

Emirati Foreign Policy Strategy in the Context of Ukraine-UAE Relations

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Abstract

The UAE has transformed its foreign policy over the past decade. Conservative diplomacy can no longer meet needs and national interests of the UAE, which has become an influential regional power with global ambitions. In most cases, the UAE's foreign policy is analyzed through specific foreign policy steps, initiatives and statements. At the same time, little attention has been paid to the analysis of the UAE's foreign policy strategy. This paper identifies and considers the three main stages of strategy development. The purpose of the paper is to confirm the influence of the Emirati foreign policy strategy formed over the last decade on the main directions of the development of bilateral relations between Ukraine and the UAE. The process of development of political dialogue is considered. It was found that the number and quality of bilateral political contacts significantly increased.

Index terms— UAE, UKRAINE, regional power, foreign policy, strategy, relations, cooperation, transformation, interests.

1 Introduction

The United Arab Emirates is one of the most important countries in the Middle East due to its geographical location, level of economic development, investment potential and active foreign policy. Accordingly, the UAE is considered one of the most promising partners for development of bilateral relations and joint projects implementation. The foreign policy of the Emirates has been characterized by very high mobility and flexibility, reacting quickly to changes in the regional and global situations. For effective cooperation it is necessary to understand stages of evolution and the current state of the UAE's foreign policy strategy. This understanding allows to adopt a more substantive and focused approach to building bilateral relations with the Emirates, a regional leader that emerged after 2011.

The purpose of the article is to identify the main stages of development and the main components of the UAE's current foreign policy strategy, as well as to confirm the impact of the Emirati foreign policy strategy developed over the past decade on the main directions of bilateral relations between Ukraine and the UAE.

Researchers actively study the UAE's foreign policy, considering numerous initiatives and movements of Emirati diplomacy. However, this study attempts to examine the development of bilateral relations through the prism of the Emirates' foreign policy strategy to understand better reasons for change and the basis for further development of bilateral cooperation. This general framework reflects changes in the country's foreign policy priorities and the United Arab Emirates' assessment of the regional and global environment. Considering the UAE's foreign policy actions in the context of the strategy provides a more comprehensive understanding of their causes and motives.

To obtain scientific results, the article uses general and special political research methods, namely analysis, comparison and synthesis.

The article analyzes and compares statements of the top leadership of the state, provisions of the UAE's Constitution, the strategy of the UAE Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, publications

44 of Emirates Policy Center "The UAE Power-Building Model and Foreign Policy Shifts", the Emirates Center for
45 Strategic Studies and Research, German Institute for International and Security Affairs "Regional Power United
46 Arab Emirates", Emirati media. Based on the analysis three main stages in the development of the UAE's foreign
47 policy strategy were identified - 1971-1990; 1990-2011 and from 2011 to the present.

48 The development of political dialogue and trade and economic cooperation between Ukraine and the UAE after
49 2011 is considered separately. For this purpose, statements, comments and publications of Ukrainian authorities
50 (Office of the President of Ukraine, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine, Ministry of Strategic Industries of
51 Ukraine, Embassy of Ukraine in the UAE), Emirati officials and companies (EDGE Group, DP World) are
52 analyzed.

2 II.

3 UAE Foreign Policy Strategy

55 As our article aims to use the context of the UAE's foreign policy strategy, we will first outline its main directions
56 and three main stages of development.

57 The founder and the first President of the UAE Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan at the opening ceremony
58 of the first session of the first convocation of the UAE Federal National Council on February 13, 1972, said that
59 the UAE's foreign policy "aimed at victory of Islamic and Arab interests and problems, strengthening friendships
60 and cooperation with all countries and peoples based on principles of UN Charter and the best international
61 norms" (Al-Ketbi, 2021: 117-118).

62). These words entirely formed Article 12 of the UAE's Constitution (Constitution, 2013), which enshrined
63 the main goals of foreign policy. The article itself is still the only constitutional norm that directly regulates the
64 foreign policy sphere and its directions.

65 During the third session of the first convocation of the Federal National Council on November 20, 1973, Sheikh
66 Zayed defined the strategic framework of the young country's foreign policy. This first foreign policy strategy
67 contained five main elements: defining the UAE people as part of the Arab "ummah"; recognition of natural and
68 historical unity with other Arab countries of the Gulf, which requires the development of the closest relations
69 with them; assistance in resolving the just problems of the Arab "ummah" and, above all, the Palestinian
70 problem; maintaining fraternal relations with the Islamic world in Asia and Africa; recognition of the importance
71 of developing relations with other countries of the world based on common interests (Al-Ketbi, 2021: 117-118).

72). The identified strategic directions clearly outline the main priority of foreign policy - the Arab and Islamic
73 worlds. Development of relations with other countries was seen as a secondary direction, which was absolutely
74 true for a young nation that had just emerged on the world map and considered Arab/Islamic unity an element
75 of its security.

76 The situation changed after the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. Exactly after August 2, 1990, it became clear that
77 the Gulf Cooperation Council could not sufficiently ensure the security of its member states. This event also
78 clearly demonstrated to the Emirati leadership the collapse of pan-Arab action and the start of a new chapter of
79 international relations and building of new alliances (Al-Ketbi, 2021: 38). On the second stage of its development
80 the UAE's foreign policy searching a response to threats entered a new phase of development of allied relations
81 with key Western countries. First of all, we are talking about the United States of America. The UAE and the
82 United States signed a bilateral Defense Cooperation Agreement on July 25, 1994. Subsequently, this document
83 was updated and a new one entered into force on May 30, 2019, with a 15-year duration (Katzman, 2021: 15).

84 The new strategic direction allowed to get strong security guarantees, state-of-the-art Western armaments and
85 a permanent allied military presence. The high level of relations and trust is evidenced by the fact that on April
86 2019 the United States deployed F-35A Lightning II fighters at Al Dhafra Air Base near Abu Dhabi. This is the
87 first such deployment of these aircraft on the Middle East (The National, 2019).

88 Events of the "Arab Spring" can be considered as a starting point of the third stage in the development of
89 the UAE's foreign policy strategy. Since 2011 the UAE Foreign Ministry has been developing and publishing its
90 three-year foreign policy strategies. Given the threats to stability and security posed by the "Arab Spring", the
91 regional dimension should be unalterable for the UAE. Undoubtedly, the Arab and broader Islamic worlds remain
92 and will remain a big priority for the UAE's foreign policy in the future, given geographical and cultural factors.
93 However, despite the solid regional challenges, it was at this stage that the global dimension of the Emirates'
94 foreign policy became apparent. During the "Arab Spring" the UAE became a strong regional leader and began
95 to project its foreign policy onto the global agenda.

96 As we noted, the Arab world naturally continues to be the central platform for UAE's foreign policy, but at
97 present, the Arab component of diplomacy remains enshrined only in the Constitution and is not reflected in
98 the strategies of the UAE Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation and strategic plans of the
99 country's top leadership. If in the previous stages the UAE positioned itself as a part of the Arab world, now it
100 is working hard to create the image of a prosperous modern state, such an exemplary state model, where dozens
101 of different nations live peacefully and work effectively thanks to the most tolerant environment. This position
102 of a responsible member of the international community allows the Emirates to go beyond the Arab "ummah"
103 and to have greater foreign policy freedom, which opens up qualitatively new opportunities. In particular, this
104

105 positioning and focus on economic/ technological aspects of cooperation have prepared the ground for Abraham
106 Accords to become a new reality of the Middle East. Commenting on the first-ever visit of Israeli President
107 Yitzhak Herzog to the UAE, Diplomatic Adviser to the UAE President Anwar Gargash said that Volume XXII
108 Issue II Version I 34 () around the world was based on our assessment of economic, technological and scientific
109 priorities for the Emirates (Twitter, 2022).

110 The strategy of the UAE Foreign Ministry for the period 2017-2021 for the first time defines "Active Global
111 Responsibility" among the strategic objectives. By implementing this strategy, the UAE wants to create a
112 tangible positive impact on the global development agenda working with regional and international partners to
113 pursue mutual interests (Strategy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs 2017-2021, 2017).

114 Presenting) announced by the top leadership of the country for the next 50 years allow us to predict that the
115 Emirates will continue the regional leader's foreign policy strategy with strong global ambitions formed over the
116 past ten years. In particular, this is directly stated in the second principle (complete focus on building the best
117 and most dynamic economy in the world) and the sixth principle (strengthening the global image of the Emirates
118 is a national task for all government bodies). The country's foreign policy has been proclaimed an instrument
119 in the service of the highest national interests. This is radically different from the "victory of Arab and Islamic
120 interests and problems," as stated in the Constitution.

121 Emirati policy has moved away from ideology, militarization, stagnation and intransigence. The UAE's
122 adoption of a competitive and free economic model has necessitated the establishment and expansion of interest-
123 based international relations (Al-Ketbi, 2021: 108). And this is what created favorable conditions for the further
124 development of bilateral relations of the UAE with the countries of Eastern Europe, particularly with Ukraine.

125 Political dialogue. Given the peculiarities of the UAE's state system and the exceptional importance of direct
126 dialogue with the Emirati leadership for the development of bilateral relations intensifying political dialogue at
127 the highest level deserves the most significant attention. First of all, we are talking about the Crown Prince of
128 Abu Dhabi Mohammed bin Zayed Al Nahyan. Despite his position, he is the de facto leader and ruler of the
129 country. Mohammed bin Zayed is the undisputed leader in the emirate of Abu Dhabi and the UAE ??Steinberg,
130 2020: 7).For arranging effective visits to the country, the main emphasis must be placed on negotiations and
131 agreements with the Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi.

132 According to Guido Steinberg, the Emirates are more important today because they influence the political
133 situation in many more countries and more conflicts than before 2011. First of all, it's about the role of the
134 UAE in the development of situations in the GCC countries, Yemen, Somalia, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Sudan, Egypt
135 and Libya. The UAE's position concerning Iran, as well as Abu Dhabi's influence on the Trump administration,
136 must also be taken into account ??Steinberg, 2020: 34).

137 Dozens of visits and bilateral events have been organized for almost 30 years since establishing diplomatic
138 relations between Ukraine and the UAE (October 15, 1992). However, the vast majority of them and the most
139 important events took place during the last decade or during the third stage of development of the UAE foreign
140 policy strategy.

141 Contacts at the highest level were quite intensive, however, the Ukrainian side had the initiative here. On
142 the Emirati side, the last decade has also seen a significant intensification of dynamics. Till 2010 the political
143 dialogue was actually onesided. After 2011 Emirati officials have begun to visit Kyiv regularly. This is the best
144 indicator of the changes in relations with Ukraine that have taken place in the third stage of the UAE's foreign
145 policy strategy.

146 4 UKRAINE-uae Relations

147 UAE Foreign Minister Abdullah bin Zayed Al Nahyan paid an official visit to Ukraine on May 18-19, 2011,
148 for the first time in the history of bilateral relations. During his talks with the President of Ukraine, the two
149 noted the need to build partnership relations between countries, as well as high-level Ukrainian-Emirati political
150 contacts. The statement of the Emirati minister about the intention to open the UAE Embassy in Kyiv in the
151 near future was significant (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine, 2011). The Embassy of the United Arab
152 Emirates in Ukraine opened its doors in September 2013 (MOFAIC of the UAE, 2013), namely 21 years after
153 the establishment of diplomatic relations.

154 To maintain a high level of political dialogue between two countries the Emirati side held telephone
155 conversations during 2013-2014, as well as meetings of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of two countries within
156 the UN General Assembly in New York.

157 Another important event was the visit of the UAE State Minister of Foreign Affairs Anwar Gargash to Ukraine
158 on August 16-17, 2018. The Emirati official pointed out the significant development of economic relations between
159 the UAE and Ukraine, emphasizing that the growth of trade exchanges was mainly driven by the increase in
160 Ukrainian imports of minerals and agricultural commodities into the UAE and the increase of re-exports from
161 the UAE to Ukraine (WAM, 2018). He also outlined wide opportunities for cooperation in the field of technology,
162 research, innovative industrial revolution technologies and called on Ukrainian business to look more actively at
163 investment opportunities in the UAE.

164 Separate) took place. Due to quarantine restrictions, the talks were held online, but provided an opportunity
165 to discuss the full range of interparliamentary cooperation and bilateral relations between two countries.

166 Trade and economic relations. The trade and economic directions have a special significance for the UAE.

5 TAB. 1: FOREIGN TRADE IN GOODS BETWEEN

167 The economy is one of the defining criterion of the effectiveness and direction of development of the Emirates
168 foreign policy. Such economic "maneuvers" of Emirati diplomacy sometimes lead to the misunderstanding of
169 the UAE's foreign policy, but, according to the President of Emirates Policy Center Ebtesam Al-Ketbi, such a
170 strategy allows the economy and politics to go hand in hand, making the UAE's international relations approach
171 realistic (The National, 2021).

172 In the framework of strengthening the economic component of relations between Ukraine and the UAE, first
173 of all, it is necessary to highlight the launch of the Intergovernmental Commission on Trade and Economic
174 Cooperation. This mechanism provides an opportunity to properly coordinate and regularly review the entire
175 agenda of trade and economic relations, as well as effectively address issues. The commission was launched
176 based on provisions of the Agreement between the Government of Ukraine and the Government of the UAE
177 on economic, trade and It should be noted that the commission was launched 16 years after the signing of the
178 agreement during the third stage of the development of the UAE's foreign policy strategy.

179 In 2021 the Ukrainian-Emirati Coordination Council, established following the visit of the President of Ukraine
180 to the UAE, worked actively on the intensification of economic relations. Its first meeting took place ten days
181 after the mentioned visit of the President of Ukraine to the UAE. The main areas of cooperation are food security,
182 investment, militarytechnical cooperation, cooperation in the field of lending, IT and cyber security. The head
183 of the UAE part of the Ukrainian-Emirati Coordination Council, Minister of Climate Change and Environment
184 Mariam Al-Mheiri, stressed that the goal is to increase the level of non-oil trade between the countries ten times,
185 from 806 million to 8 billion US dollars (Official website of the President of Ukraine, 2021). The Ukrainian part
186 of the council is headed by the head of the Office of the President of Ukraine Andriy Yermak, who emphasized
187 the high priority of relations with the UAE for Ukraine.

188 In 2021 M.Al-Mheiri visited Ukraine three times to hold talks with the Ukrainian side and participate in
189 international events. This intensity indicates the UAE's interest in deepening trade and economic relations and
190 bringing them to a new level.

191 She visited the International specialized exhibition "Arms and Security 2021", which took place in Kyiv on
192 June 15-18, 2021, and held talks with Deputy Prime Minister of Ukraine -Minister for Strategic Industries of
193 Ukraine Oleg Uruskyi (Ministry of Strategic Industries of Ukraine, 2021). During the exhibition the Emirati
194 delegation was acquainted with the latest Ukrainian military equipment and weapons. During the talks with O.
195 Uruskyi the current state of militarytechnical cooperation and prospects for further cooperation in production
196 and use of unmanned systems, missile construction, high-precision weapons, armored industry and other areas
197 were discussed.

198 Within a few months M. Al-Mheiri took part in the International Defense Investment Forum, which took place
199 on August 12, 2021, in Kyiv, and held another talks with O. Uruskyi (Ministry of Strategic Industries of Ukraine,
200 2021). Areas of mutual interest were discussed, in particular in the field of aviation and space.

201 In September 2021, the head of the Emirati part of the Ukrainian-Emirati Coordination Council visited
202 Ukraine to intensify the agro-industrial relations. During the talks with the Minister of Agrarian Policy and
203 Food of Ukraine Roman Leshchenko the main aspects of attracting investments and implementing investment
204 projects in the agricultural sector of Ukraine were discussed (Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food of Ukraine,
205 2021).

206 According to the Embassy of Ukraine in the UAE (Embassy of Ukraine in the United Arab Emirates, 2021),
207 the largest share of cooperation between Ukraine and the UAE in the economic sphere today is agroindustrial
208 trade (over 50%) and metallurgical products (about 30%). Tables ?? and 2 show the quantitative indicators
209 of trade in goods and services between Ukraine and the UAE in the period 2015-2020. As can be seen from
210 statistics, there is a gradual increase in trade. For faster growth the range of products with high added value
211 must be expanded. In this context, significant hopes are placed on military-technical cooperation capable of
212 expanding trade with modern high-tech products. During the visit of the President of Ukraine to the UAE in
213 2021 the State Concern "Ukroboronprom", the State Company "Ukrspецexport" and the Emirati holding "EDGE
214 Group" signed a tri-party strategic cooperation agreement, which could lead to over 1 billion US dollars' worth
215 of investments (EDGE Group, 2021). According to CEO and managing director of "EDGE Group" Faisal Al
216 Bannai, the Emirati side is excited about the opportunities for the UAE and Ukraine from one another's military
217 and technical capabilities.

218 5 Tab. 1: Foreign trade in goods between

219 Speaking of investments, Ukraine and the UAE have already gained successful experience in largescale investment
220 partnerships. In June 2020, one of the world's largest port operators, the Emirati company "DP World",
221 completed the acquisition of a controlling stake (51%) in TIS container terminal in the port of "Pivdennyi"
222 in Odesa region, Ukraine (DP World, 2020). According to Group chairman and CEO of "DP World" Sultan
223 bin Sulayem, the acquisition of TIS container terminal opened the opportunity to work in a highly attractive
224 Ukrainian market. For Ukraine it is also an excellent opportunity to join the global modern logistics network
225 managed by "DP World" in 54 countries. In particular, in the Black Sea region the Emirates has formed a
226 network of three terminals in Ukraine, Turkey and Romania, which allows to strengthen regional supply chains.

227 The factor of the Russian Federation. The armed aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine that
228 started in 2014 significantly affected the agenda of bilateral relations between Ukraine and the UAE. However,

229 the current stage of development of the UAE foreign policy strategy and the ability of Emirati diplomacy
230 to adapt quickly allow to pass this difficult stage with minimal losses for Ukrainian-Emirati relations. The
231 Emirates' focus on economics and development also facilitates under current conditions. The UAE avoids sharp
232 political differences but takes into account rather than ignores the international community's position on Russian
233 aggression and its consequences.

234 The UAE deliberately did not take part in the voting for UN General Assembly resolution 262 "Territorial
235 integrity of Ukraine" adopted on March 27, 2014 (United Nations Digital Library, 2014), although it was the
236 critical resolution for Ukraine. However, the Emirates clearly and unequivocally does not support Russia's
237 aggression against Ukraine. Even the launch of a strategic partnership with Russia (Reuters, 2018) has not
238 forced the UAE to recognize an attempt of annexation of Crimea or to support other consequences of Moscow's
239 aggressive policy toward Ukraine.

240 The UAE's official position is to call for dialogue and negotiations. As noted by the UAE Permanent
241 Representative to the UN Lana Nusseibeh on January 31, 2022, during a meeting of the UN Security Council
242 on the situation along with the Russian Federation -Ukraine border, the conflict requires a serious dialogue The
243 UAE has a territorial dispute with Iran over three islands in the Persian Gulf, which has been going on since
244 the founding of the state in 1971 and has no clear prospects for a solution. Realizing from their own experience
245 the complexity and possible duration of the Russian-Ukrainian conflict, the UAE considers it inappropriate to
246 support one of the parties at this stage.

247 The position of the Emirates allows them to actively and fully develop relations with Ukraine. The UAE has
248 absolutely apparent pragmatic interests in cooperation with Kyiv. Given the ten basic principles of the UAE
249 development for the next 50 years, it can be stated that the continuation of cooperation with Ukraine is in the
250 highest national interests of the Emirates and the country's foreign policy has developed an appropriate position
251 for that.

252 6 IV.

253 7 Conclusion

254 The UAE's foreign policy strategy has gone through three main stages. After 2011, in the current third stage, it
255 is characterized by solid regional leadership with clearly defined ambitions to influence the global agenda. The
256 Emirates has chosen to implement development programs in various countries worldwide as its main area of
257 activity on the global level. This is quite logical, given such a developed instrument of Emirati foreign policy as
258 humanitarian and foreign aid. It allows to avoid political moments and at the same time effectively influences
259 the position of the recipient countries.

260 Another feature of the UAE's current foreign policy strategy is the high concentration on the trade and
261 economic component and cooperation in the field of high technology. To implement the plan to build the best
262 economy in the world, the Emirates' foreign policy is ready to show flexibility and resort to rapid maneuvers,
263 which are explained by pure pragmatism and national interests. That is why the foreign policy has been officially
264 proclaimed by the state leadership as an instrument in the service of the highest national interests.

265 An example of pragmatism and priority in developing trade and economic relations is the UAE's position on
266 the Russian-Ukrainian conflict. After 2014 the Emirates continued to develop bilateral relations with Ukraine
267 actively. Concrete examples of infrastructure investments (DP World) and cooperation in the field of military-
268 technical cooperation (Emirati holding EDGE Group) testify the sustainability and availability of longterm
269 partnership plans.

270 The UAE has gone beyond the Arab "ummah" frame. The country actively creates the image of a new model
271 of a successful modern state, where the Arab/ Islamic component is the main but one of the other elements of
272 society. Such positioning gives a broader field for the foreign policy of the state. And the most striking example
273 of this is the conclusion of the Abraham Accords, which created a new reality in the Middle East.

274 There is an active development of bilateral relations between the UAE and other countries, including Ukraine.
275 This suggests that the current strategy of the UAE's foreign policy serves the interests of Ukraine, which considers
276 the UAE one of the most promising partners in the Middle East and is interested in deepening a comprehensive
277 partnership with the country, especially on the background of the conflict with Russia, when Ukrainian goods
278 need new markets. And the Emirates is ready to provide these markets announcing its intention to increase
279 non-oil trade by ten times.

280 Since 2011 there has been a rapid development of high-level political dialogue between Ukraine and the UAE.
281 There is a regular exchange of visits. The work of the mechanism of the Intergovernmental Commission on Trade
282 and Economic Cooperation has been intensified. The Ukrainian-Emirati Coordination Council works in parallel.
283 There is a gradual increase in trade turnover.

284 Given the importance of the economic component for the UAE, further research should focus on aspects of
285 the trade, economic, investment, military and technical cooperation, on which the level and degree of interest of
286 the Emirates in bilateral relations with the countries of the world largely depend.

The ten basic principles of the UAE's development (

2021 ?????? ?????i???)

Figure 1:

Figure 2:

convocation also established its inter-parliamentary friendship group with Ukraine, consisting of 6 deputies headed by Sarah Muhammad Falaknaz. In March 2021, the first meeting of the deputy groups of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine and the Federal National Council of the UAE (

The UAE Federal National Council of th

2021 ?????? ?????i???)

Figure 3:

Tab. 2: Foreign trade in services between Ukraine and the UAE (million USD)

	Year					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Trade turnover	294	269	334,7	394,3	458,7	400,4
Export	204,7	170	216,6	255	346,6	324,5
Import	89,3	99	118,1	139,3	112,1	75,9
Balance	115,4	71	98,5	115,7	234,5	248,6
	Year					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Trade turnover	359,4	341	444	565,3	606,6	500
Export	301,8	277,6	384,6	486,1	526,1	439,1

Figure 4:

287 [Gargash] , Anwar Gargash . <https://twitter.com/AnwarGargash/status/1487836295401553924>

288 [Deputats?ki hrupy Verhovnoi Rady Ukraïny z mi?parlaments?kych zv? jazkiv iz zarubi?nymy kraïnamy ()]
 289 *Deputats?ki hrupy Verhovnoi Rady Ukraïny z mi?parlaments?kych zv? jazkiv iz zarubi?nymy kraïnamy,*
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 291 Ukraine)

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 293 *Dovidka ??odo dijat?nosti Mi?urjadovoï ukrains?ko-emirats?koï komisii z pytan?*
 294 *torhovel?noekonomi?noho spivrobitnyctva,* [https://www.me.gov.ua/Documents/Detail?lang=](https://www.me.gov.ua/Documents/Detail?lang=uk-UA&id=fdcde568-5e33-4d40-a519-1ff06d9bb259&title=0ae)
 295 [uk-UA&id=fdcde568-5e33-4d40-a519-1ff06d9bb259&title=0ae](https://www.me.gov.ua/Documents/Detail?lang=uk-UA&id=fdcde568-5e33-4d40-a519-1ff06d9bb259&title=0ae) 2020. (Ministry of Economy of
 296 Ukraine)

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 298 [news/releases/dp-world-successfully-concludes-acquisition-of-tis-container-terminal-ukraine/](https://www.dpworld.com/news/releases/dp-world-successfully-concludes-acquisition-of-tis-container-terminal-ukraine/)
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 303 [pid-chas-vizitu-prezidenta-ukrayini-do-oae-pidpisano-nizku-d-66521](https://www.president.gov.ua/en/news/pid-chas-vizitu-prezidenta-ukrayini-do-oae-pidpisano-nizku-d-66521) 2021. (Official
 304 website of the President of Ukraine)

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 310 Consulate of Ukraine in Dubai)

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 317 2017.

318 [Oficijnyj vizyt v Ukraïnu Ministra zakordonnyh sprav Ob?jednanyh Arabs?kych Emirativ (OAE) Abdully bin Zaïda Al? Nahajana,
 319 *Oficijnyj vizyt v Ukraïnu Ministra zakordonnyh sprav Ob?jednanyh Arabs?kych Emi-*
 320 *rativ (OAE) Abdully bin Zaïda Al? Nahajana,* [https://mfa.gov.ua/news/](https://mfa.gov.ua/news/480-oficijnij-vizit-v-ukrajinu-ministra-zakordonnih-sprav-objednanih-arabsykih-jemirativ-oaje)
 321 [480-oficijnij-vizit-v-ukrajinu-ministra-zakordonnih-sprav-objednanih-arabsykih-jemirativ-oaje](https://mfa.gov.ua/news/480-oficijnij-vizit-v-ukrajinu-ministra-zakordonnih-sprav-objednanih-arabsykih-jemirativ-oaje)
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