

China's position on the civil war in Yemen 2014 AD

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Abstract

Carried the developments in the world after the end of the cold war which changes the international political system, that changed the structure of many of the variables that affected the stability of Yemen, which has been suffering from weakness and the scarcity of resources, have also suffered from the limited options and freedom of movement if any country is weak due to the absence of balance of international as the United States and its allies in Yemen exercised considerable political and economic pressures and have made choices in front of Yemen and this limited impact on the stability of the political situation in the country.

Introduction

Yemen suffers from unrest and instability; the Yemeni government was unable to impose its control over all its territory, except in specific periods under the pressure of separatist movements fed by internal structural factors in the Yemeni society as the tribal, sectarian, sectarianism and regionalism in addition to the external factors that t move in the flew internal factors that were of the factors affecting the political stability in the country as Yemen is exposed to a violent jolt of instability and political movements active between the political components as well as violence, conflicts, wars and rebellion, which displays the country, unity and national security at risk under global variables, regional, political and economic affecting directly and indirectly in the stability of the country, which is exposed the total escalation under the pressure of internal factors and external, civil war and exacerbated between the Houthis and government forces and al - Qaeda fighters from the state of tension in the Middle East as varied reactions to regional and international about the war in Yemen. The countries of the Council of GCC, led by Saudi Arabia except for Oman, with the support of the United States, initiated which led to military intervention, while opposed both Russia and Iran, military intervention and called for a peaceful solution. At the same time, China and Pakistan have maintained their side on military operations and urged the conflicting parties to need a ceasefire and make possible efforts to resolve the conflict in Yemen through political talks rather than war. And shows China's official position much of caution and selectivity toward the war in Yemen as the Chinese government called on all the warring parties to the ceasefire and called on the United Nations to played a significant and leading role in resolving the crisis Yemen through political

negotiations, China's position only to support a peaceful solution which is based on Council resolutions international security.

Political developments in Yemen

The geographical location of Yemen represents a source of prosperity through the passage of international trade convoys, which has become one of the factors of stability for the country. Therefore, Yemen has become among the ambitions of other countries due to its geographical importance. Of the geographical importance of Yemen is its proximity to countries that have the largest reserves of energy resources in the world [1]. Enjoys Yemen's location sea to make it controls the Strait of Bab el - Mandeb, which is one of the most critical water fjords for the Red Sea, which controls the commercial roads between the East and the West and through which about 3.3 million barrels of oil per day, the proportion of 14% of the world's oil demand, up the amount of cargo trade passing through this corridor to 10% of the world's total commercial shipments, which gives the value and importance of a strategic and economic and military Yemen [2]. Imposing control over this geographical area is part of the considerations of employing the geopolitical position of Yemen, which enables it to turn into an economic fulcrum and stabilize the political balance. It also redraws the map of the region and its alliances for the benefit of the Arab and Islamic peoples: controls shorter and an accelerated global trade corridor between the East and the West [3].

Yemen is classified as a developing country, which is characterized by a deteriorating economy that depends heavily on international aid to the Yemeni economy rentier economy despite the lack of oil resources, which suffers from structural problems due to the administrative and financial corruption and the various conflicts and tribal mentality, which controls the officials in the state administration. The Yemeni depend mainly on oil wealth and a little fish, agricultural and tourism wealth. The oil sector represents strategic importance to the Yemeni economy, as its contribution amounts to 70% of state revenues and 90% of the country's budget [4]. As for the agricultural sector, it had witnessed a significant decline and many failures since the seventies, when Yemen was reaching self-sufficiency in agricultural products, which began to witness a decline in the sufficiency of agricultural products to 15%, which was reflected in the contribution of the agricultural sector to the gross domestic income to 13% despite the Yemeni society agrarian society which a 50% of the country's population work in agriculture and depend on agricultural production and this decline poses a threat to economic stability in the country [5]. Despite the critical importance of the neighboring countries in economic terms and the importance of Yemen for those countries in terms of security, but a relationship between them did not reach the level of strategic relations for the stability of the two parties was aid received by Yemen conditional at taking into account the balance of forces and the observance of religious and ideological aspects of which were factors Which hindered the requirements of comprehensive development and the concept of independence and political progress. Therefore, Yemen remained under the burden of ignorance, backwardness, economic deterioration and political instability [6].

Still, he failed to achieve stability in various fields as Yemen did not benefit from accumulating civilization through its long history that extends for thousands of years to achieve political stability. The attribute that is still prevalent in Arab societies they live in a state of political, social, economic and cultural backwardness, despite the depth of civilization of Yemen. Therefore, the Yemeni state

has not been able to impose its sovereignty over all its administrative regions, except in limited periods under the influence of the pressure of internal forces and movements that are fueled by structural factors in Yemeni society such as tribe, sectarianism and regionalism, in addition to external factors that were moving within the framework of internal factors in a country [7]. Carried developments produced by the end of the cold war and the changing international political system, the structure of many variables and problems that erupted in Yemen's stability, and the collapse of the Soviet Union marked the end of the conflict between the two parts of Yemen, which was among the obstacles to the Yemeni unity, Vdamt United States unity procedures between the two parts of the country Because it realizes that the failure to establish unity in Yemen will lead to the continuation of the conflict between the two parts, which will cause a state of instability in the south of the Arabian Peninsula [8]. Despite the collapse of the Soviet Union and the end of the cold war, and achieve unity of Yemen. Still, Yemen remained the state of third world countries that continued to suffer from the weakness and the scarcity of resources and limited political choices and the freedom to manoeuvre deprived of Yemen to its inability to cope with the political changes in the international arena [9].

It seems that the change that occurred in the international system after the end of the Cold War and the collapse of the Soviet Union has gone in a negative direction due to the imbalance in the balance of power and the collision of American orientations with the countries of the Arab region on many issues and issues, and because of the limited political options for decision-makers in Arab countries, including Yemen. The cost of clashing with the orientations of the American policy, which made the Arab countries in a critical situation when their orientations and interests conflict with those of the United States, the only superpower at the top of the international political system, has increased. After achieving unity between the two parts of the Yemen Republic of Yemen was established on 22.05.1990. Ali Abdullah Saleh had become president of the country to begin a new phase of governance central in Yemen. However, the Yemeni president's style of governance has continued political pressure and popularised power, especially after the 1994 war, especially in the south of the country, which sought more autonomy [10]. After he took Ali Abdullah Saleh presidency in Yemen was The Republic of Yemen was a geographically diverse country and socially and a centralized state based in Sana'a; the Yemeni economy depends primarily mainly on agriculture and manufacturers of local and cash transfers from abroad. The government of Yemen gets its power to some of the Yemeni tribes, which had its influence at the local level [11]. Instead of the State obligation to enforce the law throughout Yemen in conflict resolution, tribalism merely took as a mediator in the solution as their of local disputes; for three decades, Saleh concentrated and distributed wealth among his relatives and cronies instead of building official state institutions. He also deliberately neutralized his competitors from local leaders and gradually isolated them so that no one could challenge his central authority [12].

Structure Authority of Ali Abdullah Saleh adopted to extend the intermarriage system and intrathecal of as dominated by Sanhan tribe on armed forces of got the benefits system, as much of the coercive political power in the country's administration by sharing power with the Union Yemen's tribe Hashed strain, which is considered the tribe on it is part of it, as documented in favor of relations of important religious families in the Yemeni society, which had a significant influence in military Yemen, and as Ali Abdullah Saleh oversees the state institutions government and its administration

with members of the ruling party in Yemen [13]. The actions of political elites in Yemen had been marked by short-sightedness. They worked on its interests, which were among the factors that served to lost trust between the people and the political ruling class paid by that the more economical and political injustices and the adoption of the ruling political power in Yemen on guarantees the State an over which contributed to the failure to reach not the people with a comprehensive political agreement of the Yemeni as the interests of the United States and Britain have affected the building and practices of power in Yemen[14]. Yemeni youth demand of the regime to step aside from power did not cure the fundamental problems in this country because of corruption, poverty and lack of equality entrenched in the political system as a whole in all spheres of political, economic, social, health, cultural and educational. And Western governments track record of working with authoritarian and corrupt regimes in an attempt to achieve a goals security for the East, the Middle East and North Africa in Yemen, reversing public anger from the corruption of the elite political discontent widespread in the livelihoods unequal of non - distribution of the fair as Yemen ranked countries fragile or least developed countries because there is a decline in the accelerating of the oil and water reserves and high rates of malnutrition for children 's along with weak institutions of the state and scarce the resources of productivity in the country [12].

During the 1990s, President Ali Abdullah Saleh, thanks to commercial oil extraction and economic liberalization, distorted and manipulated partisan politics, and instead of providing government institutions with the power and resources to establish effective governance that would build state institutions, President Saleh worked to establish a patronage system as a quick reform through which he was able to bypass the process of building The state, as he also worked on distributing political and economic positions to his supporters in return and confronted his opponents with violence, force and sometimes co-optation in an attempt to legitimize his authority[15]. The tribal system in Yemen was very strong, especially in northern Yemen, and the political power structure was fragile. Politics became highly personalized and focused on the importance of power. With the absence of strong state institutions, the political elite under President Saleh formed the model for cooperative governance according to the informal political settlement of power-sharing in the country between Ali Abdullah Saleh, who took control of the state, and Major General Ali Mohsen, who controlled the most significant part of the Yemeni army, Sheikh Abdullah Al-Ahmar [16], was the most prominent founder of the Islah Party and the Saudi mediator with the Yemeni tribes in supporting his power and influence in Yemen [17]. Although the political system in Yemen is subject to great turmoil, this system remained coherent for twenty years and began to destabilize and lose balance in the third decade of the rule of Ali Abdullah Saleh when he gave his eldest son Ahmed Ali the military and economic fruits, thus violating the agreement of the tripartite elite to share power In Yemen, the political competition within the political system in Yemen has exacerbated, whether from within the regime or from the opposition outside power, such as the Houthis and the Southern Movement [18].

At the beginning of the twenty-first century, the military and royal regimes supported by the West took control of the East, especially after September 11. 2001 in the United States of America. The coercive force of the Middle East and North Africa leaders, in turn, reduced the response to the popular aspirations of those countries, including Yemen [19]. Political divisions appeared in Yemen during the 2006 presidential elections, which sparked a national dialogue on corruption after Saleh

won a third term, which contributed to the gradual loss of confidence in the electoral process. In 2009, an agreement was made between the ruling party and the opposition coalition to postpone the parliamentary elections for two years, while Hamid al-Ahmar called for a popular consultative process to develop a national rescue plan for Yemen, while civil activists took an offensive position, they organized sit-ins and protests in front of the Yemeni Parliament. This movement encouraged university students to participate in those peaceful protests to demand a peaceful end to the ruling regime in the country [20]. To alleviate the growing discontent, Saleh submitted a proposal to rewrite the constitution, expand the powers of the House of Representatives, and delegate powers to the regions. From the opposition that the Yemeni president will implement those reforms [19]. Therefore, the popular pressure forced the American administration to intervene in the Yemeni affairs through a disciplined transfer of power in Yemen, enabling the American administration to continue fighting terrorism in the country. The American administration called for preliminary talks between diplomats and opposition parties in Yemen on the necessity of Ali Abdullah Saleh stepping down from power handing over power to the interim government until new elections are held [21].

The 2011 revolution in Yemen represented a revolution against political, economic and administrative corruption at the highest levels. For decades, Yemen suffered from political and economic marginalization and the elites' control at the helm of governance, which was not subject to the issue. On account of Yemeni people [22]. The protests carried out by Yemeni youth revealed the failure of the state and elites to provide what the demonstrators considered the basis of economic and social justice and political representation in various parts of the country. To step down from power in Yemen [23]. It seems that the momentum of the mass protests in Yemen and the split within the Islah party or the presence of the terrorist organization Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula have convinced US officials of the necessity of Ali Abdullah Saleh stepping down from power in the country. Hence, they sought to transfer power in a disciplined manner to continue the fight against terrorism In the Arabian Peninsula against Al-Qaeda. Negotiations continued on Saleh's departure between the various political parties but then stopped due to the outbreak of the war between loyalists of the Yemeni president and the tribal militia loyal to the Al-Ahmar brothers, which led to tremendous and widespread destruction in the capital, Sana'a, and prolonged ruin and destruction even government buildings, and after a failed attempt to assassinate Ali Abdullah Saleh stopped The conflict for a while. Then the conflict flared up again after Ali Mohsen officially entered the battle, which fought the Republican Guard forces loyal to Ahmed Ali Saleh. The fighting continued throughout the year. After these battles, Ali Saleh's advisors advised the need to step down. He did not achieve a military victory over Ali Mohsen in this confrontation; in the end, Saleh relented and agreed to step down [24].

Ali Mohsen and Ahmed Ali Saleh from the Army Command and the Republican Guard. The internal divisions in the political system, the weakness of the central authority, the fear of a full-blown civil war between the competing military factions, and the international pressure on the Yemeni president to step down from power were a warning to Saleh, who eventually succumbed to accepting to step down from power in Yemen. And according to the UN Security Council resolution, which demanded that the Yemeni president accept the Gulf initiative, which stipulates that the vice president should assume power in the country, as Abd Rabba Mansour became the interim president of Yemen, who formed his interim government and removed Saleh's relatives and close supporters from their

leadership positions in the army and dismissed him. It seems that everything that the international community and the popular movement in Yemen have done, and its success, in Ali Abdullah Saleh's abdication from power, and the contents of the Gulf initiative, is nothing but a rotation and exchange of roles between the political elites and does not fall within the fundamental reform of the political systems in the country. The Houthis emerged as a popular movement that participated in the protests against the regime of Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh for his alliance with the United States. They objected to his support for Salafi schools in the Saudi-backed Saada governorate. They also protested the lack of economic development in their region after the withdrawal of Saleh's forces from Saada to Sana'a in 2011. The Houthis consolidated their control over Saada, Sabha, Amran and Al-Jawf, which resulted in clashes with tribes loyal to the Islah party. Later, political support for the Houthis spread in Sanaa and the rest of the cities of Yemen to criticize this movement of foreign interference in Yemeni politics [25].

The complexity of the political scene in Yemen [27]. The protest movement led by Yemeni youth in 2011 was a broad alliance against the political system in Yemen. The first protest movement consisted of members of civil society and youth wings of the Yemeni Socialist Party for Reform, which worked independently of its political leaders, in addition to the joining of large numbers of Houthis and tribal leaders. And the military leaders to the protests, and they worked to form councils aimed at formalizing the demands of the protesters [26]. With the increase in the protests movement and the beginning of the stage of national dialogue between the opposition parties and the political system in Yemen, the Congress and Reform Party worked to increase its control over the main state institutions, military units and government positions. The targeting of military installations and infrastructure, especially electric power and oil transport facilities, added more. It seems that those attacks that targeted the infrastructure were related to the competition and conflict between the ruling political elites, which formed part of an organized campaign to destabilize the security and stability in the country, coordinated by the symbols of the Ali Abdullah Saleh regime. By 2012-2013, Mansour Hadi managed to remove many prominent figures in the era of Ali Abdullah Saleh from the security apparatus, the army, and other sensitive state institutions, and many Yemenis began to view the transitional process as a pseudo-pseudo process designed to be a safety valve to prevent unrest. And unrest, and it is a not sincere attempt to bring about real tangible change by the Yemeni people, and this has exacerbated the pessimistic view of the Gulf initiative and the inability of the transitional government to provide water and electricity and achieve political and economic stability in the country [25].

Disillusionment with the political process in Yemen was also clearly evident from the widening of the rebellion and the many protest movements that swept the country during this period, which was aware that the existing policy was mainly to serve the interests of a certain elite in the country, as well as the preoccupation of the main political forces with their balance of power. On the political scene in Yemen [25]. The political events in Yemen escalated dramatically until it came to an armed clash between the Houthis and forces loyal to the former president and between President Abd Rabba Mansour Hadi, who is backed by Saudi Arabia, the Emirates, Bahrain, Kuwait, Egypt, Sudan and Jordan. The Houthis took control of Sanaa on September 21, 2014, with the help of the Republican Guard forces linked to Ali Abdullah Saleh. He managed to tighten their control over the capital, Sanaa [28]. As a result of these new internal developments, President Hadi Mansour and Prime

Minister Khaled Baha submitted their resignations to begin the transitional phase in Yemen. Both President Hadi and the Prime Minister remained in Sanaa's capital until we managed to escape to Aden. President Hadi announced the retraction of his resignation and declared it a coup. On the legitimate authority by the Houthis and the Islah party loyal to the former president, Hadi also announced that the city of Aden is the temporary capital of Yemen [30]. At the beginning of 2015, the battles moved to the city of Taiz, as the Houthis and the forces supporting them were able to control Taiz, Mocha and Amran. The forces advanced to the outskirts of the city of Aden, the headquarters of President Abd Rabbo Mansour, who left the presidential palace in Aden after being subjected to aerial bombardment, heading to Saudi Arabia, which announced Operation Decisive Storm began after Hadi Mansour arrived in it with the participation of many Gulf countries in that operation with the logistical support provided by the United States of America in this war [31].

On the twenty-fifth of May 2015, United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon announced the start of talks between the two sides of the conflict in Yemen. Still, those talks ended without any agreement between the conflicting parties in Yemen [32]. On the ground, the battles are still going on, as military headquarters, infrastructure, and the Air Force have been targeted, including Al-Daylami, Al-Anad and Tariq air bases and air defense facilities. Where many civilians were killed in those air raids, on the other hand, the Houthis and the forces loyal to them were able on March 27, 2015, despite all that bombing, to control the city of Shaqra, located on the Arabian Sea, applying a complete siege on the city of Aden [33]. On March 30, the Houthis and military units loyal to President Saleh continued the attack on the city of Aden, as artillery fire was fired on the city on March 31, 2015. Houthi fighters entered the 17th Armored Brigade camp within the strategic Bab al-Mandab Strait after opening its doors to them without any resistance or clashes by controlling the strait, it also controlled the island of Mayun and the thbab area overlooking the strait, consolidating their control over the southern regions of Yemen [34]. In October 2015, the forces loyal to Mansour Hadi advanced towards the Bab al-Mandab strait and were able to control it after fierce battles with the Houthis and the forces loyal to them. In 2015, Aden, Lahj, Abyan, Al-Dhalea and Shabwah became under the control of Hadi forces, while the northern governorates of Sana'a, Dhamar, Al-Muhit, Amran, Sabha and Saada remained under the control of the Houthis, and the battles continued in the triangle separating the governorates of Al-Jawf and Ma'rib until the end of 2015 [35].

The positions of the countries of the world were different in this war that Saudi Arabia and its allies ignited in the Middle East. This war prompted many countries to intervene to stop it, which had broad resonance at the global level. China was one of these countries that tried to have that influential role from That war, especially after the weakness of Russian capabilities after the Cold War and the emergence of China as an economic and political power in the international system, considering it one of the countries that have the right of veto in the UN Security Council [36]. The Chinese strategy in its foreign policy contradicts the Western strategy, meaning that China will not be an aggressive or expansionist country. It has not pushed for war and never sought hegemony. It seeks equality, cooperation and peaceful coexistence. For all countries, non-interference in their internal affairs and resolving conflicts and wars through peaceful dialogue between the conflicting parties [37]. China today looks with suspicion at the global system dominated by Western countries that interfere a lot in China's internal affairs, which explains the policy of China standing in the face of American interference, which was one of the factors that contributed to the collapse of the Soviet

Union and the main factor for the collapse of communism in the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries. China has taken a conservative stance towards the Middle East, which is to defend the policy of non-interference in this region and to stay away from military intervention [38]. It seems that the Chinese position focused on resolving the internal conflicts in the countries of the Middle East, which must take place from within those societies and not come as an imposition on them for external political views. China is trying to play this role as a global superpower with the ability to participate in drawing the lines of relations between the international system and the world order, and this is what China has adopted in its stance on the war in Yemen, which will be discussed within the scope of the research.

Chinese position

The war that erupted in Yemen on March 19, 2015, between the Houthis and Hadi Mansour's forces exacerbated tension in the Middle East, and the reactions to the war were mixed. Other countries such as Egypt, Jordan, Morocco and Sudan supported the airstrikes in Yemen, while Russia and Iran opposed military intervention and called for a peaceful solution through multilateral negotiations. China and Pakistan maintained their neutrality regarding military action and called for a ceasefire between the warring parties [39]. China considers that protecting its economic interests and investments in the country and the safety of its workers in Yemen is an urgent necessity because the war in the country makes its interests vulnerable due to the ongoing war in Yemen. Chinese investment in Yemen is relatively tiny, and Beijing has been working on expanding the volume of economic investments in the country [40].

China is concerned about the possibility of disruption of crude oil supply routes in the region not because of the possibility of interruption of oil imports from Yemen, but because of the risks arising from the conflict and the war in the country on the roads and shipping lanes in the Gulf of Aden, and strategically China depends on 50% of the oil It imports 12% of its consumption from Saudi Arabia, 11% from Iran, and 13% from Iraq, Kuwait, and Oman combined. Therefore, China is keen on good relations with all parties in the Middle East [41]. It seems that interruptions' ways of the military conflict in Yemen and its impact on the development of the war Transporting oil through the Hormuz and Bab al-Mandab corridors, which negatively affects oil supplies to China. China deals with great caution with the war in Yemen so that its positions are not misinterpreted, whether by Western countries or the Islamic and Arab world. Despite the convergence of China's interests with the United States of America in the fight against terrorism, China has not formally joined the international coalition in the fight against terrorism. It seems that China wants to preserve its independence through the political decision in formulating its policy to fight terrorism so that it does not fall into the trap of a clash between the West and the world.

China also adopted a balancing strategy against Western hegemony in the Middle East, as China used to align itself with Russia at the United Nations to limit American influence. Has China succeeded in using its veto over referring the Syrian case to the International Criminal Court at the United Nations. Different points of view regarding the sanctions on Iran and its position on the Palestinian issue, and the war on Yemen. On the other hand, we see China sometimes siding with the West to guarantee its interests in the Middle East [42]. China was showing a lot of caution in its stance on the war in Yemen, as the Chinese Foreign Ministry called on all parties to the cease-fire

and called on the United Nations to play a leading role in resolving the conflict through political negotiations between the conflicting parties. China supports any peaceful solution based on a Security Council resolution. With this position, China sought to play the role of mediator in the Yemeni crisis, a position that is acceptable to all parties [43]. Its complexity characterizes China's policy towards the Middle East. China is trying to balance its interests in the Yemeni crisis. It does not want to see Yemen divided and turbulent because this exacerbates the situation in the Middle East. On the other hand, China stands by Russia and Iran in the face of the United States and its allies in the Middle East. Despite this, China exerted influence on Saudi Arabia to stop the airstrikes, as the Chinese Foreign Ministry announced on its official website that the Chinese president had made a phone call with the Saudi king, expressing China's concerns about the continuation of the war in Yemen and urging a solution to the conflict through political means [44].

China has taken necessary steps about its foreign policy, as it has sought to effectively participate in multilateral institutions such as the United Nations to engage in international affairs. China has worked to increase its international influence by proposing regional initiatives at the economic and political levels. Yemen is represented in securing crude oil imports and then political considerations in great powers' policies [45]. To maintain appropriate relations with all parties concerned, China has affirmed that it does not stand by any warring parties and supports a peaceful solution through political negotiations by the multilateral parties. Therefore, China has adopted a balanced policy towards the Middle East and has maintained international peace. China considers the Yemeni crisis just a civil war or a proxy war. Still, it views it as a regional conflict with strategic repercussions within the policies of the great powers [46]. From this standpoint, what matters to China are the positions taken by the United States and Russia and how they can move on this issue, and what seems interesting is that the support provided by the United States and Russia to Saudi Arabia remains symbolic, and that the logistical and political support provided by Washington Saudi Arabia's war on Yemen is in line with the policy of the United States in the Middle East, and that Washington and the five leading countries that are negotiating with Iran to reach a settlement on its nuclear file, which means that the Iranian nuclear file has a greater priority on the agenda of the great powers compared to the war in Yemen [47].

The Russian position was similar to the Chinese position on the Yemeni crisis, regarding Russia's call to stop military actions in Yemen and its quest for a peaceful solution through political talks. From Beijing's point of view, the positions of the great powers that they share more than those on which they differ because they agree to some extent that The conflict in Yemen should not in any way hinder the process of negotiating Iran's nuclear program. After all, the great powers have a strategic interest in limiting Iran's nuclear program to peaceful uses [45]. In light of the current situation in Yemen and the ongoing war, the Chinese government has maintained its consistent and principled position to discuss all parties to reach a political solution following international references and the pillars of the Yemeni national dialogue. China has also provided humanitarian aid and foodstuffs to Yemen following the World Food Program and the World Health Organization in Deliver that aid to the Yemeni people. We conclude from the preceding that the essence of the strategy that China relies on is China avoiding any targeting of it as a sinister force or a correction to the existing situation at the international level by significant powers concerning its involvement in international issues.

Conclusion

- The war in Yemen is a very complex and multifaceted humanitarian crisis, which creates many challenges to restore security and stability in the country and the state of political fragmentation that Yemen is experiencing due to the civil war. A mechanism for understanding between the warring parties to end the state of conflict in Yemen.
- China believes that the Yemeni crisis is not just a civil war or a proxy war but rather a regional war that has profound strategic repercussions on the policies of the great powers. However, the conflict in Yemen should not in any way hinder the negotiation process over Iran's nuclear program.

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