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COLLEGE OF NATURAL AND COMPUTATIONAL SCIENCE

DEPARTEMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE

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INTERNATIONAL RELATION OF YEMEN

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INTRODUCTION

Yemen, country situated at the southwestern corner of the Arabian Peninsula. The people speak various dialects of Arabic and are mostly Muslims. The history, culture, economy, and population of Yemen have all been influenced by the country's strategic location at the southern entrance of the Red Sea—a crossroads of both ancient and modern trade and communications routes. In the ancient world, the states that occupied the area known today as Yemen controlled the supply of such important commodities as frankincense and myrrh and dominated the trade in many other valuable items, such as the spices and aromatics of Asia. Because of its fertility as well as its commercial prosperity, Yemen was the location of a number of ancient kingdoms; for that same reason, it was known to the ancient Romans as Arabia Felix to distinguish it from the vast forbidding reaches of Arabia Deserta. Later, Yemen was the place where coffee (*qahwah*) was first cultivated commercially, and, before the introduction of coffee plants to other parts of the world, it was long the sole source of that precious bean. Yemen has a long history of relations with other countries due to its geographic locations.

Foreign policy of Yemen

International relations, the study of the relations of states with each other and with international organizations and certain regional organizations. A foreign policy is a set of pre-established strategies designed and implemented systematically to manage a country's relationships with other nations. They are structured guidelines that regulate international political dealings. The present Republic of Yemen came into being in May 1990, when the Yemen Arab Republic (North Yemen) merged with the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (South Yemen). By stipulation of the unification agreement, Sanaa, formerly the capital of North Yemen, functions as the political capital of the country, while Aden, formerly the capital of South Yemen, functions as the economic center. The two components of Yemen underwent strikingly different histories: whereas North Yemen never experienced any period of colonial administration at the hands of a European power, South Yemen was a part of the British Empire from 1839 to 1967. The contemporary borders are largely a product of the foreign policy goals and actions of Britain, the Ottoman Empire, and Saudi Arabia. Post unification Yemen has been burdened by chronic corruption and economic hardship. Divisions based on religion, tribalism, and geography continue to play an important role in Yemeni politics, sometimes leading to violence. The Persian Gulf crisis dramatically affected Yemen's foreign relations. As a member of the UN Security Council (UNSC) for 1990 and 1991, Yemen abstained on a number of UNSC resolutions concerning Iraq and Kuwait and voted against the "use of force resolution". Western and Persian Gulf Arab states reacted by curtailing or canceling aid programs and diplomatic contacts. At least 850,000 Yemenis returned from Saudi Arabia and the Persian Gulf. Trade remained quite modest until the economic boom of the 1970s and '80s; at the height of this boom, the value of Yemeni exports (primarily coffee, cotton goods, and hides and skins)

amounted to only a minute fraction of imports, which comprised foodstuffs of all types, manufactured goods (consumer as well as industrial), machinery, transportation equipment, chemicals, and petroleum products—the basic goods demanded by a population formerly isolated from the modern consumer economy. The ratio of exports to imports began to shift dramatically with the start of the export of oil in the late 1980s. With the exception of oil exports, however, Yemen conducts all but an infinitesimal portion of its export trade with its regional neighbors.

POLITICAL ECONOMIC MODEL

ITS SUCCESS AND CHALLENGES

Political economy is the study of production and trade and their relations with law, custom and government and with the distribution of national income and wealth. The modern Republic of Yemen was born in 1990 when traditional North Yemen and Communist South Yemen merged after years of clashes. Yemen's trade policy regime is quite liberal, reflecting a significant reform program that was implemented in 1997. Yemen's exports face low tariff-related barriers in relation to the rest of the world. Due to its least-developed country (LDC) status, most of its export markets provide either duty-free or preferential access to most of its products, including under the European Union's "Everything But Arms" Initiative. In December 2013, Yemen was accepted as a new member of the WTO during the 9th Ministerial Conference in Bali, Indonesia. Yemen is a founding member of the Indian Ocean Rim Association and has applied for membership in the British Commonwealth. Yemen is a member of the League of Arab States. Oil accounts for around 85 percent of Yemen's exports. Other exports include fish, naphthalene, cigarettes, fruits, soap and animal hides. Yemen's main exports partners are China, India, Thailand, the United Arab Emirates, Singapore, South Africa and Japan. .

Since 2014, a complex and intense civil war has created a humanitarian crisis and exacerbated economic problems, unemployment, and shortages of food, water, and medical resources. The Houthis, an Iran-backed Zaydi Shia rebel movement, ousted President Abed Rabbo Mansour Hadi's government in January 2015. A military coalition led by Saudi Arabia attempted to restore Hadi to power in March 2015, but the Houthis retained significant territorial gains. There are now two opposing governments: Hadi's, based in Aden, and the Houthis in Sanaa. Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) and the smaller Islamic State terrorist group have flourished in the resulting chaos. Property rights and business activity are impaired by the ongoing war, corruption, nepotism, and patronage networks. The civil war has severely degraded Yemen's capacity and infrastructure related to international trade and investment. Agriculture is the mainstay of Yemen's economy, generating more than 20 percent of gross domestic product (GDP) since 1990 (20.4 percent in 2005 according to the Central Bank of

Yemen). Agriculture employs more than half (54.2 percent in 2003) of the working Yemeni population.

IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION WITH ITS REGIONAL ROLE

Yemen is one of the poorest countries in the Arab world. Thirty-four percent of the population is unemployed. Forty-five percent live below the United Nations' poverty line. Fifty percent are illiterate. Seventy-three percent still live in rural tribal areas. With per capita gross domestic product (GDP) at only \$2,500, Yemeni living standards have more in common with sub-Saharan Africa than with the rest of the Middle East. This endemic poverty is exacerbated by one of the highest birth rates in the world. Three quarters of Yemen's population is below age thirty and forty-six percent is below age fifteen. This unwieldy age structure seems likely to grow rapidly. With net population growth at 3.4 percent annually, Yemen is set to double its current population of 24 million by 2035. Yemen's endemic poverty and population boom are even more troubling when one considers the state of the Yemeni economy.

Globalization means the speedup of movements and exchanges (of human beings, goods, and services, capital, technologies or cultural practices) all over the planet. It has positive and negative impacts on Yemen. Until the 1960s there were virtually no all-weather roads anywhere in Yemen except in the city of Aden. In the last years of the imamate, the first of these roads were built in the north as part of foreign-aid packages by China, the United States, and the Soviet Union. These first roads—i.e., the one from Al-Hudaydah to Sanaa and the one from Mocha (Al-Mukhā) to Sanaa via Ta'izz—represented major feats of engineering. They cut the transportation time between the cities involved from days to hours and set off an explosion of intrastate traffic and trade. There are relatively few main phone lines in Yemen, and, like many other less-developed countries, Yemen is experiencing a boom in cellular and wireless phone service, with such service being provided by several private companies. Internet service is sparse, and few people own computers. The cons of globalization in Yemen is mainly manifested by the cause of civil war, mainly through arm(weapon) trafficking. The other is the intrusion by foreign powers into their economic and political affairs, which undermined sovereignty and encouraged wasteful military expenditure. Some also felt that Western interests failed to adequately support democratization in the region for fear of the popularity of political Islam or in order to maintain the existing regime in the oil sector.

RESPONS OF YEMEN TO CONTEMPORARY GELOBAL ISSUES

Contemporary global issues refer to an issue that is currently affecting people or places and that is unresolved across the globe in different geographical areas. In its war on terrorism in Yemen, the US government describes Yemen as "an important partner in the global war on terrorism". There have been attacks on civilian targets and tourists,

and there was a cargo-plane bomb plot in 2010. Counter-terrorism operations have been conducted by the Yemeni police, the Yemeni military, and the United States Armed Forces. In September 2016, Yemen pledged to reduce emissions by 1% by 2030 as part of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Paris Agreement, and outlined an additional 13% reduction that could be achieved with international support. Yemen also developed a mitigation scenario to reduce GHG emissions in the energy sector in the country's Second National Communication to UNFCCC.

SUMMARY

Yemen is one of the poorest countries in the Arab world. It is unified from the north and south Yemen. It occupies a location suited for trade and also fertile. It has passed through several international relations through out its history. This relations are mainly with Arabian world and the western developed countries. This relations accompanied with internal issues its led to the present state of the the country.

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