CHAPTER V
CONCLUSION

Analysis of United States (US) 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 US provides assistance on the basis of protecting its interests in Egypt. Specifically US has two motivations, namely humanitarian 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. US provide assistance to Al-Sisi administration to stabilize the economy in Egypt after political crisis in 2011 to 2013. The provision of foreign assistance will eventually bring benefits for the US 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. The US continues to send aid to Al-Sisi administration to maintain the stability of the country and counter terrorism, because terrorist attacks will likely target Egypt's main sources of foreign income namely tourism, the Suez Canal and foreign investment.

The Suez Canal itself known as a world crude oil distribution line from the Middle East to Europe and the US. The situation in Egypt will affect world oil prices, especially if the canal is closed. If this happen, the supply of oil from the Middle East to the West, including to the US, will be disturbed and require more time. Thus, US continue its foreign cooperation and assistance to Egypt to maintain the stability of

Suez Canal operations as the main transit point for US naval vessels.