

**THE MOTIVATIONS OF US FOREIGN AIDS TO EGYPT DURING
ABDEL FATTAH AL-SISI ADMINISTRATION (2014-2016)**

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Abstract

After the fall out of the Arab Spring in 2010, most countries in the Middle East and North Africa region is experiencing extreme economic, social and political instability. One of the countries that suffered the extreme political instability is Egypt. Egyptian political crisis that occurred in 2011 after the Arab Spring is a historic event for the international world, especially for Egyptians who want a change in the political system prevailing in Egypt and the Egyptian desire to voice a democracy that has never been obtained by them. Barack Obama who served as President of the United States when the Egyptian political crisis occurred in 2011 and 2013 became an important actor who influenced the change of US foreign policy towards Egypt. In an effort to protect its interests in Egypt and the Middle East, under Obama administration implemented a policy in order to balancing US interests in the country. This has prompted the United States to revise its development assistance strategy and use diplomacy by sending Hillary Clinton and US Defense Secretary Leon Panetta to Cairo to handle Egypt's political and security transition. Foreign policy in the form of providing foreign aid remains to be used as a negotiating tool with Egypt to keep its strategic interests in the region.

The purpose of this paper is to analyze why US provides Foreign Aid towards Egypt in the Era of Abdel Fattah al-Sisi. The theoretical framework that researcher used in this study is the concept of Foreign Aid.

Keywords: US Foreign Aid, Arab Spring, Political Stability, Egypt

Background

Historically, the official relationship between the United States (US) and Egypt has established in 1922 following the recognition of Egypt's independence from the United Kingdom (UK). The United States has become an important partner of Egypt in ensuring regional stability and on various security issues, including Middle East peace and counter terrorism. The US-Egyptian relations are based on mutual interests in the process of peace and stability in the Middle East, revitalization of Egypt's economy, strengthening trade relations, and promoting regional security.

The bilateral relations between US and Egypt increased significantly under the leadership of Anwar Sadat following the Egypt's acceptance of various peace schemes during Camp David negotiations under US's Henry Kissinger after the Arab-Israeli War in 1973. In July 1978, President Carter decided to hold a summit invited President Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, located in Maryland, Camp David. The Camp David meeting was held on 5-17 September 1978 by discussing surrounding Arab-Israeli disputes. President Carter stated that if Egypt made peace with Israel then Egypt would have relations with the US at the same level as Israel. That way, Egypt will become a strategic ally of US in the Middle East, providing stability in the Eastern Mediterranean region, becoming a fortress against the influence of the Soviet Union in the Middle East and Africa, and becoming a launch point for US forces during the crisis in the Persian Gulf. In addition, Egypt will receive assistance of around \$ 2.1 billion each year in which the funds are divided into \$ 1.3 billion to equip the armed forces and \$ 815 million to improve the Egyptian economy (Kuehner, 2009). Peace agreement officially signed on March 26, 1978. Under this peace agreement, Israel pushed to return from Sinai Peninsula which was seized in the 1967 Six-Day War to Egypt (Office of The Historian). This agreement was the first confession of a major Arab country towards the existence of Israel. The existence of this agreement changes the political map in the Middle

East, one of which is the changing status of Egypt in the eyes of other Arab countries. Even Egypt had been expelled from the Arab League from 1979-1989 (Internasional Kompas, 2014).

In 1979 the US began to provide military assistances roughly \$ 1.3 billion. In addition, in term of military assistance, the US also provided economic assistance of \$ 815 million. Overall, the total assistances given to Egypt each year during Mubarak's reign reached \$ 2.1 billion (Meital, 1998) and have ranked Egypt as the second largest recipient of US's aids after Israel among Middle East countries.

Under Hosni Mubarak, US-Egypt relations have developed and moved beyond the Middle East peace process towards independent bilateral friendship. President Hosni Mubarak seems closer with the US compared to previous Egyptian President, Anwar Sadat. Under Mubarak, Egypt plays as a moderate country in the Middle East, and arguably follow to the US policy on regional issues.

The period between ends of 2010 to early 2011, Middle East region experienced political upheaval called as "Arab Spring" or also called "Jasmine Revolution". This movement aims to overthrow the authoritarian regime and replace it with a democratic system. This political upheaval began to emerge in Tunisia, followed by Algeria, Yemen, Bahrain, Libya and also Egypt. The main factor behind this movement was mostly triggered by repressive regime amid of economic difficulties among the people (Yasmine, 2015).

Egypt is one of the countries that cannot be separated from the Arab Spring. The revolution initiated by Muslim Brotherhood as one of the largest Islamic-based transnational political organizations in Egypt. The Hosni Mubarak leadership finally was ousted following 18-days demonstration, specifically on February 11, 2011 (Setiawan, 2015). The impact of the large demonstration was that Egypt experienced a drastic decline in investment income from other countries and a significant decrease in tourist numbers, followed by a 60% decrease in foreign exchange reserves, and others (Kingsley, 2013).

The democracy system then stood after the fall of Hosni Mubarak in 2011. In May 2012, Egypt holds general election for two consecutive days on 23 and 24 May 2012. The presidential election is one of the most important milestones of political change in the country. The trend of people's political participation during presidential election was quite high, albeit the election conducted peacefully (BBC News, 2012).

From the election results of the first round of presidential elections in Egypt on 23-24 May 2012 no candidates gain a majority votes. The second presidential election in Egypt was finally held according to the planned schedule. Through the Chair of the General Election Commission, Farouq mentioned that the candidate from Freedom and Justice Party (FJP) Muhammad Mursi won the election with 13,280,131 votes or 52% of the total participating voters held on 16-17 June 2012.

Muhammad Mursi as the first Egypt president in the post-Mubarak rule faced a new challenge especially in the context of Egypt-US relations. The strong support of the Muslim Brotherhood behind President Mursi was able to influence the direction of Egypt's foreign policy to be more aggressive. Egypt's foreign policy tend to be a hard line against Israel and Western countries, especially the US, since Muhammad Mursi came from Muslim Brotherhood as one of the backlisted-organization under US government. The Muslim Brotherhood allegedly to implement Islamic law in Egypt which seen as threaten to the US and western interests in Middle East especially pertaining Israel and the Camp David agreements. This has become a concern for the US against the new Egyptian government under Muhammad Mursi administration and his Muslim Brotherhood (BBC News, 2013).

The Obama administration had attempted to approach Muhammad Mursi concerning these issues. The US government also warned Mursi's government to stop development assistances by sending Hillary Clinton and US Defense Secretary Leon Panetta to Cairo to handle Egypt's political and security transition. The US diplomatic mission to Egypt also aimed

to protect Mursi from the influence of Muslim Brotherhood. But the arrival of two US representatives did not produce significant results. At that time, the US did not consider Egypt as a friend or an enemy during Mursi's reign. This shows that the US remains implementing cautious foreign policy towards Egypt. The annual US foreign aid was still used as an effective negotiation tool with Egypt to maintain its relations (Sharp, 2014).

Nevertheless, in June 30 2013 there was a large demonstration which demanded Muhammad Mursi to step down from his position due to a controversial policy to revise constitution of Egypt which allegedly to give more authority to Muslim Brotherhood. This chaotic situation made military intervene to coup Muhammad Mursi. The massive demonstrations took place from 2011-2013 made the Egyptian economy terribly unstable which influenced to the people's poor condition of economic (Muhammad, 2013).

After the coup of Muhammad Mursi in 2013, Adly Mansour was appointed as interim President of Egypt (Tribun News, 2013). The relations between US and Egypt deteriorated due to a policy plan taken by Obama to cancel military training, arms sales, and economic and military assistance due to human rights violations in Egypt which conducted by the military. It needs to be stressed that Obama's actions were carried out not because of the coup against Mursi by the military, but the post-coup conditions in which there were acts of human rights violence which caused many civilians to die and be injured. According to the National Council for Human Rights (NCHR), more than 2,500 civilians, including 1,250 members of the Muslim Brotherhood and security personnel were killed in June 2013 until the end of 2014 (Masriya, 2015). From July 2013 to May 2014, more than 41,000 civilians were detained, most of them is Mursi's supporter (Human Right Watch, 2015). Although President Obama did not recognize Mursi's affairs as a coup, but Obama continued to announce a freeze on military aid to Egypt. The US officially announced the suspension of US \$ 1.3 billion to the Egyptian military related

to human rights violations after the coup. The large-scale military assistances to Egyptian government will temporarily be suspended for political reasons (BBC News, 2013).

President Obama said that “This morning we notified the Egyptian government that we are canceling our biannual joint military exercise, which was scheduled for next month (Global Security)”. “We deplore violence against civilians. We support universal rights essential to human dignity, including the right to peaceful protest,” he said in his first public remarks since the crackdown began (Steve Holland, 2013). The statement on Obama's policy stressed that although Egypt was one of the most important US alliances in the Middle East, it would not deter Obama's stance that upheld democracy and human right as the main pillar of the United States foreign policy (Dettmer, 2014).

United States continues to sanction Egypt in the form of cancellation of military training, on July 24, 2013 the US decided to postpone the shipment of four fighter jets F-16, October 2013 US also decided to suspend some military aid to Egypt related to human rights violations after the coup conducted by the military . In addition, the US has detained the delivery of several Apache helicopters, Harpoon missiles, M1-A1 tank parts, and F-16 fighter planes, as well as \$ 260 million in Egypt's general budget (Landler, 2013).

In 2014, Al-Sisi announced his withdrawal from his military position to run for the presidential election, until he finally won with 97% of the vote and was sworn as the sixth president of Egypt in June 8, 2014 (M.Sharp, 2018). In his inaugural address, al-Sisi said he would improve Egypt after experienced chaos and violence in last recent years. Al-Sisi also said that he wants to push military take a role in the country's economic affairs. In his speech Sisi said, “I told them that challenges in Egypt are very, very, very tough. You have no choice but to put your hands in mine in rebuilding the Egyptian state”. The statement revealed that he would to provide a role for military to improve Egyptian economy (Saleh, 2016). Since the

elected of Al-Sisi as president from Egyptian military circles led the US to continue its strategic cooperation and foreign assistances.

UNITED STATES-EGYPT BILATERAL RELATIONS

United States is a country that has a number of interests in the Middle East in both the economic, political and military fields. This is because the Middle East region has strategic value in world politics. These strategic values make the Middle East region a place of struggle in spreading the influence and interests of the world's superpowers, especially for the United States (Hoffmann, 1983).

Geographically Egypt is a country where most of its territory is located in northeastern Africa. In the Middle East map, Egypt is an important area for US strategic objectives. This is because Egypt is at the latitude of the world oil traffic (Office, 2006). Egypt also plays a moderate country in the Middle East and acts as a buffer for peace in the Middle East. This role directly influences Egypt's foreign relations with countries outside the Middle East region. Since normalizing relations with Israel, Western countries, especially the United States, have seen Egypt as a country that plays a key role in Middle East region peace. The West no longer sees Egypt as an aggressive country that constantly wages war in the region. The regional peace referred to by the US in this case is the absence of attacks aimed at Israel by Arab countries (Pradana, 2017).

United States-Egypt relations under Gamel Abdeel Naseer's government were very tenuous because Gamel preferred to cooperate with the Soviet Union rather than the United States. However, during the reign of Anwar Sadat, US-Egypt relations experienced an increase marked by the existence of the Camp David peace agreement with Israel which was the main US ally in the Middle East. After the assassination of Anwar Sadat by an Islamic fundamentalist military officer, finally Husni Mubarak as Vice President of Anwar Sadat rose as President in

Egypt. When he took power, there is a significant increase in United States to provide special capabilities and expertise to Egypt for regional stability and the issue of terrorism.

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THE DYNAMIC OF US FOREIGN AID

Provision of United States foreign aid to Egypt began in 1979 in the era of Anwar Sadat which is \$ 1.3 billion in military assistance and also provided economic assistance of \$ 815 million. This assistance is provided by the US under the Camp David agreement. Overall, the total assistances given to Egypt each year during Mubarak's reign reached \$ 2.1 billion (Meital, 1998) and have ranked Egypt as the second largest recipient of US's aids after Israel among Middle East countries. The assistance continues until the government of Husni Mubarak.

The revolution that occurred in Egypt in 2011 succeeded in ending the government of Husni Mubarak. As happened in Iran, the Egyptian revolution was motivated by people's dissatisfaction with the inability of President Hosni Mubarak's government in overcoming the problem of poverty, unemployment, and limited access to express aspirations (Tamburaka, 2011).

After going through various protests and demonstrations, the Egyptian people's struggle finally reaped success with the resignation of Mubarak in 2011. The democracy system then

stood in Egypt after the fall of Husni Mubarak. The Egyptian holds general election which is runs in two rounds. In the first round Muhammad Mursi and Ahmad Syafiq succeeded in winning over the other candidates so they were entitled to advance to the second round. In the second round, Muhammad Mursi finally defeated Ahmad Syafiq and was entitled to become President of Egypt for the next five years (Aljazeera News, 2012).

Muhammad Mursi as the first Egypt president in the post-Mubarak rule faced a new challenge especially in the context of US-Egypt relations. The strong support of the Muslim Brotherhood behind President Mursi was able to influence the direction of Egypt's foreign policy to be more aggressive. Egypt's foreign policy tend to be a hard line against Israel and Western countries, especially the US, since Muhammad Mursi came from Muslim Brotherhood as one of the backlisted-organization under US government. The Muslim Brotherhood allegedly to implement Islamic law in Egypt which seen as threaten to the US and western interests in Middle East especially pertaining Israel and the Camp David agreements. This has become a concern for the US against the new Egyptian government under Muhammad Mursi administration and his Muslim Brotherhood (BBC News, 2013).

To prevent the deterioration of US relations with Egypt, the US made diplomatic efforts by sending Hillary Clinton to Cairo after the appointment of Mursi as President of Egypt. This is done by Obama so that Mursi can act cooperatively in safeguarding US interests in Egypt and not allowing Egypt to fall into a certain group. But the arrival of US representatives did not produce significant results. At that time, the US did not consider Egypt as a friend or an enemy during Mursi's reign. This shows that the US remains implementing cautious foreign policy towards Egypt. The annual US foreign aid was still used as an effective negotiation tool with Egypt to maintain its relations (Sharp, 2014).

Nevertheless, in June 30 2013 there was a large demonstration which demanded Muhammad Mursi to step down from his position. Some reasons why the Mursi quickly lost

support in the country and subsequently in the military coup because of the deteriorating economy, the dominance of the Muslim Brotherhood, and President Mursi sparked controversy by issuing a presidential decree. The chaotic state of the country with widespread protests in several regions, made the condition of the government worse and made the military begin to observe to take part in securing the country. This is the momentum used by the military to participate in politics in the midst of chaos.

After the coup of Muhammad Mursi in 2013, Adly Mansour was appointed as interim President of Egypt on 4 July 2013 (Kompas, 2013). In his speech, Mansour promised to serve the Egyptian people "I swear to the Supreme Lord to uphold the repulsive system, respect the constitution and laws, secure the interests of the people, and maintain the independence of the nation and its territorial integrity," Mansour said.

The relations between US and Egypt deteriorated due to a policy plan taken by Obama to cancel military training, arms sales, and economic and military assistance due to human rights violations in Egypt. It needs to be stressed that Obama's actions were carried out not because of the coup against Mursi by the military, but the post-coup conditions in which there were acts of human rights violence including restraint of freedom of expression with detained 18 journalists and dozens of others released on bail, even one journalist sentenced to death for allegedly spreading false news and incitement. For example Mahmoud Abu Zeid was sentenced to prison without trial. This clearly shows the possibility of the new government silencing critical media (Reporter's Guide- Human Right, 2015). Detention, arrest and prohibition of activists and organizations is rampant. At least 22,000 people were arrested including 3000 Muslim Brotherhood leaders (Amri, 2018).

According to the National Council for Human Rights (NCHR), more than 2,500 civilians, including 1,250 members of the Muslim Brotherhood and security personnel were killed in June 2013 until 2014 (Masriya, 2015). From July 2013 to May 2014, more than 41,000

civilians were detained, most of them is Mursi's supporter (Human Right Watch, 2015). Although President Obama did not recognize Mursi's affairs as a coup, but Obama continued to announce a freeze on military aid to Egypt. The US officially announced the suspension of US \$ 1.3 billion to the Egyptian military related to human rights violations after the coup. The large-scale military assistances to Egyptian government will temporarily be suspended for political reasons (BBC News, 2013).

The violence escalating across the country mainly in Cairo after the two parties namely pro and anti-Mursi administration. This led to Egypt is politically and economically unstable and pushed Obama to ask military to be involved in order to save democracy. Although President Obama did not recognize Mursi's decline was a coup but Obama continued to announce a freeze on military aid to Egypt as well as a statement that United States wanted to avoid a breakdown in security relations between the two countries. US continues to impose sanctions on Egypt in the form of cancellation of military training, on July 24, 2013 the US decided to postpone the shipment of four fighter jets F-16, October 2013 US also decided to suspend some military aid to Egypt related to human rights violations after the coup conducted by the military . In addition, the US has detained the delivery of several Apache helicopters, Harpoon missiles, M1-A1 tank parts, and F-16 fighter planes, as well as \$ 260 million in Egypt's general budget (Landler, 2013). From October 2013 to March 2015 President Obama detained a number of assistance to Egypt (Trager, 2015).

In June 8, 2014 Abdel Fattah Al-Sisi sworn in as Egypt's new president after winning the elections. It was noted that Sisi dominated the election with a vote of 96.91%, while rival Hamden Sabbahi only got 3.1% of votes (BBC, 2014). The number of voters who used their votes in this presidential election was recorded at 47.5%. This victory was predicted long before the former military chief announced his candidacy. Many voters say Abdul Fattah al-Sisi is the decisive leader needed by Egypt (BBC, 2014).

At his inauguration, President Sisi stated that Egypt in his reign would try to overcome terrorism and bring Egypt into a safe country. His statement convinced the US to establish cooperation in the field of security which is an incentive with Egypt. On July 22, 2014, the US government sent John Kerry as US Secretary of State to visit Egypt so that Egypt would know that the US was still interested in actively engaging with Egypt. During the meeting, the two state representatives discussed humanitarian issues in Gaza and tried to find a solution to the ceasefire agreement between Israel and Palestine (State Gov, 2017).

In his inaugural address, Al-Sisi said he would improve Egypt after experienced chaos and violence in last recent years. Al-Sisi also said that he wants to push military take a role in the country's economic affairs. In his speech Sisi said, "I told them that challenges in Egypt are very, very, very tough. You have no choice but to put your hands in mine in rebuilding the Egyptian state." The statement revealed that he would to provide a role for military to improve Egyptian economy (Saleh, 2016). Since the elected of Al-Sisi as president from Egyptian military circles led the US to continue its strategic cooperation and foreign assistances.

After Obama stopped aid to Egypt, Egypt began to switch to buying weapons equipment to Russia. Obama, who is worried about Sisi's actions threatening his interests, finally opened the way for the delivery of F-16 fighter jets, Harpoon missiles and M1A1 Abrams tanks to improve relations with old allies (PressTV, 2017). In addition, the US will provide 10 Apache helicopters used by soldiers to fight militants on the Sinai Peninsula. On his visit to Egypt in June 2014, John Kerry stated, "The Apaches will come and they will come very, very soon" (BBC News, 2014). In addition, Kerry stated that the United States would support Egypt to uphold universal rights and freedom of Egyptian society including freedom. of expression, peaceful gathering and association.

THE MOTIVATION OF US FOREIGN AIDS DURING ABDEL FATTAH AL-SISI ADMINISTRATION (2015-2016)

Foreign aid is one of the economic instruments commonly used by developed countries to achieve foreign policy goals. Assistance is usually in the form of money, goods or services from one country to another.

According to K.J Holsti, foreign aid program is mutually beneficial. The recipient receives assistance in the form of funds, equipment, or knowledge that is expected to be able to follow the dynamics of modern economics, political stability and military security. As for the giver or donor country, without taking into account the types of requirements, they always expect political and economic benefits either directly or in the long term, which usually cannot be fully obtained through diplomacy, propaganda or military policy (Holsti, 1989).

Since the Egyptian revolution that took place in 2011 until 2013, thousands of people have been imprisoned and mass trials, and hundreds of people have received the death penalty including Muslim Brotherhood officials. Seeing the unstable state of the Egyptian economy, President Obama continues to improve his relations with Egypt by helping President Al-Sisi in the security and economic fields to deal with Egypt's unstable political challenges. President Obama told President Al Sisi that he would continue annual aid of \$ 1.3 billion to Egypt. On March 31, 2015, President Obama planned to channel security assistance to Egypt in four categories, namely anti-terrorism, border area security, Sinai security, and maritime security (The White House, 2015).

Behind the assistance provided by the United States to Egypt is not without reason but there are interests to be achieved by US in Egypt. According to Alan Rix, there are three motives of donor countries in order to provide aid to recipient countries, the motives include humanitarian motives, political motives, and national security motives (Rix, 1993). In this case, United States have two motives which is humanitarian motives and national security motives.

Humanitarian motive is the motivation of the donor country to provide assistance to the recipient country with the aim of reducing poverty, because the recipient country experiencing economic collapse, natural disasters, and other economic problems that make a country's economy decline drastically. This motif explains that the provision of assistance is based on the humanitarian responsibility of rich nations to help poorer nations. The provision of foreign assistance is seen as the fulfillment of the obligations of developed countries to developing countries to solve poverty problems which are the main obstacles in the development through support for economic development. Foreign assistance is also seen as a form of charity and considering poor countries also have the right to enjoy resources freely. The provision of foreign assistance will eventually bring benefits to donor countries in the long term, due to the interdependence between developed and developing countries which causes economic cooperation to be inevitable.

The impact of the large demonstration in 2011 was that Egypt experienced a drastic decline in investment income from other countries and a significant decrease in tourist numbers, followed by a 60% decrease in foreign exchange reserves, and others (Kingsley, 2013). In 2013, Egypt's economic condition has worsened after a year Mursi ruled. Starting from investments that rarely come, food prices increased significantly, and the frequency of power outages is due to lack of fuel causing Egypt's welfare to deteriorate. On the other hand, a soft loan from the IMF has actually been made of US \$ 4.8 billion. However, if it is approved, this loan will force the Egyptian government to cut subsidies in various sectors (Tempo, 2013).

US continue to provide assistance in Al-Sisi administration to stabilize the economy in Egypt which has decreased after the political crisis that took place in 2011 to 2013. The provision of foreign assistance will eventually bring benefits for the United States itself in the long term, due to the interdependence between developed and developing countries which causes economic cooperation to be inevitable.

National security motive is motivation of the donor country that providing foreign assistance has the assumption can increase economic growth which will encourage political stability and will benefit the interests of donor countries. In other words, the motive for security has an economic side.

The United States continues to send aid in Al-Sisi administration to maintain the stability of the country and counter terrorism. Terrorist attacks will likely target Egypt's main sources of foreign income: tourism, the Suez Canal and foreign investment.

In the Middle East map, Egypt is an important area for US strategic objectives. This is because Egypt is at the latitude of the world oil traffic (Office, 2006). The Suez Canal is a world crude oil distribution line which functions as a world oil distribution channel originating from the Middle East which then distributed to Europe and the US. Nearly two million barrels of world oil per day are distributed through the canal. The situation in Egypt will affect world oil prices, especially if the canal is closed, so the supply of oil from the Middle East to the West, including to the US, will require more time and it would inflict a financial loss for the West. Because the Suez Line makes tankers save a distance of up to 10 thousand km. Egypt is an important energy producing and exporting country for the US, income from energy exports is one of the important sources of foreign exchange for the country (Cook, Foreign Affairs, 2015). Besides that, The Suez Canal also known as a waterway that become the main transit point for US naval vessels. In a report released in 2006, U.S Government Accountability noted that between 2001 and 2005 the Egyptian government granted flight licenses to 36,553 US military aircraft and the transit point of 861 US naval vessels through the Suez Canal (Gao Website, 2006). For that reason, the military and security services must provide special protection for these sectors.

Egypt's stability can also influence US economic interests in the region. The United States was trying to maintain Egypt's stability, one of which aims to secure economic interests in this

country such as the security of the Suez Canal. So, US continue its foreign cooperation and assistance to Egypt to maintain the Suez Canal which is known as the world's oil distribution channels where oil supplies from the Middle East are distributed to Europe and the US.

CONCLUSION

Analysis of United States foreign aid to Egypt explained that the assistance provided by a country was not purely to help the country, but was accompanied by other motives that the donor country wanted to achieve. The United States provides assistance on the basis of protecting its interests in Egypt, namely through two motives, humanitarians and security motives.

Humanitarian motive is the motivation of the donor country to provide assistance to the recipient country with the aim of reducing poverty, because the recipient country experiencing economic collapse, natural disasters, and other economic problems that make a country's economy decline drastically. US provide assistance in Al-Sisi administration to stabilize the economy in Egypt which has decreased after the political crisis that took place in 2011 to 2013. The provision of foreign assistance will eventually bring benefits for the United States itself in the long term, due to the interdependence between developed and developing countries which causes economic cooperation to be inevitable.

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The Suez Canal itself known as a world crude oil distribution line which functions as a world oil distribution channel originating from the Middle East which then distributed to

Europe and the US. The situation in Egypt will affect world oil prices, especially if the canal is closed, so the supply of oil from the Middle East to the West, including to the US, will require more time.

So, US continue its foreign cooperation and assistance to Egypt to maintain the Suez Canal which is known as the world's oil distribution channels and the main transit point for US naval vessels.

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