2 The foreign aid provided by the United Arab Emirates to Yemen State:

This axis discusses the foreign aid provided by the United Arab Emirates to Yemen State. It can happen through two dimensions the first is: foreign aid provided by the UAE which is distributed by beneficiary sector in Yemen State. The second dimension includes foreign aid provided by the UAE donor to Yemen State during the years (2016, 2017, and 2018) according to available data with the aim of identifying the volume of foreign aid Submitted by the United Emirates to Yemen State, and beneficiary sectors from such aid. The UAE organization that donates that aid is as the following:

4.2.1 Foreign aid provided by the UAE by sector to Yemen (2016-2018):

The United Arab Emirates provides financial assistance to Yemen State. This aid is distributed to many key sectors Yemen State. This is shown in Table and Chart (1). It shows the distribution of UAE foreign aid provided to the Yemen State according to beneficiary sector in 2016. It shows the following:

**Table (1) shows the distribution of UAE foreign aid to Yemen State by sector year 2016
(in dollars)**

sector	Foreign Aid	%
General budget support	532,700,692	49.90
Emergency food aid	118,581,973	11.11
Employment policy and administration	111,784,035	10.47
Emergency multi-sector aid	69,910,615	6.55
Coordination and support services	63,743,563	5.97
Power generation from non-renewable sources	42,739,461	4.00
Electrical transmission and distribution	37,232,030	3.49
Medical services	20,452,424	1.92
Emergency health	20,154,637	1.89
Urban development and management	12,067,514	1.13
Emergency education	11,843,615	1.11
Emergency shelter and non-food items	7,330,055	0.69
Radio, television and print media	5,445,140	0.51
Road transport infrastructure	2,160,677	0.20
Emergency water and sanitation	2,046,489	0.19
Infectious disease control	1,812,859	0.17
Air transport infrastructure	1,740,934	0.16
Basic drinking water supply	1,689,781	0.16
Seasonal programmes	1,396,625	0.13
Assorted basic social services	704,387	0.07
Religious sites	529,832	0.05
Education facilities and training	349,216	0.03
Water transport infrastructure	272,257	0.03
Malaria control	229,124	0.02
Oil and gas	222,921	0.02

Social welfare services	198,941	0.02
Legal and judicial development	150,629	0.01
Food aid and food security programmes	15,682	0.00
Waste management and disposal	11,286	0.00
Culture and recreation	2,668	0.00
Health personnel development	1,521	0.00
Religious education	1,225	0.00
total	1,067,522,808	100

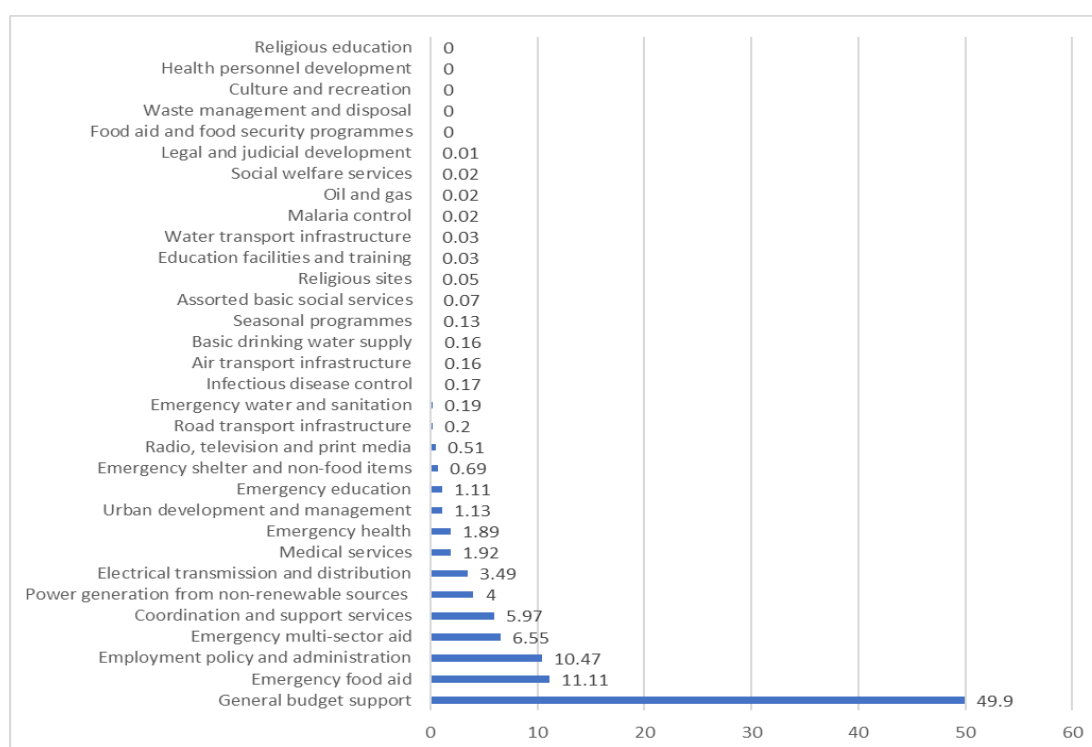


Chart (1) shows the distribution of UAE foreign aid provided to Yemen State by sector in 2016.

- The volume of foreign aid provided by the United Arab Emirates to Yemen State amounted to 1.067 billion dollars in 2016. It is distributed to 32 sectors in Yemen State. The general budget support sector has got the largest percentage of the total amount of that assistance. 49.9% of this aid worth 532.7 million dollars.

- It is followed by food assistance sector in humanitarian emergencies with 11.1% of the total UAE foreign aid worth 118.6 million dollars. As for the foreign aid percentage of the administrative policies sector, it has reached 10.5% with a value of 111.8 million dollars.
- The percentage of the support and coordination services sector of the total UAE aid amounted to 6% with a value of 63.7 million dollars. It means that the five sectors mentioned above have got 77.5% from the total foreign aid received by Yemen State from UAE. It is also noted that the percentage of both medical services sector and the healthcare sector in case of humanitarian emergency has reached 1.9% with a value of 20.4 and 20.1 million dollars for each sector respectively. As for 22.5% the rest percentage will be distributed among the rest of sectors. The power generation sector has received 4% by 42.7 million dollars as the highest percentage in the remaining sectors. Moreover, the religious education sector has got 1225 million dollars from that aid. The religious sector is the least sector that received foreign aid of Yemen State.

As for the distribution of UAE foreign aid provided to Yemen State according to sector in 2017 showed in Table and Chart (2) **as follows:**

Table (2) shows the distribution of UAE foreign aid to Yemen State according to the general sector in 2017 (in dollars)

sector	Foreign Aid	%
General Programs Assistance	577,646,197	71.12
Commodity Aid	128,187,345	15.78
Health	46,593,172	5.74
Energy Generation and Supply	34,327,416	4.23
Government and Civil Society	10,669,834	1.31
Transport and Storage	5,235,103	0.64
Education	3,959,145	0.49
Water and Sanitation	2,161,488	0.27
Social Services	2,361,610	0.29
Fishing	1,079,480	0.13

Construction and Civil Development	16,009	0.00
Communication	11,824	0.00
total	812,248,623	100.00

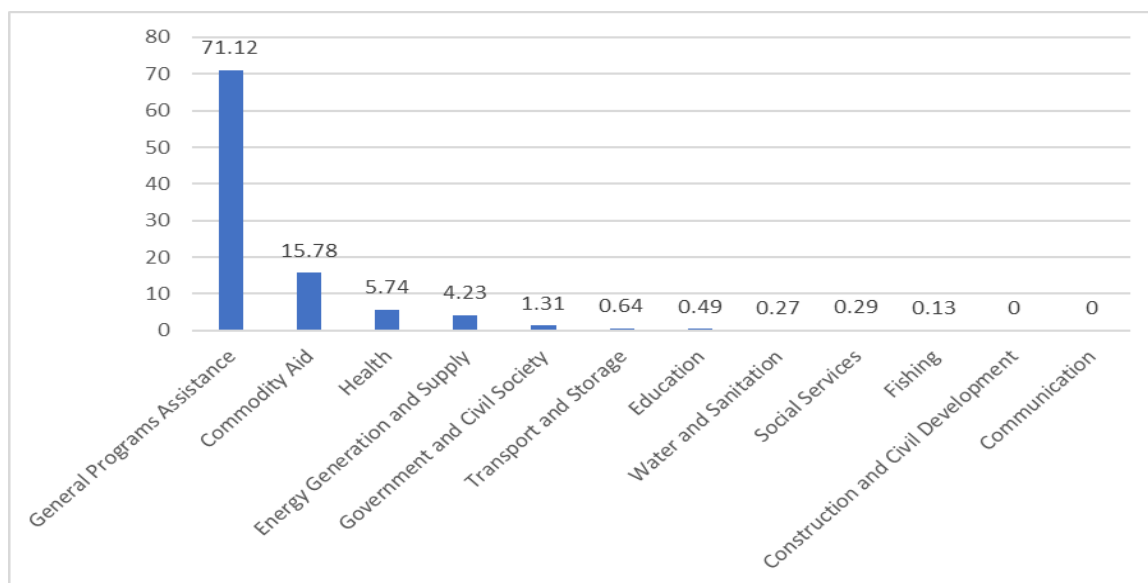


Chart (2) shows the distribution of UAE foreign aid to Yemen State according to the general sector in 2017.

The amount of aid provided by the UAE to Yemen State has reached 812.2 million dollars in 2017. These aids has distributed on 12 general sectors in Yemen State. However, public programme support sector came in the first place with 71.1% of the assistance with a value of 577.6 million dollars, which is followed by the commodity aid sector by 15.8% from the total UAE foreign aid128.2 million dollars. As for health sector has come in the third place by 5.7% from the total foreign aid by 46.6 million dollars.

The proportion of the power generation and supply sector has reached 4.2% from the total UAE aid by 34.3 million dollars. This means that the previous four sectors mentioned above have got 96.9% from the total foreign aid received by Yemen State from UAE in 2017. The remaining 3.1% has distributed among the rest sectors. The government sector and civil society have got 1.3% by 5.2 million dollars as the highest

sector in the remaining sectors. Therefore, the telecommunication sector, which has received 11,824 dollars of that aid, is the lowest sector to receive foreign aid from the UAE.

Regarding the distribution of UAE foreign aid provided to Yemen by sector for 2018, Table (3) and Chart (3) show it, and from it the following is evident:

Table (3) shows the distributed UAE foreign aids to Yemen State according to the sector in 2018 (in dollar)

sector	Foreign Aid	%
Communication	1,236	0.0001
Construction and Civil Development	407,247	0.02
Education	40,486,359	1.52
Government and Civil Society	84,542,515	3.17
Social Services	17,493,649	0.66
Peace and Security	6,850,000	0.26
Health	395,464,796	14.81
Commodity Aid	269,674,417	10.10
Water and Sanitation	52,476,708	1.96
Transport and Storage	21,942,819	0.82
Energy Generation and Supply	182,784,231	6.84

General Programme Assistance	1,598,468,574	59.85
Fishing	138,851	0.01
total	2,670,731,401	100

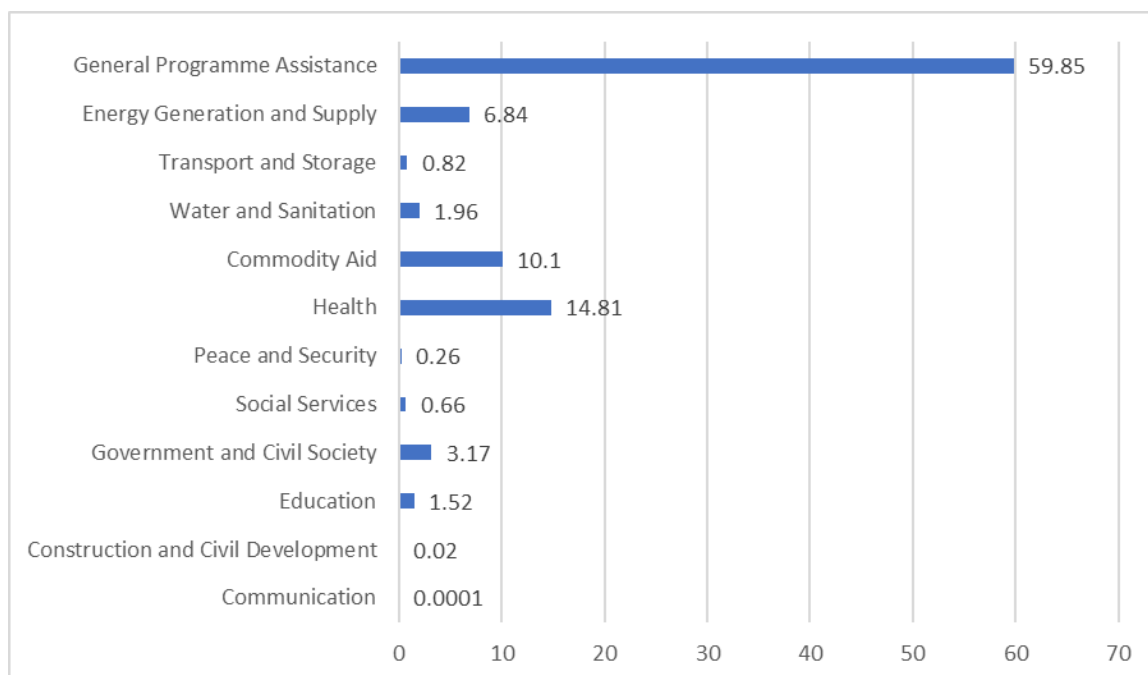


Chart (3) shows the foreign UAE aids to Yemen State according to the sector in 2018

Yemen State received 2.67 billion dollars in foreign aids from UAE in 2018. It is distributed over 13 main sectors in Yemen State. However, the Public program Support sector came in the first place with 59.8% of the total of that aid with a value of 1.6 billion dollars.

The health sector came next with 14.8 percent of the total UAE foreign aid, with a value of 395.5 million dollars. As for the commodity aid sector, it came in third place with 10.1% of the total foreign aid, with a value of 269.7 million dollars.

The proportion of the power generation and supply sector has also reached 6.8% of the total UAE aid with 182.7 million dollars. This means that the previous four sectors accounted for 91.5% of the total foreign aid received by Yemen State from UAE in 2018. The remaining 8.5% is distributed among the rest of the sectors. The government sector

and the civil society received 3.2% with a value of 84.5 million dollars, therefore, it became the highest sector in the remaining sectors. However, the telecommunication sector, which received 1,236 dollars of that aid, is the lowest sector that received foreign aid from UAE.

4.2.2 The foreign aid provided by the UAE according to the donor to Yemen State (2016-2018):

There are many donors for financial aid in the UAE, which grants financial and in-kind aid to Yemeni people and their government. Following up with Table and Chart (4), which shows the distribution of UAE foreign aid to Yemen State by the assistant donors in 2016 as the following:

Table (4) shows the distribution of UAE foreign aid provided to Yemen State by donor in 2016 (in dollar)

Donor	Foreign Aid	%
UAE Government	881,505,481	82.57
Abu Dhabi Fund for Development	3,000,000	0.28
Emirates Red Crescent	138,214,216	12.95
Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Foundation	43,962,275	4.12
Dar Al Ber Society	515,091	0.05
Sharjah Charity Association	40,945	0.00
Newly Featured Donors and Private Sector	88,506	0.01
Sharjah Charity House	155,453	0.01
Sultan Bin Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Humanitarian and Scientific Foundation	40,839	0.00
Total	1,067,522,806	100

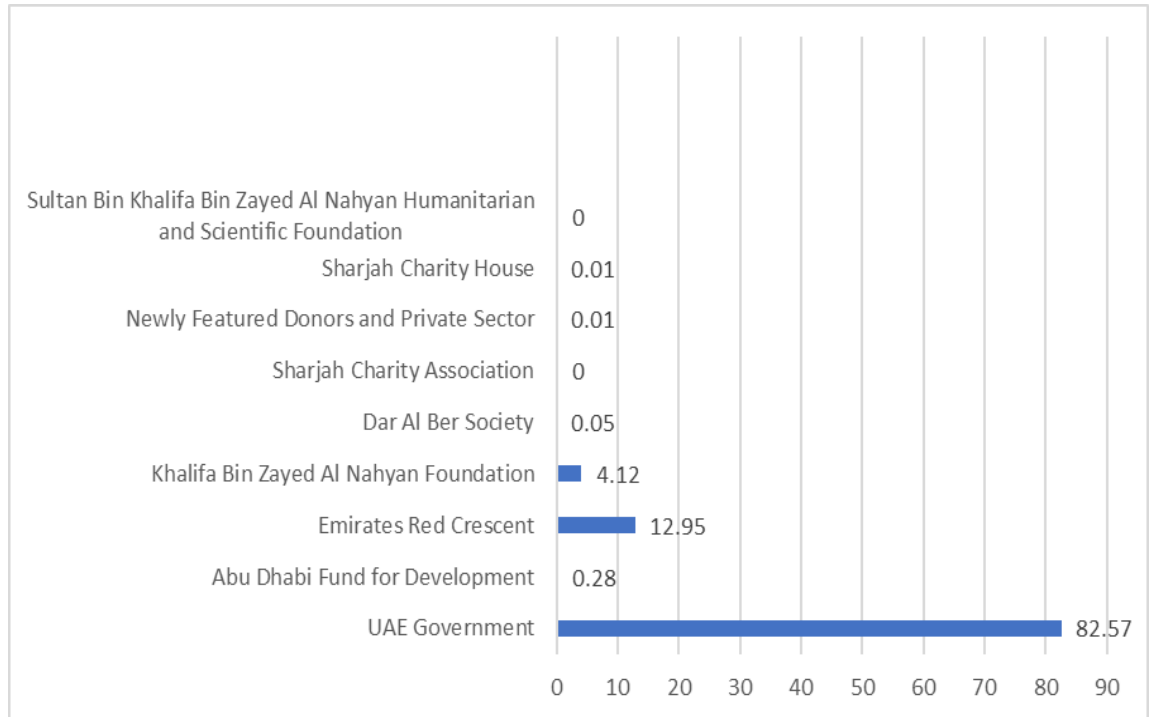


Chart (4) represents the distribution of UAE foreign aid provided to Yemen State by donor in 2016

The number of foreign aid donors in the UAE reached 23 in 2016. Yemen State received foreign aid from UAE donors. These donors are (the UAE government, Abu Dhabi Fund for development, Emirates Red Crescent, Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Humanitarian Foundation, Dar Al Bar Association, Sharjah Charity House, private sector funding, Sharjah House Charitable Foundation, and Sultan Bin Khalifa Al Nahyan Humanitarian and Scientific Foundation). The aid reached a value of 1.67 million dollars. The biggest value of the aid that Yemen got is the aid from the UAE government by 82.6% with a value of 881.5 million dollars. This is followed by the Emirates Red Crescent with 12.9% and a value of 138.2 million dollars. After that came the Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Humanitarian Foundation with 4.1% worth of aid 43.9 million dollars, followed by Abu Dhabi Fund for Development by 0.28% and the value of aid granted to Yemen State amounted to three million dollars. This means that 99.8% of the aid granted to Yemen State comes only from four donors.

Furthermore, Sharjah Charity Society and Sultan Bin Khalifa Al Nahyan Humanitarian and scientific Foundation have also recorded the lowest value of donations, namely 40.9 and 40.8 thousand dollars each respectively.

In 2017, the number of donor institutions in the UAE has reached 28. Yemen received aid from ten entities. The entities are (UAE government, Abu Dhabi Fund for development, Emirates Red Crescent, Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Humanitarian Foundation, Dar Al Bar Association, Sharjah Charity House, Dubai Charity Association, , Sharjah House Charitable Foundation, Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahtyan Foundation for Charitable and Humanitarian Works, solid waste management, and Abu Dhabi (waste recycling)). Table (5) and Chart (5) represents it as the following:

Table (5) shows the distribution of UAE foreign aid provided to Yemen state by donor in 2017 (in dollars)

Donor	Foreign Aid	%
UAE Government	792,297,096	97.54
Abu Dhabi Fund for Development	12,858,644	1.58
Emirates Red Crescent	3,173,892	0.39
Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Foundation	3,378,084	0.42
Dar Al Ber Society	9,801	0.001
Sharjah Charity Association	134,523	0.02
Dubai Charity Association	340,497	0.04
Ahmed Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Charitable and Humanitarian Foundation	13,613	-
Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan Charitable and Humanitarian Foundation	13,613	0.002
The Center of Waste Management - Abu Dhabi (Tadweer)	28,859	0.004
Total	812,248,622	100

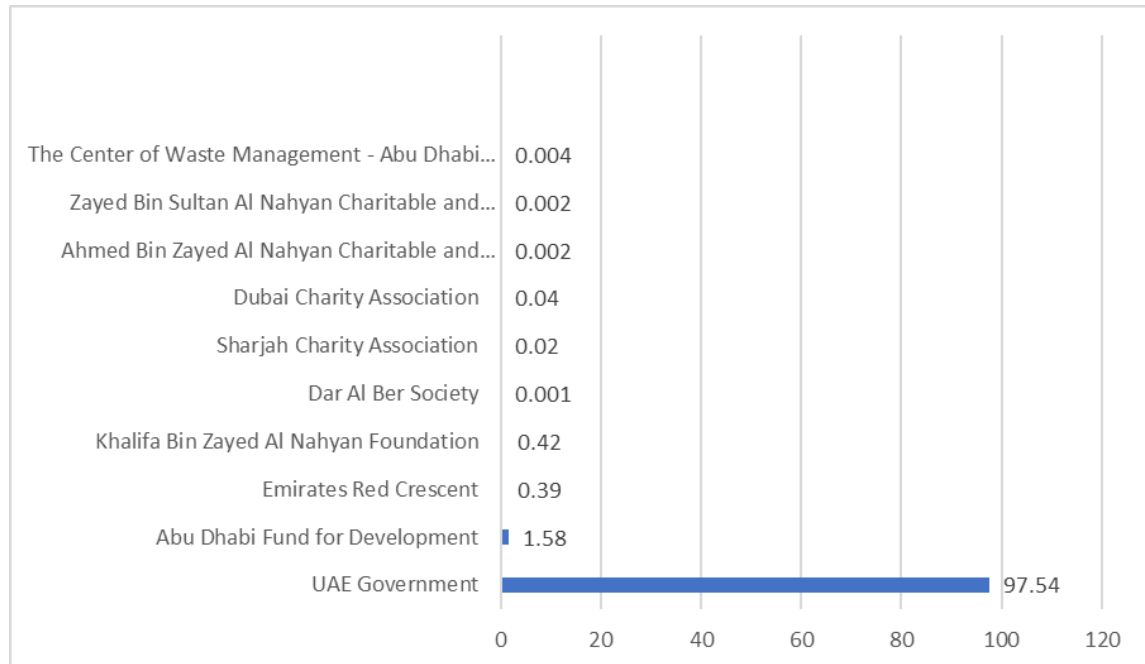


Chart (5) shows the distribution of UAE foreign aid provided to Yemen state by donor in 2017

The aid provided by the UAE government came in the first place with 97.5% with a value of 792.3 million dollars. Thus, it is the largest donor of aid to Yemen State. This is followed by the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development with 1.58% and worth 12.8 million dollars. The Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Humanitarian Foundation subsequently with an aid of 303 million dollars by 0.42%. After that came the Emirates Red Crescent Foundation with 0.39% and an aid value of 3.2 million dollars. At the end of the list came Dar Al- Bar Association with the value of aid amounting to 9807 dollar. The total amount of aid provided by donors reached 812.2 million in 2017.

In 2018, Yemen received many foreign aid provided by 10 donors in UAE out of 32. They are the number of aid donors in the UAE that year. The aid was worth 2.67 billion dollars. These ten entities are (UAE government, Abu Dhabi fund for development, Emirates Red Crescent, Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Humanitarian Foundation, Dar Al-Bar Association, Sharjah Charitable Society, Ahmed Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Foundation for Charitable and Humanitarian works, International Humanitarian City, General Women’s Union, and United Arab Emirates University). This is shown in Table and Chart (6) as follows:

Table (6) shows the distribution of UAE foreign aid provided to Yemen State by donor in 2018 (in dollars).

Donor	Foreign Aid	%
UAE Government	2,615,683,674	97.94
Abu Dhabi Fund for Development	9,515,965	0.36
Emirates Red Crescent	35,990,089	1.35
Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Foundation	6,812,221	0.26
Dar Al Ber Society	10,781	0.0004
Sharjah Charity Association	118,199	0.004
Ahmed Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Charitable and Humanitarian Foundation	15,873	0.0005
International Humanitarian City	2,424,721	0.09
General Women's Union	36,087	0.001
United Arab Emirates University (UAEU)	123,792	0.004
Total	2,670,731,402	100

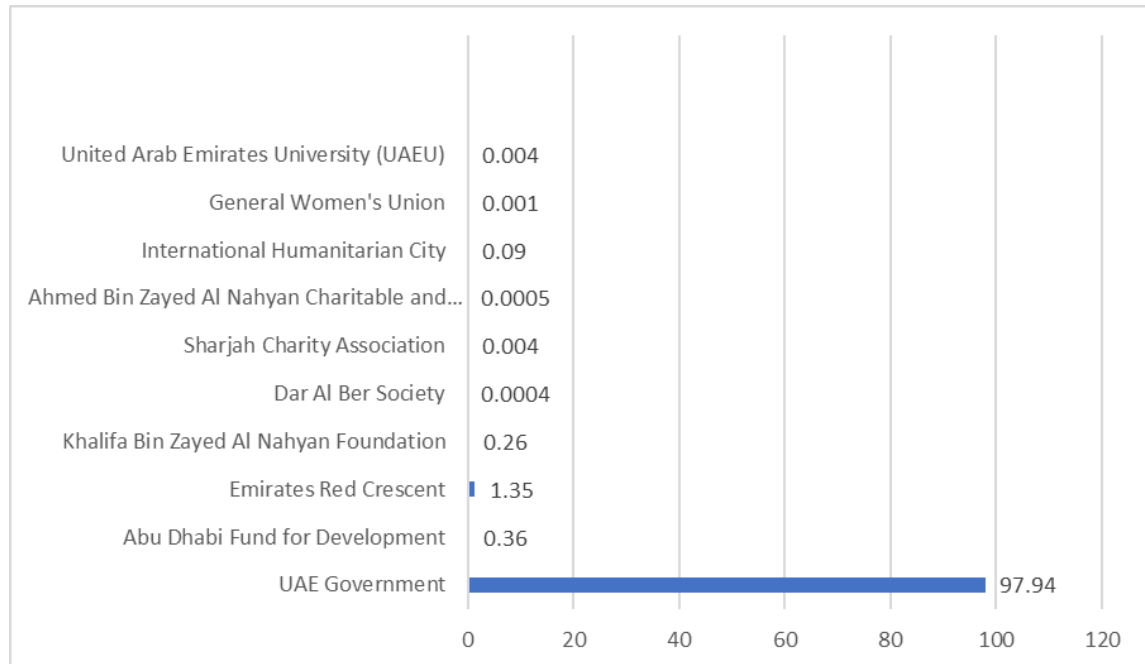


Chart (6) shows the distribution of UAE foreign aid provided to Yemen State by donor in 2018

Aid provided by the UAE government came in the first place with 97.9% with a value of 2.6 million dollars. Thus, this is the largest donor of aid to Yemen State. This is followed by the Emirates Red Crescent with 1.35% with a value of 35.9 million dollars, then came Abu Dhabi Fund for Development with an aid value of 0.36% that refers to 9.5 million dollars, followed by Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Humanitarian Foundation at 0.26% with 6.8 million dollars in aid. Moreover, this is followed by International Humanitarian City with 0.09% or 2.4 million dollars in aid. Eventually, Dar Al-Bar Association with an aid value of 10,781 dollar.

Accordingly, this means that the UAE government is the largest donor of foreign aid to Yemen State. Considering that UAE government is a fraternal Arab States that is going through many difficult economic and political circumstances, it is exposed to many events of political and sectarian conflict within Yemeni society. This made the UAE government provide a helping hand to the Yemeni people. In an attempt to alleviate the adverse conditions of poor economic conditions and reduce the conflict events consequences within Yemeni power society. This happened in order to reach a state of stability to start the community improvement and reduce violence, and the negative consequents that affect the Yemeni people at the level of the individual or society.

4.3 Conflict events in the State of Yemen:

This axis discusses the conflict events in the State of Yemen, which are represented in the conflict events resulting from political reasons. This is illustrated through three main points: the events of the conflict in the state of Yemen and the number of deaths resulting from them. As for the second point includes operations targeting Yemeni civilians inside the state of Yemen, and the third point includes the events of the demonstrations inside the state of Yemen, during the period (2015-2019) and according to the available data. This comes with the aim of identifying the features of the conflict and its events inside Yemen, and to what extent it negatively affects Yemeni society, as follows:

1. The first point: The conflict events in Yemen State the deaths magnitude resulting from it:

Table and Chart (7) show the number of conflict events evolution in Yemen State and the resulting deaths magnitude during the period between (2015- 2019). It illustrates the following:

Table (7) shows the number of conflict events evolution in Yemen State and the death volume which results from it during the period between (2015- 2019).

yemen political violence events and fatalities_		
Year	Events	Fatalities
2015	7554	17422
2016	8758	15645
2017	8242	17615
2018	10801	34233
2019	10570	27876

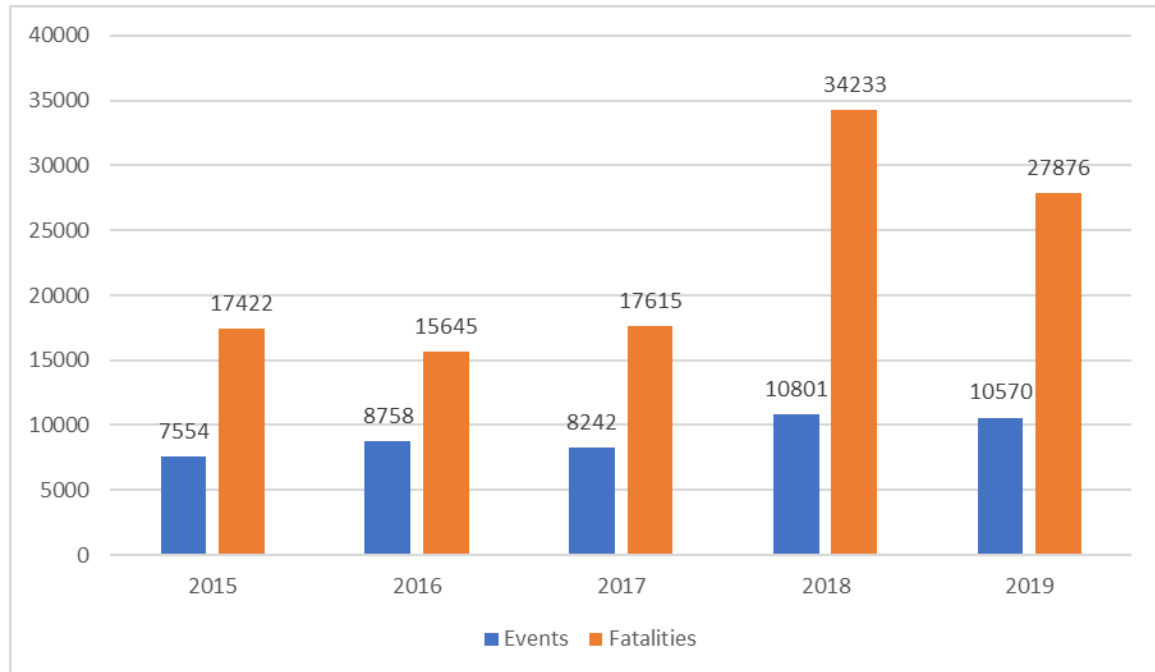


Chart (7) shows the number of events of the conflict evolution in Yemen State and the deaths volume resulting from it during the period between (2015- 2019).

The number of political conflict events in Yemen reached 7554 event in 2015 resulting in 17422 deaths. However, the number of events in political conflict in 2016 reached 8,758 resulting in 15,645 deaths. Although the number of political conflict events in Yemen decreased in 2017 to 8242 events after 516 events. Nevertheless, the number of deaths resulting from these events reached 17,615 people, which includes an increase of 1,970 people.

However, in 2018 and 2019, the number of the political conflict events increased to 10,801 and 10,570 for the years mentioned respectively. As a result there were 34,233 deaths in 2018 and 27,876 people died in 2019. Thus, 2018 was the most frequent year of political violence, which resulted in the largest number of victims during the period between (2015- 2019).

2. The second point: The targeting of Yemeni civilians inside Yemen State:

Table and Chart (8) shows the evolution of number of incidents Yemeni civilians inside Yemen State and the resulting deaths magnitude during the period (2015-2019), and it shows the following:

Table (8) shows the number of incidents targeting Yemeni civilians inside Yemen State and the deaths resulting magnitude resulting from them during the period (2015-2019).

Yemeni civilian targeting events and fatalities		
Year	Events	Fatalities
2015	1116	4636
2016	829	2322
2017	657	1909
2018	1402	2416
2019	1226	1277

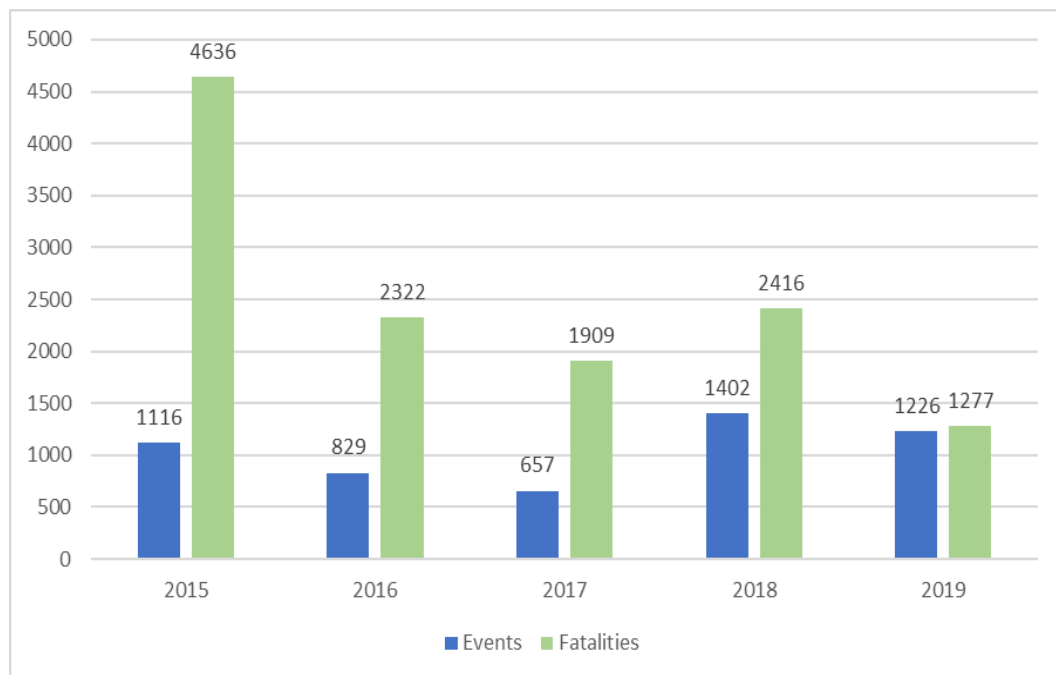


Chart (8) shows the number of incidents targeting Yemeni civilians evolution inside Yemen and the resulting deaths magnitude during the period (2015- 2019)

The number of incidents targeting Yemeni civilians inside Yemen State reached 116 in 2015.As a result there were 4636 deaths. However, in 2016 the number of

incidents targeting civilians decreased to 829 events, and it resulted in 2,322 deaths. In 2017, the number of incidents targeting Yemeni civilians in Yemen continued to decrease to 657. The number of deaths resulting from these events reached 1909 people. In 2018, the number of incidents targeting Yemeni civilians increased to 1,402. These events resulted in 2,416 deaths. In 2019, 1277 people died as a result of 1226 targeting civilians operations that year. Accordingly, the year 2015 is the most significant year that witnessed the of the largest number of civilians as a result of targeting civilians operation in Yemen during the period between (2015- 2019)

3. The third point: The events of demonstration inside Yemen State:

Demonstrations in any country may be the cause or the result of the conflict events within the country. In this regard, this part of the research discusses the demonstration events inside Yemen State during the period between (2015- 2019), and it is shown in Table and Chart (9) as the following:

Table (9) shows the evolution of the number of demonstration events inside Yemen State during the period between (2015- 2019)

Yemen demonstration events by year	
Year	Events
2015	278
2016	110
2017	137
2018	378
2019	420

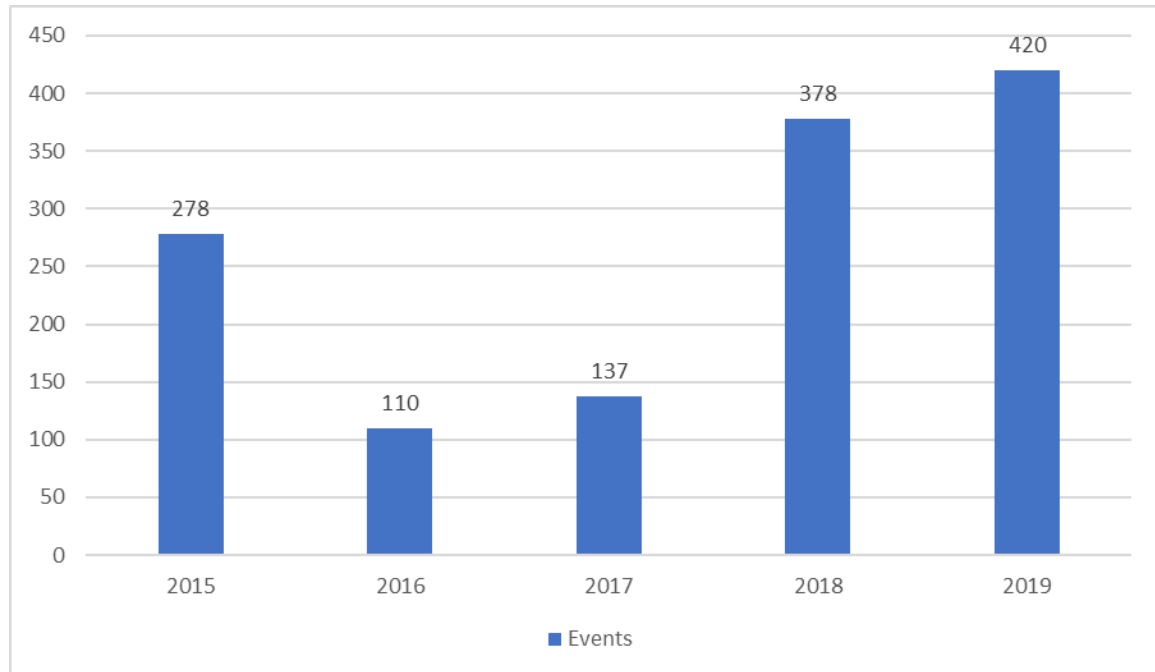


Chart (9) shows the evolution of the number of demonstration events inside Yemen State during the period between (2015- 2019)

Several demonstration events broke out in Yemen in 2015. Although, the number of such demonstration events reached 278 events. However, this number decreased to 110 events in 2016. This number continued to decline in 2017, to reach 137, and the number returned to increase in 2018. A total of 378 demonstration events were recorded in Yemen. In 2019, 420 demonstration events were recorded. Thus, 2019 would be the highest year in which demonstrations took place during the period between (2015- 2019). This was an expected result due to the bad political and economic conditions in Yemen. This is in addition to the lack of a serious and clear political will to get Yemen out of the crises it has been experiencing since the Arab Spring revolutions.

4.4 The impact of foreign aid provided by the UAE on the conflict events in Yemen State.

The third axis discusses the impact of the foreign aid provided by the UAE on the conflict events in Yemen State, by testing the hypotheses of the study, which are:

The main hypothesis: There is a significant correlation between the foreign aid provided by the UAE and the conflict events in Yemen State.

It is divided into four sub- hypotheses:

The first sub-hypothesis: There is a significant correlation between the foreign aid provided by the UAE and the number deaths resulting from Yemen conflict.

The second sub-hypothesis: There is a significant correlation between the foreign aid provided by the UAE and Yemen civilians targeting events inside Yemen State.

The third sub- hypothesis: There is a significant correlation between foreign aid provided by the UAE and the number of deaths resulting from targeting Yemeni civilians’ incidents inside Yemen State.

The fourth sub- hypothesis: There is a significant correlation between the foreign aid provided by the UAE and the demonstration events inside Yemen State.

The main hypothesis: There is statistically significant correlation between the foreign aid provided by UAE and Yemen conflict events.

Following up with Table (10), which shows the main hypothesis test result that there is no significant correlation between the foreign aid provided by the UAE and Yemen conflict event.

The significant level value came in greater than 0.05 (sig=0,448). The correlation coefficient was 0.449, but it is insignificant. This means that there is no correlation between the two variables. Therefore, the hypothesis is not accepted.

Table (10) shows the correlation test result between the variables in the main hypothesis.

Correlations			
		UAE Foreign Aid	Events
UAE Foreign Aid	Pearson Correlation	1	.449
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.448
	N	5	5
events	Pearson Correlation	.449	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.448	
	N	5	5

The first sub-hypothesis: There is a significant coloration between the foreign aid provided by the UAE and deaths number resulting from Yemen conflict events.

Following up with Table (11), which shows the first sub-hypothesis test result, it is clear that there is no significant coloration between the foreign aid provided by the UAE and the deaths resulting number from the conflict events in Yemen State.

The value of the significant level came in greater than 0.05 (sig=0.252). The correlation coefficient was 0.633 but it is immoral. This means that there is no coloration between the two variables. Therefore, the hypothesis is not accepted.

Table (11) shows the result of the correlation test between variables in the first sub-hypothesis.

Correlations			
		UAE Foreign Aid	Fatalities
UAE Foreign Aid	Pearson Correlation	1	.633
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.252
	N	5	5
Fatalities	Pearson Correlation	.633	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.252	
	N	5	5

The second sub-hypothesis: There is a significant correlation between the foreign aid provided by UAE and the targeting Yemeni civilians events inside Yemen State.

Following up on Table (12), which shows the test result of the second sub-hypothesis, there is no statistically coloration between the foreign aid provided by the UAE and targeting Yemeni civilians' incidents inside Yemen State. The significance level value is greater than 0.015 (sig=0.360), and the correlation coefficient is 0.528 but is insignificant. This means that there is no coloration between the two variables and therefore the hypothesis is not accepted.

Table (12) shows the correlation testing results between the variables in the second sub-hypothesis.

Correlations			
		UAE Foreign Aid	Events
UAE Foreign Aid	Pearson Correlation	1	.528
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.360
	N	5	5
Events	Pearson Correlation	.528	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.360	
	N	5	5

The third sub-hypothesis: There is a moral significance correlation between the foreign aid provided by the UAE and the number of deaths resulting from the targeting Yemeni civilians events inside Yemen State.

Table (13) shows the result of the correlation between variables in the third sub-hypothesis.

Correlations			
		UAE Foreign Aid	Fatalities
UAE Foreign Aid	Pearson Correlation	1	.098
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.876
	N	5	5
Fatalities	Pearson Correlation	.098	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.876	
	N	5	5

Following up on Table (13), which shows the third sub-hypothesis test result that there is no significant correlation between the foreign aid provided by the UAE and the number of deaths resulting from the targeting Yemeni civilians events inside Yemen State. The significance level value is greater than 0.05 (sig=0.876), and the correlation

coefficient is 0.098 but is insignificant. This means that there is no correlation between the two variables, and therefore the hypothesis is not accepted.

The fourth sub-hypothesis: There is a significance correlation between the foreign aid provided by the UAE and the demonstrations events inside Yemen State.

Following up on Table (14), which shows the result of the fourth sub-hypothesis test, it is clear that there is no significant correlation between the foreign aid provided by the UAE and the demonstrations events inside Yemen State. The significant level value is greater than 0.05 (sig=0.684), and the correlation coefficient is 0.251 but is not significant. This means that there is no correlation between the two variables, and therefore, the hypothesis is not accepted.

Table (14) shows the result of the correlation test between variables in the fourth sub-hypothesis.

Correlations			
		UAE Foreign Aid	yemen demonstration events by year
UAE Foreign Aid	Pearson Correlation	1	.251
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.684
	N	5	5
yemen demonstration events by year	Pearson Correlation	.251	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.684	
	N	5	5

4.5 Conclusion:

In this section, the researcher addressed the analytical study regarding the topic of the study which is the role of UAE foreign aid to developing countries during conflicting situations from the perspective of international diplomacy through the study of the state of Yemen, and this was introduced through three axes. The first axis dealt with the foreign aid provided by the United Arab Emirates to the Yemen State. Moreover, the second axis dealt with the events of the conflict in the Yemen state. The third theme dealt with the impact of foreign aid provided by the UAE on the conflict events in the Yemen State.

The conflict between the State of Yemen and the Arab Gulf States, especially the United Arab Emirates, has affected the trade movement, especially in the industries produced by the UAE. This conflict affected positively on the benefit of the state economy, also encouraged the foreign investment and positively affected the national economy of the country.

However, it is noticeable that the volume of foreign investment has decreased significantly since the beginning of the conflict with Yemen. The volume of foreign investment has decreased as a result of the ongoing war between the UAE and Saudi Arabia and also against the Houthi in Yemen. As a result, this conflict had affected the economic situation of the UAE.

UAE investments in Yemen had ranked the second after the Saudi Arabia, during the period from 1992 to 2006. A study made by the Ministry of Foreign Trade showed that these investments were distributed among the real estate sector in the first place, followed by the tourism and industry sector, gas sector, health sector, telecommunications sector, land transport and fish sector. During 2008, two new investment projects in the agricultural and service field were registered in order to be implemented in Yemen State. The study of the Ministry of Foreign Trade also indicated that the value of Emirati investments in Yemen during the period from January to September 2009 amounted to about 800,000 \$, according to the data of the Yemeni General Investment Authority. The volume of UAE investments in Yemen had also increased even more until 2015.

There is no doubt that the UAE and Yemen were linked together with good and intimate relations in all fields, especially in commercial and economic activities. The two countries were keen to activate the signed bilateral agreements and to implement the activity led by UAE companies to implement vital projects in various Yemeni economic sectors.

There are several factors that led the UAE to adopt a different role in relation to the current regional situation. On top of these factors were the fiscal surpluses accumulated during the period from 2003 to 2014 due to the presence of oil prosperity. The success of the Arab Spring revolutions that seem to have not impressed some Gulf leaders is also from the factors which helped UAE.

The UAE announced at the end of June 2019 that it would reduce its presence in Yemen, and the State of Iran supported this news by sending messages in support of the UAE's decision. The withdrawal of the UAE occurred due to its fears that its strategic depth would be hit by Houthi missiles and drones, after Houthi missiles were hit by oil tankers in UAE ports.

The rising cost of the economic war has affected the UAE, due to the large amount of spending on many issues, including bringing in soldiers from other countries such as Sudan and Pakistan, and its quest to obtain the support of tribes and political forces on Yemeni territory. These costs were considered as costs that cannot be easily recognized, as these costs did not appear inside the accounts of countries, and due to the lack of clarity of the financial situation of the UAE.

There is another important factor which is spending on the families of martyrs of both Saudi Arabia and the UAE. As well as the treatment expenses of the injured, which were not announced by the Gulf Countries. Civil society in the Gulf countries does not dare to demand announcing the allocations for these and other items in the bill for this war.

There are expectations that the Yemen war will cost the Gulf Countries billions of dollars. However, these predictions were made in order to try to get to a nearer-to-accuracy number in order to refer to the World Bank database numbers. Although, the spending of both the UAE and Saudi Arabia was found to be a percentage of the gross domestic product, amounting to 5.6% and 8.8%, respectively, for both countries.

By calculating these percentages, we find that according to the UAE's gross domestic product figures in 2018, it amounted to 414 billion dollars for the UAE. Thus, the value of defense spending for the UAE becomes about 23 billion dollars, at about 2 billion dollars per month, and 64 million dollars per day.

The UAE economy had been hit hard after the qualitative developments of the Houthi strikes in 2019. These strikes weaken the willingness to invest in the economy of the Gulf Countries, whether from domestic or foreign investors, especially the private sector investments.

In the current situation, open wars continue in Yemen, and the Gulf Countries were implicated in order to maintain the UAE's dependence on oil revenues. As a result, the

talking about strategies for economic diversification, or the localization of jobs, has nothing to do with reality.

In conclusion, we find it necessary to recall that this is a misguided war aimed at draining the resources of the United Arab Emirates.

Section 5: Conclusions and Recommendations

5.1 Conclusions:

A set of results were reached through the analysis of the previous data, which included that the public program support sector received the highest percentage of foreign aid received by the State of Yemen from the United Arab Emirates during the period (2016-2018). The UAE government is the largest donor of foreign aid to Yemen. The State of Yemen also receives aid from other Emirati agencies, the most important of which are the Emirates Red Crescent, the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development, and the Khalifa bin Zayed Al Nahyan Foundation for Humanitarian Works, during the period (2016-2018).

The study also concluded that the year 2018 witnessed many events of the political conflict, which resulted in the largest number of victims during the period (2015-2019), and the year 2015 is the year that witnessed the death of the largest number of civilians as a result of incidents targeting civilians in Yemen during the period (2015-2019). Thus, the year 2019 was the highest year in which demonstrations took place during the period (2015-2019).

Moreover, The study reached a set of results that referred to that there is no significant correlation between the foreign aid provided by the United Arab Emirates and the events of the conflict in the State of Yemen. There is also no significant correlation between foreign aid provided by the United Arab Emirates and the number of deaths resulting from the conflict in Yemen. There is no significant correlation between the foreign aid provided by the United Arab Emirates and the events targeting Yemeni civilians inside the State of Yemen. Additionally, there is no significant correlation between foreign aid provided by the United Arab Emirates and the number of deaths resulting from incidents targeting Yemeni civilians inside the state of Yemen. Finally, there is no significant correlation between the foreign aid provided by the United Arab Emirates and the events of the demonstrations inside the State of Yemen.

5.2 Recommendations:

The study reached a set of recommendations on the subject of the study, the most important of which are the necessity of working to increase the foreign aid and incentives provided to Yemen, not only from the UAE, but from other Arab countries, to alleviate the suffering of the Yemeni people. This is in addition to attempting to link the increase in foreign aid with the efforts of the internal authorities in Yemen to reduce the events of the internal conflict, so that the aid increases whenever violence and conflict decreases.

The study also sheds light on the necessity of concerted Arab efforts to solve Yemen's crisis at the political level, and work to implement an urgent development program. The financial and in-kind aid provided by the UAE and other countries is employed in the implementation of this program. Thus, the State of Yemen should seek to maximize the benefit from the foreign aid provided to it by the UAE and others. This is done by directing it to the sectors that achieve the greatest stability in Yemeni society.

Moreover, attention must be paid to the health sector, the infrastructure, and the educational sector to achieve a kind of satisfaction among the layers of society in Yemen, and then gradually achieve stability and reduce internal conflict. Efforts must be made to contain internal demonstrations through dialogue meetings between the parties to the conflict to reach satisfactory solutions for all parties and achieve the interests of the Yemeni entity government and people.

5.3 Recommendations for future research:

Since the data on the role of UAE foreign aid to developing countries during conflicting situations from the perspective of international diplomacy (the case study of the state of Yemen), provides a strong background for the results of the research, the researcher recommends including the case study for countries other than the state of Yemen. This is as part of secondary data collection and analysis for the future development of this investigation. The adoption of more questions related to the role of the UAE and its provision of aid to developing countries during conflicting economic crises within the framework of the survey will help in developing a deeper understanding of the importance of this aid. Studies based on Emirati aid are useful from a real-life perspective, as they will provide a comparative study of more than one country that

depends on Emirati grants and aid. This is in addition to providing an in-depth understanding of the different procedures and practices adopted by the UAE in granting these countries various aids. Thus, the importance and role of aid can be well defined as soft forces.

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