



University of
**Southern
Queensland**

**MIGRANT WORKERS AND UAE NATIONAL
SECURITY: A MIXED METHODS FUTURES
APPROACH AND SCENARIOS TOWARD 2050.**

A Thesis submitted by

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ABSTRACT

The proposed dissertation sets out to investigate the futures of national security threat posed by the emergence of sub-communities typified by migrant workers. The study focuses on examining the effects of migrant workers on UAE's national security by 2050. The migrants' effects dimensions include their stay's legitimacy (legal/illegal) and security clearance profile (committed either criminal offense or visa offense, or both). To understand the examination, this study applied multiphase design in mixed methodology. It started with a literature review followed by a convergent design using Descriptive Statistics and PESTEEL in the initial phases of the study. The study applied qualitative data collection and analysis techniques using Delphi and Scenarios building in the third and fourth phases. At the completion of the research study, three main scenarios of possible futures of national security by 2050 were framed. The scenarios were based on the data interpretation and visualizing collected from the four phases and were associated with the drivers and forces of change affecting and affected by migrant workers committing visa and/or criminal offenses. This dissertation was submitted as a DPRS qualification and the need of General Directorate of Residency and Foreigners' Affairs (GDRFA) to fulfil the gap in its long-term plans and the futures plan of Dubai by 2050. As a futures studies, it focuses on future uncertainties. Although, 'The future is unpredictable,' GDRFA is responsible for transforming the study results into ideas, threats, and opportunities. The strategies and initiatives that are based on futures analysis are only processes of preparing for the unknowns and promoting futures labs.

CERTIFICATION OF THESIS

I Maryam Mohammed Ali AlSaabri declare that the Thesis entitled *Migrant workers and UAE national security: a mixed methods futures approach and scenarios toward 2050*, is not more than 100,000 words in length including quotes and exclusive of tables, figures, appendices, bibliography, references, and footnotes. contains no material that has been submitted previously, in whole or in part, for the award of any other academic degree or diploma. Except where otherwise indicated, this thesis is my own work.

Date: 14 June 2023

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Student and supervisors' signatures of endorsement are held at the University.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

List of used abbreviations in the thesis:

AUC: Area Under the Curve

DEWA: Dubai Electricity and Water Authority (in United Arab Emirates)

DM: Dubai Municipality (in United Arab Emirates)

DPRS: Doctor of Professional Studies

DSC: Dubai Statistic Center

FEWA: Federal Electricity and Water Authority (in United Arab Emirates)

FCSA: Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Centre (in United Arab Emirates)

FDR: False Discovery Rate

FN: False Negative

FP: False Positive

FPR: False Positive Rate

GDRFA: General Directorate of Residency and Foreigners' Affairs (in United Arab Emirates)

GLMM: Gulf Labor Markets and Migration

ICA: Identity and Citizenship Authority (in United Arab Emirates)

IFTF: Institute for The Future

ILO: International Labor Organization

IPL: Immigration Policy Lab

JIO: Justice for Immigrants Organization

KSA: Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

LNG: Liquid Natural Gas

LR: Lumen Learning

ML: Machine Learning

MOD: Ministry of Defence (in United Kingdom)

MOE: Ministry of Education

MOHRE: Ministry of Human Resources and Emiratization

MOI: Ministry of Interior (in United Arab Emirates)

NS: National Security

OECD: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development

PCA: Principal Component Analysis

PMO: Prime Minister Office (in United Arab Emirates)
ROC: Receiver Operating Characteristic
RTA: Road and Transport Authority
SCAD: Statistic Center in Abu Dhabi
SLI: Suny Levin Institute
SME: Small and Medium Entrepreneurs
SRD: Scientific Research Department
TN: True Negative
TP: True Positive
TPR: True Positive Rate
UAE: United Arab Emirates
UNDP: United Nations Development Program
UNESCO: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA: United Nations Population Fund
USF: University of South Florida
USA: United States of America
USQ: University of Southern Queensland
WHO: World Health Organization
WS: Watson Studio

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

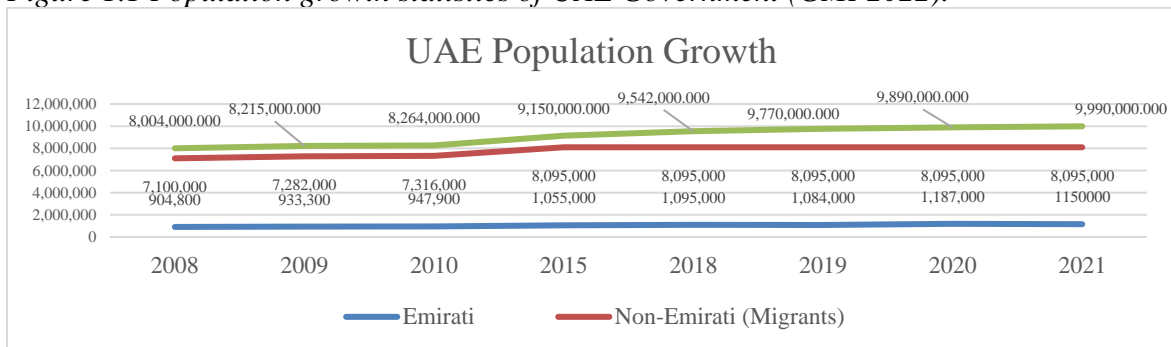
1.1 Background

Over the past centuries, migration has steadily increased in countries that have experienced economic growth. There is a significant body of literature related to the national security implications caused by demographic change due to migration.

While the phenomenon of migration and its implications can be traced back for millennia, its nature over the last two centuries has changed. Migration has grown exponentially. Primarily due to technological advances in communications and human mobility. Similarly, wealth has been created exponentially, especially because of globalization and global dependence on fossil fuels as the principal source of energy production (Al-Khoury 2011). These factors have converged in countries such as the United Arab Emirates (UAE) where large oil reserves, liberal economic government policies and strategic geographic location have all contributed to the significant economic growth of the nation, especially the megacity of Dubai.

Due to the exponential economic growth and development of the UAE and Dubai, migrants have been attracted to work, invest, or visit. The influx of migrants has resulted in the relatively small indigenous population being significantly outnumbered in social make-up and community interaction in Dubai and the UAE (Al-Khoury 2011). Figure 1.1 views the UAE population structure for the years 2008 to 2010 based on people's indigeneity. According to the graph, the non-Emirati population is increasing yearly and reached 7.3 million in 2010. Recently, government reports have shown that Emirati and non-Emirati populations reached 9.121 million in 2016, and 9.304,277 million in 2017 (FCSA 2008).

Figure 1.1 Population growth statistics of UAE Government (GMI 2022).



The imbalance social makeup or population structure of Emirati and non-Emirati, which is affected by exponential economic growth and development has indirectly resulted in several security implications. For example, the social change due to the different ethnicities in one state have created new security implications of Islamic fundamentalism and radicalism. For example, the Muslim brotherhood is mainly about changing the regime of Islamic state governments towards a traditional Islamic regime based on Khalifa's ruling.

Some other implications are social security implications including the unemployment and job scarcity for Emirati youth due to the high dependency on the foreign workforce. The World Bank published specific predictions in 1996 that flows of migration in different countries affect unemployment (Cordesman (1997)). The predictions show that the UAE will have 80% migrant workers by 2020, and 89% migrant residents in the same year. Therefore, with the continuation of such vast numbers of migrants entering the UAE, it faces little chance in providing its youth meaningful and rewarding employment for certain level of skills and specializations. Although, evidence of lack of employment chances for the local citizen is highlighted in this World Bank report, the UAE government approved number of initiatives to increase employment chances for Emirati population, including TAWTEEN program (an Emiratisation program in private sector) , and recently NAFIS program (a federal government program), which aims for the next five years to improve the competitiveness of Emirati human resources, empower them to be engaged as employees in the private sector, and supporting the employers (private sector) by providing the Emirati Salary Support Scheme (PMO 2021).

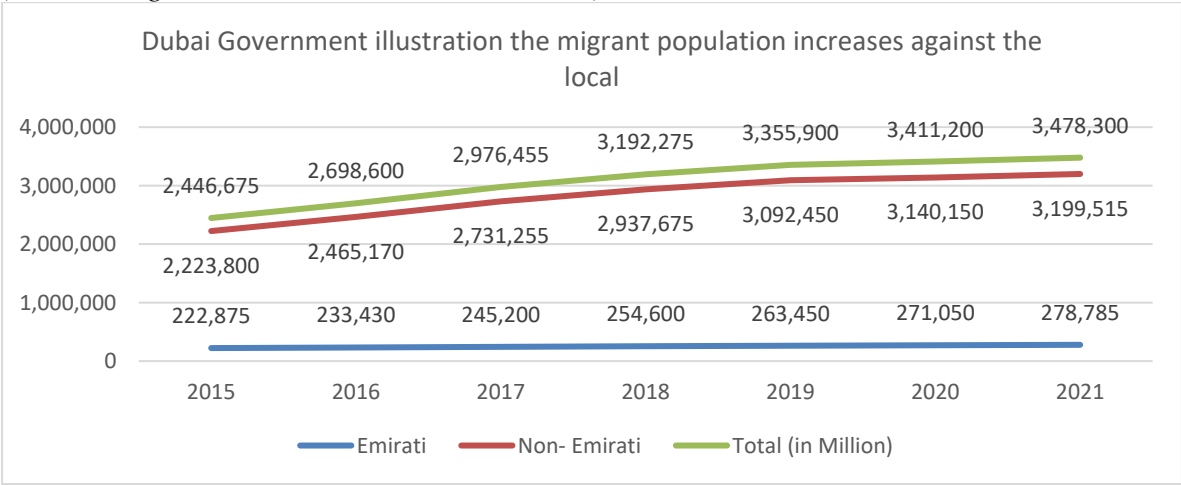
Demographic implications related to population growth in the Middle East could affect resources' sustainability due to the demographic pressure in terms of needs and demands (Abbott & Stivachtis 2019). The more people the UAE has, the higher demand will be on resources, and increase constraints will be on the state's policies and actions. Abbott and Stivachtis (2019) state the implications of demographic factors such as birth, death, and mainly migrant population are critical consideration to any approach related to national security and will be discussed in more detail in Chapter 4, and 5.

Security questions emerge for the UAE from the disproportional representation of nationalities with longer-term implications and possibilities that are not yet fully understood (Hashemi et al. 2011). It is, therefore, imperative for future planning that the UAE maintain accurate demographic data. The advantages of this include maximizing the utilization and readiness of technological infrastructure related to national security enhancement, systems

integration, and achieving sustainable development objectives. As such, the estimation of demographic data related to the UAE’s growth is important to track. This data can inform the feasibility of the Dubai vision by 2030 and the UAE centennial by 2071 (Appendix A).

Immigration effects are best explained by questioning why and how local migrant worker demographics and behavior may change and influence the futures of a country vastly dependent on this workforce (up to 90% of the population in the UAE). Figure 1.2 illustrates the population change in Dubai. It is evident in Figure 1.2 that the Emirati population is a minority compared with non-Emirati, with only 278,785 Emiratis as compared to 3.1 million non-Emiratis in 2018, which can change the future dynamics of workforce and national security in UAE. More details related to the Percentage Distribution of Population by Nationality and Economic Activity Status in Dubai are given in (Appendix B). To address the questions related to immigration effects, this study aims to develop a range of possible futures related to the national security of as related to the UAE associated with migrant worker migration and settlement as a prominent driver of the future.

Figure 1.2 Dubai Government illustration the migrant population increases against the local (UAE Immigration Statistics 1960-2022 2022).



1.2 Statement on prior learning

The researcher is positioned as the head of the Future and Foresight Section in General Directorate of Residency and Foreigners’ Affairs (GDRFA) in Dubai within the Identity and Citizenship Authority in the UAE. Future and Foresight Section is concerned with the future trends and possible futures that affect the main businesses of GDRFA. These include, issuing permits and visas, following up with illegal migrants, issuing citizenship, issuing passports, and controlling border security, entry, and departure. Being the head of the Future and

Foresight Section, has uniquely positioned to investigate security within the context of a rapidly changing social context as experienced by the UAE. As such, a work-based study was particularly suited to respond to the questions posed in this study (Section 1.5).

The specialized skills and experiences gained during the researcher's professional career include project management, strategic planning and being head of future and foresight section within the UAE government. In preparation for this study, the researcher went through numerous reflective practice cycles associated with the development of her professional capabilities. Based on this process of reflective practice, the researcher's learning profile and learning objectives were developed (see Appendix C: Statement on Prior Learning and Learning Objectives). These not only position the researcher as an inside researcher, but also add professional insights and interpretive depth to the study. While bias is associated with insider research, the methodological design includes strategies to control for bias (See Chapter Three).

1.3 Problem statement

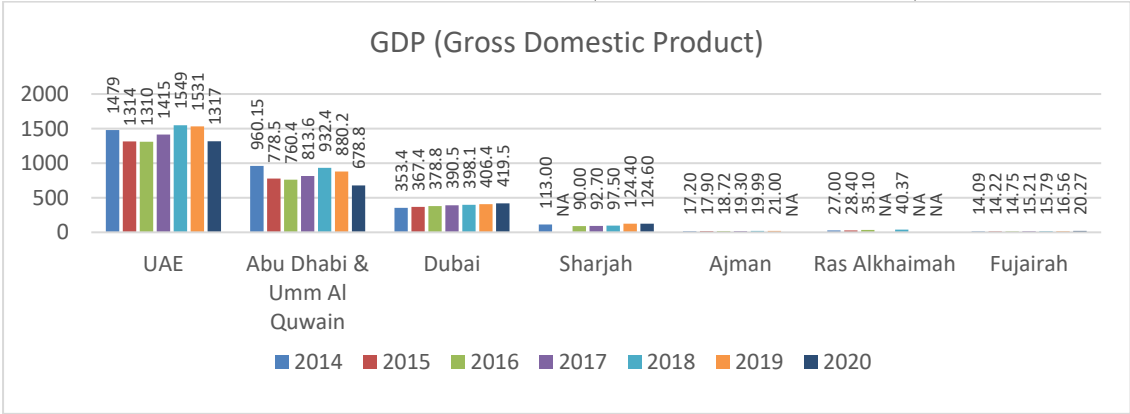
The literature supports the proposition that migration and resulting demographic pressures affect national security and are associated with many other national interest factors (e.g., economic, social, socio-political, legislative, environmental, geopolitical). Progressively, policymakers are creating links between migration and national security (Adamson 2006) as allowing migrants to enter a host country might affect its historical position due to the influences of migrants. Migrant communities, also referred to as sub-communities due to their ethnic and religious associations, have different characteristics that affect the host country's national security. These are religion, culture, traditions, foreign country laws, and foreign country political issues (Finklestein & Solomon 2008). For instance, many sub-communities created in the USA due to psychological matters (e.g. social harmony, and belonging) have led to the development of the concept of the "state-in-state" threatening USA national security (Finklestein & Solomon 2008). This state-in-state concept is politicized by the subcommunities and is associated with nationalities (Finklestein & Solomon 2008). Significant discussions have concentrated on migration flows as national security threat and on concerns related to the connection between cross-border mobility of people (migrant dynamics) and national security threats (Adamson 2006).

According to Tomes and Tucker, national security is affected by two main dimensions that are "Temporal" (time) and "Spatial" (place) (2013). Their study explored how these dimensions interact and affect economic, social, socio-political, legislative, environmental,

and geopolitical stability, which lie at the core of national security. They also identified two main variables affecting national security. These variables were i) technological development and ii) people’s distribution in society. Similarly, other scholars agree that national demographics are linked to the potentiality of political instability and international conflict (Sciubba 2011). Allowing migrants to enter a country over time might affect the heritage of that country as a result of the cultural and economic influences that might occur, regardless of the benefits or drawbacks that migration may cause. Munck (2008), claimed that migrant workers could give rise to real potential issues such as security threats or governance problems, which could reshape the political systems, economic system, and cultural parameters.

Keeping in perspective the large influx of migrants in UAE, the UAE is legislatively committed to long-term planning in its national and emirate development in the future. The long-term planning includes ministerial plans associated with vision statements for 2030, 2050, and 2071. Of critical concern is the UAE’s dependence on migrant workers as part of this development and the state’s social fabric. Also of critical importance is the national security of the UAE as related to this migrant workforce, specifically in terms of their possible illegal behavior. A key premise of the study is that legal migrants in the UAE who have not committed a criminal offense do not pose a security threat to the state. Logically it can, therefore, be assumed that migrants in breach of the immigration and/or criminal law pose a threat to national security, as shown in Appendix D. A further key premise underpinning the study is that as the most population and prosperous city in the UAE, statistics associated with migration in Dubai serve as an indicator of trends that are reflective of the UAE. Particularly, Dubai is considered being the largest city in terms of population, and the Gross Domestic Product with the other emirates (Figure 1.3).

Figure 1.3 Gross Domestic Product 2014 – 2020 (DED 2019; O'Neill 2022)



Dubai statistics suggest that the number of serious crimes fell from 81 in 2013 to 18 in 2018. It is acknowledged that this may suggest that threat to national security is also diminishing. However, it does not suggest that social threats and / or threats associated with other forms of coordinated crime will pose less of a threat by 2050. The study focused on three categories of migrant workers in considering their possible threat to national security in 2050: those in breach of visa conditions (visa offenses), those who have committed criminal offenses and those who have committed both.

In addition, the study focuses on the assumptions related to the traditional meaning of national security; of keeping the country's sovereignty strong. If national security is threatened by the impact of migration and migrant workers, the country's sovereignty will be threatened as well. As a result, the assumption it logically follows that threatened governments might move towards building up and engaging in illegitimate national security practices to increase its national security. Paradoxically, such illegitimate practices will probably decrease the country's sovereignty rather than increasing it, which is further discussed in Chapter Two.

1.4 Focus of the study & research questions

The study focused on developing scenarios of possible futures of national security threats associated with a migrant worker visa and/or criminal offenses. The development of these scenarios required defining the main variables including, Dubai and the UAE migrant workers, visa offenses, and criminal offenses statistics. In addition, the study conducted an environmental scanning analysis investigating how the increasing migration of migrant workers may affect the future national security of Dubai if they involve in illegal offenses. The focus of the study was to determine the scope of future possibilities related to the migration and the effect this may have on specifically national security. The study aims to open new narratives related to the national security related to illegal migrant workers behaviors. The study includes issues related to the development of sub-communities consisting of legal and possibly illegal migrant workers behavior. The study also examined how visa offenses are interrelated with criminal offenses.

As such, the study focuses on the futures of national security threats posed by the emergence of sub-communities typified by migrant workers that i) are mostly in breach of their visa conditions, ii) have committed a criminal offense, and iii) are in breach of their visa and have committed a criminal offense. It examines the extent to which these migrant

population pose a threat to the national security of the UAE in the future as described by scenarios applied to the year 2050.

1.5 Purpose of the study

The purpose of the study is to develop a set of scenarios of possible futures of national security threats associated with a migrant worker visa and/or criminal offenses. To achieve this purpose the study will:

- a) Conduct a futures analysis of how migration (All migrant worker categories at all skill levels/classifications), visa offenses, criminal offenses may affect national security possible futures framed in terms of scenarios and resultant propositions.
- b) Highlight significant national security implications for the UAE related to migrant workers, focusing on Dubai by using different foresight methods and tools such as PESTE(E)L analysis and Delphi expert analysis.
- c) Develop a national security future-plan and consider possible, probable, and preferred futures of UAE by 2050.

Assuming the significant role of migration on national security, the proposed study answered the following research question and sub-questions:

Main Research Question

What are the possible national security futures of UAE in 2050 related to evidence of visa and criminal offenses by migrant workers?

Sub-questions:

- 1.1. To what extent do migrant workers commit visa offenses?
- 1.2. To what extent do migrant workers commit criminal offenses?
- 1.3. How may the visa offenses affect the national security in UAE by 2050?
- 1.4. How may migrant worker criminal offenses affect the national security in UAE by 2050?

1.6 Significance, scope, and definitions

Dubai is experiencing both high tourism movement and workforce transition from the Asian region including Pakistan, India, Bangladesh, the Philippines, China, and recently Russia, classified as both tourist and migrant groupings. Attaining the right balance between migrant workers and the local minority has been a struggle for many countries in Arab Nations and Gulf governments, especially in the UAE and its city of Dubai (Leonard et al. 1995). These high immigration movements are due to Dubai's developed and sustainable economy. Also, the development of Dubai as a hub for international travel with a strong tourism infrastructure. This high influx of migrants in parallel with their exponential growth

may increasingly present a national security threat to the UAE. These migrants add to the current migrant workers and tourists' demographics of the UAE, which include traditional patterns of European, American, African, and Australasian visitors and workers. As most of these migrants are in and near Dubai, the conditions that may influence national security are likely to be most prevalent in this mega-city of the UAE and the reflective of its futures.

This modernization agenda of the broader gulf government of cohabitating with multiple identities has resulted in the massive inflow of foreign migrant workers who bring in their children and families. A large percentage of these migrant workers are considered low-wage and have limited skills (Al-Khouri 2011). These migrant workers come with their traditions, countries' laws, and culture, which will be discussed in the study.

Statistics released by the Saudi Arabia government in mid-2018 showed that expatriates (Majority from South Asia) covered 37% of its whole population (Al-Khouri 2011). Considering the employed population, expatriates were around 76% in mid-2018, and 80% were employed in the private sector (Al-Khouri 2011). In the 2000s, Saudi Arabia faced a rise in the recruitment of foreign migrant workers, which led to the implementation of 'Saudising' the labor force to increase the percentage of local Saudi workers (Al-Khouri 2011). While reforming the labor market in 2013 and 2017, Saudi Arabia deported many foreign residents caught in illegal activities. Similarly, between the years 2017 and mid-2018, 80,000 foreign migrant workers were deported from Saudi Arabia. Between 2013 and 2018, the approximate number of foreign national workers expelled from Saudi Arabia was 2.7 million (Al-Khouri 2011).

Some of the migrant workers' offenses (visa/criminal offenses) recorded in Saudi Arabia included expired visa/residency, no residency, no work licenses, and working in another job different from the approved residency permit (GLMM 2018). There are also other offenses where workers work for another person than their sponsor such as workers try to enter Saudi Arabia illegally; and those who try to escape from Saudi Arabia (GLMM 2018). By the end of 2018, Saudi Arabia arrested 1.6 million foreign residents under charges of residency (1,238,046) and labor laws (263,205) (GLMM 2018). Moreover, Saudi Arabia in 2018 apprehended around 123,767 people illegally entering the kingdom's borders, and most of them were Yemenis (SaudiGazette 2018). The example of security issues in Saudi Arabia illustrates migrant worker offenses that a country in the gulf region might have and its effect on national security. Similar security issues are examined from the UAE's perspective in this research.

Dubai is struggling with migrant workers' dynamics as they number approximately 90% of the population. It has long been proposed in emerging markets like Dubai and countries like UAE to balance the migrant workforce between expats and local employees. Notwithstanding the small indigenous population, questions are raised whether it is conceivable for gulf governments to decrease their long standing and high dependency on expat workers and maintain the growth levels and development schedules they have experienced and planned. Market growth through the recruitment of expatriate workers may negatively affect national security and disturb the social stability in Gulf countries and the UAE (Al-Khouri 2011). The exponentially increasing mobility of migrant workers to the UAE can affect its national security and social stability due to four reasons. The reasons are (1) the demographic imbalance, the continual increase in the number of migrants, and related workforce transitions; (2) the visa's offenses by migrant workers; (3) the criminal offenses by migrant workers; and (4) the increases in migrant workers committing both visa and criminal offenses within what is already recognized as an unstable environment. As increasing migration has been linked to increased crime and threats to national security, this study focuses on these four factors to answer its research questions.

1.6.1 Migrant Workers and Migration

It has been challenging to find a standard definition of a migrant worker. Different countries use various terms in different regions of the world relating to the same phenomenon. For the purpose of this study and aligned with the United Arab Emirates Law No (6) in 1973, a migrant worker is defined as, "Any person shall be considered an alien migrant worker, who does not have the nationality of the United Arab Emirates, and officially works under the legal condition abide by regulations of this law" (Federal Law No. (6) for the year 1973, on Entry and Residence of Foreigners 1973). This study will explore all migrant worker categories at all skill levels/classifications. These are analyzed against relevant crime and visa category groups.

The nature of migration is correlated with the reasons that shape migrant's decisions; that may include family reasons (social), temporary work and job reasons (economic), and a desire to permanently settle away from home country (Keeley, B. 2009). These reasons affect how governments manage migrants. Several other questions have emerged in the literature related to the issues posed by migrant workers becoming a security threat or causing governance problems that could reshape the host country's political systems, economic systems, and cultural identity (Munck 2008).

The discussion above seeks to provide a theoretical explanation of the reasons why migrant workers choose to live in countries away from their home countries and how they affect the nature of communities in their host countries. From a national security perspective, understanding how migrant communities evolve is essential. It is also important to understand why and how migrants may offend their visa conditions or conduct a crime.

1.6.2 Visa offenses

The variable, Visa Offenses, is the second core variable associated with the research question of this study. This variable is defined by an overview of UAE's law and legislation that support the researcher's problem statement and subsequent study. Visa Offenses by UAE Law of Entry and Residency of Foreigners are described as a "Foreigner committing certain offenses that are punishable and stands against the Law of Entry and Residency of Foreigners. Offenses include entering the country illegally, illegal stay in the country either with transit, visit, or residence visa, working for a non-sponsor, working on a visit visa, working without official permission, employing or harboring a border intruder, etc." (*Federal Law No. (6) for the year 1973, on Entry and Residence of Foreigners 1973*) (See Appendix F).

According to the purpose of this study, the researcher will depend on the UAE federal law of entry and residence of foreigners and the types of visa offenses recorded for the migrant workers, and how they may affect the national security of Dubai and the UAE.

1.6.3 Criminal offenses

The variable, Criminal Offenses, is significant due to its direct and indirect relationship with visa offenses. Criminal offenses are illegal acts, or breaches of a law or rule that the UAE Criminal Law defines. Therefore, criminal law is "that branch of law, which deals with public wrongs of offenses" (Dakkak 2014).

The criminal law has two main subsections: (1) the substantive law that is meant to consider the nature of the crime, the capability of persons to commit it, the certain offenses that are punishable, the essential elements of these offenses, the defenses that the accused person may legally employ, and many other principles of law that apply to crimes (See Appendix E: Definitions of Types of criminal offenses); (2) the law of criminal procedures considers the way and manner, by which criminal incidents are prosecuted, incorporating arrests, complaints, indictments, evidence, information, trials, judgments, appeals, punishments, and verdicts (Dakkak 2014).

For this study, the researcher will mainly depend on the substantive law and the types of criminal offenses the migrant workers are recorded to have committed, and how they may affect the national security of Dubai, and the UAE.

1.6.4 National security

The final variable in the conceptual framework is National Security. While talking about national security, many concepts of it will affect the state's internal affairs stability. Therefore, the national security concept is seen as a broad concept that includes various dimensions related to the state's stability. It incorporates four main dimensions; the domestic environment, the international environment, the nature of detected threats, and the strategies and policies that avert threats (Hermann 1982). However, the concept of "National security" has depended as time passes on international relations theories that consisted of sub-debates. McSweeney, for example, discusses four primary levels of national security aspects in the context of political theory, sociology, economy, and science, with human security, state security, international security, and security strategy (McSweeney 1999).

For the purpose of this study, the concept of national security means that a country has built a security system that will help thwart threats regardless the type of threat. The definition of "security" alters depending on how other aspects of a country's policy agendas/protocols are redefined (Baldwin 1997).

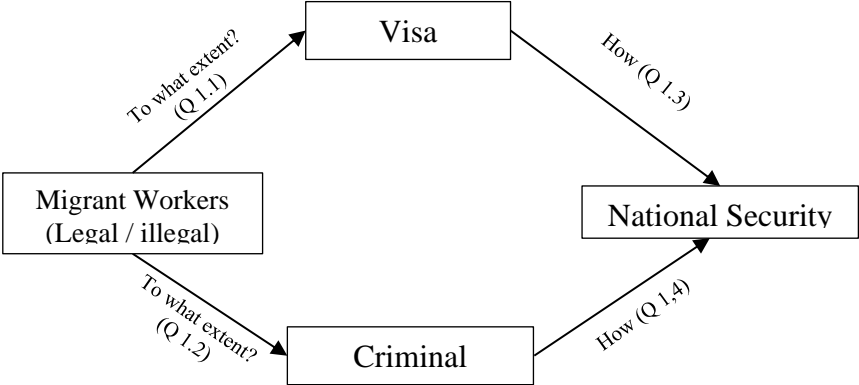
Migration itself forms one of the most significant parameters related to workforce composition/population growth (Abbott & Stivachtis 2019). Consequently, migration is commonly considered by the national security entities of the host countries as posing threats to their national security stability (Abbott & Stivachtis 2019). The significance of this research study is that the researcher has framed various variables within one framework to examine how the variables are affecting each other within the UAE context, mainly Dubai, which is argued in the following section.

1.7 Conceptual framework

The research uses the construct of migrant workers as the study's independent variable with numerous dimensions including: i) legal or illegal, and ii) committed either criminal offense or visa offense, or both. National security is included in this study as a dependent variable. Three types of migrant worker offenses moderate the relationship between the

dependent variable and the independent variable: visa offenses, criminal offenses, and both criminal and visa offenses. The proposed relationship between the main variables (migrant workers, visa offenses, criminal offenses, and national security) is based upon Penninx theory of migration process that encompasses three main interrelated variables: (1) the migrant, (2) the receiving society, and (3) the interaction between them. The study’s conceptual framework is illustrated in Figure 1.4, showing how the relationships between the variables are connected to answer each sub-research question to consequently answer the main research question.

Figure 1.4 Conceptual framework of the study



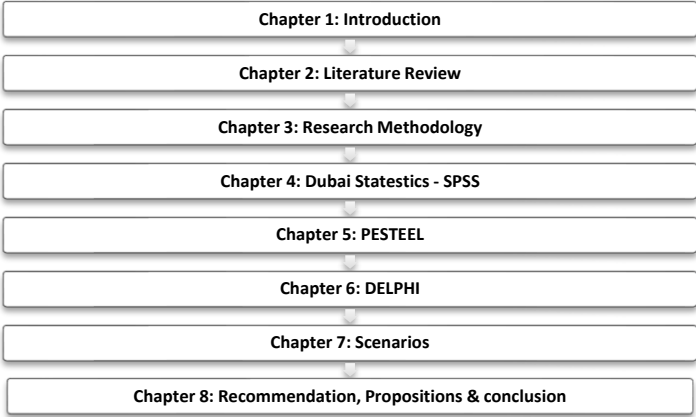
The conceptual model frames the study and its line of enquiry. Further, it informs the structure and questions associated with developing a set of scenarios that are focused on the question of the possible futures of migrant workers and UAE national security.

1.8 Thesis outline

In summary, as mentioned previously, the research discusses the effects of migrant workers in terms of their stay’s legitimacy (legal/illegal) and security clearance profile (committed either criminal offense or visa offense, or both) on UAE’s national security in 2050. The study includes an exploratory mixed methods design to develop scenarios of the possible futures of UAE national security as it relates to migrant workers. The study methodology includes four phases of data collection and analysis: Literature Review, Statistical Analysis, PESTE(E)L, DELPHI, and ending with Scenarios Development. The four main phases of analysis applied the mixed-methods research design. Phase one applied qualitative approach, Phase two applied quantitative and qualitative approaches, and phases

three and four applied qualitative approaches. The thesis is structures as presented in Figure 1.5.

Figure 1.5 The Research Structure



To maintain achieving the expected results related to the effects of migrant workers in terms of their stay’s legitimacy and security clearance profile, or both on UAE’s national security in 2050, Figure 1.5, views how the study is structure into eight chapters. Each chapter addresses a specific aspect of the research topic. Chapter One; the introduction, provides an overview of the study’s objectives and research questions. Chapter Two, focuses on the literature review, examining existing theories and previous studies related to migrant workers’ and national security nexus. In Chapter Three, the research methodology is presented, outlining the mixed method approach adopted for data collection and analysis. In Chapter Four, the researcher examines and analyze Dubai statistics by using SPSS, where Chapter Five employs the PESTE(E)L framework for environmental analysis purposes. Chapter Seven explores the development of the three main scenarios pertaining to migrant workers’ effects on UAE's national security. And Chapter Eight concludes the study by summarizing the main findings, and results, and highlighting the recommendations for further future research.

CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW

This research study draws attention to possible futures linking to human migration and national security. Throughout the literature, various emerging threats are highlighted and affecting the national security. The threats are mostly related to human and human migration including organized crime, biosecurity, unregulated genomic editing, digital colonization, mental health issues, weapons of mass destruction, fragmented governments, water security, limited natural resources due to over-use (e.g. oil, and fish), misinformation and unregulated online spaces, gang violence and automation (Sardar 2010). On one hand, these emerging threats suggest human suffering and have various consequences on human migration affecting the national security.

Scientifically, the emerging threats have increasingly affected the art of research and development in terms of decision-making that is constructed on evidence-based work (Sardar 2015). We are witnessing “post-normal” effects in response to these changing contexts in society that are typically, chaotic, and uncertain (Sardar 2010). What was used to be called “normal” has vanished or transformed to “post-normal”. And this research is built accordingly on applying a post-normal analysis to develop possible futures of national security by using foresight methods. The application of various foresight methods and tools is to expand the scope of future possibilities with the form of quality-decision making and rational policy formulation related to the issue of migration and national security of the UAE. Post-normal Science thus, is farsighted and consolidates the understanding of research and development by articulating the reasonable discussions related to the contemporary issues that have a historical progression. Consequently, it indicates how threats have evolved and can only be managed by post-normal analysis (Ravetz & Funtowicz 1999).

This chapter reviews the extant literature related to national security, migration, and migrants, particularly addressing the nexus between migrant workers and national security within the context of UAE.

2.1 National security

2.1.1 Background

The definition of “security” in the context of national security alters depending on how aspects of a country’s policy agendas/protocols are redefined. Often, these aspects are related to issues like economics, human rights, the natural environment, crime, epidemics, social injustice, in addition to the external threats on the country’s security (Baldwin 1997). National security is dependent on the global environment, which is deeply connected to the government’s national agenda and values that constitute security interests. Nations consider environmental degradation (e.g. forest fire) a security threat regardless of the goals embedded within the threat (e.g. political, existential, or even physical) (Levy 1995). In other words, whenever the values of nations are threatened, security is threatened (Levy 1995). The Future Strategy of the UAE is aligned with the government’s agenda featuring food and water security, which are considered a security threat. Therefore, each country in the world has its security threats determined by the contexts that shape the definition of national security.

The principles underpinning the term “national interests” are virtually similar to the term “national security” (Wolfers 1952). For instance, while addressing “Peace” as a national interest, it can be defined in terms of national security (Dalby 2008). The terminology of “national security” has a flexible nature, as it changes depending on the context that is highlighted. The national security concept also refers to defining the risks associated with national interests based on the definition’s context (Taylor 2012). In other words, if the concept of national security is used in terms of the social dimension, the definition will differ from the one used for other dimensions such as political, environmental, and geopolitical contexts.

The early national security academic studies started in the 1940s, after World War 1. These played a role in the emergence of the national security concept. During this period of time, research centers, and graduate schools, concentrating on topics related to national security were established, in addition to the release of some professional journals on national security, such as *International Organization and World Politics* (Taylor 2012). There was always a need for new strategies that would keep countries safe even if they were in peace alongside their usual existing “military” forces. These strategies allowed these countries to develop their civilian competence and proficiency in the field of national security.

Policymakers worldwide became aware of ‘security dilemmas’ that divided the world’s concerns about national security into two kinds of security approaches (Taylor 2012). One method is the ‘military,’ which is considered as the traditional national security approach (Taylor 2012). At the same time, another approach evolved creating more cautious and reasonable policies related to national security (Taylor 2012). The world’s attention has become more focused on integrating both military and non-military approaches within the overarching concept of national security. This integration took place to address the deficiency in the traditional definition of national security, as it excluded the non-military threats (Levy 1995).

In the 1970s, post-World War II, the Cold War became more focused on additional security considerations than military threats, particularly economic challenges. This transition was the result of the ‘oil shock’ that occurred in 1973 against the US, called ‘the Arab oil embargo.’ This event brought the realization that using ‘economic weapons’ or ‘economic measures’ such as strikes, and blockades could threaten the national security of a country as a high risk by weakening its economy (Ross 1976). Throughout the 1970s, researchers came up with different approaches to provide more sophisticated theories related to national security (Kolodziej 2005). Waltz (1979) provided the ‘Theory of International Politics.’ This theory claims that international security has nothing to do with analyzing the internal motives or the inner structure of a country because all countries act as a one unit (Kolodziej 2005). For example, they behave similarly to each other regarding international concerns as it affects them all equally (Kolodziej 2005). On the other hand, the internal motives of the inner structure of a country are based on the country’s agenda and security interests, that are by nature different from other countries (Levy 1995).

Allison advocated another approach with more sophisticated work regarding national security (Allison 1971). One of Graham’s studies in 1972 on the Cuban Missile Crisis showed that conflicts compromise people’s interests (Taylor 2012). The variety of these interests and their influence on security have resulted in complicated intra-national political tensions. A significant theory that could be used to clarify how interests influence the national political procedures is known as the ‘disturbance theory.’ This theory describes how the interests are created as a reaction to any conditions of ‘disturbance’ related to social, economic, political, or environmental aspects in the society, which pressure policy making (Allison 1971).

In other words, disturbance theory is a response to perceived threats to well-being. During the 20th century, for example, migrant farmworkers in California in the US were not treated satisfactorily by farmers, including paying poor wages, discriminatory practices, and bad working conditions (Allison 1971). The cumulative effect of this was enough to lead to unionizing the workers and enforce their rights (Allison 1971). Disturbance theory suggests that there are two main variables that affect the decision-making related to national security are; the ‘participants who play a role in the action’, and the ‘role they play in action’ (Allison 1971).

Most national security studies have been affected by different schools of thought and theories, such as the ‘deterrence theory.’ The ‘deterrence theory’ influenced by the Realist school of thought in the International Relations field assumes that all governments perform rationally (Snyder 2015). As an example, this theory proposes that a country’s power capabilities (e.g. nuclear capabilities) are organized to deter other countries from engaging in a conflict or war using the same type of power medium (Snyder 2015).

During the 1970s, the concept of ‘interdependence’ of national security emerged due to other security challenges, such as economic challenges. Two main examples that highlight this concept are: the US-Vietnam War and the “oil shock/Arab oil embargo.”

During the same period, another concept that emerged related to national security was ‘globalization.’ This concept emerged from national security scholars’ interests that were based on theorizing the global and transnational environmental risks on the country’s national security. Dupont (2008) claimed that there is a cause and effect relationship between national security and environmental problems, where environmental problems can threaten the global security therefore the security of other nations (Kolodziej 2005). Levy, also states there were direct linkages between violent conflict and environmental problems of that time (Levy 1995).

Later in the 1980s, studies shifted to more practical considerations in parallel with solely military considerations in international politics (Keeley, J. 2009). This shift in national security studies triggered by the disclosure of confidential US government documents, which gave the field more opportunities to focus on underlying intelligence (Kolodziej 2005). This led to an increase in the countries’ interest in studying the issues related to strategic intelligence (Taylor 2012).

Since these shifts in focus regarding national security studies, the field adapted more holistic view including external and internal factors that affect national security. An important factor is migration.

It is essential to fully understand the link between migrant workers and national security and related policies. The following sections discuss the theories and different perspectives concerning national security and its links to migration. The possible influences on a country's security, can assist in the understanding the national security concept at the global level and of the relationship between the three main variables applied in this study, migrant worker, the visa offender, and the criminal offender, affecting national security.

2.1.2 National security – in a global context

According to (Kołodziński 2012), national security refers to a nation creating a security system that will adapt and overcome obstacles, threats and challenges that a nation might face. Hermann defines *national security* as “the ability of a nation to protect its internal values from external threats” (Hermann 1982). Countries have consistently accounted for national security in terms of conducting wars, where the country will defend itself from other countries using its military, which is the country's source of power (Hermann 1982). Lately, an understanding has developed among researchers and societies that national security has a broader meaning and a more comprehensive range of threats that might target a country's security (Hermann 1982). This suggest that national security is a flexible concept that covers various perspectives that fit the context of the object of concern.

Considering the broader scope of national security, it is impossible to refer to the effect of a variable of interest in isolation. It is a wide-ranging concept consisting of different perspectives related to the nation's historical settlement, and ongoing security stability. To illustrate this, the four main aspects of national security are: the international environment, the domestic environment, the nature of detected threats, and the strategies and policies that hinder threats (Hermann 1982). These can consist of four domains: political theory, sociology, economics, and sciences, as they relate to human security, state security, international security, and security strategy (McSweeney 1999).

Some researchers have come up with another aspect of national security conceptualizing it in two dimensions; the targets of threat and the sources of threat involved within the national security context. The third dimension added later contains both subjective and objective conditions. The subjective condition is related to the mental stability and feeling of security, whereas the objective conditions is related to physical

threats and configurations (Snow 1998). Supporting Snow's viewpoint, McSweeney states that the national security concept has two sides; the positive and the negative (McSweeney 1999). On the one hand the positive side includes social abilities, self, and confidence-based relationships with others (McSweeney 1999). On the other hand, the negative side includes the physical threats that are commonly used to threaten the security of any country. According to Hendrix (2012), national security can be considered a dependent variable influenced by different environmental factors, including social, economic, political, legislative, technological, and psychological responses to these environmental factors.

A core assumption in this study is the desire of a nation to maintain national security, sovereignty, and family social security (Lori 2011). It particularly focuses on the state's ability to efficiently mobilize resources to mitigate internal and external threats (e.g. political, environmental, social, and security). For the purpose of this study, national security is defined as *"the ability of a nation to protect its internal interests from external threats including the consideration of the international environment, domestic environment, nature of detected threats and the strategies and policies used to protect it."* The study assumes that threatening and decreasing national security means threatening and decreasing the country's sovereignty. The other assumption of this study is that governments might be indirectly forced toward illegal practices to maintain their national security, which doubtlessly decreases and threatens its sovereignty.

2.1.3 National security in the context of the UAE

It is necessary to pay particular attention to the internal security, external security, and environmental dimensions (economic, social, legislative, etc.) to understand the concept of national security holistically. Likewise, when referring to immigration, it is vital to recognize that immigration is a complex issue that can disrupt national security (Drent et al. 2014). One of the issues related to immigration in the host country is the absence of social integration, which weakens the welfare of the host country's values as it relates to the host population (Drent et al. 2014).

The UAE government has created its policies and national approach for the social integration of migrants and the local community. It has provided economic and social opportunities like jobs and educational access, equally for females and males, locals and foreigners, and people from different religious backgrounds (Ibish 2017). UAE's economic and social development are inseparably linked to the country's national security. UAE's government is seeking to achieve its goals related to achieving a coherent society as

determined in the UAE Centennial Plan that includes complementary policies and strategies such as the advanced Science Strategy, the Human Rights policy, and the Foresight Strategy (Ibish 2017).

Most UAE migrants in the UAE have chosen either Dubai or Abu Dhabi as a city for work. These two emirates are the main power centers responsible for federal decisions and their execution in the UAE, specifically in foreign policy and the national security decision-making. Abu Dhabi gains its power from its political dominance and oil richness, whereas Dubai gains its power financially and commercially from its diversified economy (Ibish 2017).

In general, maintaining security means the absence of threats (Tallmeister 2013). Traditionally, the approach to national security has focused on state-centric military concerns and how to keep the state away from wars (Tallmeister 2013). This approach is no longer valid in security studies as the definition of security has been redefined to incorporate several potential threats that are environmental (environmental degradation), political (political regime stability), and social (demographic structure, and social unrest) (Krause & Williams 1996). From this broader perspective on security, the state is central to considering threatening forces, which could be internal or external.

2.1.3.1 Internal threats

Emerging research on the concept of security development, various issues have been labelled as security threats, including poverty, environment, and international migration (Lohrmann 2000). Sutherland mentions that security studies should be further developed to embrace other internal factors, including environmental, economic, societal, and other internal considerations (Sutherland 2012). Other internal threats identified include cultural identity and the individual self (Chou 2007).

With a focus on migration as a security threat, Tallmeister (2013) claims that migration poses constructed and perceived threats to national security. A constructed threat to national security means that migrant's ethnic and cultural notions are socially constructed within migrant groups that pose threats to the host country's national security over time (Tallmeister 2013). So, what may be considered a societal threat to one host country may not be deemed a societal threat in other countries (Tallmeister 2013). Therefore, migration demonstrates a subjective threat rather than an objective threat to societal security in specific, and national security in general that differs and transforms over time between states. On the other hand, a perceived threat connected to migration threatens the host country's national

security. For example, Canada and Germany have been known for the high flow of migrants to their lands. In Canada, the high influx of migration has been considered an opportunity for the country's development, regardless of the original cultural differences due to the multiculturalism policy since 1971 (Esses et al. 2006). Whereas in Germany, the story is different. In Germany, many economic migrants (discussed in more details in the nature of migrant section) entering the country aside from refugees and asylum seekers are perceived as a threat to the economic security for both the sending countries (brain drain of high skilled workers) and receiving countries (undesirable economic consequences) (Guild 2009).

Another example of an internal threat to national security associated with migration is the change in demographics that impacts on countries' social structure and framework, and leads to a "demographical imbalance" (Lori 2011). For example, the range of foreign workers is already high in UAE with more males than females due to UAE importing male construction workers (Lori 2011).

In the 1970s, the Gulf region mainly received migrants from Arab countries such as Yemen, Egypt, Syria, and Palestine. One reason was the UAE Labor Law prioritized Arab workers than the non-Arabs workers (Lori 2011) (see Appendix G). In 1979 UAE and other Gulf states started to import foreign labor from non-Arab countries (Lori 2011). They began to put more effort into executing developmental priorities after the second increase in oil prices following a hike in the government income (Lori 2011). Therefore, the ratio of Arab migrant workers dropped with the increased influx of Asian foreign workers, specifically from countries such as Sri Lanka, India, Pakistan, and other Asian countries.

Due to the high influx of Asian foreign workers in UAE, one of the direct influences has been the unbalancing of its demographic structure since the 1990s. Another possible reason behind the rapid increase in importing non-Arab workers were due to the high wages paid to Arab expatriate workers as compared to non-Arabs. Mostly, private sector entities considered the high wages paid to Arab expatriate workers to be an issue and a financial matter affecting their profits.

Considering the UAE's imbalanced demographics as an internal threat, Sheikh Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum designated a government agency called the Federal Demographic Council (Cabinet Federal Decree 3) in 2010. Its purpose is to solve the "demographical imbalance," which is referred to as the "threat to national security," especially by considering the local people in UAE as minorities compared with a large number of expatriates (Lori 2011). According to Abbott and Stivachtis (2019), the state's demography is significant by relation to its national security, and mainly in terms of its

population composition including race, ethnicity, and religion. Supporting Abbott's view related to the noticeable nexus between demography and national security in the sense of migration. Weiner and Russell (2001) also highlighted the uncertainties surrounding the connections between demography and security. They found that demographic variables/parameters (including the workforce and population composition, migration, and cultural dynamics) influence national security stability (Weiner & Russell 2001). Similarly, other scholars stated that the demography has the potentiality of political instability and international conflict (Sciubba 2011). For example, in the Middle East, the demographic change, particularly population growth and imbalance, cause several political, environmental, social, economic, and legal issues that in turn, instigate struggles that endanger national security similar to those occurring before the Arab Spring (Abbott & Stivachtis 2019). Alongside the emergence of the Federal Demographic Council Agency, Dubai Police has also started to support and take action in outlining the demographic threats on the country's security when facing law enforcement challenges linked to these threats (Lori 2011).

One more example related to international migration and national security is how countries deal with various migrants while entering the country at the border control, in terms of background and security check (Tallmeister 2013). According to Griswold (2001), migration and border control are two separate issues. The migration issue is related to internal threats posed by foreigners, whereas the border control issue is related to the failure of preventing foreigners who pose a threat to internal stability and national security from entering the country. Therefore, border control procedures, border security, and transnational crimes are considered examples of external threats to national security.

2.1.3.2 External threats

Externally, national security has different types of threats such as other national aggressor's transnational criminal threats and organized. These originate from out of the country and affect the internal stability and national security. In the same way that internal threats affect national security, external threats also affect national security but can manifest internal threats.

One example of external threat is the increased criminality. Mainly transnational crimes have resulted in the perception that migration is a threat to national security (Tallmeister 2013). For example, different authors have highlighted the connection between migration and criminal behavior (e.g. collaborating with criminal organizers) as it affects national security

(Saux 2007). Saux (2007) indicates that the connection between migration and criminal behavior differs between states. For instance, there is a connection between increased migration flows and increased crime rates in some states. This connection is not evident in other states. However, transnational crimes can mainly use either legal or illegal migrants as instruments to achieve different criminal goals (Saux 2007). States with high crime rates tend to have a higher migrant population (Tallmeister 2013). Again, perceptions of external threats are subjective to the country's nature.

According to the Global Initiative Against Transnational Organized Crimes, an organized crime group is “a structured group of three or more persons, existing for some time and acting in concert to commit one or more serious crimes or offenses established by this Convention to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or another material benefit” (*Transnational Organized Crime and the Impact on the Private Sector* 2017).

According to the United Nations Office report on Drugs and Crime in 2011, there is a link between organized crimes (e.g. human and drug trafficking) and the smuggling of migrants from West Africa to the European Union. This link makes the issue controversial for researchers because migration is not an objective issue to be applied to all countries, as it is subjective to the nature of each country (Ellis et al. 2011). In other words, once the main factors (economic development, stable security, economic opportunity) are available, the connection between organized crimes and the smuggling of migrants will exist (Ellis et al. 2011). The UN report, written by various researchers from Europe and West Africa, provides notable insights into understanding issues related to transnational organized crimes (Ellis et al. 2011). The report acts as a guide for stakeholders to set the right mechanism or regulations in place for security challenges that are required for reforming and improving the policies in the influenced regions (Ellis et al. 2011). The researchers used documented studies and did field research in different regions, including Niger, Mali, Nigeria, and Spain. The report's findings prove that organized crimes are responsible for the smuggling of migrants, and members of the organized crimes are professional criminals. The report also proves that the organized crime networks are linked to the increased border security, measured due to migrants being smugglers themselves. The report reveals that illegal migrants consider themselves non-victims, and smugglers consider themselves as non-criminals. This issue is listed as a high priority due to its effects on social security.

External threats to national security are those that emanate from outside a nation. They have been found to become internal threats, especially through the mechanism of migration. As such, in this case with organized crime the source of the threat is both external and internal.

2.1.3.3 Family social security

In 2006, the International Labor Organization Multilateral Framework on Labor Migration conducted demographical studies that concentrated on how imbalanced demographic structures affect different aspects within the host country, including the societal, economic, security, cultural and political dimensions. As a result of these studies, a new concept emerged called “family social security” (ILO 2019b). The framework demands benefit of migrant workers and their families under a social security scheme to ensure the portability of social security entitlements. It instructs equal treatment and non-discrimination between locals and non-locals, additionally stipulating the protection of acquired rights (ILO 2019b).

With the emergence of family social security, the UAE government began identifying the nature of the link between expatriates and its national security. It started focusing on identifying possible threats and proposing actions to overcome them in contrast to the threats and obligations required by the ILO.

For instance, a study, “Demographic Indicators and Family Social Security,” discusses Dubai Police’s capability to increase and develop specialized security systems to reduce the risks attached to the increase in expatriates (Lori 2011). The study observes that attracting foreigners is a normal issue that might not necessarily cause a threat. However, if the ratio of foreigners (from the same nationality) exceeds the ratio of local/nationals, it will be labeled as a “threat” that can impact Dubai citizens’ wellbeing. Lori (2011), in her study on National Security and the Management of Migrant Labor, enumerates the characteristics of populations that could pose a threat to the national security of United Arab Emirates. Some of these characteristics might play a role in threatening the host country’s society are unemployment, women’s labor force, illiteracy, and marital status (Lori 2011).

According to Lori (2011), “one can notice that the lower the level of the population characteristics, the higher the rates of crimes.” The writer explains that the increased number of expatriates could reduce the national population and increase the range of crimes committed by the foreign population. Mascareñas and Penninx (2016b) have discussed a similar issue proving that migration could create significant change by negatively impacting

on legislation, politics, economics, culture, and religion in the host country, affecting its society and its national security. Another important point highlighted in their study is that the increased number of male foreign migrant workers compared to the female workers is triggered by a high dependency on males in some jobs, such as construction. The unbalanced gender structure of migrants increasing the risks to the national population and are linked to several crimes, such as drug trafficking, prostitution, robbery, child abuse, addiction, and rape (Lori 2011).

As a result of the rise in foreign population in the 1990s, Dubai began to record crimes committed by migrants (Lori 2011). Since then, Dubai Police has conducted studies to determine how foreign workers represent a threat to society and how far the range of threats will increase if the foreign population is increasing. The criminal investigation Division (ICD) is the specialized force charged to study and resolve issues that threaten the UAE's national security.

Dubai Police has classified its studies into two categories; the first category looks at crimes like drug trafficking. The other category determines the cultural and criminal threats to Dubai's society and its national security (SRD 2019). It more specifically focuses on the issue of the demographic imbalance caused by the increase in the number of foreigners in Dubai with an associated increase in crimes, reduced security, and threat to the cultural integrity of nationals (Lori 2011).

2.1.4 Summary

The concept of national security suggests that a country builds a security system that seeks to thwart threats from other countries. This concept has evolved over time with the emergence of other notions and perceptions, including the recognition of internal threats. 'Migration and Migrants' is included under both internal and external threats. The following section of this literature will discuss migration and how it can play a substantial role in undermining the national security of a country.

2.2 Migration and migrants

This section concentrates on migration, and migrant workers. It discusses the different categories of migrant workers, their skill levels, or their classifications. In addition, it examines UAE laws and policies related to migrant workers, their crimes and visa offenses.

Migration is globally considered one of the most significant concerns in the modern era since human mobility has increased unexpectedly. The nature of migration varies from

one country to another, making it a concern that leads countries to ask how to manage and control an influx of foreign people. Further, there is a positive correlation between migrants and their reasons for migration. The reasons behind migration vary depending on peoples' reasons to migrate such as economic, political, security, hunger, and war. The variability of reasons confounds a common definition of migration.

The word "migration" refers to people's movement from one country to another for various privileged properties the host country manifests (OECD 2009). People's migration can be between developing countries or from developing countries to the developed ones (OECD 2009). Migration can also be seen as a consequence of micro-level and macro-level factors (Gomez 2015). The micro-level factor specifies the motivations of migrants as individuals to leave their home country and settle in another. Whereas the macro-level looks into the economic and political reasons that could cause migration (Gomez 2015).

According to the 'migration systems theory', migration can result from the aggregation of micro and macro-level factors including social, cultural, historical or human factors (Gomez 2015).

In this study, migration is conceived as a movement across international borders of states/nations, regardless of its distances (Gomez 2015). Migration purposes could be related to family reasons (social), temporary work and job reasons (economic), or a desire to permanently settle away from home country (Gabriel 2011). International dialogue has questioned the impact of peoples' migration, and claimed that migrant workers could negatively affect governments and societies (Munck 2008). Likewise, several other questions have emerged in the literature related to the issues posed by migrant workers becoming a security threat or causing governance problems that could reshape the host county's political systems, economic systems, and cultural identity (Munck 2008). According to Abbott and Stivachtis (2019), political, economic, and cultural reasons led to migration, particularly the forced migration by governments like Turkey. Culturally speaking, Turkey forced the migration of Kurds into Iraq to regulate the Kurds' political effect and activity in Turkey and, therefore, its national security (Abbott & Stivachtis 2019).

To understand the effect of migrant workers on a host country or society, it is necessary to study the definition of migration, how it developed theoretically, and how different migrants' natures shaped it.

2.2.1 Migration

Migration refers to an individual relocating and transferring from his/her original country to another country for various reasons (Eni-Olotu 2016). Migration can be split into two different types based on the cause of migration. The first type is called “voluntary migration” or the “pull” category, where host countries appeal or attract the migrants to their region and lure them into getting several privileges (e.g. quality of life, employment opportunities, family members, political and religious freedom, and study/academic opportunities). The second type is called “forced migration” or the “push” category, where migrants are forced to leave their countries under undesirable consequences (e.g. war, poverty, environmental or natural disasters, hunger, economic depression, discrimination, and political instability) (Eni-Olotu 2016).

The migration decision incorporates both the ‘pull’ and ‘push’ factors. Both these factors provoke people to leave their countries and migrate to another. The reasons for the pull and push migrations could be economic, cultural, environmental, and/or political. The ‘push’ variable refers to the circumstances that change people’s choices to the extent that it leads them to migrate. For instance, lack of work, lack of educational opportunities, deprived living conditions, environmental disasters, a weak economy, and persecution can compel people to migrate (Gomez 2015). On the other hand, the ‘pull’ variable refers to the motivations that attract people to other regions and influence them to migrate. Examples include job opportunities, better economic conditions, a safe environment and reuniting with family (Gomez 2015). With the multiple provided explanations for the migration reasons, still, an international dialogue is questioning people’s migration, mainly the migrant workers’ effect on governments and societies (Munck 2008). For the purpose of this study, migration is defined as “the movement of people from one country to another due to push and pull factors where the host country is perceived to have a benefit.”

2.2.2 Migrant

Eni-Olotu (2016), stated that the migrant is the person who migrates and leaves her/his mother country for several reasons, to settle in a foreign country. Moreover, various types of migrants include students, asylum seekers, economic migrants (workers and investors), and refugees (Eni-Olotu 2016).

The migrant’s movement depends on different reasons that shape the nature of migrants. For example, migrant workers that migrate for a job opportunity, migrant investors

that migrate for an investment opportunity, family migrants for family settlement/unification, and many others that will be discussed later in this study.

For the purpose of this study and aligned with the United Arab Emirates Law No (6) in 1973, the Temporary Migrant Worker is defined as “Any person shall be considered an alien migrant worker, who does not have the nationality of the United Arab Emirates, and officially works under the legal condition abide by regulations of this law” (*Federal Law No. (6) for the year 1973, on Entry and Residence of Foreigners 1973*). Next, the nature of migrants will be discussed in relation to their reasons to migrate from one country to another.

2.2.3 Nature of migrants

Migration can play a prominent role in countries formulating different policies and laws related to economics, politics, religion, culture, and national security considerations and can affect how they are designed to achieve the best perceived collective result. Allowing migrants to enter a country have benefits and challenges such as potentially affecting the heritage of these countries due to the cultural and economic influences. As such, it is necessary to understand the nature of migrants associated with their intentions.

The following sections will briefly discuss the social, economic, family, and political reasons that urge migrants to leave their homelands and settle in other lands.

2.2.3.1 Economic

One factor that is perceived to influence migrants’ decision to leave their country is the economic factor. This factor is significant and worth addressing while studying migration and migrant workers’ effects, the potential positive effects in the interest of development, and the negative ones that need to be controlled and minimized for a thriving economy (Drakokhrust et al. 2019). Within the positive effects, the migrant workers and migrant investors play a role in boosting the economy of the host country. They seek foreign countries for economic reasons related to acquiring and achieving economic benefits and enhanced lifestyle for themselves and their families (OECD 2014). They improve the trade and industry systems of the host country by investing their wealth and ability (OECD 2014).

Economically, migration is recognized in many theories from an economic perspective, including the “Push-Pull” theory based on the rational individual and the gravitational logic of economic factors (Munck 2008). For instance, the nature of migration explained by the “Push-Pull” theory is driven by economic needs; for work and a better life (Keeley, B. 2009). Nevertheless, most migrant workers occupy the lowest rung of employment in the UAE with low wages, which seems unclear. Thus, the “Push-Pull” theory

may not fully explain the reasons for migrants wanting to work in the UAE. There may be an element of aspiration associated with ‘starting to work’ in an economically successful environment with the view of enhancing one’s position and income.

Most migrants who seek job opportunities are younger, economically active and support in reducing national dependency ratios. Reducing dependency ratios means reducing the population number aged between 0 to 14 and above 65 that are typically dependent and not included within the labor force (Gagnon 2014). Within the adverse effects, the migrant workers, and migrant investors may indirectly decrease economic development. For example, in UAE, the government attracts migrant workers for temporary low-skilled jobs. When migrant job contracts are about to expire; the conditions start to be costly and challenging for the migrants to ensure their temporary residence. Due to desiring to continue living in UAE, such migrants offend the entry and residency law (Gagnon 2014).

Adequate migration policies are needed to minimize migration risks and use the positive aspect of migration in the interest of development. It is noted that the ability of national governments to regulate migratory movements properly is a prerequisite for successful international cooperation and without migration management, a multilateral process will be impossible (Drakokhrust et al. 2019).

Example, UAE’s expanding economy is moving towards a diversified economic base and transitioning from an oil-based to a non-oil-based economy. One of the main limitations of this economic transition is the lack of skilled and unskilled local workers in certain fields of science and specializations leading to a high need for attracting foreign workers (Awad 2010). Due to this reliance on foreign migrant workers to sustain economic growth and higher living standards in the country, the UAE government in 1971 initiated a temporary guest worker program called the “Kafala Sponsorship System” (Malit & AlYouha 2013). Although the Kafala system allows nationals, expatriates, and companies to employ foreign migrant workers, many related challenges emerged for UAE policymakers. Some challenges include the imbalances in the population sizes and ratios. For instance, in the UAE and mainly Dubai, the population structure is not balanced as the locals are only minorities compared with the large numbers of non-locals. Most of the recorded migrant workers to UAE, mainly Dubai, are aged between 18 to 35. As a result, dependency ratios are shrinking as the host country like UAE receives young migrant workers, who are usually economically active, independent, and require lower operational cost (OECD 2014). In addition, the high potentiality of migrants falling victim to human rights and labor abuses in the UAE is also noted (Malit & AlYouha 2013).

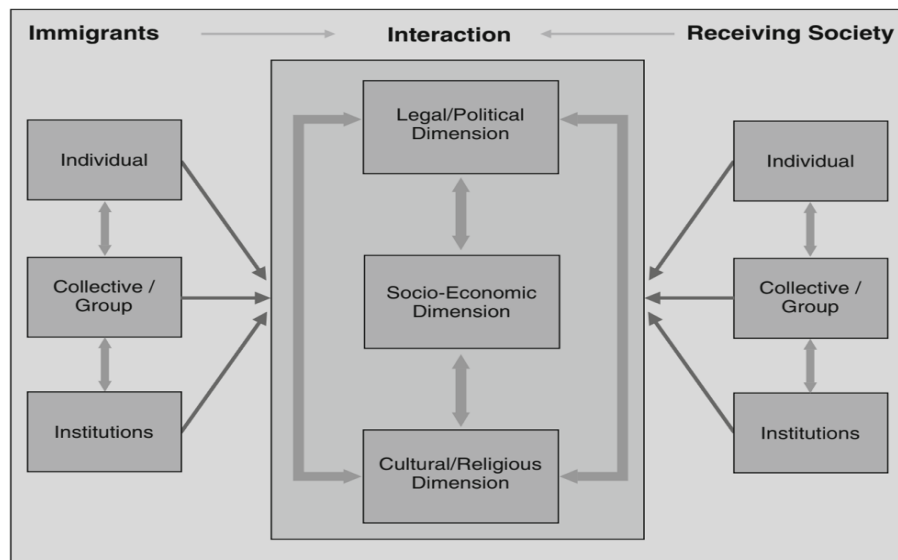
Thus, Walters explains that economic variances between countries are the primary cause of migration (Gomez 2015). This approach refers specifically to the migration from developing countries to developed ones seeking better economic benefits as the primary goal (Gomez 2015). Possibly, migrants link their willingness and aspiration with an economically successful environment, perceiving those economic benefits will enhance their position, wellbeing, and income. On the other hand, some migrant workers are highly skilled and enhance the host country's innovation, technology, and research (OECD 2014). In the US, migrants with high abilities and skills help grow the country's technology (OECD 2014).

Some other countries attract migrants to enhance their labor market and labor force (OECD 2009). Approximately, 3.3% of the world's population (244 million people) immigrate and live outside their mother countries, as recorded by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA 2018). The 3.3% of migrants might seem a small percentage, but it could cover a large proportion of the host country's population (OECD 2009). According to Ibish (2017), in UAE, only 10% of the population represents the local people, and the rest of 90% of the population represents migrants from different parts of the world.

Although the previous theories, Push-Pull, Migration networks, and household/family, have addressed how migration works within the economic context, it is significant to address the migrant workers economically within national security context.

Mascareñas and Penninx (2016b) proposed a heuristic model for the empirical studies of the migrant integration process (See Figure 2.1) that presents how the migration process encompasses three main variables that are interrelated. These variables are the migrant, the receiving society, and the interaction between them (Mascareñas & Penninx 2016a). There are three dimensions of interaction between migrant and receiving society; legal and political (e.g. irregular immigrant or a national citizen), socio-economic, and cultural and religious (Mascareñas & Penninx 2016b).

Figure 2.1: A heuristic model for the empirical study of integration processes by Mascareñas and Penninx (2016b)



A study called “Immigration in the Era of Globalization” provides a different perspective on how migrant worker communities evolve within the host country. Migrants have four different types of pathways in their transition and evolution (Finklestein & Solomon 2008). The first path is “assimilation-immersion,” where migrants keep their culture and religion private and assimilate with the host country (Finklestein & Solomon 2008). The second path is called “blending,” where migrants blend or mix themselves with the host society without abandoning their culture and traditions. Nevertheless, over time, the new culture will get affected by the host country’s culture and will start to fade out. Permanent migrants who use “Blending” pathway can overcome discrimination contrary to the assimilation-immersion pathway, where people could go through social-psychological stress. Another main advantage of the “blending” pathway is that permanent migrants will exert the power of politics and economy. Within the third path, “separate co-existence,” migrants create their geographic area of settlement to keep their community in a group isolated from the broader community of the host country (Finklestein & Solomon 2008). Migrants in this path usually maintain their mother language without trying to adopt the host country’s language or absorb some of its behaviors. Sometimes, a separate co-existence pathway can occur due to the host country’s refusal to accept the migrant communities possibly leading to a lack of respect and unavailability of jobs (Finklestein & Solomon 2008).

In addition, there is a fourth pathway called “revolution”. The “revolution” pathway results from the “separate co-existence” pathway. As a community emerges upon migrant communities, failing to cohabit with the host country and becoming incapable of accessing some of the living resources, a revolution is expected to breakout. This may prompt such communities to exhibit protest and violence (Finklestein & Solomon 2008).

2.2.3.2 Social

Migration can sometimes be motivated by social factors, where people start thinking of having a better quality of life by attaining their desires (JIO 2017). Most migrants who move from their own countries to other countries seek better opportunities for themselves and their families. Some migrants look for good jobs, and others look for good education. For example, the US offers graduate programs to attract students from other countries for better opportunities they cannot get in their own country (JIO 2017).

“Migration networks theory” fills the main deficiency in “push-pull” theory by identifying the reasons that encourage people’s willingness to migrate for work and other reasons that are not addressed in “push-pull” theory (Munck 2008). According to the Migration Network Theory, there are sending and receiving countries in the migration process. People emigrate from the sending countries to other areas looking for better job opportunities and better life or income. Whereas the receiving countries take on migrants to enhance economic opportunities, as an investment for economic opportunities, or due to political, ethnic, or religious oppression in migrants’ home countries (Macura et al. 2005). Migrants and their families in either sending or receiving countries communicate through the information networks, facilitating and promoting further migration (Munck 2008). Migration networking has resulted in the emergence of the “household/family” theory that shifts decision-making from individuals (migrants) to a household by transforming the migration decision from the individual to the family members’ collective decision in order to maintain family unification. Thus, the migration networks theory has extended to include micro-entities such as families in the decision-making process. Migration decisions have a broad influence within a family and are associated with expanding the income and better living conditions while sharing the risk across family members (Munck 2008).

Although migrants are not demanded in all countries, migration still has a non-stop inflow into countries (Tsapenko 2015). The host countries who receive large proportions of migrants benefit from their skills and abilities (OECD 2014). However, the benefit is small compared to the disadvantages or side effects the migrants might pose to the host country’s

social life security (OECD 2014). Awad (2010), in his report “The Cost of Foreign Labor in the United Arab Emirates,” stated that some of the social effects can be estimated in financial value, and some cannot. For instance, the impact on culture and national identity and on the causality of unemployment among UAE nationals, resulting from competition from comparatively cheaper migrant labor, are highly significant social effects examples that are hard to measure in financial value (Awad 2010).

One of the social effects migration can cause is generating unemployment (Tsapenko 2015). Migration works as a double-edged sword. For instance, migrant workers can affect host countries by causing unemployment among citizens due to limited educational level and limited skills of citizens. In the long run, the migration forces will help receiving countries implement local hiring despite its citizens’ limited skills as it happened in the US (Tsapenko 2015).

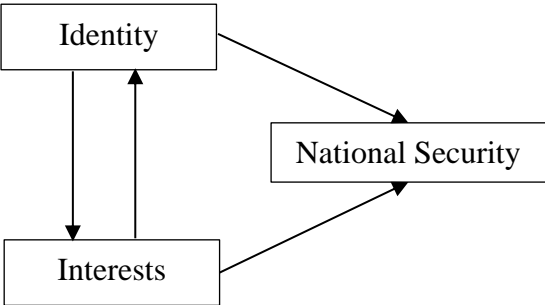
Another remarkable aspect of the social effects is the age and gender pyramid. According to the Abu Dhabi population estimates, the foreigners’ population has unusually exceeded the locals’ population. The number of males is higher than females by three times. Besides, male foreigners aged 25- 34 reached about 40.8% compared with females (30.2%) (SCAD 2014). This issue could threaten the security in some countries. For example, migrants usually approach the host country like UAE to achieve their desired life aspirations and do not leave it easily. In most cases this ends either as criminal or visa offenders.

McSweeney (1999) claimed that self-interest and identity are two variables that affect each other in the context of national security as they both stand at the same level. On the one hand, self-interest might be the reason that determines how identity is shaped. Gaining citizenship in the host country for self-interest the person must acquire the host culture and language and enhance the host values in an ‘assimilation’ process (Bartram 2018). In this process, migrants blend themselves with the host society without abandoning their culture and traditions, yet their main identity fades out over time due to the new identity (Finklestein & Solomon 2008).

On the other hand, the identity might also be a reason for shaping the interest. For example, politically, numerous recorded cases and research studies have been identified by key immigration countries such as the United Kingdom, which indicate that gaining citizenship is associated with achieving certain political interests that affect the national security in the host country (Bartram 2018). So, both variables have similar effects on national security; both end with losing the main identity due to the newly gained identity and

is considered to be an invading threat to the host country's national security, as stated by Finklestein and Solomon (2008) (see Figure 2.2).

Figure 2.2: McSweeney's View of National Security (McSweeney 1999)



In general, migrants and mainly migrant workers can bring changes in the demographical structure of a host country and could play a role in posing a risk to the national security of a country, caused by an imbalance in population structure, or by being a criminal or visa offenders. UAE is an example when it comes to the changes in the demographical structure due to migration. UAE is a small-sized country that covers a land area of 32,300 square miles. The UAE population nearly reaches 10 million including citizens and non-citizens. Non-citizens are approximately 90% of the total, and the majority are south Asians. There is a vast contribution of foreign national residents in the UAE, specifically in the economic sectors, besides their influence on the country's culture and society (Ibish 2017). Non-citizens (foreign national residents) percentage has the highest range in the UAE, which can influence internal security matters in the UAE in the long term (Ibish 2017).

Addressing these changes in the demographical structure can play a notable role in minimizing the threats to the national security of a country. This can be enhanced by analyzing the data trends related to the influx of migrants to the host country from different aspects. These may be in terms of the ages, the marital status, the educational level, and the trends associated with specific nationalities. For example, in Australia, Canada, U.S., Netherlands, and New Zealand, migration creates part of the national territorial identity. It is increasingly being recognized that in those countries and mainly the U.S., the cultural and ethnic background is more multi-cultural, where everyone provides a valued contribution to society by sustaining a unique identity (Ibish 2017).

For example, in the Netherlands, waves of migration are analyzed and recognized based on push and pull factors in different periods of time. After the Second World War, considerable social-based migration took place from Indonesia to the Netherlands, and from the Netherlands to Australia, Canada, and the US, where most migrants searched for a better

life (Madsen & Naerssen 2003). Later on, economic-based labor migrants began to arrive in the Netherlands from Morocco and Turkey in the sixties and seventies (Madsen & Naerssen 2003). Asylum seekers and family reunions trends such as marriages have been recorded during the beginning of the eighties (Madsen & Naerssen 2003). By the mid-eighties, the Netherlands government noticed the issue of segregation in cities by migrants; they subsidized housing in low-income neighborhoods, including “De Schilderwijk” and “Transvaal” in Hague, and “De Indische Buurt” in Amsterdam. Therefore, the immigration issue adversely affected the Dutch identity, including history, norms, values, and traditions (Madsen & Naerssen 2003). It also resulted in an organized attack against one of the political leaders, Pim Fortuyn, who had always stood against migration and called for anti-immigrant statements (Madsen & Naerssen 2003).

Since the United Arab Emirates is a developing country and differs from other developed countries in its industrial economy, UAE will keep attracting foreign workers due to its needs (Ibish 2017). Therefore, the most vigorous debate concerns how UAE will perceive the various consequences of this on its social stability, including the population structure, educational level, the required skills, crimes, and unemployment.

2.2.3.3 Cultural

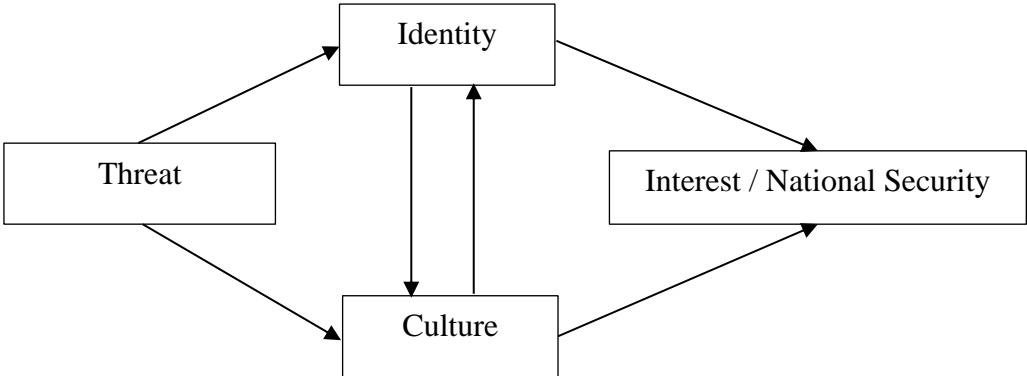
Cultural factor refers to the migrants’ effect on the host country’s national identity and the locals’ sense of belonging (Madsen & Naerssen 2003). Countries like Australia, Canada, the US, Netherlands, and New Zealand are known as immigration countries; their process of getting citizenship is based on the sense of an overarching national identity and the commitment to specific ideas and values of the host country’s culture, rather than an ethnic grounds (SLI 2019). For example, these immigration countries (but not limited to) have boarded on programs that enhance the host country’s culture in the assimilation process, such as the "citizen-making" program in the Netherlands; in which potential migrants have to pass courses in Dutch culture and societal norms in order to become citizens (SLI 2019).

In European countries, the national identity is often defined culturally, meaning a common language, tradition, and ethnicity (SLI 2019). However, important questions are raised about how long does a migrant have to live in the host country to become a local? Should migrants be forced to take citizenship classes that educate them "how to be Local"? (SLI 2019).

Undeniably, culture is a significant factor in global migration. For example, countries, mainly the European ones, have associated anti-immigrant parties to encompass distrust and

fear of immigrants or strangers (SLI 2019). Such anti-immigrant parties have been created due to the fears linked to the migrants’ social ills, including unemployment and crime (SLI 2019). Consequently, the fear of a threat on the identity accompanies the ideology of “othering”, and reflects on the national security of a country (see Figure 2.3) (Madsen & Naerssen 2003).

Figure 2.3: View of National Security (Madsen & Naerssen 2003)



In recent years, many receiving countries including UAE, have questioned the effect of migration on their culture and national identity. They hold the view that some migrants indicate strong resilience and flexibility to new challenges and environments. They can take unskilled jobs and be adaptable to establish themselves in the host country (SLI 2019). Conversely, such countries may view migrants with distrust, which leads to creating anti-migrant oppositions in several countries. This highlights the culture and migration nexus that will be discussed next (SLI 2019).

Nation-building for most of countries is about having clear borders and enhancing a certain identity, specifically in developing countries in the Middle East, Africa, and Asia. It is believed that in the history that shared values, identity, and culture build a society. Community’s identity is constructed from their different ethnicities, religions, and languages. Once a multiethnic and multicultural society is built in a country, consequent cultural clashes among different ethnic groups can threaten the host community’s identity and culture. According to Madsen and Naerssen (2003), national identity can also be regulated by “the culture” to address the country’s security by identifying “undesirable” kinds of migrations. One example would be the migrants who get involved in illegal acts that could threaten the host country’s security. Another example would be related to the Italo-Slovenian border considering it as one of the borders that undocumented Pakistani and Indian migrants easily cross to access economic and social resources (Madsen & Naerssen 2003). In specific,

difficulty in accessing limited resources (e.g. land, water, and food) and high poverty conditions could be the leading cause for commonly expected conflicts in the host countries (Madsen & Naerssen 2003).

To sum up, different people, from different countries, with different nationalities and ethnicities have migrated from and to various destinations due to their interests. Economic, social, and cultural factors have an essential role in shaping the migrant's identity while migrating to another country. Although the factors themselves are not enough to analyze how migrants affect the national security, the types of migrants, the temporary and the permanent migrants are also of importance.

2.2.4 Types of migrants

The factors that shape the migrant natures including economic, societal, and cultural are not enough to analyze how migrants affect national security. This section highlights the types of migrants, including temporary and permanent migrants, which have an influence.

Many driving forces are involved in migration including social, and economic forces when considering the effects of migration which makes it is challenging to separate between legal migration and trafficking (Skeldon 2002). Both legal migration and trafficking could be done legally and illegally. For example, the conditions, including the regulations, monitoring, and the extent of law enforcement in each country make the transition between clear and documented employment and the movement of people employed through criminal networks unnoticeable (Skeldon 2002). In some countries like Netherlands and Russia, it is quicker and more economical to progress through unofficial and often illegal channels to attain regular labor than to go through official legal channels and vice versa (Bruckert & Parent 2002). It is pertinent to consider trafficking linked to migrant workers, during 1990s, when trafficking was broadly used as a synonym for illegal migration and human smuggling (Abbott & Stivachtis 2019). However, the main difference between trafficking and illegal migration is that; trafficking uses women and children as exploited victims for sexual enslavement, forced prostitution, and bonded migrant workers who work illegally as camel jockeys or housekeepers in certain Gulf countries (Abbott & Stivachtis 2019). Whereas illegal migration takes place only across borders. It assists migrants to enter a country illegally, for a financial or material gain (Väyrynen 2005). Trafficking or illegal migration requires examining the driving forces of socio-economic conditions associated with rich countries and their high demand for foreign labor (Bruckert & Parent 2002). For example, in Africa, particularly the Eastern side of Africa, most of the war victims are trafficked to the Arabian Gulf region for

domestic services, mainly from Ethiopia to Kuwait and Saudi Arabia (Adepoju 2004). Another example is the human trafficking from South Asia to the Arabian Gulf region, as a destination stop for abuses, begging rings, and illegal work instead of a transit point (Abbott & Stivachtis 2019).

Research shows how the market in certain countries of origin can support emigration and consequently trafficking that is organized by criminal networks and how host countries have a significant role in this business. For instance, Thailand government encouraged the emigration of sex trade workers to Japan and obtained the profits of the resulting cash inflow (Williams and Beare (1999). Another example of supporting emigration is the Philippines, where its government during the 70s and 80s, drafted a policy of sending labors abroad (Williams & Beare 1999). The reason behind this policy was to refresh the economy (Williams & Beare 1999). Consequently, for many citizens in the Philippine, working abroad symbolizes achieving better social status and improving their financial level (Williams & Beare 1999). Besides, this policy has made many people vulnerable to the offers by traffickers and criminal networks that provide them with opportunities leading to voluntary participation and acceptance of such offers (Drakokhrust et al. 2019). Referring to the Philippines example, despite legal migration channels, there is always a chance of falling prey to mediators who offer illegal services and are part of criminal offenses in the host country, which is usually punished by imprisonment and entry ban/block.

2.2.4.1 Temporary (*The guest worker*)

The concept of temporary migration includes people who plan to return home regularly, who are frequently travelling to search for job opportunities, work for a short-term or a long-term, or seek training opportunities seasonally (OECD 2009).

Temporary migrants need “stay permits” to stay in the host country for a limited time for different reasons and purposes. Such purposes can include family reunification, being a student, being employed in social service, or working as a volunteer (Mascareñas & Penninx 2016b).

Temporary migrants also include long-term, low-skilled migrants (OECD 2009). UAE usually prefers these migrants to be temporary because the UAE government does not have a naturalization system that grants citizenship to migrants or non-local people for an extended stay in the country (Malit & AlYouha 2013). The UAE has been identified as a common destination for temporary and long-term labor migrants pursuing employment opportunities and higher living standards (Malit & AlYouha 2013). In 2013, UAE was ranked the fifth-

largest international migrant nation in the world with 90% migrants (around 3.6 million are migrant workers, which are 40% of a total population of 9.2 million), as estimated by United Nations (UN) (Malit & AlYouha 2013).

2.2.4.2 Permanent (Settlement)

Permanent migrants are those who intend to become permanent residents in the host country. These migrants might need residence permits or visas depending on the host country's law who receives them (Mascareñas & Penninx 2016b). Permanent migrant definition varies depending on the country's policies and regulations. For example, in Australia, the US, and European countries, the permanent migrants usually become permanent residents intending to settle in the host country, which may later evolves in obtaining citizenship (Mascareñas & Penninx 2016b). However, in Gulf States such as Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, and UAE, permanent migrants are highly skilled business migrants that live in the host country for an extended period of time. The granted longer-term migration is in regard to the professionalism and investments they bring to the host country, compared with the temporary migrants (Malit & AlYouha 2013).

2.2.5 Summary

The previous section covered the main variables of the research, migrants, and migration, that can play a significant role in affecting the national security of any country. It covered various dimensions related to these variables, including the background, definition, and the various aspects of culture, national identity, and security that migrants can affect. The following section discusses how Dubai/UAE perceives migrant workers within its national security context.

2.3 Migrant workers and national security of UAE

2.3.1 Background

In the context of UAE, the migrant worker is defined as “Any person shall be considered an alien migrant worker, who does not own UAE's nationality, and officially works under the legal condition abide by regulations of this law” (Federal Law No. (6) for the year 1973, on Entry and Residence of Foreigners 1973). The UAE receives two kinds of migrant workers, the highly skilled and the low/semi-skilled. The high skilled migrant workers mostly come from the United States, United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, and other Western European countries. They are intensively concentrated in sectors like gas, oil,

banking industries, etc. On the other hand, African and Asian workers have dominated the lower-skilled jobs and sectors in the UAE (Malit & AlYouha 2013).

The UAE is one of the small gulf countries located in the southern part of the Arabian Gulf. The UAE was established by the union of seven emirates (cities) in 1971, immediately after gaining independence from the British rule. Since then, the foreign labor force became an essential need, playing a critical role in the growth of the UAE economy (*United Arab Emirates Immigration Detention* 2019). The country started to attract migrants worldwide for different purposes like tourism, employment and investment (Al-Khouri 2011). Economic growth has helped in raising the living standards of UAE nationals. However, the influx of migrants in the UAE, has influenced the social make-up and community interaction (Al-Khouri 2011). According to the Global Detention Project conducted in 2016, UAE was considered as one of the main countries with enormous proportions of expatriates that reached around 90% of the whole population. Besides, the foreign workforce formed around 95% of the total workforce (*United Arab Emirates Immigration Detention* 2019). As a result, UAE citizens became a small minority, which could be seen as a risk to the country's national security, culture, social integration, and local population economic status. According to the UAE's economic status, there was an annual increase in the unemployment percentage for the UAE citizens from (6.9%) in 2016, to (9.6%) in 2017, and were expected to increase to (11%) in 2020 (*Facts and Numbers* 2019). In Dubai, the percentage of unemployment was 2.9% in 2016, 3.4% in 2017 and increased to 4.0% in 2018 (DSC 2019).

Attaining the right balance between migrant workers and the local minority has been a struggle for Arab Nations, and Gulf governments, specifically in UAE (Leonard et al. 1995). Questions are raised whether it is conceivable for Gulf governments to decrease their long and high dependency on migrant workers and maintain the national security, growth, and development they have experienced.

This study examines the relationship between, Migrant workers, visa offenses, criminal offenses, and national security. This relationship suggested by Mascareñas and Penninx's theory emphasizes the relationship between the voluntary migrant, the receiving country/society, and the interaction between the migrant and the host country (Mascareñas & Penninx 2016b). Furthermore, Mascareñas and Penninx (2016b) explain in their theory the different dimensions or outcomes that are affected by and/or result from migrants integration within the host countries. These dimensions or outcomes include legislation, socio-economic conditions, culture, and religion (Mascareñas & Penninx 2016b).

The following section reviews the regulation system in the UAE and explains in detail the laws related to foreigners' entry and residency.

2.3.1.1 Legal migrant workers

Legal migrant workers are the foreign workers who enter the country legally by following the host country's law. The following paragraphs explain some of the laws related to migrant workers and their legal entry and residency as it applies to the UAE.

Foreigners can enter UAE borders with the validity of three documents, an authorized passport, a travel document, and a valid visa for UAE entry (Article 2, Federal Law No. 6 of 1973 on Entry & Residence of Aliens). Foreigners must leave UAE once their entry permit or visa gets expired or is cancelled. However, if they get a residence permit through the same period, they will get an exception. Regarding countries exempted from an entry visa, their citizens must leave the UAE 30 days from their entry; otherwise, they will need to get a residence permit to stay in UAE (Art. 12, Federal Law No. 6 of 1973). According to the (Art. 13(C), Ministerial Decision No. 360 of 1997), some criteria must be met to grant entry permits or visas. A foreign worker needs a sponsor to enter the country. The sponsor has to be a resident or a UAE national who lives in the UAE (Zahra 2015). The period of the residence permit is three years and can be renewed easily once it expires. The release of residence permit must be followed by the issuance of a residence card by The Director General of Nationality and Residence. If the card is lost, the person must report the issue to the concerned executive (Art. 17, Federal Law No. 13 of 1996) (Zahra 2015).

2.3.1.2 Illegal migrant workers

Illegal migrant workers, or irregular migrants, are also known as undocumented migrants who live in a host country without the required official documents (OECD 2009). Some may arrive illegally through border smuggling, and some may enter legally but either overstay their official stay period or work illegally (OECD 2009).

In UAE laws, illegal migrant workers are the foreign workers who enter the country without an authorized entry permit/visa or violate the UAE laws of entry and residency. As an example, the expiry of a foreigner's residence permit or visa or its cancellation by the sponsor can expose the foreigner to pay a fine of 100 dirhams each day of illegal stay in the country (Art. 21). Another article issued by UAE for foreigners who enter the borders of the country illegally (Art. 31, Federal Law No. 6 of 1973), indicates that an illegal entry will expose the foreigner to the penalty of imprisonment. The period of custody could reach one month or

more, besides the fine, which could reach 10,000 dirhams or more. Foreigners get deported by the court after receiving their penalty (Zahra 2015).

According to Malit and AlYouha (2013), the number of unauthorized migrants residing in the UAE reached 65,000 in 2013, with a diversity of violations. The following are some migrant violations that UAE is exposed to. Some migrants crossed the borders and entered illegally; some workers stayed with an expired visa; some used a tourist visa rather than a worker visa. A large number of migrants violate laws by absconding without their identification papers (Passports and IDs), and their sponsors hold back the documents to ensure their illegal absconding (Malit & AlYouha 2013)

2.3.2 Migrant workers and the foreigners' entry and residency law

The UAE has developed laws regarding foreigners' entry and residency, and has signed agreements with a group of countries, including Nepal, Philippines, India, Pakistan, China, Thailand, and Sri Lanka regarding labor migration to import workers from these countries (Zahra 2015).

Policies and laws enforcement related to migration in the UAE enable employers to implement local and international labor standards and criteria that support UAE's efforts in human-rights obligations, nationally (see Appendix G), and internationally. One of the UAE government programs is called the "Kafala System" (Zahra 2015). This program mainly deals with the migration process, where the migrant requires a sponsor to enter, live, and work in the UAE (Zahra 2015).

Generally speaking, any migration management system normally faces several domestic challenges either supporting the country's obligations internationally or posing restrictions on the country's dependence on foreign migrant labors (Zahra 2015). UAE government recognizes the gaps in the implementation of labor laws under the "Kafala System," instancing the economic and social effects and costs on both the sponsor and the labor related to the misunderstanding and the distrust resulting from both sides' inner self-interest (Zahra 2015). Like any other government, the UAE government will experience both legal and illegal acts by migrant workers, such as visa law offending or/and criminal law offending, despite the efforts and policy developments applied carefully for better understanding and regulating that maintain migrant workers' rights protection against abusive labor practices (Zahra 2015).

2.3.3 Migrant workers and the regulation system of criminal law

The variable, Criminal Offenses, is significant due to its direct and indirect relationship with visa offenses. Criminal offenses are an illegal act or a breach of a law or rule that the Criminal Law of the UAE define as, “that branch of law, which deals with public wrongs or offenses” (Dakkak 2014).

The UAE criminal law has two main subsections: (1) the substantive law that is meant to consider the nature of the crime, the capability of persons to commit it, the certain offenses that are punishable, the essential elements of these offenses, the defenses that the accused person may legally employ, and other principles of law that apply to crimes (See Appendix E: Definitions of Types of criminal offenses); (2) the law of criminal procedures are meant to consider the way and manner, by which criminal incidents are prosecuted, incorporating arrests, complaints, indictments, evidence, information, trials, judgments, appeals, punishments, and verdicts (Dakkak 2014).

The UAE has signed international agreements through the United Nations Convention consented on May 7th, 2007, regarding illegal migration related to confronting transnational organized crimes. There are two other protocols that the UAE has also signed under the Palermo Protocol that prohibit, penalize, defeat human trafficking, and confront migrant smuggling whether by sea, land, or air (Zahra 2015). Being part of the international community enhances and eases procedures that might be implemented or regulated towards protecting migrants’ rights and protection against abusive practices.

2.3.4 Summary

To address the challenges posed by migrant workers to the national security of UAE, the UAE government has regulated specified laws related to criminal and visa offenses to maintain national security. Despite these laws, the status of migrant worker and national security nexus includes ongoing challenges.

2.4 Migrant workers and the national security nexus

2.4.1 Background

Many researchers make little effort to address the parameters and very few attempt to position their analysis within a broader context of globalization and its effect on population migration (Bruckert & Parent 2002). Researchers rarely document the migratory pressures concerning questions on who wants to migrate, who are the migrants, what are natures of

employment outlooks; the fundamental and situational trends; the link between legal and illegal migration; and the effect of government regulation on the security of a nation (Abbott & Stivachtis 2019).

The International Migration Highlights report discusses the migration trends implications on national security by providing relevant data and analysis of this complex nexus. For example, 281 million migrants' movement are recorded by 2020 (UN 2020), indicating the significance of the addressed research problem. The report addresses number of key political, social, and economic aspects affected by migrants and posing threats on national security.

Politically, the addressed threats include irregular migration, human trafficking, and the status of refugees and asylum seekers (UN 2020). Economically, although the migration positively contributes to labor markets, skills transfer, and entrepreneurship, it has negative effect on the host country, which represents in remittances sent by migrants to their home countries. Socially, the migration has effects on social cohesion, cultural diversity, and social integration within the host communities (UN 2020).

Covid-19 pandemic showed an obvious intersection of migration and national security, particularly in the Middle East, by addressing the impact of the pandemic on the migrant workers (Karasapan 2020). In MENA region, and GCC, a high number of cases were recorded related to migrant workers against their vulnerability that is caused by the inadequate healthcare, worsening economic conditions, low-quality living conditions, and illegal over-staying in the host country (Karasapan 2020).

Discussing the migration and national security, Ullah et al. (2020) focuses on balancing the addressed issue in a way of while the majority of migrants do not pose a direct threat to national security, it is also crucial to acknowledge that there are security concerns associated with migration from the aspects stand around discrimination, xenophobia, and heightened surveillance (Ullah et al. 2020). Some individuals and organizations could also engage in criminal activities and/or attempt to exploit vulnerabilities in the migration systems for personal, economic, and political purposes (Ullah et al. 2020).

The International Labor Organization also documented that critical challenges related to migration and national security nexus are highlighted in various regions and countries like GCC (UAE, and KSA), United States, Thailand, and Malaysia (Jones et al. 2021). Some challenges to mention are human trafficking, labor exploitation, and the potential for radicalization among migrants (Jones et al. 2021). The previous challenges are addressed carefully by the host countries in a way to emphasize the need for balancing the migration

systems, policies, and regulations which serves both the migrant interest and the host country's national security.

The UAE has always attracted massive people to work, invest or visit due to the country's exponential economic growth and development. The increase in the migrant labor force has affected the rate of crimes (Serious crimes have a direct effect on national security, and non-serious crimes have an indirect effect on national security) and impacted the prison population of UAE, which is significantly imbalanced in terms of the ratio between the local and foreign prisoners. In 2006, the World Prison Brief stated that the ratio of foreign prisoners reached 92.2% of the prisoned population in UAE that is logically correlated with the fact that 90% of the UAE population are migrants, which outnumbered the local population that are only 10% of the whole population (*United Arab Emirates Immigration Detention* 2019). This significant number of foreign prisoners has always been a matter of concern within the migrant workers and the national security nexus. Previous studies mainly emphasize how to control migrant workers in gaining national security rather than acquire an understanding of migrant workers association with national security.

This study examines the variables including migrant workers, criminal offenses, visa offenses, and national security. This research examines these variables and proposes a conceptual framework to understand how the migrants, mainly the migrant workers, affect the national security of the UAE, which is discussed next.

2.4.2 Conceptual framework

The literature supports the proposition that migration and resulting demographic pressures affect national security and are associated with many other national interest factors (e.g. economic, social, socio-political, legislative, environmental, geopolitical). Progressively, policymakers are recognizing links between migration and national security (Adamson 2006). Allowing migrants to enter a host country might affect its historical position due to its influences that might occur. The migrants' sub-communities' religion, culture, traditions, country's laws, and other political issues can influence and affect the national security of the host country (Adamson 2006). Significant discussions have concentrated on migration flows as a medium for national security threats and concerns related to the connection between cross-border mobility of people (migrants dynamics) and national security threats (Adamson 2006).

The UAE is legislatively committed to long-term planning in its national and Emirate development in the future. The future long-term plans include ministerial plans associated

with vision statements for 2030, 2050, and 2071. Of critical concern is the UAE's dependence on migrant workers as part of this development and the state's social fabric. Also, of critical importance is the national security of the UAE as related to this migrant workforce, specifically in terms of their illegal behavior. A vital premise of the study is that legal migrants in the UAE that have not committed a criminal offense do not pose a security threat to the state.

Leaving out the legal migrants who have not committed a crime, the conceptual framework in Figure 1.2 is based on three constructs, each with various dimensions. The migrant workers construct is the study's independent variable. National security is the dependent variable. It comprises internal and external dimensions, including concepts such as family social security. Three types of migrant worker offenses moderate the relationship between the dependent and independent variable: visa offenses, criminal offenses, or both criminal and visa offenses due to their possible threats to national security. The study which seeks to develop possible futures of UAE national security by 2050, examines the relationship between the dependent, independent, and moderating variables (migrant workers, visa offenses, criminal offenses, and national security (Figure 1.4) using Penninx theory of migration that focuses on (1) the migrant, (2) the receiving society, and (3) the interaction between them.

To sum up, chapter two includes the literature review underpinning the study that considers the problem addressed in the study, which is the influence of migrant workers offenses on the national security of the UAE by 2050. Based on the literature review the study provides a conceptual framework that highlights the relationship between migrant workers, visa offenses, criminal offenses, and national security. The study examines these relationships using mixed methodology (qualitative and quantitative) related to futures studies, including PESTE(E)L, DELPHI, and Scenario Planning, which are discussed in the next chapter.

CHAPTER 3 METHODOLOGY

This chapter outlines the research design and methodology of the study. It also illustrates the philosophy and approaches used to answer the research questions and examines the relevance of assumptions related to the research objectives.

The study is based on the proposition that migration and resulting threats affect national security and that these are associated with many other national interest factors including economic, social, legislative, environmental, and geopolitical considerations.

The study seeks to achieve the following objectives: (1) conducting a futures analysis of how migration (All migrant worker categories at all skill levels/classifications), visa offenses, criminal offenses may affect national security possible futures framed in terms of scenarios and resultant propositions, (2) highlighting significant national security implications for the UAE related to migrant workers, focusing on Dubai by using different foresight methods and tools such as PESTE(E)L analysis and Delphi expert analysis, (3) designing a set of possible futures scenarios of national security threats associated with a migrant worker committing visa and/or criminal offenses, (4) developing a national security future-plan and consider possible, probable, and preferred futures of UAE by 2050. This chapter presents the research design and methods that underpins the study.

3.1 The research questions

As the study investigates the role of migration on national security, it seeks to answer the following research question and sub-questions:

Main research question

What are the possible national security futures of UAE in 2050 related to migrant worker visa and criminal offenses?

Sub-questions:

- 1.1. To what extent do migrant workers commit visa offenses?
- 1.2. To what extent do migrant workers commit criminal offenses?
- 1.3. How may the visa offenses affect the national security in UAE by 2050?
- 1.4. How may migrant worker criminal offenses affect the national security in UAE by 2050?

3.2 Research strategy (Paradigm)

Research philosophy concerns the perspective adopted by the study in relation to the research questions and how data related to a certain phenomenon should be collected, analyzed and used for further action (Creswell 2014). There are four main research paradigms, Realism, Positivism, Interpretivism, and Pragmatism (Creswell 2014).

Realism, is related to the implementation of a scientific examination, and what the results show as reality is considered the truth (Saunders et al. 2009). Realism is very similar to Positivism; both depend on scientific investigation and data collection to develop a ‘truth’ as it relates to the research problem (Saunders et al. 2009). Positivism reflects the philosophical standpoint of the natural sciences. This involves working with the collected data of an evident social reality through hypothesis testing, and the result is usually generalized in the form of a theory (Saunders et al. 2009).

Interpretivism advocates the necessity of understanding the role differences between social actors (Dudovskiy 2018). For example, we interpret and understand our daily life roles and others’ social roles in relation to our own perspective towards these roles (Dudovskiy 2018). This highlights directing the research towards individuals rather than objects; like systems, modules and computers (Dudovskiy 2018).

The fourth paradigm is Pragmatism, which focuses on “What is the addressed problem?”, “How will this problem be analyzed?”, and “Why the addressed problem will be analyzed by using the selected methodology?” (Mackenzie & Knipe 2006). As such, it is a problem-centric approach relevant to a response to the research problem as it relates to reality and truth for that point in time. Its orientation is toward generating a meaningful response to a given problem or phenomenon. This may include an anticipated problem and context.

This study selects Pragmatism as its research philosophy. By using Pragmatism, the study responds to and addresses the research problem in real-life and real-time. Pragmatism assists researchers to avoid being engaged in debates that question certain concepts in terms of truth and/or reality (Mackenzie & Knipe 2006). Pragmatism is a pluralistic paradigm that offers flexibility. The paradigm is selected because it includes and considers the consequences of actions related to the topic. For example, while examining migrant workers’ offenses effect on the future of national security, the research seeks to develop a holistic view of the problem by

implementing PESTE(E)L analysis as futures research method to build a comprehensive understanding of the research problem's context and inter-dependencies.

Pragmatism is deemed appropriate due to its practical focus and the view that the truth represented by the study's conclusions are not absolute and may change. As this is a study that is prospective in nature, and seeks to extrapolate possible futures of national security, it is speculative. The intended outcomes therefore are not regarded as factual statements of truth but rather seeks to capture plausible futures that aim to expand the scope of possibility in order to inform decision making. The outcomes are designed to offer utility in practice and are therefore aligned with the pragmatism paradigm.

3.3 Insider researcher

This study is based on a work-based learning approach, which considers the location of the practitioner researcher in relation to the phenomenon. The researcher, as the Head of Futures and Foresight section, is positioned as a 'specialised staff' at the General Directorate of Residency and Foreigners Affairs in Dubai, and therefore an 'insider researcher'. Of particular importance in positioning the researcher as an 'insider' is that the researcher is well-placed to understand the nuances and deeper understanding of the phenomenon as compared to an 'external' researcher which is located separately and objectively removed from the phenomenon.

Being an insider researcher has number of benefits but also has number of challenges as listed below:

1. Protecting the privacy and confidentiality of participants.
2. Detecting potential biases.
3. Being aware of potential of conflict of interest in the dual roles of being an employee and insider researcher.

Accordingly, the following strategies are adopted by the study to moderate the challenges that might be faced while undertaking the study:

- Following a structured methodology that involves various methods and depends on various sources of data to triangulate the data and findings.
- Allowing Delphi expert panel precedence to interpretation of data and development of scenario logic.

- Continuous follow-up as part of the study's supervision process and dealing with the critique and feedback.
- Engaging an external reviewer to avoid bias statements and discussions.

3.4 Research design

Bryman (2006), and Creswell (2014) state that the research design refers to adopting a procedural plan in order to answer the research questions while maintaining the validity, objectives analysis, and reliability of the research. In other words, it is a procedure for collecting and analyzing primary and secondary data that indicates relevance to the research objectives. A researcher's personal experiences, and the nature of the problem to be explored, facilitates the selection of the most appropriate research design that fitted the problem to be addressed (Creswell 2014). As a practice orientated study, the location of the researcher as 'insider' is relevant and has informed the methodology.

In aligning the problem (UAE national security related to migrant worker offenses), purpose (to conduct rigorous research toward developing scenarios that can inform decision making) and pragmatists paradigm underpinning the study, this research applies the multi-phase exploratory mixed method design. As such it stretches the research problem over time through going back and forth between the implemented designs within the study that are built on each other to achieve the study objectives (Creswell 2014).

Given that the purpose of the study adopts a futures studies perspective, it is speculative by design. Further, the study is intended to be useful in informing decision making. In order to achieve this, the academic rigor associated with futures studies methods have been adopted as informing the research design. Futures studies is described as multi-field studies, or a multi-disciplinary matrix that aim at improving the welfare of humankind, well-being of future generations and the life-sustaining capacities. Futures studies support determining the anticipated dimensional changes that are beyond or under human control, discovering the unanticipated dimensional consequences, and exploring the alternative and new futures (Bell 1996)

Futures studies methods underpinning the development of scenarios are eclectic by nature as they seek to capture present facts, quantitatively forecast trends, and determine what may occur and what is probable to occur in the future. As such, the pragmatism paradigm, which suggests a mixed method research design, is particularly suited to this form of academic enquiry.

3.4.1 Justification of using mixed method design

This section answers two main questions related to (1) the Methodology to be used in carrying out this study; and (2) the procedures to be used for data collection, analysis, and interpretation.

Before addressing the methodology, it is worth summarizing the focus of the study being the possible effects of migrant worker offenses on the UAE's national security. In particular, the UAE's is high dependence on migrant workers as part of its economic and social development exacerbates the problem. A core assumption of the study is that those who are in breach of the residency and / or criminal law, may pose a threat to national security. To answer the research question, the researcher has identified and isolated four variables including national security, migrant worker demographics, visa and / or criminal offenses in terms of a conceptual framework (section 2.4.2) that shows how the variables are related to each other and are proposed to have an effect on national security.

The study is speculative in nature as it relates to the futures of UAE national security by 2050 within the context of migrant worker demographics and specifically migrant worker visa and / or criminal offenses. The study seeks to broaden the scope of possibility by developing scenarios of possible futures. These may inform decision making and as such is practice-based research. The adopted paradigm, pragmatism, suggests a mixed methods research design that combines depth of understanding (qualitative) with breadth of application (quantitative) while triangulating the data. The study is necessarily exploratory due to its speculative nature.

3.4.2 Research workflow

The study consists of four phases as shown in Table 3.1. In phase one, relevant extant literature is reviewed including theories and practices related to the main variables such as the migrant types, and migration reasons, and the ways of migration effects on national security. This was reported in Chapter two. The nexus of migrant workers and national security theories and practices inform the study, particularly as they relate to the main research question.

Table 3.1: The Research workflow phases

Aspect/Phases	Phase (1)	Phase (2)	Phase (3)	Phase (4)
Paradigm	Pragmatism			
Data Collection (Type)	Secondary Data	Secondary Data	Primary Data	Secondary Data
Data Collection (Method)	Qualitative	Quantitative and Qualitative	Qualitative	Qualitative
Data Analysis Technique	Literature Review	Statistical Analysis (Excel, SPSS) & PESTEEL	DELPHI	Scenario development

Phases two, three, and four sequentially integrate a Statistical analysis, PESTE(E)L analysis and DELPHI study toward developing a set of scenarios. Phase two is divided in to two parts consisting of a statistical analysis of Dubai Police statistics related to migrant worker visa offenses and crimes. These include descriptive statistics and regression analysis for Dubai Police statistics. The key assumption is that the statistics are reflective of the types and trends of migrant worker offenses for the UAE in general.

The statistical analysis results are combined with a PESTE(E)L environmental scanning, which is more traditionally known as a PESTEL analysis representing political, economic, social, technological, environmental, and legislative dimensions of an environment. The PESTE(E)L includes an ethical dimension to more wholistically reflect future considerations based on current environmental conditions.

Of note to this study are the characteristics typifying the UAE being the vast economic development, the unbalanced demography (Emiratis to Non-Emiratis), limited non-oil natural resources and international investment conditions. The PESTE(E)L part of phase two explores the drivers of change related to migrant workers and migration that may impact the future of national security in the UAE.

A list of questions emerging from the findings of phases one and two are then used in the Phase three of this study. In Phase three, the research adopts the Delphi method to develop migration and national security scenarios for the UAE. This Phase is significant due to the

explanatory sensing needed to identify the possible futures of migration and national security in the UAE by 2050.

3.4.2.1 Phase one – The literature review (QUAL)

Throughout phase one, a systematic review is conducted related to the main variables of the study (migrant workers, visa offenses, crime, and national security studies. Chapter 2 reports the review results especially as they relate to the national security theories and the effect of migrant workers on national security. The review informs the development of a conceptual model from which the sub-research questions are derived. The literature review aims to identify how migrant workers are associated with national security and how that is developed in terms of migrant's types and behaviours including committing visa and criminal offenses. Typically, a literature review is not included in a research design but is deemed an important part of this study's methodology in that it is used to inform the anticipated results of the study culminating in the scenarios.

3.4.2.1.1 Data collection

The data collection is dedicated to the main addressed variables within the research conceptual framework (i.e., migrant worker, visa offenses, criminal offenses, and work national security). The review includes academic resources like eBooks and journal articles, which are approached by keywords related to each variable. The collected data is screened for its significance. The review for each variable highlights the definitions and related theories of conceptual relationships with the other variables.

3.4.2.1.2 Data analysis

The general view of the literature review is built on group structure based on the variables. The review findings are involved and analysed within each group that represent a main variable. Definitions and conceptualisations for each variable are wisely selected to underpin the initial represented research conceptual framework in chapter one.

The nexus of migrant worker and national security is illustrated in each section of the literature review to assure the fitting into the research framework. The correlation between the variables are also demonstrated to explain how migrant worker may affect the national security.

3.4.2.1.3 Data interpretation and summary

Throughout the ongoing review on the research study variables, the gaps are identified in the previous research concerning national security and migration. In turn, the conceptual framework is built upon Penninx theoretical model (Mascareñas & Penninx 2016b), including the relationship between the variables, which are defined within the context of national security for the UAE.

3.4.2.2 Phase two – Parallel analysis (QUAN & QUAL)

Phase Two of the research design includes both the Dubai Police statistical analysis and the PESTE(E)L environmental scan in parallel to converge into phase three, which is DELPHI method.

Part one, phase two – Dubai statistical analysis (QUAN)

The purpose of analyzing the Dubai Police statistics is to forecast possible trends based on historical data relevant to the research questions. The need of this statistical phase is to provide a quantitative description of the relationship that is connecting different variables (Choi et al. 2021). The forecasting methods, which are applied in this phase capture a historical perspective in order to identify patterns that describe possible trajectories of the variables while extending them into the future..

Data collection

The used data in this part of phase two is obtained from Dubai Police, a government entity. The request for the data is made through the official channels that ensure the privacy and confidentiality of the information. Upon receipt of the data, the data is coded. The coding type that is used is numerical order. For example, the gender consists of two types (male and female), which are coded as (1 and 2) in order. Accordingly, the data is registered in SPSS platform for analysis purposes, and in IBM Cloud Auto AI for validating, in-depth analysis, and forecasting purposes.

Data analysis

The data analysis technique includes descriptive statistics, and regression analysis. Two software programs are used: Microsoft Excel, and IBM Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS).

3.4.2.2.1 Data interpretation and summary

Part two, phase two – PESTE(E)L analysis (QUAL)

In parallel with the statistical analysis, an environmental scanning method is applied to discover the drivers of change that may influence the futures of national security of the UAE by 2050. Environmental scanning is a broadly used concept in Futures Studies that indicates a systematic searching approach for emerging opportunities, trends, and challenge, which might impact the possibility of attaining certain plans, targets, and objectives (Palomino et al. 2012). Applying the environmental scanning supports collecting current information relevant to the environmental dimensions associated with the phenomenon (migrant worker offenses affecting national security). The purpose of conducting an environmental scan is to develop a wholistic view of current information across the political, economic, social, technological, environmental, ethical, and legislative dimensions of the environment. This seeks to detect environmental factors that might lead to different changes. Scanning, identifying, and screening of drivers of change is vital input into DELPHI method. From a futures studies view, such scanning is considered as a critical phase of the foresight process (Hines & Bishop 2013).

For this research study, PESTE(E)L is applied to understand and analyze the Passive and Active sides of the research problem. The Passive side examines the traditional sources of evidence and information related to the main research problem including internal quarterly, or yearly reports and key performance indicators, which reinforce the current understanding of the collected data (Delaney 2014). Whereas the Active side examines the existing and emerging trends and measures their impacts on the futures scenarios and possibilities (Delaney 2014). This environmental scanning analysis method is commonly used for scanning and analyzing the environment within which the phenomenon is located (Vuuren 2018). Thereby, PESTE(E)L enhances the quality of the study by identifying drivers of change and megatrends, in addition to visualizing alternative outcomes thereby increasing the scope of possibilities and highlighting the uncertainties from drivers and trends related to the research questions. All the information for PESTE(E)L is derived from the secondary data presented in recorded events, governmental reports, incidents, and statistics related to criminal and visa offenses, which UAE and Dubai governments officially provided to the researcher.

PESTE(E)L analysis encompasses seven main dimensions including the political, economic, social, technological, environmental, ethical, and legislative that may influence national security:

Political dimension: This defines the extent to which the political affairs and government policy related to migration and migrant workers may affect national security of UAE by 2050 including regulations, restrictions, political instability, diplomatic relations, geopolitical situations, government strategy, and international markets.

Economic dimension: This defines the extent to which the economic performance and economic affairs in terms of GDP, unemployment, nationality ratio, investment and economic equality and related to migration and migrant workers may affect national security of UAE by 2050.

Social dimension: This defines the extent to which the social affairs and social challenges including the cultural transition, moderate religion, new identities, population dynamics, and general demographic may affect national security of UAE by 2050.

Technology dimension: This defines the extent to which the technological development and digital transformation like the digital currency, cyber security, and the automation may affect national security of UAE by 2050.

Environmental dimension: This defines the extent to which the surrounding environmental factors and sustainability may affect national security of UAE by 2050. This might include the climate change, the lack of natural resources and the lack of water resources.

Ethical dimension: This defines the extent to which the ethical affairs and personal values may influence national security of UAE by 2050. This might include responsibility, integrity, and behaviours towards other people, the environment, the government, and the political regime.

Legislative dimension: This final dimension includes the factors related to the legal system and the legislative aspects in terms of the residency law, the criminal law, and the foreigners' employment law, which all might influence the UAE's national security by 2050.

With the different dimensions that are embedded within PESTE(E)L, it is significant to emphasize on the main benefit of using PESTE(E)L as an analysis method that is providing a

broader view of national, regional, and international driving forces that might influence the study in-hand.

Data analysis & Interpretation

This phase of environmental scanning exemplifies the secondary resources related to national security futures in the UAE. The PESTE(E)L analysis discusses how the dimensions of political, economic, social, technological, environmental, ethical, and legislative are viewing the impact of migrant workers within the context of national security. Thus, the results are divided into driver of change, megatrends, and wildcards.

Drivers of Change: These are the events, drivers and/or the forces that may have effect on the migrant workers and national security nexus.

Megatrends: These are factors, which may extend or shrink over generations and signify a meaningful shift within PESTE(E)L dimensions over the upcoming decades.

Wildcards: These are the events that have / will have dramatic characteristics and impact.

3.4.2.3 Phase three – DELPHI method (QUAL)

Using the results that are drawn from phase two, the Delphi method is applied to collect primary qualitative data that integrates the findings in previous phases in order to develop a forward view of what could be logically happen in the future as related to the phenomenon. DELPHI method includes gaining a depth of understanding from a selected group of experts (Dalkey & Helmer 1962).

The Delphi method is a broader agreement-building process, which is based on selected ‘group of experts’ who agree or disagree with the statements, assumptions, or operationalized definitions (Erlene Rosowsky et al. 2018). This method is well suited to an area or field of study that has limited evidence and is speculative by design (Wollersheim 2009).

The overarching objectives of the Delphi study is to identify a core set of drivers regarding the migrant workers offenses effect on UAE’s national security by 2050 by gathering the experts’ opinions, and to compare them with those obtained in the previous chapters. The collected data is then analyzed and used to develop the related alternative scenarios of how the UAE’s national security will evolve by 2050 in phase four in this study.

3.4.2.3.1 Delphi process

DELPHI is a systematized and interactive communication method that relies on a selected panel of experts, which are required to independently answer a number of questions

through sequential rounds of inquiry and consensus-building (*Delphi Method* 2019). As such, it consists of two main concepts that are the ‘expert’ and the ‘consensus’ (Hughes 2004). The expert concept relates to people who have specific knowledge and expertise that is relevant to the addressed study and who are selected to participate in the process based on set criteria that qualify as being ‘experts’ (Erlene Rosowsky et al. 2018). The Delphi methods aims to determine agreement and/or congruence of views of the participants, as moderated by the researcher (Erlene Rosowsky et al. 2018).

In this study, the Delphi method is employed in a multi-step process (Keeney et al. 2001) and in three rounds. At the beginning, the researcher starts inviting a panel of experts to participate in the study, which are based on a pre-determined criterion. In this process, the researcher provides a background for the study and reason for participating, in addition to the objectives related to the research study and the different rounds that should be completed until achieving the consensus. Once the panel of experts are selected, the researcher designs the online questionnaire to be distributed. The questionnaire serves as a guide for collecting the panel of experts’ opinions and assessing the level of consensus with each included driver. The assessing process is made in both quantitative and qualitative ways by using the Likert scale and the open-ended textual analysis respectively.

As mentioned previously, the Delphi method is employed in three rounds. In round one, the researcher distributes the questionnaire to the panel of experts. Upon collecting the responses, the researcher analyzes the results and accordingly identifies the level of consensus for each driver. Based on round one findings, the researcher refines and redesign the questionnaire for the second round. The questionnaire in round two incorporates both of drivers with low level of consensus (below 70%) and new drivers that are suggested as new additions to the pre-collected list of drivers in round one. Round two, aims at achieving further exploration related to the level of consensus, the driver impact ranking, and the level of government control. Upon collecting the responses, the researcher once again analyzes the results. Thus, this process continues for the third final round.

By implementing the three rounds, the researcher ensures that the participated panel of expert has the opportunity to revise the submitted opinions based on the shared perspectives by other experts. This process supports reaching high level of consensus and though identifying the key drivers emerge as significant for the next phase in this study.

Expert selection and expert panel

The Delphi method is mainly used to provide a formal discussion among selected experts anonymously, also called ‘Panel’ from selected fields. Its value is that the experts are

able to rethink their positions or perspectives as new clarifications and interpretations are introduced (Erlene Rosowsky et al. 2018).

For the purpose of this study, and in-line with employing the best practices of Delphi method, the researcher aims at recruiting 12-18. The selected experts are identified based on a predetermined criterion. The criteria applicable for the selection of experts in this study is either/or having:

- Professional experience of more than 10 years in a related field of expertise (policy-makers field, governmental policymakers, national security advisors, demographic experts, and security leaders) in the UAE and internationally.
- Research experience of more than 10 years in a related field of research (policy, public administration, national security, demographics, and futures studies) in the UAE and internationally.

Following the expert selection, the researcher sends an invitation e-mail to invite the experts for Delphi participation and explain the purpose for applying the method and the process, which will be experienced during the Delphi process.

Quantitative analysis & Interpretation

Throughout the Delphi analysis process, the collected data and expert panel feedback comprise both quantitative and qualitative data.

For the purpose of this research, the quantitative aspect includes two types of Likert Scales to be reflected on the collected drivers, and the drivers' ranking. Based on the first type of Likert scale that is employed in this research study, it reflects the agreement, disagreement, neutrality, or no familiarity with the highlighted subject. The second type of Likert scale reflects the level of the government control on the drivers. The responses, ideas and opinions are collected based on the thematic questions and sections and listed in descriptive views.

In this research, the consensus is defined as $> 70\%$. As the Delphi method in this research is made up to three rounds, the drivers that achieve the defined consensus are reported for further quantitative analysis with no more questions in the next rounds. On the other hand, the drivers that do not achieve the consensus are reported with further questions to clarify the reason and engender a deep understanding in further rounds. In case of the fully disagreement against certain drivers based on the panellists' views, the drivers are removed.

Qualitative analysis and interpretation

Similar to the quantitative analysis, the qualitative data analysis is based on using content analysis tools. The content analysis enables the researcher in applying the inductive reasoning and explore the collected data from the expert panel views related to the research subject. As such, the analysis process provides and views the similarity and contrast in the collected data and detect the commonalities and differences in the responses.

The primary objective of this research method is to gain better understanding and broaden the view of the possible national security futures in the UAE by 2050 based on the experiences and the viewpoints of each expert within the context of the research study.

As Delphi method is employed in three rounds, the qualitative responses are gathered, and analysed following each round. The responses of the open-ended questions are de-identified and extracted, read, and labelled within the thematic sections of the Delphi questionnaire. The thematic sections and questions within the questionnaire are selected and built based on the PESTE(E)L dimensions to ease the results convergence for the next phase. Of significance, new drivers of change are added through the Delphi rounds, particularly in round one and two, based on the experts' viewpoints concerning aspects related to the study that impact national security. The new drivers support discussing how national security will evolve, and/or may be affected by various drivers, especially in the analysis of round two and three. In the third round, the analysis of the questionnaire supports building the essential perspectives to build and shape future scenarios.

3.4.2.3.2 Summary

By applying Delphi, the collected and analyzed findings provide further insight toward developing the scenarios of possible futures related to migrant worker offenses affecting national security of the UAE by 2050.

The DELPHI results are analyzed using a holistic account approach embedded in DELPHI method, which means collecting and identifying all qualitative variables or driving forces provided by experts' multiple perspectives affecting the research problem either in a positive or negative way. These driving forces or driver of changes are listed and defined based on their worst and best cases (Creswell 2014). Further interpretation is carried out using the holistic account approach through generally sketching the larger narrative futures views of the national security threats in the UAE associated with migrant workers' visa and / or criminal offenses. DELPHI supports validation and gaining a deeper understanding of the

drivers, trends, key uncertainties, wildcards, and outliers related to the research. To maintain the consistency of thinking and analyzing, the researcher assured presenting the analysis findings, interpretation, and background before each round, which at round three are converged to phase four of this study analysis.

3.4.2.4 Phase four – Scenario development (QUAL)

The fourth phase of the research design is the collation and assimilation previous phases' findings to inform the scenario planning process of the study. The findings encompass the results of a statistical analysis of Dubai crime and migrant statistics, an environmental scan using the PESTEEL framework, and a Delphi study. The research in this phase applies a qualitative scenario planning tool. It presents three futures scenarios using the Shell scenario method to explore the possible futures of UAE national security threats associated with a migrant worker visa and/or criminal offenses.

The scenario planning tool develops alternative narratives as to how the possible futures of national security may evolve. It is not meant to predict the future but rather to broaden the scope of possibility. Rather than defer to a 'default' view of the future, scenarios produce credible accounts of possible futures that can be used for decision-making in the present. It is a consultative tool and designed to engage dialogue on the issue. For scenarios to be credible, they need to reflect what is currently thought of as possible while also seeking to identify weak signals of change and 'wildcards' that may result in system breaks. Guidelines for developing scenarios are described in this section and will guide the disciplined inquiry of this study, which incorporated previous research analysis findings:

1. The literature review in terms of identifying and discussing the correlation between the main variables of this study and the effect on the national security. And to address how the future are evolved or developed in relation to the different data sources.
2. The statistical analysis of Dubai Police government statistics that is generalised to the broader UAE context, and the correlation between the variables and sub-variable that is processed by using SPSS (in Chapter 4).
3. The PESTE(E)L finding (in Chapter 5) to involve the drivers of change from an environmental scanning analysis.
4. The Delphi method findings (in Chapter 6), which is applied to validate the previous methods' results by involving experts from related fields and extrapolate the findings to inform the development of possible scenarios of national security in the UAE by 2050.

Scenarios development process

The following steps exemplify the process followed and adopted by this research study, which assimilate the previous findings and contributes to generating the various futures scenarios.

Step 1: Identifying the research problem

The main research problem concerns the effect of migrant worker offenses on the possible futures of national security in the UAE by 2050. The high migrant workers and the recorded rates related to visa offenses, and criminal offenses, are all examined in relation to their potential impact on national security.

Step 2: Variables that may affect the identified problem

This study is built upon examining the key variables as indicators of national security futures, which includes the migrant worker, the visa offenses, and the criminal offenses, in addition to the related other drivers identified by the PESTE(E)L and Delphi analysis.

Step 3: Environmental drivers and DELPHI drivers.

As per the research design, the researcher fulfills the environmental scanning step by using the PESTE(E)L method and seeks to validate the findings by using Delphi method, in order to finalise the identification of drivers and their effects on national security futures. The scenarios include trends, mega trends, wild cards, and is applied using systems' thinking.

Step 4: Select the scenarios' continuums

In this step, the scenarios' matrix is constructed by using the fixed continuums of variables as that represent the main axes of the matrix and guide the generating of scenarios' logics. The key variable continuums in this study are (1) the uncertainty level in terms of the impact on national security, and (2) the government control over the drivers of change, and their effect on the national security. These two variable continuums are fixed as per Shell method.

Step 5: Developing the initial scenarios

According to the findings and results from Phases one to three of the research design, the drivers of change are positioned on the scenarios' matrix. Three main initial scenarios are then built that seeks to capture a span of possible futures ranging from probable, negative, and positive. The probable scenario is the first to be designed, as it illustrates an extrapolation of

historical data forecasts combined with current conditions based on the assumption that the probable future will follow a linear extension of the present. Then, the positive and negative initial scenarios are designed by plotting the drivers of change in the matrix to reflect feasible positive and negative clusters. Some drivers like the wild cards or the system breaks maintain the same position as in the 'probable' scenario.

Step 6: Developing the futures narrative scenarios

Based on step five, the researcher continues enriching and writing up the details of the scenarios by generating a narrative description of each set of plotted matrices: probable, positive, and negative. Details are specified as to how drivers are interrelating with each other within the scenario matrix and the broader context of national security. The narrative then discusses how the trends feasible interrelate taking the level of government control exerted on the phenomenon into account. At this step, and this stage of the whole study, the researcher returns to the main research problem to describe how the nexus of migrant workers offenses and national security will look in each scenario.

Scenario development summary

The method of scenario planning and development is adopted in a way incorporating the previous sources of data analysis and findings including PESTE(E)L and Delphi. The uncertainty level and the government control level are used as continuums to structure the scenario matrix.

3.5 Limitations

The primary focus of this study is to support the proposition that migration has a significant impact on the UAE's national security. This proposition is based on the fact that migrants constitute approximately 90% of the population in the UAE. The study provides evidence that migrants in Dubai, when categorized based on various demographic and social factors, are involved in various criminal and visa offenses. Being predominantly speculative in nature, it is significant to note a limitation of the current study, which is the absence of a similar analysis of the number and occurrence of crimes committed by local citizens. This limitation could stand against the ability to fully contextualize the situation regarding the potential threat posed by the migrants to national security. Therefore, further studies should address this limitation to provide more comprehensive understanding of the extended scope of the current study.

Also, the study has limitations associated with its adopted methodology. While the literature review, PESTE(E)L and part one of Phase Two statistical analysis include past facts and are verified in the methodology, the non-linear forecasting, Delphi considerations and eventual scenario development are based on opinion and inductive techniques. As such, attempts to generalize the findings are not proposed. Rather, the facts derived from the initial methods are speculated to feasibly reflect “how” the future may evolve rather than how the future “will” evolve. This is regarded as useful in that the scenarios seek to capture a scope of possibility within which decision makers can reasonably prepare a response.

Fluctuations in participation by Delphi members is a noted limitation in the literature associated with Delphi panels. This is due to the demands on experts’ time, which may reasonably affect their availability. Such fluctuating status is considered being a limitation as it might affect the rigour of the results. Another expected limitation is the limited value of the received responses where even though the expert responds, their available time to reflect on the response is limited. This usually occurs due to the recruitment of very senior academics and professionals in the related fields from government sectors, universities, and private sector. Moreover, the researcher maintains applying the well-defined criterion that is pre-approved to ensure the right expert-selection in relevant to the study inquiry.

Researcher bias has been mentioned as a limitation earlier in this chapter. A strategy to limit bias has also been specified. That said, the scenario narrative is researcher-led based on the findings of the Delphi method. As such, aspects of the narrative may contain researcher bias although these are reviewed by third parties.

Despite the speculative nature of the study, the methodology seeks to include a rigorous research design that combines multiple methods as well as implicitly containing peer review by the study supervisors and Delphi panel members. Predicting the future is not a purpose of this study. This research design components include high levels of validity and reliability (Dubai Statistic, Delphi Experts, and PESTE(E)L), which all serve to increase the rigour of the scenario development outcomes, and the study findings.

3.6 Summary

In summary, this chapter outlines and defines the research design and methodology with justifications in relation to the nature of the research problem. Pragmatism is adopted as the research paradigm for this study. This paradigm suggests selecting an exploratory sequential mixed methods research design. Using multiphase mixed methods has been justified for its

suitably in answering the research questions in greater depth and breadth due to the mixing of quantitative and qualitative methods. Further, the study is underpinned by a futures research perspective and associated methods including forecasting, environmental scanning, and Delphi methods. The next chapter (Chapter 4) examines all research questions using Statistical Analysis tool (SPSS).

CHAPTER 4 DUBAI STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

There is a paucity of studies that examine migrant workers and the national security nexus in the field of national security. This study seeks to address this gap in the literature by examining the relationship between migrant workers and the national security of the UAE applying one of the data analysis techniques, which is the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS). This chapter outlines the first data analysis approach using a Statistical Analysis method. This approach generated quantitative descriptive results and statistically significant correlations between migration, mainly the characteristics of migrant workers and issues of national security.

4.1 Method: Statistical Analysis

Using the statistical analysis approach remains challenging for most humanities and social sciences researchers. However, presenting and achieving a reliable finding depends on how rigorously the data analysis is done. Statistical analysis is a systematic approach of collection, organization, interpretation, and presentation that aims at identifying the patterns, and the correlations within the targeted sample (Hartmann et al. 2023). Of significance, the statistical analysis informs the process of decision-making by providing a quantitative evidence-based insights and comprehensive understanding of the critical factors directing the addressed subject (Hartmann et al. 2023). Large number of studies proved the high benefits derived from meta-analysis compared with other methods, as it offers the ability of creating quantitatively statistical statements in various fields including the humanities and social sciences (Hartmann et al. 2023).

For the purpose of this study, the statistical analysis intends to provide an introduction of why and how migrant workers affect the national security by 2050. The statistical analysis represents a defined sample population of those who have committed visa offences or crimes as captured by Dubai Police as a sample of the broader study population (UAE-based migrants). The reason why Dubai is selected as a sample size stands on being one of the Emirates of the UAE that has a) the largest migrant community, b) its criminal statistics can be defined, analyzed, and serve as indicators (trends) of the broader UAE migrant population and c) the data related to the criminal cases associated with migrants is comprehensive and is

recorded for the whole of the Dubai migrant community. The numeric data was obtained from and covered the time from 2014 to 2018.

4.1.1 The questions

The types of questions included within the study were in the form of ‘what’ and ‘how’. When applying the Statistical Analysis method, these questions that symbolized the main variables of this study were examined in the two stages of analysis; ‘what’ crimes were committed and ‘how’ migrant workers affect the national security, Table (4.1). This analysis specifically analyses the relationship between migrant characteristics and the types of crime recorded. Further, the analysis determine which crimes are notable and their rate of occurrence:

Table 4.1: Connecting Variables and Research Questions

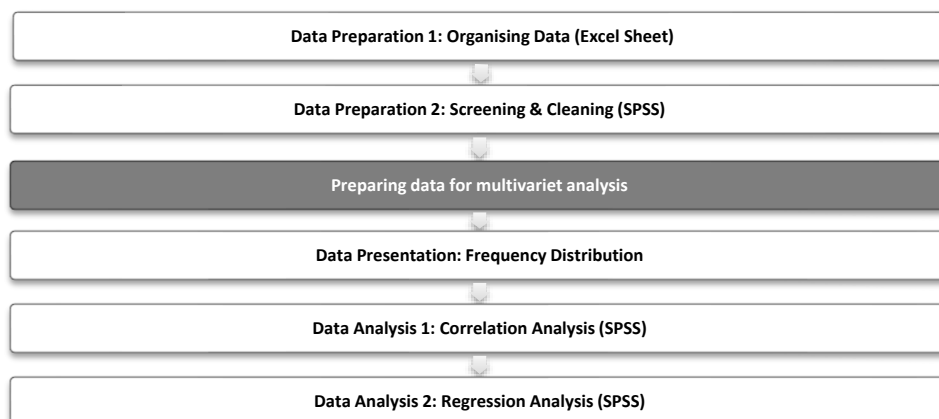
Nexus: how migrant workers affect the national security (National Security)		
Independent Variable	Dependent Variable	Sub-Question
Migrant Worker: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age • Gender • Nationality • Residency type • Marital Status • Group/individual 	‘What’ Crime Types (Criminal Offences and/or Visa Offences)	What crimes do migrant workers commit visa offenses?
Migrant Worker: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age • Gender • Nationality • Residency type • Marital Status • Group/individual 		To what extent do migrant workers commit criminal offenses?

Migrant Worker: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age • Gender • Nationality • Residency type • Marital Status • Group/individual 		How may the visa offenses affect the national security in UAE by 2050?
Migrant Worker: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age • Gender • Nationality • Residency type • Marital Status • Group/individual 		How may migrant worker criminal offenses affect the national security in UAE by 2050?

4.2 Process

The process of analyzing the statistical data for Dubai’s Statistics included steps starting from descriptive analysis to forecasting techniques. The descriptive analysis was based on using Microsoft Excel Program and then transferred to SPSS as shown in Figure (4.1) for depth analysis and forecasting purposes.

Figure 4.1 Stages of Statistical Analysis - SPSS



Excel and SPSS were used for the purpose of organizing and preparing the data before data analysis. For example, the researcher converted the nominal data into numeric format using a coding scheme, see Table (4.2).

Table 4.2: Independent and dependent variables codes

Code															
Crimes	Code	Gender	Code	Status	Code	Age Group	Code	Type (Visa Type)	Code	Nationality	Code	Nationality	Code	Nationality	Code
Grave Assault	1	Female	1	Married	1	17.9 and Below	1	Resident-Migrant Worker	1	Pakistan	1	Turkey	48	Chad	95
Rape	2	Male	2	Single	2	18-25	2	Visitor/Tourist	2	Jordan	2	Spain	49	Germany	96
Kidnap	3	Not Defined	3	Not Defined	3	25.1-35	3			Morocco	3	Senegal	50	Saint Kitts - Navis	97
Steal from Transport Mean	4					35.1-45	4			India	4	Chile	51	Macedonia	98
Steal from Homes	5			Year	Code	45.1-55	5	Type (Group/Individual)	Code	Nepal	5	Switzerland	52	Helena	99
Steal from Public Properties	6			2014	1	55.1-65	6	Individual	1	Indonesia	6	Mexico	53	Rwanda	100
Steal From Private Entities	7			2015	2	65.1 and Above	7	Group	2	Philippines	7	Croatia	54	Burkina Faso	101
Steal from Gov & Diplomatic Entities	8			2016	3					Uzbekistan	8	Burundi	55	Belarus	102
Steal from Desert	9			2017	4					Afghanistan	9	South Africa	56	Estonia	103
Planning to Murder	10			2018	5					Comoros	10	Seychelles	57	Sweden	104
Intentional Murder	11									Nigeria	11	Ghana	58	Zambia	105
Human Trafficking	12									Tunisia	12	Guinea	59	Bosnia and Herz	106
Intentional Firing	13									Syria	13	Portugal	60	Hungary	107
Drugs	14									Egypt	14	New Zealand	61	Djibouti	108
Steal Transport Mean	15									Bangladesh	15	Canada	62	Belgium	109
										Vietnam	16	Mali	63	Georgia	110
										Sri Lanka	17	Guinea-Bissa	64	North Korea	111
										Ethiopia	18	Sultanate of t	65	Venezuela	112
										Eritrea	19	Turkmenistar	66	Ivory Coast	113
										Sudan	20	Ukraine	67	South Korea	114
										Uganda	21	Serbia	68	Czech	115
										Yemen	22	Itali	69	Fiji	116
										Algeria	23	Kazakhstan	70	Malaysia	117
										Iran	24	Bulgaria	71	Ecuador	118
										Britain	25	Zimbabwe	72	Singapore	119
										Armenia	26	Latvia	73	Not Defined	120
										Iraq	27	Mongolia	74		
										Somalia	28	Thailand	75		
										Kyrgyzstan	29	Laos	76		
										Kenya	30	Austria	77		
										Cameroon	31	Zaire	78		
										Georgia	32	Greece	79		
										Tanzania	33	Maldives	80		
										Ireland	34	Brazil	81		
										Denmark	35	Colombia	82		
										Lebanon	36	Norway	83		
										Australia	42	Poland	89		
										Argentina	43	Gabon	90		
										France	44	Sierra Leone	91		
										Azerbaijan	45	Dominicans	92		
										Tajikistan	46	Romanians	93		
										USA	47	Niger	94		

An excel sheet, and histogram column charts were used to view the data frequency related to migrant workers who committed visa and criminal offenses; including their age, nationality, marital status, gender, visa type, and the escort status (if they were visiting the country individually or in group). After the data was cleaned and screened, the data was prepared for multivariate analysis. The multivariate analysis included correlations between different sub-variables, analyzed regression coefficients, and forecasting the future results.

4.2.1 Data cleaning and screening

The researcher used SPSS for cleaning and screening the data and to ensure the quality of the data. Missing data was identified, and those cases were excluded. Normality of the data was tested Appendix (H) for Skewness and Kurtosis and -P-P Plots were used to evaluate the normality of distribution of the data. As per Table (4.3), sub-variables are represented, and indicated in terms of normality, missing, and frequency. The total sample valid cases are $n = 12,719$.

Table 4.3: The missing data from SPSS

	Result Variable	N of Replaced Missing Values	Case Number of Non-Missing Values		N of Valid Cases	Creating Function
			First	Last		
1	Age_1_1	0	1	12,719	12,719	SMEAN (Age_1)
2	MarStatus_1_1	0	1	12,719	12,719	SMEAN (MarStatus_1)
3	Gender_1_1	0	1	12,719	12,719	SMEAN (Gender_1)
4	Nationality_1	0	1	12,719	12,719	SMEAN (Nationality)
5	Crimes_1	0	1	12,719	12,719	SMEAN (Crimes)
6	VisaType_1_1	0	1	12,719	12,719	SMEAN (VisaType_1)
7	IndivGroupCrime_1_1	0	1	12,719	12,719	SMEAN (IndivGroupCrime_1)
8	Year_1_1	0	1	12,719	12,719	SMEAN (Year_1)

4.3 Results and discussion

4.3.1 Demographic analysis

Tables (4.4 to 4.7) illustrate the demographic data on age, marital status, gender, residential type, escort status and crime type of migrants who have either committed a visa offence or a crime.

The results in Table (4.4) indicates that most of migrant workers that are committing visa and criminal offenses are mostly represented within the age groups 25.1-35 recording 6,379 cases, followed by the age group 18-25 recording 2,836, and then the age group 35.1-45 recording 2,419 cases over 5 years. The records support the assumption within the literature related to the factors affecting the voluntary migration trends. In other words, factors like looking for better opportunities in different fields including professional jobs, education, or even family unification are pushing migrants towards other countries.

Table 4.4: Year and age

Year (Code)	Age (Scale)							Total
	1 17.9 and Below	2 18-25	3 25.1- 35	4 35.1- 45	5 45.1- 55	6 55.1- 65	7 65.1 and Above	
2014 (1)	n= 27	n= 520	n= 1159	n= 376	n= 131	n= 19	n= 6	n= 2,238
2015 (2)	n= 35	n= 597	n= 1274	n= 458	n= 155	n= 62	n= 2	n= 2,583
2016 (3)	n= 42	n= 584	n= 1334	n= 558	n= 171	n= 40	n= 6	n= 2,735
2017 (4)	n= 28	n= 470	n= 1180	n= 496	n= 121	n= 30	n= 1	n= 2,326
2018 (5)	n= 35	n= 665	n= 1432	n= 531	n= 134	n= 32	n= 8	n= 2,837
Total	n= 167	n= 2,836	n= 6,379	n= 2,419	n= 712	n= 183	n= 23	-

Following the indicated results related to the highest age group of migrant workers within the five years 2014 to 2018, the results in Table (4.5) show that most of migrant workers travelling to Dubai and committing crimes are Single migrants and Male migrants that record 1,820 and 2,537 cases in 2018, with a total of 8,324 and 11,454 over the five years. Such records are supporting the literature in this study, particularly the migration in social and society, that discussed males are highest in migration compared with females due to various social responsibilities that require economic ability to move on.

Table 4.5: Year, Marital Status and Gender

Year (Code) - (Nominal)	Marital Status (Nominal)			Gender (Nominal)	
	1	2	3	1	2
	Married	Single	Not Defined	Female	Male
2014 (1)	n= 754	n= 1445	n= 39	n= 227	n= 2011
2015 (2)	n= 862	n= 1681	n= 40	n= 278	n= 2305
2016 (3)	n= 800	n= 1843	n= 92	n= 217	n= 2518
2017 (4)	n= 625	n= 1535	n= 166	n= 243	n= 2083
2018 (5)	n= 758	n= 1820	n= 259	n= 300	n= 2537
Total	n= 3,799	n= 8,324	n= 596	n= 1,265	n= 11,454

Migrant workers in Dubai from 2014 to 2018, as show in Table (4.6) indicate that most of migrants travelling and committing crimes fall within the Residents, which means they have legal issued residency in UAE. A third were tourist/visitor (4,127). However, migrants committing breaches or crimes travelling to Dubai in group, are higher than those committed in migrants' individual capacity. This may be due to the infringement being associated with group travel.

Table 4.6: Year, Residential Type, and escort status

Year (Code)	Residential Type (Visa / Resident) -(Nominal)		Group/Individual-(Nominal)	
	1	2	1	2
	Resident-Migrant Worker	Visitor/Tourist	Individual	Group
2014 (1)	n= 1511	n= 727	n= 1138	n= 1100
2015 (2)	n= 1837	n= 746	n= 1256	n= 1327
2016 (3)	n= 1836	n= 899	n= 1292	n= 1443
2017 (4)	n= 1571	n= 755	n= 1045	n= 1281
2018 (5)	n= 1837	n= 1000	n= 1175	n= 1662
Total	n= 8,592	n= 4,127	n= 5,906	n= 6,813

By revising the data and the Dubai statistics related to the crimes listed in Table (4.7), it seems that the highest crimes to be committed by migrants travelling to Dubai are related to Dealing in drugs, and then the crimes related to Stealing from Private Entities, Public Properties, and Homes, with records reaching 4,032, 2,703, 1570, and 1398 over five years.

Table 4.7: Crime Type

Year (Code)	Crime Type (Nominal)														
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Grave Assault	Rape	Kidnap	Steal from Transport Mean	Steal from Homes	Steal from Public Properties	Steal From Private Entities	Steal from Gov & Diplomatic Entities	Steal from Desert	Planning to Murder	Intentional Murder	Human Trafficking	Intentional Firing	Drugs	Steal Transport Mean
2014 (1)	n=137	n=13	n=15	n=102	n=256	n=201	n=486	n=37	n=5	n=7	n=23	n=16	n=16	n=690	n=234
2015 (2)	n=152	n=15	n=24	n=136	n=331	n=250	n=661	n=60	n=12	n=12	n=33	n=24	n=11	n=723	n=139
2016 (3)	n=174	n=8	n=19	n=112	n=276	n=452	n=510	n=42	n=6	n=6	n=63	n=30	n=7	n=827	n=203
2017 (4)	n=90	n=11	n=10	n=66	n=289	n=303	n=508	n=21	n=5	n=8	n=28	n=22	n=9	n=835	n=121
2018 (5)	n=145	n=3	n=17	n=259	n=246	n=364	n=538	n=25	n=30	n=3	n=13	n=38	n=6	n=957	n=193
Total	n=698	n=50	n=85	n=660	n=1,398	n=1,570	n=2,703	n=185	n=58	n=36	n=160	n=130	n=49	n=4,032	n=890

Frequency Distribution is done for checking the outliers in the data set. Below is the data frequency presentation of different variables in this study (Table 4.8 to 4.12). The outputs achieved is the variable validity, particularly in relation to the SMEAN as presented.

Table 4.8: Frequency of Variables - Age

		SMEAN(Age)				
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent	
Valid	1.0	167	1.3	1.3	1.3	
	2.0	2836	22.3	22.3	23.6	
	3.0	6379	50.2	50.2	73.8	
	4.0	2419	19.0	19.0	92.8	
	5.0	712	5.6	5.6	98.4	
	6.0	183	1.4	1.4	99.8	
	7.0	23	.2	.2	100.0	
	Total	12719	100.0	100.0		

Table 4.9: Frequency of Variables – Marital Status

		SMEAN (Marital Status)			
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1.0	3799	29.9	29.9	29.9
	2.0	8324	65.4	65.4	95.3
	3.0	596	4.7	4.7	100.0
	Total	12719	100.0	100.0	

Table 4.10: Frequency of Variables – Gender

		SMEAN (Gender)			
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1.0	1265	9.9	9.9	9.9
	2.0	11454	90.1	90.1	100.0
	Total	12719	100.0	100.0	

Table 4.11: Frequency of Variables – Visa Type

		SMEAN (Visa Type)			
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1.0	8592	67.6	67.6	67.6
	2.0	4127	32.4	32.4	100.0
	Total	12719	100.0	100.0	

Table 4.12: Frequency of Variables – Escorting Status

		SMEAN (Escorting Status)			
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1.0	5906	46.4	46.4	46.4
	2.0	6813	53.6	53.6	100.0
	Total	12719	100.0	100.0	

4.3.2 Data analysis: Correlation

Correlation analysis was conducted using Pearson Correlation statistics with statistical significance determined of the 0.01 and 0.05 levels. The initial results showed that ‘Residential Type, and Escorting Status (GROUP/INDIVIDUAL)’ indicated *Negative* correlation with the ‘Crime Types.’ Whereas ‘Age, Gender, Nationality, and Marital Status’ showed a *Positive* correlation with ‘Crime Types’ that is 0.019*, .063**, .020* and 0.036** as shown in Table (4.13), and for more details see (Appendix I). The results indicated statistically significant negative correlation between crime type, and residential status, and individual/group migrant. The results further indicate statistically significant correlations between all demographic variables and crime types:

Table 4.13: Data Correlation

	AGE	Marital Status	GENDE R	NATIONALI TY	RESIDENCIAL TYPE (VISA / RESIDENT)	GROUP/ INDIVIDU AL	Yea r	CRIME TYPE
AGE	1							
Marital Status	-.287**	1						
GENDER	-.065**	.091**	1					
NATIONALITY	.088**	.016	-.152**	1				
RESIDENCIAL TYPE (VISA / RESIDENT)	.091**	-.189**	-.114**	.232**	1			
GROUP/INDIVIDUAL	-.018*	.021*	.070**	-.030**	-.035**	1		
Year	.000	.109**	-.003	-.014	.030**	.064**	1	
CRIME TYPE	0.019*	0.036**	.063**	.020*	-.055**	-.056**	.015	1

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

4.3.2.1 Effects of independent variables on dependent variable

The researcher used SPSS to examine the effect of all independent sub-variables related to migrant workers including ‘Gender, Nationality, Marital Status, Age, and Escorting Status’. The results showed positive correlation of independent variables with the dependent variable ‘Crime types.’

Result 1: Crime type 1 – Grave assault

Pearson correlation coefficients were computed to assess the correlation between the four independent variables ‘Age, Gender, Nationality, and Marital Status’ and the potentiality of committing ‘Grave Assault Crime’ Table (4.14). The correlations effects ranged from 896 to 938, which showed high level effects.

Table 4.14: Grave Assault SPSS Correlations

Dependent Variable	Independent Variables										
Crime Type	Escorting Status		Nationality								
Grave Assault	Individual	Group	Chile	Dominicans	Niger	Ivory Coast	South Korea	Czech	Fiji	Malaysia	Singapore
	.955*	<none v	-.896*	-.896*	-.938*	-.896*	-.896*	-.896*	-.896*	-.896*	-.896*

Discussion 1: Crime type 1 – Grave assault

Migrant workers, specifically those travelling to Dubai individually showed statistically significant positive correlation with committing Grave Assault Crime in some nationalities including Chile, Dominicans, Niger, Ivory Coast, South Korea, Czech, Fiji, Malaysia, Singapore. This positive correlation supports the argument that migrant workers affect the national security level. Whereas the other types of Migrant worker characteristics (nationality, and escorting status) are negatively correlated with the potential of committing Grave Assault Crime.

Result 2: Crime type 2 – Rape

Pearson correlation coefficient was computed to assess the correlation between the four independent variables ‘Age, Gender, Nationality, and Marital Status’ and the potentiality of committing ‘Rape Crime’ Table (4.15).

Table 4.15: Rape SPSS Correlations

Dependent Variable	Independent Variables								
Crime Type	Nationality							Residential Type	
Rape	Nepal	Philippines	Somalia	South Africa	Ghana	Ukraine	Zimbabwe	Resident-Migrant Worker	Visitor/Tourist
	-.888*	-.949*	.920*	-.903*	.977**	-.905*	-.953*	<none>	.953*

Discussion 2: Crime type 2 – Rape

Table (4.15) shows migrant workers with specific nationalities including Somalia, and Ghana are correlated to the effect on national security, mainly the Rape Crime. This negative correlation does not support the argument that migrant workers affect the national security for the other nationalities.

Result 3: Crime type 3 – Kidnap

Pearson correlation coefficient was computed to assess the correlation between the four independent variables ‘Age, Gender, Nationality, and Marital Status’ and the effect on the national security was assessed by highlighting the potentiality of committing ‘Kidnap Crime’ Table (4.16).

Table 4.16: Kidnap SPSS Correlations

Dependent Variable	Independent Variables							
Crime Type	Marital Status			Escorting Status		Nationality		
Kidnap	Married	Unmarried	Undefined	Group	Individual	Morocco	Azerbaijan	Turkey
	.978**	<none>	<none>	<none>	.886*	.972**	.903*	.903*

Discussion 3: Crime type 3 – Kidnap

Migrant workers from Nepal, Azerbaijan, and Turkey show strong positive correlation with committing Kidnap Crime, especially those travelling to Dubai individually, and who are married Moroccan nationals showed statistically

negative correlation with committing Kidnap Crime indicating they are the most unlikely group of migrant workers to commit kidnapping.

Result 4: Crime type 4 – Steal from transport mean

Pearson correlation coefficient was computed to assess the correlation between the four independent variables ‘Age, Gender, Nationality, and Marital Status’ and the potentiality of committing ‘Steal from Transport Mean Crime’ Table (4.17).

Table 4.17: Steal from Transport Mean SPSS Correlations

Dependent Variable	Independent Variables																
Crime Type	Age						Nationality										
Steal from Transport Mean	Age <18	Age 18-25	Age 25.1-35	Age 35.1-45	Age 45.1-55	Age 55.1-65	Age 65+	Vietnam	Turkmenistan	Ukraine	Italy	Laos	Greece	Maldives	Brazil	Norway	Dominica Commonwealth
	<none>	.907*	<none>	<none>	<none>	<none>	<none>	.995**	.943*	.883*	.934*	.940*	.940*	.940*	.983**	.940*	.940*

Discussion 4: Crime type 4 – Steal from transport mean

Migrant workers from Vietnam, Turkmenistan Ukraine, Italy, Laos, Greece, Maldives, Brazil, Norway, and Dominica Commonwealth show strong positive correlation with the Steal from Transport Mean Crime, especially those travelling to Dubai aged between 18-25 years old.

Result 5: Crime type 5 – Steal from homes

Pearson correlation coefficient was computed to assess the correlation between the four independent variables ‘Age, Gender, Nationality, and Marital Status’ and the potentiality of committing ‘Steal from Home Crime’ Table (4.18).

Table 4.18: Steal from Home SPSS Correlations

Dependent Variable	Independent Variables					
Crime Type	Nationality					
Steal from Homes	Uganda	Kyrgyzstan	Russia	China	USA	Sierra Leone
	-.943*	.907*	-.925*	.917*	.890*	.943*

Discussion 5: Crime type 5 – Steal from homes

The results show migrant workers from Kyrgyzstan, China, USA, and Sierra Leone having strong positive correlation with Stealing from Homes Crime, especially those travelling to Dubai. Migrant workers from Uganda and Russia were negatively correlated to the crime and least likely to commit it.

Result 6: Crime type 6 – Steal from public properties

Pearson correlation coefficient was computed to assess the correlation between the four independent variables ‘Age, Gender, Nationality, and Marital Status’ and the potentiality of committing ‘Steal from Public Properties Crime’ Table (4.19).

Table 4.19: Steal from Public Properties SPSS Correlations

Dependent Variable	Independent Variables							
Crime Type	Age						Nationality	
Steal from Public Properties	Age <18	Age 18-25	Age 25.1-35	Age 35.1-45	Age 45.1-55	Age 55.1-65	Age 65+	Cyprus
	<none>	<none>	<none>	.943*	<none>	<none>	<none>	.884*

Discussion 6: Crime type 6 – Steal from public properties

Results show migrant workers from Cyprus having strong positive correlation with Stealing from Homes Crime, at (.884*), and those aged between 35.1 – 45.

Result 7: Crime type 7 – Steal from private entities

Pearson correlation coefficient was computed to assess the correlation between the four independent variables ‘Age, Gender, Nationality, and Marital Status’ and ‘Steal from Private Entities Crime’ Table (4.20).

Table 4.20: Steal from Private Entities SPSS Correlations

Dependent Variable	Independent Variables																			
Crime Type	Age							Nationality												
Steal from Private Entities	Age <18	Age 18-25	Age 25.1-35	Age 35.1-45	Age 45.1-55	Age 55.1-65	Age 65+	Djibouti	Bosnia and	Eritrea	Uganda	Kyrgyzstan	Thailand	Netherlands	Sierra Leone	Germany	Rwanda	Burkina Faso	Estonia	Zambia
	<none>	<none>	<none>	<none>	<none>	<none>	.924*	<none>	.964**	.924*	.903*	.921*	.991**	.981***	.903*	.950*	.964**	.964**	.964**	.964**

Discussion 7: Crime type 7 – Steal from private entities

Results show migrant workers from Eritrea, Kyrgyzstan, Sierra Leone, and Germany having strong positive correlation with Stealing from Private Entities. Those within the Age Group 55.1 – 65 had a statistically correlation of 0.924. The results show migrant workers from Uganda having negative correlation and least likely to be associated with Stealing from Private Entities.

Result 8: Crime type 8 – Steal from government and diplomatic entities

Pearson correlation coefficient was computed to assess the correlation between the four independent variables ‘Age, Gender, Nationality, and Marital Status’ and the potentiality of committing ‘Steal from Government and Diplomatic Entities Crime’ Table (4.21).

Table 4.21: Steal from Government and Diplomatic Entities SPSS Correlations

Dependent Variable	Independent Variables							
Crime Type	Marital Status			Nationality				
Steal from Government & Diplomatic Entities	Married	Unmarried	Undefined	Comoros	Bangladesh	Eritrea	Azerbaijan	Turkey
		.880*	<none>	<none>	.881*	.891*	.921*	.947*

Discussion 8: Crime type 8 – Steal from government and diplomatic entities

Results in Table (4.21) show that married migrant workers from Comoros, Bangladesh, Eritrea, Azerbaijan, and Turkey having strong positive correlation with Stealing from Government and Diplomatic Entities Crime.

Result 9: Crime type 9 – Steal from desert

Pearson correlation coefficient was computed to assess the correlation between the four independent variables ‘Age, Gender, Nationality, and Marital Status’ and ‘Steal from Desert Crime’ Table (4.22).

Table 4.22: Steal from Desert SPSS Correlations

Dependent Variable	Independent Variables										
Crime Type	Nationality										
Steal from Desert	Vietnam	Portugal	Turkmenistan	Ukraine	Italy	Laos	Greece	Maldives	Brazil	Norway	Dominica Commonwealth
		.972**	.905*	.980**	.916*	.980**	.962**	.962**	.962**	.969**	.962**

Discussion 9: Crime type 9 – Steal from desert

The results in Table (4.22) show migrant workers from Vietnam, Portugal, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Italy, Laos, Greece, Maldives, Brazil, Norway, and Dominica Commonwealth having strong positive correlation with Stealing from Desert Crime.

Result 10: Crime type 10 – Planning to murder

Pearson correlation coefficient was computed to assess the correlation between the four independent variables ‘Age, Gender, Nationality, and Marital Status’ and ‘Planning to Murder Crime’ Table (4.23).

Table 4.23: Planning to Murder SPSS Correlations

Dependent Variable	Independent Variables							
Crime Type	Nationality							
Planning to Murder	Jordan	Philippines	Uganda	Somalia	Kyrgyzstan	Moldova	Ghana	Sierra Leone
	-.918*	-.914*	-.891*	.958*	.895*	-.895*	.899*	.891*

Discussion 10: Crime type 10 – Planning to murder

Results in Table (4.23) show migrant workers from Somalia, Kyrgyzstan, Ghana, and Sierra Leone having strong positive correlation with Planning to Murder Crime. The results also show migrant workers from Jordan, Philippines, Uganda, and Moldova having negative correlation with Planning to Murder Crime, and thus least likely to be associated with this crime.

Result 11: Crime type 11 – Intentional murder

Pearson correlation coefficient was computed to assess the correlation between the four independent variables ‘Age, Gender, Nationality, and Marital Status’ and ‘Intentional Murder Crime’ Table (4.24).

Table 4.24: Intentional Murder SPSS Correlations

Dependent Variable	Independent Variables									
Crime Type	Nationality									
Intentional Murder	Afghanistan	France	Mexico	Canada	Mali	Helena	Georgia	North Korea	Venezuela	Ecuador
	-.940*	.912*	-.920*	.927*	-.920*	.920*	.920*	.920*	.920*	.920*

Discussion 11: Crime type 11 – Intentional murder

Results in Table (4.24) show migrant workers from France, Canada, Helena, Georgia, North Korea, Venezuela, and Ecuador having strong positive correlation with Intentional Murder Crime. Results also shows migrant workers from Afghanistan, Mali, and Mexico having negative correlation with Intentional Murder Crime.

Result 12: Crime type 12 – Human trafficking

Pearson correlation coefficient was computed to assess the correlation between the four independent variables ‘Age, Gender, Nationality, and Marital Status’ and ‘Human Trafficking Crime’ Table (4.25).

Table 4.25: Human Trafficking SPSS Correlations

Dependent Variable	Independent Variables											
Crime Type	Age	Marital Status			Gender		Nationality					
Human Trafficking	Age 25.1-35	Married	Unmarried	Undefined	Female	Male	Pakistan	Senegal	South Africa	Ukraine	Zimbabwe	Mongolia
		.973**	<none>	.903*	<none>	<none>	.922*	.993**	-.930*	.991**	.944*	.935*

Discussion 12: Crime type 12 – Human trafficking

The results in Table (4.25) show migrant workers from Pakistan, South Africa, Ukraine, Zimbabwe, and Mongolia having strong positive correlation with Human Trafficking Crime. Especially those who are males, aged between 25.1-35, and married. Results also show migrant workers from Senegal having negative correlation with Human Trafficking Crime.

Result 13: Crime type 13 – Intentional firing

Pearson correlation coefficient was computed to assess the correlation between the four independent variables ‘Age, Gender, Nationality, and Marital Status’ and ‘Intentional Firing Crime’ Table (4.26).

Table 4.26: Intentional Firing SPSS Correlations

Dependent Variable	Independent Variables			
Crime Type	Age	Nationality		
Intentional Firing	Age 35.1-45	Georgia	Senegal	South Africa
	-.974**	.939*	.892*	-.905*

Discussion 13: Crime type 13 – Intentional firing

Results in Table (4.26) show migrant workers from Georgia, and Senegal having strong positive correlation with Intentional Firing Crime. This significant relation is mainly correlated with those nationals aged between 35.1 – 45 belonging to the mentioned countries. Results also shows migrant workers from South Africa having negative correlation with Intentional Firing Crime.

Result 14: Crime type 14 – Drugs

Pearson correlation coefficient was computed to assess the correlation between the four independent variables ‘Age, Gender, Nationality, and Marital Status’ and ‘Drugs Crime’ Table (4.27).

Table 4.27: Drugs SPSS Correlations

Dependent Variable	Independent Variables								
Crime Type	Marital Status			Nationality					
Drugs	Married	Unmarried	Undefined	Nepal	Tanzania	Senegal	South Africa	Ghana	Ukraine
	<none>	<none>	<none>	.955*	.881*	-.925*	-.896*	.896*	-.888*

Discussion 14: Crime type 14 – Drugs

Results in Table (4.27) show migrant workers from Ukraine, South Africa, and Nepal having strong positive correlation with Drug dealings with unidentified marital status. This significant relation is mainly correlated with those travelling to Dubai for Drug dealings and drug usages. Results also show migrant workers from Tanzania, Senegal, and Ghana having negative correlation with Drug dealings.

Result 15: Crime type 15 – Steal transport mean

Pearson correlation coefficient was computed to assess the correlation between the four independent variables ‘Age, Gender, Nationality, and Marital Status’ and ‘Steal Transport Mean Crime’ Table (4.28).

Table 4.28: Steal Transport Mean SPSS Correlations

Dependent Variable	Independent Variables						
Crime Type	Nationality						
Steal Transport Mean	Yemen	Britain	Russia	China	Guinea	Macedonia	Belarus
	.934*	-.972**	.892*	-.903*	.937*	-.937*	-.914*

Discussion 15: Crime type 15 – Steal transport mean

Results in Table (4.28) show migrant workers from Guinea, Russia, and Yemen having strong positive correlation with those travelling to Dubai for Stealing Transport Means Crime. Results also show migrant workers from Britain, China, Macedonia, and Belarus having negative correlation with the Stealing Transport Means Crime.

4.3.3 Data analysis: Regression

The researcher ran multiple regression-based path analysis to estimate and detect statistically significant predictions and indirect effect with the ‘Crime Types’. The results are shown in Tables (4.29 to 4.43):

Result 1: Crime type 1 – Grave assault

Table 4.29: Model Summary – Grave Assault

Model Summary ^b					
Model	R Square Change	Change Statistics			
		F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	1.000 ^a		4	0	

a. Predictors: (Constant), Year, Ecuador, China, Morocco

b. Dependent Variable: Grave Assault

The results suggest that there is a statistically significant prediction that migrants from Ecuador, China, and Morocco are likely to be associated with ‘Grave Assault’.

Result 2: Crime type 2 – Rape

Table 4.30: Model Summary – Rape

Model Summary ^b					
Model	R Square Change	F Change	Change Statistics		
			df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	1.000 ^a	.	4	0	0.000

a. Predictors: (Constant), Year, Ecuador, China, Morocco

b. Dependent Variable: Rape

The results suggest that there is a statistically significant prediction that migrants from Ecuador, China, and Morocco are likely to be associated with ‘Rape’.

Result 3: Crime type 3 – Kidnap

Table 4.31: Model Summary – Kidnap

Model Summary ^b					
Model	R Square Change	F Change	Change Statistics		
			df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	1.000 ^a	.	4	0	.

a. Predictors: (Constant), Grave Assault, Ethiopia, Turkmenistan, Armenia

b. Dependent Variable: Kidnap

The results suggest that migrants that commit ‘Grave Assault’ from Ethiopia, Turkmenistan, and Armenia are predicted to be associated with ‘Kidnap’.

Result 4: Crime type 4 – Steal from transport mean

Table 4.32: Model Summary – Steal from Transport Mean

Model Summary ^b					
Model	R Square Change	F Change	Change Statistics		
			df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	1.000 ^a	.	4	0	.

a. Predictors: (Constant), Kidnap, Macedonia, Afghanistan, Senegal

b. Dependent Variable: Steal from Transport Mean

The results suggest that there is a statistically significant prediction that migrants from Macedonia, Afghanistan, and Senegal who commit ‘Kidnap’ are likely to be associated with ‘Steal from Transport Mean’.

Result 5: Crime type 5 – Steal from homes

Table 4.33: Model Summary – Steal from Homes

Model Summary^b

Model	Change Statistics				
	R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	1.000 ^a	.	4	0	.

a. Predictors: (Constant), Steal from Transport Mean, Djibouti, India, Canada
 b. Dependent Variable: Steal from Homes

The results suggest that migrants who commit ‘Steal from Transport Mean’ from Djibouti, India, and Canada are predicted be associated with ‘Steal from Homes’.

Result 6: Crime type 6 – Steal from public properties

Table 4.34: Model Summary – Steal from Public Properties

Model Summary^b

Model	Change Statistics				
	R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	1.000 ^a	.	4	0	.

a. Predictors: (Constant), Steal from Homes, Egypt, Tajikistan, Cyprus
 b. Dependent Variable: Steal from Public Properties

The results suggest that migrants who commit ‘Steal from Homes,’ from Egypt, Tajikistan, and Cyprus are likely to be associated with ‘Steal from Public Properties’.

Result 7: Crime type 7 – Steal from private entities

Table 4.35: Model Summary – Steal from Private Entities

Model Summary ^b					
Model	Change Statistics				
	R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	1.000 ^a	.	4	0	.

a. Predictors: (Constant), Steal from Public Properties, Colombia, Married, Australia

b. Dependent Variable: Steal From Private Entities

The results suggest that migrants who commit ‘Steal from Public Properties,’ from Colombia, and Australia are likely to be associated with ‘Steal from Private Entities’.

Result 8: Crime type 8 – Steal from government and diplomatic entities

Table 4.36: Model Summary – Steal from Government and Diplomatic Entities

Model Summary ^b					
Model	Change Statistics				
	R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	1.000 ^a	.	4	0	.

a. Predictors: (Constant), Steal From Private Entities, Age 35.1-45, Portugal, Belarus

b. Dependent Variable: Steal from Gov & Diplomatic Entities

The results suggest that migrants who commit ‘Steal from Private Entities,’ from Portugal, and Belarus are predicted to be associated with ‘Steal from Government and Diplomatic Entities’.

Result 9: Crime type 9 – Steal from desert

Table 4.37: Model Summary – Steal from desert

Model Summary ^b					
Model	Change Statistics				
	R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	1.000 ^a	.	4	0	.

a. Predictors: (Constant), Steal from Gov & Diplomatic Entities, Guinea-Bissau, Uzbekistan, Steal from Transport Mean

b. Dependent Variable: Steal from Desert

The results suggest that migrants who commit ‘Steal from Transport Means, and Steal from Government and Diplomatic Entities’ from Guinea-Bissau, and Uzbekistan are likely to be associated with ‘Steal from Desert’.

Result 10: Crime type 10 – Planning to murder

Table 4.38: Model Summary – Planning to Murder

Model Summary^b

Model	Change Statistics				
	R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	1.000 ^a	.	4	0	.

a. Predictors: (Constant), Steal from Desert, Argentina, Djibouti, Cyprus
 b. Dependent Variable: Planning to Murder

The results suggest that migrants who commit ‘Steal from Desert’ from Argentina, Djibouti, and Cyprus are likely to be associated with ‘Planning to Murder’.

Result 11: Crime type 11 – Intentional murder

Table 4.39: Model Summary – Intentional Murder

Model Summary^b

Model	Change Statistics				
	R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	1.000 ^a	.	4	0	.

a. Predictors: (Constant), Planning to Murder, Guinea-Bissau, Grave Assault, Seychelles
 b. Dependent Variable: Intentional Murder

The results suggest that migrants who commit ‘Grave Assault, and Planning to Murder’ from Guinea-Bissau, and Seychelles are likely to be associated with ‘Intentional Murder’.

Result 12: Crime type 12 – Human trafficking

Table 4.40: Model Summary – Human Trafficking

Model Summary^b

Model	Change Statistics				
	R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	1.000 ^a	.	4	0	.

a. Predictors: (Constant), Intentional Murder, Zaire, Pakistan, Sierra Leone
 b. Dependent Variable: Human Trafficking

The results suggest that migrants who commit ‘Intentional Murder’ from Zaire, Pakistan, and Sierra Leone are likely to be associated with ‘Human Trafficking’.

Result 13: Crime type 13 – Intentional firing

Table 4.41: Model Summary – Intentional Firing

Model Summary ^b					
Model	Change Statistics				
	R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	1.000 ^a	.	4	0	.

a. Predictors: (Constant), Human Trafficking, Intentional Murder, Thailand, Britain

b. Dependent Variable: Intentional Firing

The results suggest that migrants who commit ‘Human Trafficking, and Intentional Murder’ from Thailand, and Britain are likely to be associated with ‘Intentional Firing’.

Result 14: Crime type 14 – Drugs

Table 4.42: Model Summary – Drugs

Model Summary ^b					
Model	Change Statistics				
	R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	1.000 ^a	.	4	0	.

a. Predictors: (Constant), Intentional Firing, Russia, Tajikistan, Iran

b. Dependent Variable: Drugs

The results suggest that migrants who commit ‘Intentional Firing’ from Russia, Iran and Tajikistan are likely to be associated with ‘Drugs’.

Result 15: Crime type 15 – Steal transport mean

Table 4.43: Steal Transport Mean

Model Summary ^b					
Model	Change Statistics				
	R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	1.000 ^a	.	4	0	.

a. Predictors: (Constant), Drugs, Morocco, Afghanistan, Macedonia

b. Dependent Variable: Steal Transport Mean

The results suggest that migrants who commit ‘Drugs Dealing’ from Morocco, Afghanistan, and Macedonia are likely to be associated with ‘Steal Transport Mean’.

4.3.4 Discussion: Regressions

As per the previous analysis, the researcher used SPSS to run multiple regression-based path analysis to test the statistically significant relationship between sets of independent and dependent variables within this study. This could be upon examining the effect of all independent sub-variables related to migrant workers including ‘Gender, Nationality, Marital Status, Age, and Escorting Status’ and the ‘Crime Types’. The results show statistically significant correlation, between the independent and the dependent variables. Also, the analysis suggests a linear regression for certain predictors related to certain independent and dependent variables.

The results in Table (4.44) indicate R squared value of 1, meaning a perfect model to proceed with a confident prediction by using SPSS.

Table 4.44: Change Statistics as per crimes and R Square Change

Crime Type	R Square Change	Change Statistics			
		F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
Grave Assault	1.000 ^a	.	4	0	0.000
Rape	1.000 ^a	.	4	0	0.000
Kidnap	1.000 ^a	.	4	0	0.000
Steal from Transport Mean	1.000 ^a	.	4	0	0.000
Steal from Homes	1.000 ^a	.	4	0	0.000
Steal From Public Properties	1.000 ^a	.	4	0	0.000
Steal from Private Entities	1.000 ^a	.	4	0	0.000
Steal from Government and Diplomatic Entities	1.000 ^a	.	4	0	0.000
Steal from Desert	1.000 ^a	.	4	0	0.000
Planning to Murder	1.000 ^a	.	4	0	0.000
Intentional Murder	1.000 ^a	.	4	0	0.000
Human Trafficking	1.000 ^a	.	4	0	0.000
Intentional Firing	1.000 ^a	.	4	0	0.000
Drugs	1.000 ^a	.	4	0	0.000
Steal from Transport Mean	1.000 ^a	.	4	0	0.000

4.4 Summary

This chapter reported the data analysis results associated with a dataset of crime records associated with the migrants domiciled in Dubai. The dataset contained five years of data which was analyzed using multivariate data analysis. The results represent an empirical understanding of this historical data, as a generalized and broader case of the UAE migrant population.

While the data analysis yielded statistically significant results for correlations and linear regressions, it was unable to produce a valid forecast for all crime types and population trends of a future data associated with the statistics' sample (Dubai migrants). Producing valid and compelling forecasts might require further non-linear regression approach best represented by other modelling techniques such as that enabled by artificial intelligence software generated outcomes.

The next chapter (Chapter Five) presents the results of the PESTE(E)L method, which will generate qualitative results that validate the relationships between migrant workers and their possible impact on national security.

CHAPTER 5 PESTE(E)L

This chapter outlines the PESTEEL analysis. The PESTEEL method in this study depends on the collection and analysis of secondary data including metadata, research literature, and main trends related to the migrants in Dubai. It aimed to gain insights related to demonstrated relationships between migration, mainly migrant workers, and issues of national security.

5.1 Method: PESTEL tool

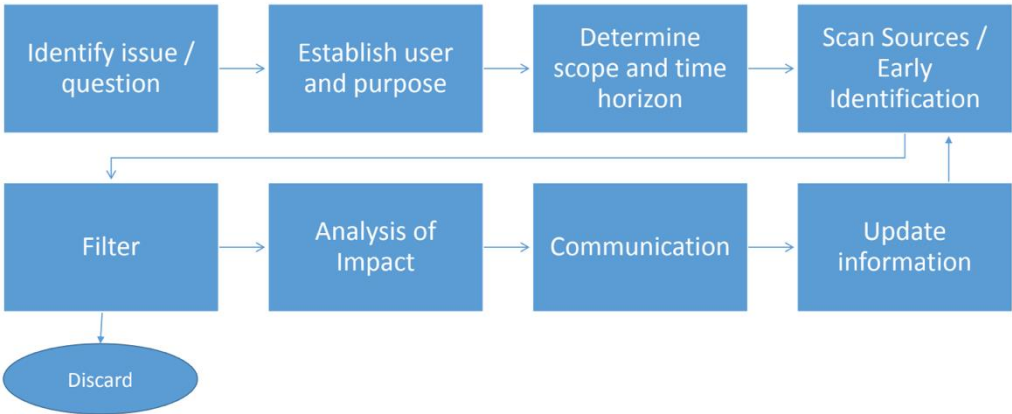
In considering appropriate environmental analysis/horizon scanning tools, one of the most critical tools used is called PESTEL (Palomino et al. 2012). PESTEL stands for; political, environmental, social, technological, economic, and legislation dimensions of the environment. PESTEL is a traditional framework that is used at the futures projects and studies. This study includes a new dimension, the Ethical Dimension as described by (Laan & Yap 2016). Horizon scanning is a broadly used concept in Futures Studies that indicates a systematic searching approach for emerging opportunities, trends, wildcards, drivers of change, and challenges, which might impact the possibility of attaining certain plans, targets, and objectives (Palomino et al. 2012). For this research study, PESTEEL is applied to understand and analyze the passive and active sides of the research problem. The passive side examines the traditional sources of evidence and information related to the main research problem including internal quarterly, or yearly reports and key performance indicators, which reinforce the current understanding of the collected data (Delaney 2014). Whereas the active side examines the existing and emerging trends and measures and their anticipated impact on possible futures (Delaney 2014).

While this study primarily seeks to investigate the effects of migrant workers on national security towards 2050, using PESTEEL fulfils the ‘scanning’ stage of the generic foresight process (Hines & Bishop 2015).

5.2 PESTE(E)L process

The process guiding the PESTEEL analysis is adapted from Delaney (2014) and is illustrated in Figure (5.1).

Figure 5.1 PESTE(E)L Process by Delaney (2014)



5.2.1 Issue and question

The structure of PESTEEL within this chapter begins with stating the identified issue in this study, ‘possible futures of UAE national security in the context of migrant workers effect by 2050’. In particular, the study is concerned with the impact of migrant workers visa offenses, and crimes on these possible futures and considers migrant worker trends in Dubai, a UAE megacity as an indicator of trends.

As such the question guiding the PESTEEL analysis is:

Based on identified trends in migrant worker visa offences and criminal behavior in the case of Dubai, in addition to the global and national trends, what are the possible futures of national security of the UAE by 2050?

5.2.2 User and purpose

This Chapter takes a comprehensive view of the future environmental dimensions and provides a context for those in General Directorate of Residency and Foreigners Affairs (GDRFAD), Dubai Police, and Ministry of Cabinet Affairs & the Future, and wider government who are involved in long-term planning. This Chapter seeks to enhance foresight and inform strategic choices that shape the national security future of the UAE by building an awareness of alternative possible futures and create an evidence-based culture that can adapt to environmental changes and a rapidly evolving future. Specifically, PESTEEL analysis

informs the development of scenarios which in turn provides an input to the development of policies within the relevant ministries associated with the study.

5.2.3 Scope and time

By Using PESTEEL, seven dimensions are highlighted in relation to migrant workers effect on national security. The results are augmented by literature review, collection, and comparative analysis of secondary sources of data. The addressed time horizon for the scanned trends and drivers related to the mentioned issue is faced on a horizon of 30 years.

5.2.4 Scanning, filtering, and analyzing the impact (PESTEEL dimensions)

The comparison between the sets of findings builds a dimensional understanding that includes textual filtering and impact-analyzing, which is communicated to the next step (e.g. Delphi) for further interpretation. The dimensional understanding consists of political, economic, societal, technological, environmental, ethical, and legislation aspects that are discussed next.

Although the previous studies and literature on migration and national security have grown significantly since the early 1990s, limited studies directly discuss the relationship between the two variables (Guild & Selm 2005). According to Choucri (2002), the linkages between the concepts of migration and national security are challenging due to their subjectivity. In other words, the concepts' subjectivity depends on who is defining the concepts and who is benefiting by describing the concepts in a certain way.

The discussion and analysis within the context of national security perspective in this chapter is focused on the effect of migration and migrant workers growth on the national security in terms of political, economic, societal, technological, environmental, ethical, and legislation, which in turn, may influence regional security.

The environmental scan seeks to identify, filter, and analyze (impact-analysis) the sets of findings and accordingly categorizing them as

- a) Drivers of change (These are the events, drivers and/or the forces that may have effect on the migrant workers and national security nexus.)
- b) Trends (Patterns of change based on past data)
- c) Megatrends (Trends/factors that have a marked presence in the globe environment influencing the general direction of change within PESTE(E)L dimensions over the upcoming decades.
- d) Wildcards (events that have / will have dramatic characteristics and impact.)

5.2.4.1 Political dimension

Introduction

The political dimension provides a significant insight to migrant workers impact on the national security in Dubai, and within the Middle East region, which remains a volatile region with several conflicts due to the competition for influence and power by different actors (MOD 2018). There are several Megatrends that interact with this dimension and produce several drivers that shape the possible futures.

Megatrend 1 Migration

Migration megatrend refers to the movement of people from one place to another, either within their own country or across international borders (IOM 2020b). Migration has shown a high political significance in recent years due to its impact on national economies, social structures, and labor markets, as well as its connection to issues including border security, and human rights (IOM 2020b). According to Fongang (2019) migration and migrant workers actively influence the political dimension in various countries. For example, migration in the Middle East is influenced by both external and internal factors. The internal common factors include massacres, political instability, human rights violations, civil conflicts, and absence of the public order (Fongang 2019) (Fongang 2019). The external factors include the role of countries with interests within the host country. These are observed as having political plans and interfering in the internal affairs of the host countries (Fongang 2019). By combining both of the external and internal factors many outcomes emerge that involve the mass population, which develops new patterns and formations of migration processes and end with forced migration and permanent settlement in other countries (OECD 2019).

Within the political dimension, it is important to differentiate between forced and voluntary migration in terms of their causes or final goals. There are two types of forced migration; the first type found in most cases are related to forcibly displaced persons due to wars, and unstable conditions. These migrants are called ‘refugees’ and ‘asylum seekers.’ The other type are those migrants that are forced by their government to migrate for a number of reasons that affects the host or the foreign country’s political stability (Abbott & Stivachtis 2019). Voluntary migration in most cases is related to persons who are looking for better opportunities in different fields including professional jobs, education, or even family unification.

Megatrend 2 The Global Power Context

This refers to the shifting balance of power among nations and the increasing interconnectedness of the world's political, economic, and social systems (CRS 2022). The global power context has been influenced by factors such as globalization, technological advances, and the rise of new economic powers, and it has important implications for international relations and cooperation (CRS 2022).

Global power is shifting and is distributed between the powerful countries including US, China, Russia, and India, which will create new stresses from a political aspect. This is often associated with the increase of population and the high potential interest-driving conflicts (MOD 2018). The global power context affects the lives of migrant workers, who may be subject to restrictive immigration policies or exploited in industries where labor protections are weak (CRS 2022).

According to research in futures, it is assumed that as the economic power shifts towards Asia, there can be a number of emerging economies by 2050 called E7; China, Russia, India, Mexico, Turkey, Brazil, and Indonesia, which can exceed the known G7 economies; US, UK, Japan, Canada, Italy, France, and Germany (MOD 2018). The shift from West to East and in terms of economic and soft power can lead to the reduction of the political power of the Western countries, who are dominant due to the high influence on migration (MOD 2018). The shift has different effects based on either it is a developed or developing country. In the developed countries, the economic development can shrink by 2050, causing low wages, social detachment, that ends with internal conflicts (MOD 2018). Whereas in developing countries, the situation is different, the wages are likely to increase due to the economic development although the inequality can still be present leading to internal struggles.

A significant example is China. Investment plans and futures scenarios of how China maintains its economic influence in the Greater Middle East region is of importance. According to Kelemen and Fergnani (2020), China is working heavily in rising its investment and engagement economically in the Middle East with Built and Road Initiative. It is also working on achieving economic aims and tied diplomatic relations with decreasing potential threats like terrorism in the region. On the one hand, both the UAE and United Kingdom of Saudi Arabia are considering China a main investor (Kelemen & Fergnani 2020). On the other hand, rising threats affecting political stability are looming in regional countries like Afghanistan and Pakistan. Uyghur's militants' group, for instance, who are trained by Taliban-controlled Afghanistan new government established in 2021 are considered a main threat to China's power in the region. Historical record of numerous terrorist attacks against

China suggest that they were organized by the Taliban group (Kelemen & Fergnani 2020). Considering China as a target, will probably influence the national security in the UAE, directly and indirectly. In other words, the UAE and the region's homeland security will be always threatened by regional threats. While addressing the economic aspects, UAE will also be threatened by the migrating investors from the region.

The political struggle, and the political change due to government's inability to fulfil the needs of the citizens are all continuously influenced by and are influencing the migration. For example, when a government experiences an influx of migrant workers, the population rises. It is assumed that this population growth further increases the inability of Middle Eastern governments to provide economic opportunities and social services either for their citizens, or migrants.

Megatrend 3 Forced Migration

This megatrend refers to the displacement of people from their homes due to factors such as conflict, persecution, or environmental disasters (UNHCR 2022). Forced migration has a significant impact on migrant workers, who may face greater risks and vulnerabilities as they navigate new and unfamiliar environments. It often leads to refugee crises, which can strain resources and exacerbate tensions between host communities and newcomers (Dorn & Zweimüller 2021). This issue has been a major focus of political discussions in recent years, particularly considering the Syrian refugee crisis (UNHCR 2022).

In politics, according to Weiner (1993), there are two different reasons for governments to force and induce its people to migrate to certain countries. First, some governments have forced migration as a manner or tactic for dealing with political revolutionists and / or eliminating selected ethnic groups or social classes within their own borders by transferring them to other countries (Weiner 1993).

Second, some other governments may force migration as a manner or tactic for declaring the supremacy of one ethnic community over another and attaining cultural homogeneity (Besenyő 2019). For instance, Turkey government has forced the migration of an ethnic community, the Kurds from its territory into Iraq territory as a mean to regulate Kurdish political activity within Turkish government as a result and poses a national security threat within the Iraq government, where the Kurdish community has started claiming for their sovereignty (Christie 2018).

Usually, within the political sector, threats to governments result from a political struggle over the government's regime that ends with either governmental actions, which threaten individuals or groups of citizens, or continued high resistance against the current

regime that threatens state stability with political change (Abbott & Stivachtis 2019). A significant example would be the 2011 Arab uprisings or Arab Spring, where certain states in Middle East were unable to address the needs and requirements of their citizens, which led to a high resistance against the governments that ended with government ideology transformation from autocracy to democracy (Mertens et al. 2019).

Another issue challenging the political stability are anti-regime activities in the host country led by migrants who are opposed to the regime of their home country. Such anti-regime activities might be in clash with the interests of the receiving country. For instance, Syrian migrants and mainly refugees are involved in political activities in foreign countries like Germany, and France that are targeting the Syrian government and Al Assad Regime (Abbott & Stivachtis 2019). Another example is the Palestinian migrants who protest in host countries against the government of Israel in solidarity with Palestinians in Palestine. Thus, anti-regime activities are threatening the national security of the receiving country and the political security of the host country by arranging publicity campaigns to gain international public opinion against certain governmental structure (Abbott & Stivachtis 2019).

Megatrend 4: Displaced Persons and Political Activism

This refers to the engagement of displaced migrant workers with the political activism activities such as the participation in political processes, including advocacy, and elections or other forms of civic engagement. Political activism according to the Department of National Defense in US, can take many forms, ranging from peaceful protests and demonstrations to social media campaigns and grassroots organizing (DNI 2021).

Significant type of migrants' threats on the national security and mainly the country's political security could be seen in four modes (Abbott & Stivachtis 2019). The first mode is when migrants initiate armed activities opposing their home country. For instance, many regroupings and attacks are organized by Syrian rebels against the Assad regime in neighboring territories (Abbott & Stivachtis 2019). The second mode is when migrants place pressure on the receiving country to initiate direct actions opposing their home country. For instance, Palestinian migrant demonstrate against Jordanian government to take actions against Israel in terms of attacks on Gaza (Abbott & Stivachtis 2019). The third mode is when the receiving country uses migrants as means to achieving its interest within the migrants' home country, such as the government of Turkey that recruits Syria migrants and particularly the refugees to confront Assad's regime (Abbott & Stivachtis 2019). The fourth mode is more internationalized, particularly when migrants afford military and financial aids to rebel groups that increase military insecurity within their home country (Abbott & Stivachtis 2019).

Megatrend 5 Culture, Belief, and Identity

Culture, Belief, and Identity: This refers to the ways in which people's cultural, religious, and ethnic backgrounds shape their beliefs and sense of self (Saavedra et al. 2023). Cultural, belief, and identity issues have become increasingly prominent in politics, particularly in relation to debates over immigration and migrant workers including diversity, social justice, discrimination, or marginalization in host communities due to the various backgrounds (Saavedra et al. 2023).

UK Ministry of Defense stated that the world population size will continue to grow and is expected to reach 9.8 billion people by 2050 (MOD 2018). With the unprecedented population growth globally, who extensively use the internet and have access to limitless information can raise their views increasing the divisions within various countries in terms of traditional and liberal views (MOD 2018). Such division, is reinforced by the high mobility enabled by increasing air travel worldwide, where people are freely traveling from one place to another using fast and comfortable transport leading to an influx of migrants in certain regions around the world (MOD 2018). With the high mobility of people, the more prosperous societies have become more accepting of others, respect the differences, and are more knowledgeable (MOD 2018). In other words, the world is heading to more cultural convergence with shared values and new political identities (MOD 2018).

Although, the influx of migrant could threaten the host or receiving country's national security, it sometimes could have a reverse effect on the sending country's national security (Heinitz 2013). For example, having shared values and similar ideas between the migrants and the receiving country may politically slow threatening the ideology of the migrants' home country and the vice-versa (Heinitz 2013). In turn, the insecurity of government ideology and political regimes may increase the political insecurity in that country. For example, by addressing the survival of democracy in the case of Iraq, it requires a strong government and leadership to manage the unification between the religious groups; Sunnis and Shia due to their sectarian divide, which is controlled well for example in Kuwait where Shia and Sunnis are living in peaceful coexistence with one sectarian identity (MOD 2018). As this is considered one of the main megatrends affecting the national security in a country in terms of the sectarian identity migrating and affecting the host country's identity in one way or another socio-politically.

Drivers of change

The following drivers of change may impact the national security in the future were identified and emerged from the interaction of megatrends of *Migration, The Global Context,*

The Forced Migration, Displaced Persons and Political Activism, and Culture, Belief, and Identity with the political dimension of PESTEEL:

- **Political Instability:** The condition of a government in which there is a high degree of unrest, risk, and uncertainties within a political system or governmental regime due to internal and external factors.
- **Human Rights and Civil Rights:** Concerns protection of individual in terms of freedoms, equality (gender, nationality, ethnic, etc.), and justice.
- **Public Order:** Enforcement of law and order, and prevention of crime or mass disorder, often with policing entities.
- **Shifting Values Toward Liberalism:** Meaning the increasing transitions in individual believes and attitudes towards freedoms, openness, democracy, and tolerance.
- **Religious Values Moderate:** A move toward moderation or progressive religious views or practices away from extremism by accepting other faiths or beliefs.
- **Gender Identity:** Is more related to the personal sense of one's own genders. This trend is more about increasing awareness and recognition of the diversity of gender identities and expression.
- **Government Plans (Transparency):** Openness and clarity in government policies, decision-making processes, and plans, which are all accessible to the public.
- **Social and Individual Participation in Government:** The extent to which individuals and civil society are involved in the governance and decision-making processes of government.
- **Multi International Relations (e.g. China, Russia):** The complex relationships and interactions between different countries or regions, often driven by political and economic interests.
- **Revolution and Anti-Regime Movements (Global):** Mass social movements and protests aimed at challenging, reforming, or overthrowing existing political regime/system.
- **Citizen/Migrant and Ethnic Conflict:** Tensions and conflicts between different ethnic, cultural, and social groups within a country, often due to discrimination or marginalization.
- **Inability to Provide Social Services and Economic Opportunities:** A lack of access to basic services, employment, healthcare, education, housing, and economic opportunities, leading to social and economic instability.

- **Religious Extremism:** An extreme and intolerant form of religious belief or practice.
- **Threat of Corruption:** The risk of corruption, bribery, or unethical behavior within government or business, which can affect the public trust in government entities.
- **China as an investor:** The increasing role of China as a major global investor, political and economic power

Wildcards

Out of the previous discussion related to megatrends and drivers of change, the following wildcards could be addressed:

- Political instability in neighboring countries, such as Yemen or Syria, could lead to unexpected and sudden influxes of refugees into the UAE. For example, if conflict were to escalate in Yemen, it could cause large numbers of Yemenis to flee across the border into the UAE seeking safety and stability. This could create a significant strain on the UAE's political and social systems, as well as its ability to provide resources and services to incoming refugees. It could also potentially lead to tension and conflict between different groups within the UAE, as well as between the UAE and neighboring countries. As a result, the UAE may need to adapt its policies and strategies to accommodate these sudden and unexpected population shifts and mitigate any negative impacts on its political stability and security.
- A sudden shift in global political or economic conditions could impact the UAE's ability to attract and retain foreign workers, including skilled professionals, and could potentially lead to a brain drain. For example, if the UAE's political stability were to come into question due to sudden domestic unrest or geopolitical tensions, foreign workers may become hesitant to relocate to or remain in the UAE, particularly if they perceive a risk to their safety or job security. This could lead to a shortage of skilled workers in critical industries such as healthcare, technology, and finance, which could impact the UAE's economic growth and development. In addition, if there were a significant outflow of foreign workers from the UAE, it could potentially lead to a loss of diversity and talent within the country, which could impact the UAE's social and cultural fabric. As a result, the UAE may need to work to maintain a stable and attractive environment for foreign workers, while also investing in domestic talent development and retention strategies to mitigate the risk of a potential brain drain.

5.2.4.2 Economic dimension

Introduction

From the economic perspective, migration and migrant workers have had a substantial effect on the economies of most countries in the Middle East for more than 40 years (UNDP 2016). Most of the evidence and discussions related to the economic dimensions are highly related to both of political and social dimensions.

Most of the approaches within the literature related to migration were principally economic in terms of migrants' push or pull factors within the country or in other countries (Skuflic et al. 2018). Economic dimension alone does not explain fully how different countries deal with the process of accepting or rejecting migrants. The following section places less emphasis on the economic approaches related to two political elements that have been mentioned in the previous section (The political dimension). These include, the regulated migrants' movements that are encouraged by governments for political reasons (Todorov et al. 2018), and the pre-security political checks of migrants before entering the receiving country regardless their economic condition, as they are based on noneconomic considerations (Todorov et al. 2018).

Megatrend 1 Migration

Migration within the economic context refers to the movement of people from one place to another for various reasons, such as seeking better economic opportunities, education, or finding out a better investment opportunity (UNDESA 2021). Migration trends may impact migrant worker in terms of facing challenges within the host countries including the access to decent work, fair wages, or social protections. Migrant workers may also face discrimination or exploitation in the workplace, and their rights may not be adequately protected (UNDESA 2021).

In 2050, economically, migration and migrant workers will still be influenced in terms of push or pull factors within the country or in other countries. An example of numerous economic causes of forced migration in Africa include limited employment opportunities, imbalanced development, low incomes and bad living conditions (Fongang 2019).

Similarly, forced migrants are used as tools to achieve certain economic goals and extend the self-interests such as obtaining various aids in return for pausing the flow of migrants from the home country to other countries (Mertens et al. 2019). Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia are important examples, particularly during the period of late 1960s and during the 1970s, when they pushed their citizens to migrate to Europe, particularly France as a

solution for unemployment at home, whilst receiving remittances that were spent within the home country, and significantly boosted the national economy (Mertens et al. 2019). Similarly, in UAE, migrants that consist 90% of the whole population, send remittances to their home countries (Lori 2011).

Rausser et al. (2018) advocates that although the economy of the sending country gains with migrants' remittances who are working in different countries as skilled professionals or workers, the receiving country should promote different initiatives and practices that maintain its economy and balance the potential or actual loss of talented workforce. For example, some of the practices that are emphasized systematically in UNDP for the receiving countries include students' privileges, citizenship programs, ethical and monitored recruitment, visa offers; whereas the sending country can implement practices such as foreign investment, human rights, and taxation programs (UNDP 2016).

Megatrend 2 Education & Employment

Education and employment are highly interconnected. Education can be considered being a pathway to secure employment and higher wages (ILO 2020). However, access to education and quality education can be limited, particularly for migrant workers who may face language barriers, and limited access to training and skills development (ILO 2020).

Heinitz (2013) argued that migrant workers threaten the economic stability of the receiving countries in the Middle East by posing limits on the state's economic capability from numerous aspects. For instance, the limits include high number of migrants with high level of poverty, substantial economic burden creation caused by low level of education, straining housing and transportation facilities without benefiting the country in-turn (McKee et al. 2017).

In 2050, in the Middle East region, the process of enrolling people, particularly the migrants in schools will still be a priority and make up 95% the local population enrollment in private primary schools and 85% in private secondary schools (MOD 2018). The priority given to education is because more educated people in society means better economic performance outcomes, and improved quality life (MOD 2018). Being educated is not enough, the quality of the education matters as well (Bobak 2017). By 2050, the old idea of obtaining a degree in a traditional system to secure a high-wage job, will not be effective any more (MOD 2018). Rather, the high-wage jobs will depend on the quality of skills and competencies a person would gain in addition to a specialized degree to benefit the future market economy.

Megatrend 3 Demography

Demography as a megatrend refers to the study of population characteristics, including age, gender, and migration patterns, and how these factors impact economic and social outcomes (*World Development Report 2021*). Demographic changes, such as aging populations or shifts in migration patterns, may impact the labor market and create challenges for migrant workers, particularly those in low-skilled positions who may be more vulnerable to job loss (*World Development Report 2021*).

Another trend that affects the economic security could be the economic ability of the state to maintain demographic healthy growth of the population structure that consists of migrants. Demographic growth can impact on the national economic capability of a state as it can consequently affect the state's socio-political stability (Cammett 2015).

Due to the significant demographic growth, and mainly the high migrants' population rates in the Middle East today, considerable actions will be required by various countries in the region to control their demographic balance. One action could be the increase of state's national manufacturing that sustains income levels per capita (McKee et al. 2017). Another action could be the increase of employment opportunities and social transparency investments as the labor force continues to grow (Christie 2018). Not catching up with the developmental race within the region, pushes the countries towards high potentiality of getting instable socio-economic development (Christie 2018). With the absence of structural economic development, the negative social effects increase in terms of unemployment, poverty, lower standards of living aside from uneven wealth distribution (Lialina 2019). With the increase in these social effects, domestic conflicts and subsequently threats to national security will emerge (Lialina 2019).

In the Middle Eastern societies, various reactions have been recorded against the influx of migrants for different reasons. One reason is the migrant's ability to work with low wages compared with the local citizens, which ends in driving out local citizens from the employment sector. Another reason is the social behavior of migrants. Occurrences of exploiting other people, human trafficking, and undermining the social relations. And the third reason is the migrants' economic costs on the receiving country, particularly for certain nationalities migrating from developed countries (Edwards 2005).

Megatrend 4 Energy & Resources

Energy and resources megatrend refers to the relationship between energy and resource consumption and economic development. Middle East countries are rich in energy resources, particularly oil and natural gas, which have been key drivers of economic growth (ILO 2020).

However, the reliance on these resources can also create economic vulnerabilities, particularly in times of low oil production and constrains. Additionally, environmental impacts of resource extraction, such as air and water pollution, can have negative impacts on the health and wellbeing of migrant workers and their communities (ILO 2020). Migrant workers in energy and resource sectors may face challenges particularly if they are employed in low-skilled or hazardous positions (ILO 2020).

By 2050, oil will continue to be the main driver for economic income in the Middle East. This is likely for the UAE, although the country is planning towards diversifying its sources of economic revenues. It is noticed that in most Middle East countries, a substantial economic burden creation is caused by the increased consumption of different resources such as oil, and natural gas of between 40% to 69% without benefiting the country (Heinitz 2013). By 2050, countries in the region will continue their economic transition to a non-oil economy that focuses on providing services including medical tourism, entertainment tourism, educational and professional opportunities, which will support in maintaining the economic sustainable development (MOD 2018).

Drivers of change

The following drivers of change of the future were identified in the Economic dimension of PESTEEL that emerged from the megatrends, namely Migration, Education and Employment, Demographics and Energy and Resources. For the economic dimension the following drivers of change were identified:

- **Expensive Alternative Energy:** Refers to the increasing costs of transitioning away from traditional fossil fuels towards cleaner, renewable energy sources.
- **Organized Crime and Legitimate Business:** Refers to the complex and often intertwined relationship between organized crime groups and legitimate businesses, which can have negative impacts on economic growth and development.
- **Pandemics:** Refers to the sudden outbreaks of infectious diseases that can have significant impacts on economies, ranging from decreased trade and tourism to supply chain disruptions and increased healthcare costs.
- **Inequality:** Refers to the widening income and wealth gaps between different segments of society, which can impact economic growth and social stability. In addition to the gaps in terms of economic opportunities.

- **Regional Conflicts:** Refers to conflicts between neighboring countries or within a region, which can lead to disruptions in trade and investment and create economic uncertainty (e.g. Yemen, Syria, Iran).
- **Visa Regime/Gold Card Residents:** Refers to the government policies related to immigration and residency, which can impact the ability of businesses to attract and retain skilled workers and investors.
- **Organized Crime:** Refers to criminal activities such as smuggling, trafficking, and corruption, which can undermine economic growth and stability.
- **Increased Water Costs:** Refers to rising costs of water consumption and demand, which can impact businesses and households and create economic challenges.
- **Lower Global Economic Growth:** Refers to the trend of slowing global economic growth, which can impact trade, investment, and employment opportunities.
- **Natural Disasters:** Refers to events such as floods, hurricanes, and rising sea levels, which may have significant economic impacts on affected regions.
- **Foreign Investment and Increase in 'Soft Power':** Refers to the increasing importance of attracting foreign investment and projecting a positive image abroad to drive economic growth and development.
- **Oil Continues to be the Main Economic Driver:** Refers to the continuing reliance on oil as the primary source of revenue and economic growth in some countries.
- **Transition to Non-Oil Economy:** Refers to the efforts to diversify economies away from a dependence on oil and towards other industries and sectors.
- **Resource Consumption Increase and No Return:** Refers to the unsustainable use of natural resources without proper conservation or replenishment efforts, which can lead to economic and environmental degradation.
- **Low Education and Talent:** Refers to the challenges posed by a lack of access to quality education and training, which can impact the availability of skilled workers and limit economic growth and development.
- **Infrastructure Development:** Refers to the investments in infrastructure such as transportation, energy, and communication networks, which can drive economic growth and development.
- **Low-Income Migrants and Living Conditions:** Refers to the challenges faced by low-income migrant workers, including poor working conditions and limited access to social services and legal protections.

- **Migrant Remittances:** Refers to the money sent by migrant workers back to their home countries, which can have significant impacts on the economies of those countries.

Wildcards

Out of the previous discussion related to megatrends and drivers of change, the following wildcards could be addressed:

- **Heightened national security concerns:** If the UAE experiences a significant national security threat, it could lead to increased military spending and a redirection of resources away from other sectors of the economy, which negatively affect the general development leading to noticeable decline.
- **Changes in global oil prices:** As a major oil exporter, changes in global oil prices could have a significant impact on the UAE's economy. If oil prices were to drop dramatically, the UAE's government could be forced to make significant cuts to its budget.
- **Increased diversification efforts:** The UAE has been working to diversify its economy away from oil in recent years, and this trend could continue. If the UAE is successful in diversifying its economy, it could lead to new opportunities for growth and development. However, if the UAE fail in diversifying its economy, the government will not be able to maintain the need of its population in regular market price due to the high dependency on others, and accordingly leading to social challenges.
- **Regional conflicts and instability:** The UAE's economic growth could be impacted by regional conflicts and instability, such as the ongoing conflicts in Syria, Iran, and Yemen. Any disruption to trade routes or regional instability could have negative consequences for the UAE's economy.

5.2.4.3 Social dimension

Introduction

Within the social dimension of the PESTEEL analysis, this section discusses how and why some migrant communities and migrant segments such as migrant workers are perceived as threats to the national security of the receiving country in terms of its national identity and other social aspects like the social condition, and the assimilation within the host society. For example, while addressing the Middle East region, one of the obvious example within this dimension is the loosening of social rules in certain countries like the Saudi Arabia, such as the empowerment of female gender, and the government flexibility in terms of implementing

strict Islamic Rules resulting from the openness that the country is heading to throughout its long-term plan (MOD 2018).

Megatrend 1 Migration

Migration refers to the movement of people from one geographical location to another for various reasons, such as seeking better economic opportunities, education, or asylum (IOM 2022). Migration has been a global trend for centuries and continues to impact the social and economic dimensions of countries worldwide. In the context of migrant workers, migration can provide opportunities for increased income and improved living conditions, but it can also expose them to exploitation and discrimination (IOM 2022).

National security threat due to migration attains different meanings in different societies depending on how it is connected to national identity and how the host community defines itself (Estevens 2018). Choucri (2002) states that the correlation of national security and collective identities is forming a social construct within a social and political realm. Given the traditional known nature of “identity”, it has been possible to address threats and challenges that have effects on national security as time over, since “we will no longer be us” (Besenyő 2019).

Societal security is a branch of national security that concerns the protection and sustainability of particular patterns of social behaviors, values, and collective national identity, which vary between countries (Abbott & Stivachtis 2019). Cultural tradition, religion, beliefs, and languages all have a role in building the collective identity of a state, which might require to be secured or defended against new cultures or what is called ‘cultural imports’ (Benincà 2014). For example, in some Arab countries, the influx of migrants, particularly the migrant worker is seen as a potential threat to the communal culture and identity (Christie 2018). Threatening the communal culture and identity means affecting and changing the religious, linguistic cultural, and ethnic components of the community within the receiving country (Christie 2018).

In an ethnically homogeneous society, for instance, the influx of migrants is regarded as a national security threat to its political and cultural identity compared with the heterogeneous society (Passiatore et al. 2019). Still, sharing collective values is constructive in some countries, but not in others. Similarly, the influx of migrant workers may be feared by certain governments, public or ethnic groups but welcomed by the business community and some other forms of governments (Choucri 2002).

In addition, the on-going collaboration that takes place within each group of culture or nationality is considered a normal human behavior in certain circumstances, but it could be dealt with as a national security threat, particularly when it gives rise to the emergence of sub-cultural communities typified by migrants that: i) are mostly in breach of their visa conditions, ii) have committed a criminal offence, and iii), are in breach of their visa and committed a criminal offence.

Apparently, migrant cultural communities, also referred to as sub-cultural communities have different aspects that affect the host community. For instance, religion, culture, traditions, their own country's laws, and other political issues that have the potential to influence and affect the national security of the host country. This "state-in-state" socio-political situation can affect the national security of the host country (Finklestein & Solomon 2008).

Megatrend 2 Cultural Diversity

Cultural diversity indicates the range of cultural differences that exist or may exist within a society, including differences in language, religion, customs, beliefs, and values (UN 2015). This megatrend has significant implications for both migrant workers and national security within the social dimension. Cultural diversity may create opportunities for migrant workers to integrate into society and contribute to the economy and social fabric of their host country (UN 2015). However, cultural diversity may also lead to social tension and conflict, particularly when different cultural groups have competing values or interests (UN 2015).

Accepting or rejecting the influx of migrants varies between countries as cultures vary with respect to who is welcomed into the host community or how the host community defines those who belong to it. In other words, each country has its own norms that govern and regulate the process of admitting certain people to its territory, in addition to the privileges and rights those admitted people deserve in accordance. Violating the already set norms of such countries means threatening its basic values of societal security and its national security (Estevens 2018). Migration and migrant workers regularly raise social concerns and economic prosperity issues, which are interrelated. Migrants are perceived as potential threat to the country's strength (Todorov et al. 2018).

Accepting and admitting migrants has a continuing societal effect on receiving countries. One major effect of mass migration is turning homogeneous societies into multicultural and multiethnic societies due to the admittance of people with various culture and ethnic backgrounds (Mol et al. 2017). Lebanon and Iraq are examples that support the

previous argument. Within these two countries, the migrant population growth has allowed the influx of certain religious and ethnic communities that intensified domestic conflicts and social insecurity. Despite these societal effects, being an idealized homogeneous society is impossible in a globalized world, where most countries and societies are considered being a result of social and cultural interactions (Todorov et al. 2018).

Another effect of migration is the creation of ethnic and cultural minorities in the receiving countries that may be threats to the national security of these countries (Mol et al. 2017). For example, in United Arab Emirates, ethnic and cultural communities have been created within the host Emirati community, such as the Indian, Philippine, and Pakistani communities, which might pose a threat to the cultural norms and value systems of the national societal security in the long term (Mol et al. 2017). In reacting to such societal threat, the national community in UAE can be labeled as anti-multi-culturalism, questions of racism may be raised and difficult to avoid (Lori 2011). To address this situation, and maintain a coherent society, the UAE government has followed a strategic plan to enhance societal tolerance and acceptance of ‘other’ through an initiative of ‘the year of tolerance’. This initiative, is all about enhancing the ‘tolerance’ as a main value within the UAE community, by respecting other religions, cultures, thoughts, races, and ethnic groups (UAE 2019).

Another trend is the development of youth sub-cultures throughout the world and is affected by economic development, urbanization, and socio-political characteristics (Latysheva 2011). Youth sub-culture is unique with its different identity, thoughts, behaviors, styles, and interests that stand out outside the recognized culture by the state and show a particular opposition or aggression to the recognized dominant culture (Latysheva 2011). There are various types of youth sub-cultures including the ‘Masculine-oriented’, ‘Androgyny-oriented’, and ‘unmanifested gender orientation’ (Latysheva 2011). In each type of sub-culture, there are various youth groups. For example within the unmanifested gender orientation’ there are Goths, hippies, J-rockers, etc. (Latysheva 2011). Such sub-cultures create the sense of social discrimination. In other words, the human behavior is demonstrated from the standpoint of social identity theory or the theory of group discrimination that justifies the rejection of groups of “others” (Latysheva 2011). Discriminating or rejecting “others” differ from the state’ citizen social identity does not occur when interest of individual or any kind of social aspect intersect, and the vice-versa (Latysheva 2011). Such discriminating or rejecting “others” causes young people or youth who are part of subculture

to be isolated in terms of social identity, which accumulatively create social dispersion within the society and affects the national security.

Megatrend 3 International Relations

The international relations megatrend refers to the relationships between countries, including diplomatic, economic, and political interactions. This megatrend has implications for migrant workers and national security within the social dimension as international relations may influence patterns of migration, trade, and conflict between countries (Koinova et al. 2023).

In some cases, the migration and migrant workers might affect the diplomatic relations between certain countries through contributing to a societal conflict between receiving and sending countries, which may, in turn, affect regional and international security (Estevens 2018). For most migrant workers contributing to societal conflicts in the Middle East, human rights breaches applied by various governments are considered being the main cause of these conflicts. In the Middle East, the migrants' human rights protection is a principal issue (Mertens et al. 2019). Countries like UAE, and mainly Dubai, works on certain improvements at the national level and have ratified treaties such as 'Hours of Work Convention', 'Forced Labor Convention', 'Abolition of Forced Labor Convention', etc. (MOHRE 2019). Not abiding the international law and treaties of human rights and labor law by governments leads to tricking and cheating migrant workers into trafficking, forced prostitution, and domestic service by employers and traffickers (Mertens et al. 2019).

Megatrend 4 Crime & Corruption within a Global Context

This megatrend refers to illegal and unethical activities that harm individuals, communities, and society at large scale (UNODC 2020). In the context of migration, migrant workers, and national security, crime and corruption may lead to severe consequences, such as human trafficking, exploitation, and forced labor (UNODC 2020). The global nature of crime and corruption makes it challenging to address these issues, and international cooperation is crucial.

A significant related drivers is the effects of mass migration on the national social security of the country is the migrants' suspected social behaviors, such as criminality and 'black labor, which is labor smuggling, and illegal migrant workers' that may create local concerns. It may also give rise to xenophobic view due to fears of strangers and raise anti-migrant movements that could threaten the government regime in power, particularly in times of high unemployment (Mol et al. 2017).

Mass outflows and inflows of people might bring another national social security threat linked to transnational organized crime (Gryshova et al. 2019). Patterns of transnational crime including human trafficking and smuggling have been recorded in certain regions; principally when women and children are involved either due to global security challenges or social instability (Gryshova et al. 2019). In 1990s, the ‘trafficking’ term was rarely defined and / or often used as a synonym for ‘illegal migration’ and / or even ‘smuggling’ (Abbott & Stivachtis 2019). Since the signing of the United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Defeat and Punish Trafficking in Persons in the year of 2000, an international definition for the concept of ‘trafficking’ has been recognized that supplements the Convention on Transnational Organized Crime. ‘Trafficking’ as a concept focuses on oppression for the purpose of exploitation, where mostly women and children are used as exploited victims for sexual enslavement, forced prostitution, and bonded migrant workers that work illegally in forced legal or illegal jobs (Bruckert & Parent 2002).

Being a victim of trafficking or illegal migration involves examining the driving forces of socio-economic conditions associated with rich countries and their high demand for foreign labor (Bruckert & Parent 2002). A predominant example for such tragedy is the East African women and young girls that are increasingly trafficked from war zones to various countries and regions like Lebanon, Libya, Gulf States, and Middle East (Laczko 2002). Of importance, Africa is a rich-resources region with various transit points and complicated changing dynamics that give rise to human trafficking and smuggling. Similarly, many other trafficking examples have been documented that show Middle East as a destination rather than a point of transit, such as the trafficked young boys from Sudan, Somalia and South Asia to Qatar and from Sudan, Yemen, Eritrea and South Asia to Kuwait, to be abused for dangerous camel racing (Edwards 2005).

While human trafficking is closely associated with large migrant communities, organized crime includes effects on society such as harboring wanted criminals, illicit drug trafficking, increased social violence, extortions, and corruption of local officials.

The previous discussion was mostly concentrating on the traditional organized crimes activities that provide access to illicit funds from illicit services and goods, however, there is a new type of organized crime that runs in different way and targets new victims. Limited studies have been done on organized crimes in this context as most of the studies did not focus on how particular segments of society might be affected (White 2002). However, while organized crime activities influence youth that could be direct, there are number of extensive

indirect effects on youth, which need to be noted at the social level in any country including UAE.

The new types of organized crimes activities are managed within a legitimate business enterprise that has different shapes, like a technological firm or service provider firm. And while the organized crimes impact the whole society, these also affect youth communities. Within the next 30 years, the consideration of who is the victim of organized crimes will shift towards youth communities. The youth community is used to achieve the organized crimes goals (White 2002). For example, aside from trafficking the drugs, the organized crimes use the youth community to fund terrorism and narco-terrorism activities (White 2002). Narco-terrorism activities means using terrorist who is a drug trafficker at the same time to fund terrorism activities in various regions by purposely targeting and destroying youth communities physically, socially and emotionally (White 2002). Therefore, the global context of the different types of conflicts along with the transnational crimes in combination lead to violence, and high level of social stress that causes a dramatic increase in mental disorder and diseases (White 2002).

Megatrend 5 Mental Health

Mental health refers to a person's overall psychological and emotional well-being, including their ability to cope with daily life stressors and maintain positive relationships with others (IOM 2022). The migration process can have significant impacts on the mental health of migrant workers, as they may experience trauma, loneliness, and cultural disorientation. Mental health services and support are crucial to promoting the well-being of migrant workers and addressing the unique challenges they may face in host countries (IOM 2022).

By 2050, developed and developing countries will show a high indication towards health care expenditure, and investment in medical advancement field, particularly in gene editing and therapy, that will lead to a reduction in death rates related to infectious diseases (MOD 2018). On the other hand, exponential increases in obesity, dementia, and mental health disorders are likely (MOD 2018).

Mental health disorder is defined as the disease that affects human being like dementia, schizophrenia, anxiety, and depression. It imposes a significant burden on country's society in terms of national security and its economy (Mnookin 2016). At the economic level, mental health disorders require a high budget, and costly health funding, as compared to other fatal conditions of diseases like cancer, HIV, diabetes, cardiovascular disease, and obesity (Mnookin 2016). In 2010, the estimated cost on mental health was 2.5 trillion USD that was projected to reach 8.5 trillion USD with a 240% increase in developed countries, and 58% in

developing countries by 2030 (Mnookin 2016). Thus, treating the mental disorders entail new funding resources and a collaboration with national and international partners to achieve cost-effective results (Mnookin 2016).

At the social and national security level, the estimation in 2014 showed that around 700 million people might be affected by the mental disorder non-fatal diseases that are closely linked to suicide (Mnookin 2016). The more spending on mental health, will bring more reductions in suicides. The more people get close to the digital life and live online life, the more lonely they will become, the more bullying and harassment they will receive ending with anti-social behaviors, specially the youth segment within the society (MOD 2018). Most of the time, youth get exploited by hidden actors like organized crime dealers and deceived with misinformation that is widespread online. It slowly directs them towards acting against the collective national security. Organized crime increasingly uses sophisticated renewed nudge theory is about driving people towards making decisions, which match their self-need (Chu 2017). In other words, the theory is about altering certain preferences that people are interested in without any force and encourages them to choose an option favorable to them. This approach is mostly adopted by governments, private and various groups to target certain groups within societies, including youth (Sunstein 2014). Youth are the most likely population segment to model deviant behaviors like joining terrorist cells, suicide bombing, and trafficking due to the predominantly online nature of this tactic and inclination to make real decisions (White 2002).

Megatrend 6 Demography

The Demography megatrend shows that the population size and aging population will significantly increase by 2050 within the Middle East, whereas developing countries will have a significant number of youth population. Such social demographic trends might lead to increasing migration, limiting the access for employment, and ending with tensions occurrence (MOD 2018).

In terms of unemployment, the Middle Eastern countries during the ninetieth and twentieth century experienced high demographic transitions produced by influx of migration that evolved into social issues including youth bulges, deficiencies in job opportunities, sub-cultures, and social services (UNDP 2016).

One of the main social challenges is the ‘Youth Bulge’, which means that the Arab region and Middle East has the major and most well educated youth population (UNDP 2016). Based on the reports published by the International Labor Organization, although the education contributes positively to the possibility of employment, in Middle East the story is

different as there is parallel levels of unemployment faced by less educated people and those who have attained higher education (ILO 2017, 2019a). According to McKee et al. (2017), universally, the youth unemployment rates are higher than the global average, and similarly, in Middle East the rates are significantly high. According to McKee et al. (2017) there is a proved correlation between large youth populations, youth unemployment rates, and civil social unrest in Middle Eastern countries like Tunisia, Egypt, and Algeria, where the capability to provide employment and educational opportunities is limited and is responsible for the brain drain of young and well-educated people (Bassem & Adeel 2013). An example that supports the previous argument is the 2011 Arab Spring uprising, where youth bulges, youth unemployment, and education were recognized as serious contributing causes for unstable society and negatively affecting the national security (Urdal & Paasonen 2016).

Similarly, the mass migration toward the developed European and Western societies affected the population structure in the host countries. These countries started to be categorized and seen as aging countries; a high priority concern that pushed these affected countries to confront this challenge throughout targeted immigration policies (Gryshova et al. 2019).

Governments accordingly were required to adapt with the changing demographic needs by providing targeted social programs and services that supported the different components of society including migrant workers, citizens, and unemployed youth (Lialina 2019). Assuming that governments face difficulties in adapting to the changing demographic needs including vocational training, quality education, quality health services, and social services; low functioning labor markets and lack of legal economic opportunities will arise aside from illegal economic practices like organized crimes and black labor (McKee et al. 2017).

Drivers of change

The following drivers of the future were identified in the analysis emerging from the interaction of megatrends and PESTEEL social dimension:

- Visa regime/Gold Card Residents: policies allow certain long-term residents to obtain permanent residency, impacting the social and political landscape of the country.
- Natural disasters: natural incidents may lead to displacement and negatively impact people's physical and mental health, requiring government compensation and support.
- Lack of legal economic opportunities: can lead to social and economic inequality and marginalization.

- Civil social unrest: may arise from social and economic grievances, leading to unexpected demonstrations and protests.
- Youth bulges: may create demographic challenges and opportunities for social and economic development.
- Unemployment: could lead to social and economic instability, poverty, and exclusion.
- Mental health disorders: health issues that may negatively impact individuals and their families, requiring government support and public health interventions.
- Pandemics: might cause significant social disruption, health impacts, and economic consequences.
- Youth community exploitation by different parties: a practice that might lead to human rights violations and social unrest.
- Transnational organized crimes: may create security threats and undermine social and economic development for many countries.
- Racism: a practice that causes social exclusion and discrimination, and negatively impacts individuals and communities.
- Labor smuggling: considered being one of human rights violations, social and economic exploitation, and criminal activities.
- Illegal migration: practice of breaking the entry law that creates social and economic challenges for the host country and migrants themselves.
- Anti-migrant movements: initiative that may lead to social polarization, xenophobia, and discrimination.
- Black labor: can lead to social and economic exploitation, contribute to the marginalization of certain communities, and might be a good practice or environment for certain organized crimes.
- Diplomatic relations with migrant countries: can impact social and economic cooperation and development. And sometimes might affect inner regulation in the host countries.
- Human rights and civil rights: Rights that are critical for protecting individuals and promoting social and economic equality and inclusion.
- Growing sub-cultures: meaning the expected reshaping for the social and cultural landscape. Sub-cultures might be those following or promoting western views, or moderate views, or any believes that support certain interests.

- Ethnic and cultural minorities: might face discrimination and social exclusion, requiring policy interventions and public support.
- Xenophobia: the fear from others and may lead to social polarization and undermine social and economic integration and development.
- Threats on communal culture identity: could create social tensions and conflicts, impacting the social and cultural landscape within the host country.
- Homogeneous to multicultural and multiethnic societies: such societies might involve opportunities for social and economic development, but also include challenges for social integration and cohesion.
- Emirati identity: is a critical aspect of the social and cultural landscape within UAE, which shapes social norms, values, and traditions in the country.

Wildcards

Out of the previous discussion related to megatrends and drivers of change, the following wildcards could be addressed:

- Large-scale protests and civil unrest: If there is a significant social unrest signal, it could lead to large-scale protests and demonstrations, potentially leading to disruption and instability.
- Major terrorist attacks: If the UAE experiences a major terrorist attack, it could lead to significant social and political fallout, impacting both national security and the social fabric of the country.
- Growing xenophobia and anti-migrant sentiment: In case of noticing a significant rise in anti-migrant sentiment and xenophobia, it could lead to increased discrimination and marginalization of certain communities within UAE community.
- Increased social stratification: The UAE could experience increasing social stratification, as the gap between the rich and poor widens, and social inequality becomes more pronounced.
- Social impacts of climate change: The UAE could experience significant social impacts from climate change, including rising sea levels and extreme weather events, which could lead to displacement, loss of property, and social disruption.
- Changes in religious dynamics: As the religious landscape of the UAE evolves, there could be significant social changes, impacting social norms and relations within society moving towards a moderated religion.

5.2.4.4 Technological dimension

Introduction

Today, the whole world stands in the midst of technological revolution that has significantly altered the various dimensions of people's lives, industries, trades, and countries' futures. The current technological transformation is different than what the world has faced before in last 25 years, either in its scope, or scale, or even the density (MOD 2018). This section discusses migration and national security nexus within the technological dimension, focusing on technological development and its effects, and how such development can influence the national security.

The technological transformation and revolution started centuries ago in parallel with the industrial revolution. For example, the first industrial revolution started with steam to mechanize the manufacture process; the second industrial revolution started with a machinery invention for mass production to reduce dependence on labor; the third industrial revolution started with computers, information technology, and electronics to automate the manufacturing process; and the fourth industrial revolution or the digital revolution is unlike the previous revolutions, it did not start with an invention. However, it builds on the previous ones by synthesizing technologies and complicating the connections between various spheres including biological, genomes, digital, and physical (Schwab 2016). The digital revolution is developing in an exponential pace, which can affect any country by disrupting the stability of different industries, reshape social interaction, affect economies, and national security (Schwab 2016). Although, the fourth industrial revolution brought various opportunities for different people, business, and governments, it also brought unique challenges for them.

Migration is increasingly considered one of the national security threats for many countries including UAE. There are numerous links between migration and technology that affect the national security (McAuliffe 2018). With the existence of the internet for example, the whole world becomes a small village where everyone is connected, as it allows billions of people to interact, collaborate, and exchange ideas online (MOD 2018). The statistics show that the internet has a continuous demand with an exponential growth worldwide; in 2001, 9% of the global population were using the internet, which increased to 48% in 2016 (MOD 2018).

Megatrend 1 Industry, Work, and Finance

This megatrend includes the significant changes and developments in industries, the nature of work, and the finance sector (IOM 2020a). These changes and developments are driven by technological advancements and globalization and could have implications for migrant workers affecting national security within the technological dimension. For example, the rise of automation and digitalization can lead to job displacement and economic inequality, which can contribute to social instability and national security challenges (IOM 2020a).

Due to the vast technological developments that is brought by the fourth industrial revolution, certain techno-economic effects have been noticed. One of the effects is high operational efficiency and productivity. Many governments have worked on updating their policies and regulations that may restrict the technological effects, while aligning with the world technological development that enhances the social responsibility (Schwab 2016). In addition, with the vast technological effect, the cost of trading and commercializing has decreased due to the flourishing of online, and electronic trading that works on opening new markets, which will drive and reshape the economic growth (Schwab 2016).

On the other hand, the technological development has influenced the social aspect of the societies, through the techno-socio effects. For example, one of the effects is the inequality that occurs within the labor markets, and the displacement of labor by the spreading of the technological automation (Schwab 2016). However, in most cases, the labor displacement is mitigated by an increase in the creation of new types of specialized jobs, which consider talents and highly-skilled people as a valuable segment compared with the low skilled people that can lead to social tensions and high possibility of civil conflicts (Cheung 2017).

High migrant workers access to technologies is considered a key area for policy makers. For instance, while addressing the effect of technologies on migrant workers job opportunities, it is important to highlight the case of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia that has granted the robot ‘Sofia’ the KSA citizenship to work officially and assist people within the telecommunication industry (McAuliffe 2018). The robots and such technological development are shrinking the jobs opportunities in early-adopter countries as they are moving towards non-human interactions, and automated operations.

The technological development has enhanced the relationship between the governments and citizens in various countries, including the UAE. The enhancement is evident within the online platforms for engagement, monitoring and observation of governmental authorities, and voicing community's opinions (Schwab 2016). Moreover, through the technology, the governments are able to have more control on their local and migrant population by regulating the digital infrastructure and surveillance systems, and using persistence observation systems that are subjected to efficiency and transparency (Schwab 2016).

While such surveillance systems can be used to enhance public safety and security, they also have the potential to violate individual privacy rights. The use of persistent observation systems and the lack of transparency around their operation may create a sense of constant monitoring and surveillance, which may deter people from exercising their freedom of expression and association (Schwab 2016).

Moreover, the implementation of such surveillance systems may also lead to the collection of vast amounts of personal data, which can be used for various purposes beyond their intended use, such as profiling individuals, tracking their movements, or targeting them with advertising. This can have serious implications for privacy, particularly when it comes to sensitive information such as political or religious affiliations, or health status (McAuliffe 2018).

Megatrend 2 The Global Context

This megatrend is related to the interconnectedness of the world, where global challenges such as climate change, pandemics, and economic crises could record far-reaching consequences (UN 2022b). In the context of migrant workers that may affect national security within the technological dimension, this megatrend might impact the movement of people and the spread of technology, affecting social dynamics and potentially contributing to national security threats (UN 2022b).

By addressing the national security within the technological dimension, the nature of national or international security has changed. For example, throughout history, wars and conflicts have developed in parallel with the technological development (Schwab 2016). Today, what is noticed is that the warfare has become more 'hybrid' in nature as it consists of traditional and modern digital capabilities and techniques, particularly while addressing conflicts with non-state actors (Schwab 2016). The technological development has brought up

and created more blurry conditions at the national and international security level, particularly in differentiating between violence (physical attacks) and violence (cyber-attacks), peace and warfare, and warrior and nonwarrior (Schwab 2016). As the technology make the targets and plans easy to move on and to be used by small parties or even individuals, this may result in having a great potential of initiating a large-scale damage and harm.

Megatrend 3 Culture, Belief, and Identity

This megatrend is about the changing nature of cultural, religious, and identity-based beliefs and values. These changes may have an impact on the social fabric of societies and affect national security through rising challenges including social unrest and conflicts (UNDP 2016). In the context of migrant workers affecting national security within the technological dimension, cultural and identity-based biases in technology can lead to discrimination and social exclusion, contributing to national security challenges (UNDP 2016).

The technological development will change not only the nature of economy, government, society, and warfare, but also who we are, particularly our social identity. Identity is a significant predictor of social stability within the social dimension. Affecting identity, is likely to affect national security. A significant example is the blockchain technology that has been used at the Jordanian Refugee Camp to compensate those who lost their identities by re-creating new digital identities. These new digital identities enable the refugees to apply for various transactions related to remittances (McAuliffe 2018).

Another significant implication within the technological dimension is the development and deployment of facial recognition technology which impacts the individuals' sense of identity. Facial recognition technology could be used to identify individuals in public spaces that may create a sense of surveillance and loss of privacy (McAuliffe 2018). This, in turn, could lead to social unrest and challenges to national security. As such, it is critical for policymakers to consider the cultural and identity aspects of facial recognition technology to ensure the alignments with societal values and norms.

Another area where the culture, beliefs, and identity megatrend has an impact on the technological dimension is in the development and deployment of artificial intelligence (AI) systems. AI systems are increasingly being used in various sectors, including healthcare, finance, and security. However, these systems are often developed and trained using data that may reflect the cultural biases of the systems' owners. This could lead to discriminatory

outcomes that might negatively impact individuals' sense of identity (Thinyane et al. 2019). To ensure that AI systems are culturally sensitive and do not perpetuate discriminatory practices, it is crucial to involve diverse stakeholders, including representatives from different cultural and identity groups, at the building and executing stages (Thinyane et al. 2019). Additionally, it is significant to ensure that these systems are transparent and accountable to build trust among individuals and maintain national security.

Megatrend 4 Migration

This megatrend visualizes the movement of people from one place to another, whether voluntary or forced, for various reasons such as seeking better economic opportunities, fleeing conflict or persecution, or unifying family members (McAuliffe 2016, 2018). Migration has significant implications for national security, particularly within the technological dimension, as it may create challenges related to identity and surveillance, as well as potential vulnerabilities related to cybercrime and data protection. Understanding the migrants' usage of technologies, mainly the information communications technologies to facilitate their migration between countries either legally or illegally (trackers, victims, smugglers), is significant (McAuliffe 2016, 2018).

For example, the ability to share information in actual-time using smart or online applications and platforms along with the ability to link geographically isolated groups with collective interests have raised concerns related to the scope to which the technologies have been supported the illegal migration by crossing borders illegally (McAuliffe 2016, 2018).

Technologies can be used to support migrants adaptation within new societies, new cultures, and even workplaces without losing their own and host cultural values, and connections with their families (McAuliffe 2018). For example, research by the United Nations University on migrant technology indicates that migrant workers, particularly the low skilled workers are using technologies in order to empower their condition within the host country and to maintain their social relations with their families back in their countries (Thinyane et al. 2019).

Megatrend 5 Law & Justice

Law and Justice megatrend is meant to be the legal and institutional frameworks that govern society and ensure the protection of citizens' rights and freedoms. The rule of law and access to justice are essential components of national security, as they promote social stability, prevent conflicts, and address human rights violations (UNODC 2022). Within the

technological dimension, law and justice challenges could include cybersecurity, data protection, and privacy, as well as the development and deployment of new technologies and their potential impacts on legal and ethical norms (UNODC 2022).

In some countries like Switzerland, the government uses complex algorithms that generate algorithmic decisions developed by the Immigration Policy Lab. This illustrates how technology is playing a great role in reshaping the policies and law of any country (IPL 2019). This algorithmic system regulates the integration of refugees within different communities, in which they are analytically most likely to assimilate successfully (IPL 2019).

Using complex algorithms and online platforms affect the nature of migration, and eventually the policies of various governments. It has been seen in different areas how activists at online platforms affected the public policy by seeking change of different aspects related to human rights, or even social justice. For example, the Arab Spring revolutions that started in Tunisia and continued in countries in North Africa, were triggered by various factors, and mainly the online campaign (McAuliffe 2018). Therefore, moving towards using technologies is supporting many countries to implement certain control on social affairs that stand against the national security, either by creating new laws or policies (McAuliffe 2018).

Megatrend 6 Crime & Corruption

Criminal activities and corrupt practices that threaten social stability and national security, including organized crime, terrorism, and cybercrime symbolize the crime and corruption megatrend (Wazzan & Heide 2022). Crime and corruption might significantly impact the technological dimension, as criminals and corrupt actors could use digital tools and technologies to carry out their activities, including fraud, theft, and money laundering. Addressing crime and corruption requires a comprehensive approach that includes legal and institutional reforms, law enforcement, and collaboration between various sectors and governmental stakeholders (Wazzan & Heide 2022).

The continuing instability within the Middle East is likely to remain with the widespread usage of online platform that affects the public policy. Along with this, several actors are getting benefit from exploiting social grievances by using various technologies to spread misinformation that erodes trust in governments, and creates conflicts (MOD 2018). Such actors are also using the technological developments including cyberspace, virtual and augmented reality to achieve their illegal economic goals such as the organized crimes that open up new arena of conflict beyond the military activities (Jafri & Aviles 2020). The

current security systems, and international, and national laws are not flexible enough to cope with the vast, new, and rapid technological developments that require effective responses using hybrid approach; the mixture of military and non-military means to maintain the national security against challenges like the cyber-conflicts and artificial intelligence (Jafri & Aviles 2020). According to MOD (2018) although major investment in conventional and traditional capabilities will continue within the Middle East for the next 30 years, the asymmetric and non-conventional conflicts will undoubtedly gain in prominence.

The results from the interaction between crimes and technology are complicated. Cyberspace for example, is a very obvious arena to conduct a wide range of legal and illegal activities, which will remain a vital ground within the next 30 years (MOD 2018). On one hand, due to the ongoing technological development, the character and the nature of conflict has changed. Many governments have started working increasingly in partnership with technology firms and providers to enhance their cyber security (Cordesman 2016). On the other hand, organized crime do not only practice their activities in a traditional way, they have started to run legitimate software and online businesses that facilitate their illegal activities (White 2002).

Drivers of change

The following drivers of change were identified in the analysis emerging from the interaction of megatrends and PESTEEL technological dimension:

- **Currency System (Cyber/Crypto, Standard, Hybrid):** The way people exchange value is evolving, with options including traditional currencies, crypto currencies, and hybrid systems emerging.
- **Declining Trust in Sovereign Government:** With the rise of misinformation and social media influence, public trust in governments is declining, which could drive technological solutions that cut out traditional authority structures.
- **Technology Enabled ‘Nudging’ and Misinformation:** New technologies are enabling the manipulation of online behavior, both for positive "nudging" and for negative misinformation campaigns.
- **Blockchain Enabled Remittances:** Blockchain technology supports experiencing faster and more efficient international money transfers, cutting out intermediaries and reducing transaction costs for migrant workers, for example.
- **Increased Government Transparency:** The rise of online platforms is making it easier for citizens to monitor government activities and demand transparency and accountability.

- **Online Social Behavior and Platforms:** Social media platforms are driving new social behaviors and enabling online communities to form shared interests and identities.
- **Algorithmic Monitoring of Migrant Movements:** Technology supports governments to monitor the movement of migrants more closely, potentially leading to increased enforcement and restriction of immigration.
- **High Skill Talent Job Market:** The job market is evolving to favor high skill workers, with having technology playing a crucial role in many industries.
- **Operational Productivity and Efficiency:** Automation and other technological advancements are driving increased efficiency in many industries, but also potentially displacing human workers.
- **Cyber Warfare:** Hybrid cyber warfare is the next generation prominent threat, with state and non-state actors using technology to attack and defend against one another.
- **Cyber Identity Replacing National Identity:** Online identity is increasingly getting important, potentially replacing traditional notions of national identity in some contexts.
- **Online Enabled Illegal Migration:** Technology support people to migrate illegally, potentially leading to new challenges for immigration enforcement.
- **Cyber Attacks/Hacking:** Cyber-attacks and hacking are a growing threat, potentially leading to significant disruptions in critical systems and infrastructure.

Wildcard

Out of the previous discussion related to megatrends and drivers of change, the following wildcards could be addressed:

- **Emergence of new and highly sophisticated cybersecurity threats:** As the UAE becomes more reliant on technology to manage migration and ensure national security, there is a low probability but high impact risk of new and advanced cybersecurity threats emerging. These could include targeted attacks on critical infrastructure, ransomware attacks, or cyber espionage by state actors or well-funded criminal organizations. The negative aspect is that such attacks could disrupt critical systems and cause significant economic and social harm. However, the positive aspect is that this could lead to increased investment in cybersecurity and the development of new technologies and strategies to combat such threats, ultimately enhancing the UAE's cybersecurity posture and capabilities.

- **Implementation of smart city technologies:** The UAE has already made significant investments in smart city technologies, which can bring both positive and negative impacts on migration and national security. On the positive side, smart city technologies could enhance security and efficiency through providing a real-time monitoring of migration flows and improved emergency response systems. Whereas, a low probability with high impact case could also be mentioned, which is a cyberattack or system malfunction. This case might compromise critical infrastructure, particularly the border control systems, and accordingly result in widespread disruptions to migration and national security operations. While such case may be unlikely, it highlights the need for robust cybersecurity measures and contingency plans to mitigate potential risks.
- **Increased adoption of biometric authentication technology:** The widespread adoption of biometric authentication technology in the UAE could enhance security measures and improve border control. This could reduce the likelihood of identity fraud and ensure that only authorized individuals are allowed to enter the country. However, there might be a low probability that the biometric data could be compromised, leading to potential identity theft and misuse of personal information. In such a case, the security measures could become counterproductive and result in a breach of privacy for individuals.
- **Expansion of 5G networks:** The expansion of 5G networks could enable faster and more reliable connectivity in remote areas, which could improve communication and facilitate effective border control in UAE. However, there might be a low probability of facing a risk of cyberattacks on the 5G networks, which could result in a significant disruption of communication and security measures. A cyberattack on the 5G network could potentially compromise sensitive information and endanger national security.
- **Development of advanced surveillance systems:** On the one hand, the development of advanced surveillance systems in UAE could enhance border control and improve national security. Such systems could detect potential threats and timely intervention. On the other hand, there is a low probability that the advanced surveillance systems could malfunction, leading to false alarms and unnecessary intervention. In such a scenario, the resources spent on the development of the surveillance system would be wasted, and there would be a potential loss of trust in the system's capabilities.

5.2.4.5 Natural environments dimension

Introduction

Environmental security is mainly correlated with the human influence and control on the natural environmental resources (Abbott & Stivachtis 2019). For example, the population growth might have a notable effect on the environment due to the economic growth that applies extreme pressures on natural resources (Abbott & Stivachtis 2019). The influx of migration and migrant workers has significant implications for all security sectors including the environmental security, particularly in the Middle East. The environment within the Middle East experiences considerable extreme changes, such as a drier and warmer climate, which is increasing across the region (Rance & Bradshaw 2017). With the increase in climate change, the effects on the environment are varying, including the sea level rise, water stress, and diminishing natural resources although the Middle East, mainly the UAE will remain the largest oil and gas producer (MOD 2018).

It is vital to note that, due to the interdependency of national security, threats functioning in one field may rapidly cross over into other fields (Christie 2018). In this section, the environmental dimension is discussed.

Megatrend 1 Demography

Mass migrations that are happening globally are considered a threat for national security due to their side effect of high consumption and contamination of natural resources that will increase. There is lack of water resources that is undeniably seen as one of the most significant natural resources for survival on the earth and feeds the global population (Giordano 2004). Due to the population growth, mismanagement, and climate change, water resources are seen as a significant and high-priority trans-border issue within Middle East, particularly between the North and South countries or even internally within one state (Metawie 2004). Although water resources, or water security is a matter related to the environmental field, having access to water might be a matter of economic security, or political-military security, or even a social security as the demand for water will increase by about 50% within the next 5 years (Lori 2011). In Middle East, the population growth that is affected by high migration has relevance to political-military security, particularly in rising dependency on regional and international water resources and rivers (Christie 2018). There is an increasing pressure on water resources due to the migrant mass population growth as stated by the Population Reference Bureau in 2013, and most of world's water resources, particularly the largest river basins such as Nile river and Euphrates-Tigris river are shared by

more than one country, which requires cooperative water management, otherwise competition and conflicts will result (Haub & Kaneda 2013).

A recent example is the Egyptian-Ethiopian tensions and hydro-politics on the Nile River. On one hand, Egypt is known with its strategic political advantages and geographical location in having access to the Nile river basin (Verhoeven 2011). On the other hand, Ethiopia is also known with its strategic geographical location in managing the source of the Nile river, which raises an intergovernmental partnership that may lack an effective agreement enforcement (Skuflic et al. 2018). Ethiopian Government aims to build the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam, the hydro-electric dam, to enhance the agricultural infrastructure aspect in the country, which is considered being a national security concern and threat for Egypt Government, as the Dam affects the quality and the quantity of water from the Nile river (Obengo 2016). With limited efforts for enforcing such cooperation between the two countries including the migrant population, the Nile River issue will end with disputes, national security, and political challenges. In particular, Egypt is the most affected country by the Nile river issue because of the human suffering, and political instability that will result in terms of the inability of providing the social needs for the citizens and migrant population (Obengo 2016).

Megatrend 2 Water Scarcity

Water is a critical resource for human survival. Its availability is considered being a key factor in migration patterns and national security (UN 2022a). The global megatrend of water scarcity is expected to worsen in the coming years, due to various interconnected drivers of change including climate change, population growth, and industrialization (UN 2022a).

The UAE is particularly vulnerable to water scarcity due to its dry climate and high population growth. To address these challenges, the UAE has invested in research and development to improve the efficiency of various practices including wastewater treatment, artificial recharge of groundwater, desalination, as well as in conservation measures and water reuse practices (Alfaham 2017). Out of the previous practices, the country relies heavily on desalination to meet its water needs, with over 95% of its drinking water coming from desalination plants (Bardsley 2022). Desalination is an energy-intensive process that has negative environmental impacts like greenhouse gas emissions and marine pollution (Bardsley 2022).

Megatrend 3 Pollution

Pollution is the release of contaminants into the natural environment that cause negative effects on the ecosystem and human health. In recent years, pollution has become a major environmental and public health concern globally (WHO 2022).

The UAE is not immune to this problem, with a rapid increase in urbanization and industrialization, high levels of pollution is recorded in some areas (Nazzal et al. 2021). To combat pollution, the UAE has implemented various initiatives, such as promoting the use of clean energy sources and implementing stricter environmental regulations (Nazzal et al. 2021). In terms of policies, the UAE has also implemented the National Air Emissions Inventory, which provides a comprehensive database of air pollutants in the country (Nazzal et al. 2021).

In the context of migration and national security, pollution may have a significant impact on public health, particularly for vulnerable groups like the migrant workers. Continuous exposure to air pollution can lead to various health issues, including respiratory and cardiovascular diseases that might impact the well-being of the population and result in increased healthcare costs (Mfarrej et al. 2020). Pollution may also lead to environmental degradation, affecting biodiversity and ecosystem services, which are essential for human well-being and the national economy (Mfarrej et al. 2020).

Megatrend 4 Toxic Materials

Toxic materials are substances that can cause harm to living organisms, including humans, through exposure or ingestion. These materials could be found from various sources, including industrial processes, electronic waste, agricultural pesticides, and household products (Habib et al. 2018). The continuous exposure to toxic materials may lead to serious health consequences, including cancer, reproductive disorders, and developmental delays.

The UAE produces large amounts of hazardous waste, including electronic waste, chemicals, and other toxic materials, which can pose significant health and environmental risks if not managed properly (Habib et al. 2018). The UAE has implemented various measures and practices to address the issue of toxic materials, which are banning the use of certain pesticides, regulating the disposal of hazardous waste, and recycling (MCCE 2023). The country has also established regulatory frameworks and standards to ensure that hazardous waste is managed in a safe and environmentally responsible manner (MCCE 2023).

In terms of migration and national security, toxic materials may pose a risk to public health as mentioned previously, particularly for the migrant workers who might be exposed to these materials through their living and working environments. Toxic materials can also pose

a significant risk to the environment, particularly in the case of environmental disasters, including oil spills or chemical accidents that could have devastating impacts on the environment and human health (Habib et al. 2018). Addressing the issue of toxic materials is essential to ensuring the health and safety of all people living in the UAE.

Megatrend 5 Nuclear Waste

Globally, nuclear waste is a growing concern for many countries, including the UAE. The concern stands on potential effects the nuclear waste may cause in the long run such as harming human health and the environmental safety. Nuclear waste is a radioactive materials that is produced through various processes such as nuclear power generation, some medical treatments, or any other nuclear-related activities (WNA 2023).

The UAE government has made significant investments in nuclear power generation, with the first nuclear power plant in the country in 2020, called Barakah (ENEC 2022). To manage the nuclear waste, the UAE government has implemented strict regulations for the disposal of radioactive waste and has invested in advanced technologies for waste management (ENEC 2022). The potential risks associated with nuclear waste are crucial, particularly for those working on it. Accidents or incidents related to nuclear waste may have long-term consequences on public health and the whole environment. However, nuclear waste repositories do not always pose a direct threat to human health (WNA 2023). Human body, and the surrounding environment are naturally radioactive, meaning that it is unavoidable part of the whole ecosystem (WNA 2023). At the accident or incident times, the radioactive substances that would be present in the environment would be minimal, nearly 50 times lower than typical background radiation levels (WNA 2023). As such, ensuring the safe and secure management of nuclear waste is essential for protecting the health and safety of all people living in the UAE

Drivers of change

The following drivers of change were identified in the analysis as emerging from the interaction of megatrends and environmental dimension of PESTEEL:

- High Rainfall: Unusually heavy, which may lead to flooding, displacement of people, and potential security risks as it impacts migration patterns and strains infrastructure and resources in affected areas.
- Natural Disasters (Rising Sea Level and Rainfall): Catastrophic events such as sea level rise and high rainfall due to climate change, resulting in displacement of populations, destruction of infrastructure, and potential security challenges.

- **Resource Limitation:** Scarcity or depletion of critical resources such as water, food, and energy, which may trigger conflicts, and national security challenges as competition for limited resources intensifies among populations.
- **Climate Change:** Long-term shifts in global climate patterns, including rising temperatures, changing rainfall patterns, and extreme weather events, which may disrupt livelihoods, and trigger migrations as it impacts vulnerable populations, social stability, and national security.

Wildcards

Out of the previous discussion related to megatrends and drivers of change, the following wildcards could be addressed:

- **Severe Water Scarcity:** The UAE is a desert nation that relies heavily on desalinated water for its survival. However, the demand for water is expected to rise due to the growing population and economic development. A severe water scarcity crisis may lead to a mass migration of people from the UAE to neighboring countries, which may have significant security implications for the country and the region.
- **Toxic Material Contamination:** The UAE is home to various industrial facilities, including oil refineries, chemical plants, and power stations. The accidental release of toxic materials from these facilities may lead to catastrophic consequences affecting both human health and the environmental safety. In the event of a major incident, large numbers of people may be forced to flee the affected area, potentially creating a new wave of environmental refugees and/or migrants.
- **Nuclear Waste Disposal:** The UAE has already built the first nuclear power plant. While nuclear energy is a clean source of power, it also produces radioactive waste that must be safely disposed of. If there are a major accident or mismanagement of nuclear waste, it may pose a significant threat the whole ecosystem, potentially leading to forced migration.
- **Extreme Weather Events:** The UAE is vulnerable to extreme weather events, including heatwaves, and sandstorms. Climate change is expected to exacerbate these events, leading to more frequent and intense weather conditions. These events may result in displacement of people and destruction of infrastructure, affecting national security and leading to increased migration flow.

5.2.4.6 Legislative dimension

Introduction

Another significant dimension to be highlighted within this chapter is legislative environment. The legislation dimension is not separate from other dimensions, as it is overlapping all dimensions either by affecting or being affected by them, particularly the ethical dimension.

Within the legislation dimension, most of the discussions are related to the justice system, international law, and the internal regulation within the host countries that affect and is affected by migration trends. Legislation is all the formal regulations and rules that are approved by some authority as requirements and must be followed to maintain rights and formal entitlements, and are backed with sanctions actions against violations (Carens 2013).

Megatrend 1 Economy & Finance

According to the Global Strategic Trends report published by the Ministry of Defense in UK, the economic and the political redistribution of global power within the next 30 years affects is challenging the international law and human rights (mainly the migrants rights) in many countries (Muller et al. 2012). While addressing the economic effects for example, there is an expectation that the global economy will be collective and integrated, which raises the probability of internationalizing some aspects of the host law in each country (MOD 2018). The continuous rise in issues related to environmental, technological, economic, and social dimensions requires international response to climate change and resource degradation, cyber security, and transnational organized crimes. This international response could directly encourage the implantation of the international law, rules-based order, and legal frameworks (Muller et al. 2012).

Megatrend 2 State, Nationalism, and Politics

By 2050, several governments and states will be confronting a range of issues and threats including transnational crimes, automation, terrorism, migration, and even climate change, which are not easy to deal with alone, and require international collective actions that may indicate the erosion of sovereignty, particularly for the ineffective and weak countries (MOD 2018).

Disregarding international law and defending old or new national law depends on the strategic interest of the country itself. Countries need to understand their role in the international law and rules-based order in order to accommodate evolving powers and implement the international law on the ground (MOD 2018). In other words, governments

should balance between their national, regional and international interests while establishing or developing political, economic and social alliances (MOD 2018).

The legislation, and justice system in any country serves the internal community affairs (Schotel 2011). Hitherto, while discussing the migration and migrants' affairs in the context of legislation dimension, certain variation might be noticed related to human rights equality between the migrants compared with the native-born persons (Hoye 2016). Numerous authors like Michael Walzer, argues that everyone should perceive the equal access to the justice system, and be treated equally compared with who is located within the country's border (Carens 2013). However, Hoye (2016) states that the migrants stress the justice system in many countries, where they shift the country's resources and focus to deal with migrant-related crimes. A contrary view is that native-born citizens are more liable to commit crimes and affect the national security than migrants, like the case in US (Hoye 2016).

Megatrend 3 Migration

Normally, the official rules of any country affect the inclusion and exclusion of migrants within the community (Carens 2013). Accordingly, many questions are raised related to whether countries should encourage, discourage, or limit migration by law enforcement and legislation means. For example, an obvious rule that has been created by countries such as the USA and UAE is the rules against discrimination, which prohibits all means and types of discrimination including ethnicity, race, religion, gender against the migrants (Carens 2013).

There is another side to migration related to each government's internal rule about who belongs, and who does not, and who is admitted and who is not. For example, the government of Germany enforced the Nuremberg Laws to strip the Jews migrants from their citizenship due to political means within the government (Carens 2013). Another example is the prohibition on dual citizenship as a matter of law by various countries including the United States in order to maintain the loyalty of the citizens (Hoye 2016). A third example, is rejecting people admission to the country's territory (Carens 2013). The three previous examples support the arguments related to the open borders that is stated by Carens (2013), but stands against the country's privileges and sovereignty in enforcing the right of free movement on its borders.

Megatrend 4 Legislative Framework

The legislative framework in the UAE, including laws and regulations related to organized crime and extradition treaties, plays a vital role in safeguarding national security,

addressing organized crime challenges, and protecting the well-being of migrant workers. It demonstrates the UAE's commitment to maintaining a robust legal system to combat crime, uphold the rule of law, and ensure the security and welfare of its citizens, residents and migrant workforce.

One example related to organized crime in the UAE is the federal law, Federal Decree No. 20 of 2018 on Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism. This law aims at preventing money laundering and terrorist financing activities by establishing regulatory measures, reporting obligations, and penalties for non-compliance (CBUAE 2018). It includes provisions for the identification and investigation of organized crime networks, as well as measures to freeze and confiscate assets related to criminal activities (CBUAE 2018).

By addressing the effect of the legislative framework on UAE national security and migrant workers, the Federal Decree Law for example, supports strengthening the UAE's efforts in combatting organized crime, including transnational crimes, which pose threats to national security. It enhances the country's ability to investigate and prosecute money laundering and terrorist financing activities that are often associated with organized crime syndicates (IMF 2020). This legislative framework also protects the rights and interests of people living in the UAE, including the migrant workers, as it aims at preventing illicit financial activities that may exploit vulnerable individuals (CBUAE 2018).

Drivers of change

The following drivers of change were identified in the analysis emerging from the interaction of megatrends and the legislative dimension of PESTEEL:

- **Human Rights and Civil Rights:** The legal framework and protections that guarantee the fundamental rights and freedoms of individuals, including citizens and residents, which influence migration policies and practices, and impact national security considerations.
- **Regime's Regulations and Laws on Human Movement:** Encompasses the rules and regulations set by a government or governing regime that dictate the movement of people across borders, shaping migration patterns and affecting national security strategies.
- **State's Strategic Interests:** Relates to the geopolitical and economic interests of a state that may influence various policies based on the state's priorities and objectives.

- **International Law:** The body of laws and agreements established among nations that govern the behavior of states, including principles of sovereignty, non-refoulement, and human rights, and influence national security considerations in a global context.

Wildcards

Out of the previous discussion related to megatrends and drivers of change, the following wildcards could be addressed:

- **Enhanced national security measures:** The UAE may introduce strict national security measures in light of the migration wave, including increased surveillance, stricter border controls, and expanded powers for law enforcement entities. These measures may potentially impact privacy rights and civil liberties, as there could be increased monitoring process of individuals leading to potential limitations on freedom of movement.
- **Amendments to international law agreements:** The UAE may revisit and amend international law agreements related to migration and migrant workers, including the United Nations conventions on human rights, and the International Labor Organization conventions on labor rights. This may potentially affect the legal status and protection of migrant workers in the UAE and could probably impact the UAE's government obligations under international law.
- **Rise of anti-migrant sentiments:** The migration wave could lead to a potential rise in anti-migrant sentiments among certain segments of the population in the UAE. This might result in the introduction of legislation that indirectly discriminates against migrant workers and local citizens, limits their rights and protections, and exacerbates social tensions.

5.2.4.7 Ethical dimension

Introduction

According to Parker (2007) the ethical dimension is seen as another significant view when it comes to discussing the migration topic that highlights the morality of migration. There is a close connection between law and morality, and yet many people fuse or mix between them, as they believe everything that is legal and follow the law is moral and vice-versa (Miller 2002), this is not always the case. By addressing the ethical dimension in relation to migration and national security, shaping sustainable policies and solutions in the

long run will be achievable (Parker 2007). The idea of following the law means morality is commonly spread among the population in a community that occupies the signal of individual self-rule, and commitment to laws and standards within the society (Miller 2002).

Accordingly, this section discusses the ethical dimension and its relation to migration.

The first type of ethics approach is the deontological approach that is about judging people according to the principles and rules that are embodied within the case and the society itself (Harrison 2012). The second type is the consequentialist approach, where things or cases are judged based on the final discussion of the case that is achieved; the greatest benefit for the greatest beneficiaries size within the population including the migrants (Harrison 2012). In other words, this type of ethics is all about valuing needs and requirements; what we value is what we are willing to pay for (Harrison 2012). The third approach is called the virtue approach, which is opposite to the deontological approach (Harrison 2012). This approach is claimed by Aristotle who stated that people in societies are characterized with certain personal traits and virtues that are common to humanity and maintain people's happiness (Harrison 2012).

After viewing the three approaches to ethic, it is possible to apply the virtue approach to address the research problem 'the migrant workers effects on the national security in Dubai by 2050'. For example, from the analysis in chapter four, and in this chapter, it might be summarized that human beings naturally follow their desires while thinking of moving from one place to settle in another place, which simply presents the Aristotelian approach (Harrison 2012). Although, governments worldwide, including UAE, and particular Dubai accept the idea that all people are motivated by reasons, they are striving towards implementing the first deontological rule-based approach of ethics, creates confusions related to what is categorized a 'want' or a 'need'. Therefore, decisions or choices that are created, the should be controlled to match the one's self-autonomy with the same degree of others' self-autonomy (Harrison 2012).

Megatrend 1 Migration, Law & Justice

Migration ethics is complicated (Parker 2007). People have numerous reasons to migrate, have different ways to migrate, and cause various impacts on receiving, transit and sending countries. "Migration ethics is an imperative political dilemma", Hoye stated (2016). While discussing migration in the context of ethics, it is significant to address the most general concept of migration, which is about people movement. Migration in this context highlights the strains between countries and migrants that start and end with the

acknowledgement of people conditions and freedom in moving from one country to another. Higham (1952) stated that ethically speaking, countries' national agendas and interests are considered being the most significant aspects within this dimension to be addressed that serve the influenced collective humanity. According to Michael Walzer, countries and governments are ethically permitted to flexible and optional control over migration, but at the end, each country has its own unique ethical and moral view towards migration that depends on its regime, regulations and law (Carens 2013). For example, the liberal democratic regime entails the concept of open borders and free human movement (Carens 2013). This is in contrast with some democratic regimes where the process of admitting the migrants ends with providing access to citizenship like in Europe and North America (Carens 2013).

Many discussions in this regard still not cleared yet as it is a vague issue when it comes to the ethic of migration. Many migrants arrive in many countries as a temporary worker, but settle permanently, as called overstay migrants in UAE. Such type of migrants start their journey by unfollowing the law, but with a deep belief of human freedom to live all around the world, particularly in case of feeling insecure and instability (Jackson 2013).

Most of the literature agrees that the ethical migration is interconnected with the political dimension in terms of how the policies might affect the people movement in and out a certain country; including that all inhabitants are equal, and should not be subjected to any type of discrimination related to gender, religion, and even race (Carens 2013). In one hand, the ethical migration for instance depends mainly on two main moral issues; the access to citizenship, by whether having the right to get the access or not, and the open borders by where you have the right to be admitted to this country or not (Jackson 2013).

In some cases, the country might ask for an evidence that prove good behavior (with no criminal record) of the migrant during his or her settlement in the country prior to any further action related to the access to citizenship (Carens 2013). After getting the access to citizenship, and as Finklestein and Solomon stated, the migrant will either go to one of the four paths; the "assimilation - immersion", the "blending", or the "separate co-existence" (2008). All the four paths consider the sense of belonging and identity as a challenge and could reshape the unique norms of the country's sovereignty and its own internal policies (Carens 2013).

Drivers of change

The following drivers of the future were identified in the analysis as emerging from the interaction of megatrends and PESTEEL dimensions. For the ethical dimension the following drivers were identified:

- **Citizenship Rights:** The legal status and entitlements afforded to individuals based on their citizenship.
- **Organized Crime Unethical Practices:** Illegal activities and unethical practices (social-economic) carried out by organized criminal groups, which pose security threats and affect the national security in many countries.
- **Government National Security Enhancement Unethical Practices:** Unethical actions taken by governments in the name of national security, which could impact the individuals.
- **Liberal Democratic and Democratic Regimes:** Political systems and governance structures that impact the government policies, with a focus on democratic principles and values.
- **Regime's Regulations and Laws on Human Movement:** Government regulations and laws that govern the movement of people.
- **Human Rights and Civil Rights:** Fundamental rights afforded to individuals, including political participation, education, security, and many others depending on the country itself.
- **Ethics Combatting Organized Crime:** Ethical considerations in addressing organized crime, including strategies employed to combat criminal activities and maintain national security.
- **Ethics of Migration and Demography:** Ethical considerations related to migration and demographic changes, including challenges such as overstay migrants and their impact on societies and security.
- **Ethics of Cyber Security & Privacy:** Ethical considerations related to the protection of cyber security and privacy, including the impact of cyber threats on the national security measures.
- **Ethics in Natural Disasters:** Ethical considerations related to the response and management of natural disasters, including their impact on migration flow, displacement, and the national in general.

- **Global Economy Ethics:** Ethical considerations related to the global economy and its impact on the country including globalization and digital currency or financing.
- **Ethics Governing Sub-Cultures:** Ethical considerations related to migrant sub-cultures including challenges like cultural integration and diversity.
- **Ethics of Mental Health and Pandemics:** Ethical considerations related to mental health and pandemics, and the impact on health policies.
- **Illegitimate Response to National Security:** Unethical or illegitimate actions taken in response to perceived national security threats, which might impact the government policies.
- **Illegitimate Government Behavior (Corruption and Declining Ethics):** Unethical behavior by governments, including corruption and declining ethical standards among employees, leading to injustice, and impacting the national security upon the social upset.

Wildcards

Out of the previous discussion related to megatrends and drivers of change, the following wildcards could be addressed:

- **Rapidly changing migration policies:** Due to the unpredictable migration waves, the UAE government may face challenges in managing migration policies effectively, particularly for the migrant workers. The mass migrant worker flows could necessitate swift policy changes, which could raise ethical concerns related to fairness, transparency, and consistency in decision-making processes. The government may also face challenges related to balancing the need for national security with humanitarian considerations, such as protecting the rights and welfare of migrants, at the international level while interacting with instable regional countries such as Syria, Lebanon, Yemen, etc.
- **Ethical implications of enhanced surveillance:** In response to national security concerns, the UAE government may implement improved surveillance measures, including increased monitoring of migrant workers in the country. This could raise ethical questions related to privacy, data protection, and surveillance practices, particularly concerning vulnerable migrant populations, such as those in undocumented or illegal status. There may be concerns about potential discrimination, stigmatization, and abuse of power in the implementation of surveillance measures.

5.3 Summary

To sum up, this chapter discusses how political, economic, social, technological, environment, legislative, and ethical dimensions are closely intertwined within the context of migrant workers and national security in the UAE by 2050. The drivers of change are collected, in addition to the wildcards that might evolve within the future and could potentially lead to high impact on the UAE’s national security.

As per the previous discussion, it is found that political dimension is thoroughly linked to social and economic dimensions, particularly when legal mediums are used for illegal acts such as organized crimes. Technological development has a profound influence on economic, social, governmental, and national security aspects of a country. Economic development requires investment in various fields to enhance the welfare of the state and provide opportunities for employment, education, settlement, and family unification. Ethical considerations within the context are often influenced by the perceived threats to a country's sovereignty, which might impact migration’s policies and flow. In other words, tailored government objectives are crucial in maintaining community stability in a rapidly changing world. Policies, regulations, and laws related to migration differ among countries and play a crucial role in migrants' inclusion or exclusion. While migrants may be required to adapt to different backgrounds, all individuals, including migrants, are ruled equally, with the right to maintain their culture, identity, and religious inclinations without marginalization in social, political, legal, or ethical aspects.

Accordingly, Table 5.1 presents the drivers of change that were identified in the previous analysis and emerged from the interaction of megatrends and PESTEEL dimensions and are estimated to have an impact on the UAE’s national security by 2050 within the context of a high migrant population.

Table 5.1: PESTE(E)L Drivers Affecting UAE's National Security by 2050

<i>PESTE(E)L</i>		
<i>Political</i>	<i>Economic</i>	<i>Social</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political Instability • Human Rights and Civil Rights • Public Order • Shifting Values Toward Liberalism • Religious Values Moderate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expensive Alternative Energy • Organized Crime and Legitimate Business • Pandemics • Inequality • Regional Conflicts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visa Regime • Gold Card Residents • Natural Disaster (Raising Sea Level and Rainfall) that affects people assets negatively, where compensations are

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender Identity • Government Plans (Transparency) • Social and Individual Participation in Government • Multi International Relations (e.g. China, Russia) • Revolution and Anti-Regime Movements (Global) • Citizen/Migrant and Ethnic Conflict • Inability to Provide Social Services and Economic Opportunities • Visa Regime • Gold Card Residents • Religious Extremism • Threat of Corruption • China as an investor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visa Regime • Gold Card Residents • Organized Crime • Increased Water Costs (Consumption Increase and Demand) • Lower Global Economic Growth • Natural Disaster (Raising Sea Level and Rainfall) • Foreign Investment and Increase in ‘Soft Power’ • Oil Continues to be Main Economic Driver • Transition to Non-Oil Economy • Resource Consumption Increase and No Return • Low Education and Talent • Infrastructure Development • Low Income Migrants and Living Condition • Migrant Remittances 	<p>required by governments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of Legal Economic Opportunities • Civil Social Unrest • Youth Bulges • Unemployment • Mental Health • Pandemics • Youth Community Exploitation by different parties and / or organization to fulfill the organizations’ interests. • Transnational Organized Crimes (Traditional, and the New Legitimate) • Racism • Labor Smuggling • Illegal Migrant • Anti-Migrant Movement • Black Labor • Diplomatic Relations (Migrant Countries) • Human Rights and Civil Rights • Growing Sub-Cultures (Youth Political, Gang, Abuse, Virtual Ethnic) • Ethnic and Cultural Minorities • Xenophobia • Threats on Communal Culture Identity • Homogeneous to Multicultural and Multiethnic Societies • Emirati Identity
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<i>Technological</i>	<i>Natural Environments</i>	<i>Legislation</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currency System (Cyber/Crypto, Standard, Hybrid) • Declining Trust in Sovereign Government • Technology Enabled ‘Nudging’ and Misinformation • Blockchain Enabled Remittances (Cutting out Agents) • Increased Government Transparency • Online Social Behavior and Platforms • Algorithmic Monitoring of Migrant Movements • High Skill Talent Job Market • Operational Productivity and Efficiency (Automation) • Cyber Warfare (Hybrid) • Cyber Identity Replacing National Identity • Online Enabled Illegal Migration • Cyber Attacks/Hacking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High Rainfall • Natural Disasters (Raising Sea Level and Rainfall) • Resources Limitation • Climate Change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human Rights and Civil Rights • Regime’s Regulations and Laws on Human Movement • State’s Strategic Interests • International Law
<i>Ethical</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Citizenship Rights • Organized Crimes Unethical Practices • Government National Security Enhancement Unethical Practices • Liberal Democratic and Democratic Regimes • Regime’s Regulations and Laws on Human Movement • Human rights and civil rights 		

- Ethics combatting Organized Crime
- Ethics of Migration and Demography (e.g. Overstay Migrants)
- Ethics of Cyber Security & Privacy
- Ethics in Natural Disasters
- Global Economy Ethics (e.g. Globalization)
- Ethics governing Sub-Cultures
- The ethics of Mental Health and Pandemics
- Illegitimate Response to National Security
- Illegitimate Government Behavior (Corruption and Declining Ethics)

By addressing the previous drivers affecting the national security by 2050 from various dimensions lied within PESTEEL, all are validated by using DELPHI method that is implemented in the next chapter, where a questionnaire is built, and a panel of experts are selected based on certain criteria to answer the questionnaire in various rounds until a broaden understanding is achieved.

CHAPTER 6 DELPHI

Having completed phase one (Literature Review) and phase 2 (Dubai Statistical Analysis and PESTEEL), Chapter 6 presents the results of the DELPHI study. The DELPHI method is a qualitative method that collects primary data from a selected expert panel based on certain selection criteria. For this study, the DELPHI panel of experts (n=12) was formed to determine the extent to which the findings of the previous phases are applicable within the context of the research questions and development of scenarios.

6.1 Method

The DELPHI method is a broader agreement-building process, which is based on selected 'group of experts' who agree or disagree with the statements, assumptions, or operationalized definitions (Erlene Rosowsky et al. 2018). This method is well suited to an area or field of study that has limited evidence (Wollersheim 2009). DELPHI is a systematized and interactive research method that relies on the selected panel of experts, which are required to independently answer a number of questions through sequential rounds of inquiry (Erlene Rosowsky et al. 2018). Between rounds, the researcher prepares a summary of the participants' responses and reexamines the answers until a broader agreement, defined as 70% or greater, is achieved (Alphen et al. 2012). An incorporated value is that the experts or participants involved in the Delphi method are responsive to dialogue and able to rethink their positions or perspectives as new clarifications and interpretations are introduced (Erlene Rosowsky et al. 2018). The overarching objective of this DELPHI study were to identify a core set of drivers regarding migrant workers effect on UAE's national security by 2050 by gathering the experts' opinion, and to compare it with those obtained in the previous chapters. The data will then be used to design and write-up the related alternative scenarios of UAE's national security by 2050.

6.1.1 *Recruitment of study participants*

The study investigator identified experts in the field of migration, future, and national security through supervisor recommendation, field-relevant expert in the UAE government, and online search of field-relevant experts with recent publications in national security and/or futures. Experts' information was kept anonymously while applying DELPHI method to avoid identification or bias. Certain criteria were applied upon selecting the experts to

participate in DELPHI method as following: (1) primary profession in migration, policy affairs, crimes/organized crimes, futures planning, strategic planning, or any other professional or academic specialization within the national security field; (2) at least 10 years of experience in the field; and (3) academic qualification in related fields.

Table (6.1) details the 18 recruited experts contacted for DELPHI study participation. Of the 18 potential experts contacted, 12 consented to participate; (3) were in Futures field, (9) in National Security field, 2 declined to participate, and 4 did not respond. The sample consisted of 8.33% females and 75% males. The experience for the sample was ranges between (10 - 30) years.

Of the 12 participants who initially agreed to participate and serve as the expert panel, two (16.67%) participants completed the Round 1 survey and did not respond to further contact; ending with being dropped from the study, and one participant completed Round 1 and 2 and did not respond to further contact; ending with being dropped from the study. Therefore, the final expert panel was composed of 9 participants.

Table 6.1: Details of Participated Experts in Delphi

#	Criteria 1 (Profession)	Criteria 2 (Experience)	Criteria 3 (Qualification)	Status
1	Deputy Assistant Director for Futures and Leadership Affairs	29 Years	Bachelor’s in law Bachelor of Science in Police	Accepted
2	Director of Criminal Investigation Department	-	-	No Response
3	Former Federal Senator of Australian Government.	19 years	MPSR (Politics)	Accepted
4	Law Enforcement Commissioner.	44 years		Accepted
5	Assistant Professor	21 Years	Doctor of Philosophy	Accepted
6	Associate Professor of Criminal Justice and Security	14 Years	Doctor of Philosophy	No Response
7	Deputy Director	13 Years	Doctor of Philosophy	Round 1 (Dropped)
8	Assistant Professor in the College of Global and Security Studies	15 Years	Doctor of Philosophy in International Studies	No Response
9	UNESCO Chair in Futures Studies	31 years	Doctor of Philosophy Master’s in Political Science	Rejected

10	Director at Center for Post-Normal Policy and Futures Studies	10 Years	Doctor of Philosophy	Rejected
11	Director of Strategy and Futures Department.	25 Years	Master's in public management	Accepted
12	Deputy Director of the General Department of Criminal Investigation	28 years	Bachelor's in law	Accepted
13	Head of Research and Investigation Section	15 Years	Bachelor in Strategy and Quality Management	Accepted
14	Director of Investigation Department	26 years	Master's in public management	Accepted
15	Head of Crime Reduction	26 years	Master's in law	Accepted
16	Director of Criminal Control Department	28 years	Bachelor's in law	No Response
17	Director of Crime Reduction Department	30 years	Master's in law	Round 1 (Dropped)
18	CEO	41 Years	Doctor of Professional Studies, Strategic Leadership Master of Business Administration	Accepted

6.1.2 Online questionnaire and measure

The questionnaire was sent in three Rounds. The first Round consists of all drivers with one main scale (strongly agree, agree, neutral, disagree, strongly disagree) and two questions asking that experts add on drivers, and/or providing more clarification of certain drivers.

The DELPHI study was initiated to explore to what extent migrant workers affect the national security of Dubai by 2050. After phase one and phase two of the study, (93) drivers were selected to represent the main driving forces for the national security future in Dubai by 2050.

Once the expert panel was finalized, the Round One questionnaire was distributed online. Responses were initially collected and analyzed using Microsoft Office Excel software for the period 15-30/March. Each expert respondent viewed and evaluated the driving forces identified by phase one and two of the study by completing an online questionnaire.

The second Round consisted of the Round one summary and three main sections, Section one indicated the estimated level of control the government has over the drivers that

achieved consensus of 70% and above in Round one and ranking them out of 10 based on their highest impact on national security. Section two includes obtaining further clarification and/analysis related to the non-consensus drivers achieved of below 70% in Round one. And the third section in the same round includes two main questions asking for that experts identify *Wildcards* and *system breaks*.

The third Round consists of Round two results and includes two main sections. In Section One the drivers have been listed according to their rank of to what extent they have an impact on the national security, along with the estimated UAE government control on them, and their probability to happen by 2050. This requires the agreement of the experts, and their clarification upon their disagreement. Section two included drivers that were considered being wildcards or system breaks and obtaining the experts indication of agreement in terms of the drivers' possibilities by 2050 and including providing comments of what the possible impact that may be in case of happening.

6.1.3 Measure

The Delphi method used in this study is simply applied in three rounds questionnaire. The questionnaire was made in English and translated also to Arabic for the participants that are facing language difficulties. In the questionnaire, brief explanatory narratives preceded the drivers in each question and/or section and then the drivers are proposed accordingly.

The participants were asked to indicate a level of agreement with each driver using a six-point Likert scale (e.g. Strongly agree, Agree, Neither Agree/Disagree, Disagree, Strongly disagree, or Don't Know). Participants were encouraged to include free-text comments in support of their agreement either by adding on new drivers or and/or clarifying the drivers. The researcher also collected specific background data from participants, including profession, number of years of relevant experience, and specific area of expertise.

At the beginning of questionnaire distribution, prior to round one, participants were invited to participate and to confirm their eligibility and consent to participate by email. Responses from the Likert scale reflect agreement, disagreement, neutrality, or no familiarity with the subject.

The participant responses for each round were collected online using the Microsoft **Excel Software** and analyzed based on consensus (defined as 70% agreement) that was determined for each driver.

In round one and round two the responses of ‘Strongly agree’ and ‘Agree’ were grouped together and categorized as agreement. Similarly, responses of ‘Strongly disagree’ and ‘Disagree’ were also grouped together and categorized as disagreement.

According to the comment responses for drivers that achieved a consensus of below 70% in round two, were summarized and shared with study participants prior to the next round (Round Three). In general, the two subsequent questionnaire rounds were conducted as part of this study and included only the drivers for which consensus was not previously achieved.

Delphi round one

At the first round of Delphi, the researcher created the questionnaire based on the findings derived from the PESTE(E)L analysis in phase two. The questionnaire consists of thematic sections concerning drivers of change and their potential effect on the national security. In this round, the researcher used the Likert Scale response of agreement for the questions included, in addition to the open-ended question for additional drivers that should be added based on experts’ views.

In this round, the experts are first asked to rate their agreement against the drivers that may moderately to significantly influence the possible futures of the UAE’s national security by 2050 by selecting a score from strongly disagree, disagree, neither agree or disagree, agree, and strongly agree. The questionnaire also provided ‘Don’t Know’ score as a choice, in case that participant does not have the background or experience to provide an opinion. This round also asks the experts two qualitative question in each dimension, which are to provide further descriptions or explanations or consider/add any other drivers may exist that have not yet been identified under the dimensional views by the researcher.

While collecting the answers and the findings from the experts, the researcher analysed the data using Excel sheet software in a tabular format for each driver. Then, the researcher calculated the frequency statistics to measure the consensus percentage among the participants, which is approved at 70% or above. A qualitative analysis was also carried out for the open-ended questions in each dimension. Many drivers emerged thematically and added to the listed drivers as additional key drivers that may impact the national security. According to the drivers that do not achieve the consensus, they were included as part of round two questionnaire. Therefore, by the end of this round, the researcher summarised the analysis as a set of drivers achieve consensus of 70% and above, drivers do not achieve the consensus of 70% and require further clarification, drivers are added by the experts, and drivers require restatement.

Delphi round one results sought to:

1. Determine experts' confirmation and ranking of drivers (megatrends, and trends).
2. Detect new drivers based on the participated expert responses.
3. Classify drivers that did not achieve consensus of 70%.
4. Classify drivers that achieved consensus of 70%.

Delphi round two

In round two, the researcher designed the questionnaire to include three main sections. Section one includes a summary of round one results related to the drivers that achieved consensus of 70%. Experts were asked rank the top ten drivers with the 1st highest potential impact to the 10th highest impact (1-10). Also, the experts were asked to indicate the estimated level of government control over these drivers by choosing a score (5=very high to 1=very low). The questionnaire also provided 'Don't Know' score as a choice, in case that participant does not have experience related to the ranking or the government control.

In section two, the researcher includes the drivers that did not achieve the consensus in the round one results, where experts are required to answer either by selecting the 'Don't Know' option or providing an explanation for disagreeing (QUAL).

In section three, the researcher listed the new drivers revised by panel members from round one and asked the expert to score the drivers on the same Likert Scale in terms of impact on the national security of the UAE by 2050.

In section four, the researcher asked the experts to think of any wildcards and system breaks that may affect the national security of the UAE by 2050 even if they are highly unlikely. Wild cards are low-probability, high-impact drivers/events. Wild cards are usually unforeseen, not anticipated and mostly come as a surprise with severe side impacts. System break drivers are often caused by wildcards. Such drivers occur when the functionality of a system is severely disrupted or decays (e.g. the global aviation industry disrupted by COVID).

At the end of round two, the researcher analysed all the responses quantitatively and qualitatively to start round three of Delphi. The analysis combined the aspects of impact on national security, probability of occurrence, and level of government control for each driver. The impact results were analysed based on the average results scored by the experts related to the ranking of drivers. The probability analysis is made based on a Likert Scale of very probable, probable, moderate, unprobable, very unprobable. The government control

analysis is rated based on percentages responses provided by the participated experts. Pertaining the impact ranking, the level of government control, and probability in round two and further is for classification purposes by reaching the end of this phase, and accordingly the drivers are classified as strategic drivers, key trends, key certainties, and wildcards. The summary of this round was collated and informed round three.

Delphi round three

In round three, the researcher designed the questionnaire to request final feedback on the findings and results of round two. The researcher presented the whole set of drivers in two sections. Section one asks the experts to review the final evaluation results of the drivers in terms of their potential impact, government control, and probability, and indicate if there is any change according to own experts' viewpoints. Section two requests the expert to indicate if they agree/disagree that the driver called wildcards and system breaks are possible, even if they are highly unlikely. At the analysis part of this round, the researcher was able to collate the final drivers shaping the possible futures scenarios related to the national security as below:

Strategic drivers (High Probability with High Impact Drivers and/or the Low Probability with Low Impact Drivers)

Key certainties (Medium to High Probability with Medium to Low Impact)

Key trends (Medium Probability with Medium to Low Impact), and the

Wildcards (Low Probability with Medium to High Impact).

The collation of the final drivers, supports moving on to the next phase that include re-analysing the drivers and drafting three scenarios by (1) illustrating the possible futures of national security in the UAE related to migrant workers and (2) answering the overarching research question. The researcher implemented the Scenarios Development method that is detailed in next chapter (Phase four – Chapter 7).

6.2 Results

The Delphi study rounds one, two, and three are presented based on panel consensus and questions posed to the panel in each round.

6.2.1 Round one

In Round one, the questionnaire was built on a thematic base (Appendix J). There were seven main thematic questions; political, economic, social, technological, environmental, ethical, and legal. Each question addresses certain number of drivers affecting the national security of Dubai by 2050. The participants were asked to respond to the six-point Likert scale (i.e. Strongly agree, Agree, Neither Agree/Disagree, Disagree, or Strongly disagree, Don't Know) for each driver within each thematic question. The level of consensus was calculated for each driver. The drivers that achieved a consensus of 70% and above, were moved to Round two for Ranking, and indicating the estimate of UAE government control. The drivers that did not achieve consensus, were also moved to Round Two for further analysis supported with an explanation of the driver to avoid misunderstanding.

6.2.1.1 Drivers with consensus of 70% and above

The collected drivers of the future of national security with consensus are view in Tables (6.2 to 6.8):

Table 6.2: Round One - Political Drivers with Consensus

Driver	Consensus Percentage
Political Instability	83.33
Human Rights and Civil Rights	83.33
Public Order	91.67
Moderate Religious Values	75.00
Long-Term Government Plans (Transparency)	100.00
Social and Individual Participation in Government	91.67
Broader multi-lateral International Relations (e.g. China, Russia, India)	91.67
Citizen/Migrant and Ethnic Conflict	75.00

Table 6.3: Round One - Economical Drivers with Consensus

Driver	Consensus Percentage
Organized Crime (Illegal Activity)	75.00
Pandemics (e.g. Swine Flu, COVID 19)	100.00
Economic Inequality	83.33
Regional Conflicts	100.00
Visa Regime	83.33
Gold Card Residents	83.33
Increased Water Costs (Consumption Increase and Demand)	91.67
Lower Global Economic Growth	83.33
Foreign Investment and Increase in 'Soft Power'	91.67
Oil Continues to be Main Economic Driver	91.67
Transition to Non-Oil Economy	100.00
Resource Consumption Increase and No Return	91.67
Infrastructure Development	75.00
Low Income Migrants and Living Condition	75.00
Migrant Remittances	83.33

Table 6.4: Round One - Social Drivers with Consensus

Driver	Consensus Percentage
Visa Regime	83.33
Lack of Legal Equality	83.33
Social Unrest	91.67
Lack of access to Wealth & Economic Opportunities	83.33
Youth Bulges (Proportionately more youth than other demographics)	75.00
Pandemics (e.g. Swine Flu, COVID 19)	83.33
Youth Community Exploitation by various parties including the organized crimes organizations to fulfill the organizations' interests.	75.00
Illegal Migrants	75.00
Labor 'Black Market'	75.00
Diplomatic Relations (Migrant Countries)	91.67
Human Rights and Civil Rights	75.00
Growing Sub-Cultures (Youth, Political, Gang, Anarchist, Virtual Ethnicities)	83.33
Ethnic and Cultural Minorities	83.33
Threats on Communal Cultural Identity	75.00
Change from Homogeneous to Multicultural and Multiethnic Societies	83.33
Emirati Identity	75.00

Table 6.5: Round One - Technological Drivers with Consensus

Driver	Consensus Percentage
Declining Trust in Sovereign Government	75.00
Blockchain Enabled Remittances (Agent-free currency transfers)	75.00
Increased Transparency of Government	83.33
Online Social Behavior and Platforms	91.67
Algorithmic Monitoring of Migrant Movements	75.00
High Skill Talent Job Market	83.33
Operational Productivity and Efficiency (Automation)	83.33
Cyber Warfare (Hybrid)	75.00
Cyber Attacks/Hacking	75.00

Table 6.6: Round One - Environmental Drivers with Consensus

Driver	Consensus Percentage
Natural Disasters (Rising Sea Level and Rainfall, etc.)	75.00
Natural Resources Limitation e.g. Water supply	91.67

Table 6.7: Round One - Legislative Drivers with Consensus

Driver	Consensus Percentage
Human Rights and Civil Rights	91.67
Regime's Regulations and Laws on Human Movement	91.67
State's Geopolitical Strategic Interests	100.00
State Local and Constitutional Political Interests	83.33
Anti-Corruption Laws and independent Bodies	91.67
International Law	83.33

Table 6.8: Round One - Ethical Drivers with Consensus

Driver	Consensus Percentage
Ethics combatting Organized Crime	75.00
Ethics of Migration and Demography	83.33
Global Economy Ethics (e.g. Globalization)	100.00
Ethics governing Sub-Cultures	83.33
The ethics of Mental Health and Pandemics	75.00
Illegitimate Response to National Security	75.00
Illegitimate Government Behavior (Corruption and Declining Ethics)	75.00

6.2.1.2 Drivers with non- consensus of below 70%

Based on the analysis of Round one results, (19) drivers did not achieve the consensus, and accordingly, the researcher has moved them to Round two and maintain defining the drivers to achieve the right understanding before getting to the second response by the experts. The non-consensus drivers of the future of national security are Table (6.9 to 6.13):

Table 6.9: Round One - Political Drivers with Non-Consensus

Driver	Consensus Percentage
Corruption	66.67%
Political Inequality	58.33%
Religious Extremism	66.67%
Revolutionary and Anti-Regime Movements (Local / Regional)	50.00%
Inability to Provide Social Services and Economic Opportunities	58.33%

Table 6.10: Round One - Economical Drivers with Non-Consensus

Driver	Consensus Percentage
Organized Crime (Operating as legitimate Business)	66.67%
Low Education and Talent	66.67%

Table 6.11: Round One - Social Drivers with Non-Consensus

Driver	Consensus Percentage
Monarchy (Rule by Royal Houses)	33.33%
Unemployment	66.67%
Mental Health	58.33%
Transnational Organized Crime (Traditional, and the New Legitimate)	66.67%
Racism	66.67%
Human Trafficking	66.67%
Anti-Migrant Movements	50.00%
Xenophobia	50.00%

Table 6.12: Round One - Technological Drivers with Non-Consensus

Driver	Consensus Percentage
Currency System (Cyber/Crypto, Standard, Hybrid)	66.67%
Online Enabled Illegal Migration	66.67%

Table 6.13: Round One - Ethical Drivers with Non-Consensus

Driver	Consensus Percentage
Ethics of Cyber Security & Privacy	66.67%
Ethics in Natural Disasters	66.67%

6.2.1.3 New drivers

Based on the analysis of Round one results, (15) new drivers were suggested by the participants in each thematic question, which were moved to round two for further evaluation using the Likert Scale to find out the consensus. Table (6.14) views the new drivers:

Table 6.14: Round One - New drivers affecting the Future of National Security

Theme	Drivers
Political	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Political parties and religious parties 2. Arabic identity 3. Relationships with Arabic neighbors who provide human resources to UAE
Economic	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Weak production sectors / Low domestic production (The market value of all the goods and services produced in a specific time locally within the county's borders). 5. Dependence on foreign food with increasing food imports. 6. Economic gap between residents 7. The Unknown Natural Disasters 8. Competition (Singapore as an international Hub with ambition to capture more market share from UAE by targeting foreign trained labor in the Aviation and Maritime industries)
Social	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Decline in foreign investment. 10. Reputation of the Royals and its impact on the national security
Technological	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Government limitations on digital communication
Environmental	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 12. The exotic/intruder diseases 13. Attitude change of individuals
Legislation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 14. Privacy laws
Ethical	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 15. Increased human psychological pathologies (psychopathy, etc.)

6.2.2 Round two

In round two, the questionnaire was split to three sections (Appendix K). In Section one, the expert panel was asked first to thematically list the top five or ten key drivers that impact the future of national security of Dubai by 2050 (1 – highest impact to the 5th/10th -

highest impact ranks) in each theme, participants then indicated the estimated government control on them (5=very high to 1=very low). The researcher excluded the Environmental drivers from this round as it did not achieve the minimum number of drivers (five drivers) to be ranked.

6.2.2.1 Section one

As per the achieved analysis in Rounds Two, Table (6.15 to 6.20) view the Ranking and Government Control results for Round One drivers that achieved Consensus of 70% and above:

Table 6.15: Ranking and Government Control - Political Drivers

Driver	Rank	Government Control
Political Instability	1	90%
Public Order	1	90%
Broader multi-lateral International Relations (e.g. China, Russia, India)	2	80%
Human Rights and Civil Rights	2	90%
Long-Term Government Plans (Transparency)	3	90%
Social and Individual Participation in Government	3	80%
Moderate Religious Values	3	90%
Citizen/Migrant and Ethnic Conflict	4	80%

Table 6.16: Ranking and Government Control - Economical Drivers

Driver	Rank	Government Control
Pandemics (e.g. Swine Flu, COVID 19)	1	90%
Organized Crime (Illegal Activity)	2	80%
Lower Global Economic Growth	2	90%
Regional Conflicts	2	90%
Transition to Non-Oil Economy	2	90%
Migrant Remittances	2	80%
Oil Continues to be Main Economic Driver	3	90%
Economic Inequality	4	90%
Increased Water Costs (Consumption Increase and Demand)	5	90%
Resource Consumption Increase and No Return	5	90%
Infrastructure Development	5	70%
Gold Card Residents	6	70%
Visa Regime	6	70%
Low Income Migrants and Living Condition	6	70%
Foreign Investment and Increase in 'Soft Power'	6	90%

Table 6.17: Ranking and Government Control - Social Drivers

Driver	Rank	Government Control
Social Unrest	1	90%
Pandemics (e.g. Swine Flu, COVID 19)	1	80%
Human Rights and Civil Rights	1	70%
Change from Homogeneous to Multicultural and Multiethnic Societies	2	80%
Youth Community Exploitation by various parties	2	70%
Diplomatic Relations (Migrant Countries)	2	80%
Youth Bulges (Proportionately more youth than other demographics)	2	60%
Labor 'Black Market'	3	80%
Ethnic and Cultural Minorities	3	80%
Threats on Communal Cultural Identity	3	80%
Illegal Migrants	3	80%
Emirati Identity	3	90%
Visa Regime	5	60%
Growing Sub-Cultures (Youth, Political, Gang, Anarchist, Virtual Ethnicities)	4	90%
Lack of Legal Equality	4	80%
Lack of access to Wealth & Economic Opportunities	4	90%

Table 6.18: Ranking and Government Control - Technological Drivers

Driver	Rank	Government Control
Online Social Behavior and Platforms	1	80%
High Skill Talent Job Market	2	60%
Cyber Warfare (Hybrid)	2	90%
Blockchain Enabled Remittances (Agent-free currency transfers)	3	90%
Algorithmic Monitoring of Migrant Movements	3	80%
Increased Transparency of Government	3	80%
Operational Productivity and Efficiency (Automation)	3	80%
Cyber Attacks/Hacking	3	90%
Declining Trust in Sovereign Government	4	70%

Table 6.19: Ranking and Government Control - Legislative Drivers

Driver	Rank	Government Control
Human Rights and Civil Rights	1	80%
Regime's Regulations and Laws on Human Movement	1	90%
State's Geopolitical Strategic Interests	1	90%
International Law	1	70%
Anti-Corruption Laws and independent Bodies	1	90%
State Local and Constitutional Political Interests	2	80%

Table 6.20: Ranking and Government Control - Ethical Drivers

Driver	Rank	Government Control
Ethics combatting Organized Crime	1	90%
Ethics of Migration and Demography	1	80%
Global Economy Ethics (e.g. Globalization)	1	90%
Ethics governing Sub-Cultures	1	70%
Illegitimate Response to National Security	1	90%
The ethics of Mental Health and Pandemics	2	70%
Illegitimate Government Behavior (Corruption and Declining Ethics)	2	80%

6.2.2.2 Section Two

In section two of round two, the researcher included the drivers that did not reach consensus (below 70%). The question includes a definition of the driver asked the participants to re-evaluate the drivers to assure participant understanding of the drivers' definition or meaning clarification as shown in Table (6.21 to 6.25):

Table 6.21: Political Drivers with Definition

Driver (with Definition)	Simple Definition
Corruption	The use of power by government officials to achieve illegitimate private interests. There are various types of corruption vary, but include bribery, nepotism, influence peddling, extortion, parochialism, embezzlement, and graft.
Political Inequality	It is when everybody's preferences are not equally weighted in political decisions.
Religious Extremism	Means individual aspects including actions, beliefs, feelings, and attitudes that are far from the ordinary or the normal level.
Revolutionary and Anti-Regime Movements (Local / Regional)	A social movement that seeks, as minimum, to overthrow the government or state regime due to unfairness or lack provision of basic human and civil rights.
Inability to Provide Social Services and Economic Opportunities	The inability to provide the social services like education and health to the citizens and residents living in the country, in addition to not being able to provide economic opportunities like jobs and financial support.

Table 6.22: Economical Drivers with Definition

Driver (with Definition)	Simple Definition
Organized Crime (Traditional and as legitimate Business)	Transnational, national, or local groupings of highly centralized organization that are run by criminals to engage in legal or illegal activities, most commonly for profit reasons.
Low Education and Talent	Means the educational system in the country does not match the market requirements in terms of the educational measures, and available local talents.

Table 6.23: Social Drivers with Definition

Driver (with Definition)	Simple Definition
Monarchy (Rule by Royal Houses)	A concept within the political field that describes a political system in which supreme authority is vested in the monarch, an individual ruler (One family) who functions as head of state (e.g. the royal family Al Nahyan is ruling UAE and in each emirate one another specific family).
Unemployment	An economic situation of a person where he or she does not have a work or job in specific professional private or semi-government, or government entity.
Mental Health	The concept of addressing the social well-being, emotional, and psychological aspects of a person, which affect and support expecting how the person feel, think, and act.
Organized Crime (Traditional and as legitimate Business)	Transnational, national, or local groupings of highly centralized organization that are run by criminals to engage in legal or illegal activities, most commonly for profit reasons.
Racism	The action of discrimination between people based on races, ethnics, religion, skin color, culture, and nationality.
Human Trafficking	The trafficking of humans, children, and women for commercial reasons as part of international organized crimes.
Anti-Migrant Movements	Movements that are characterized by / or expressing opposition to or hostility toward migrants.
Xenophobia	Fear and hatred of strangers or foreigners or of anything that is strange or foreign.

Table 6.24: Technological Drivers with Definition

Driver	If you disagreed, why?
Currency System (Cyber/Crypto, Standard, Hybrid).	Digital financing and digital money where people are investing in metaverse platforms and digital assets.
Online Enabled Illegal Migration.	A trend in which migrants are dealing with each other using online platforms as a way to ease the smuggling missions.

Table 6.25: Ethical Drivers with Definition

Driver	If you disagreed, why?
Ethics of Cyber Security & Privacy	Misusing the information and apply hackers and cyber breach to hit the companies and government entities stability for various reasons.
Ethics in Natural Disaster.	Getting opportunities that stands against the collective interest, e.g. raising medical and food prices within a pandemic to gain more benefits.

With the opportunity to see the group response and definition of the driver, experts were asked to revisit their answer. Most participants showed a variation related to the meaning misunderstanding of each driver and shifted toward agreeing on the drivers' effects, as presented in Table 6.26:

Table 6.26: Drivers towards consensus

Driver (with Definition)	Round 1	Round 2
Corruption	66.67%	90%
Political Inequality	58.33%	90%
Religious Extremism	66.67%	90%
Revolutionary and Anti-Regime Movements (Local / Regional)	50.00%	100%
Inability to Provide Social Services and Economic Opportunities	58.33%	100%
Organized Crime (Traditional and as legitimate Business)	66.67%	100%
Low Education and Talent	66.67%	100%
Monarchy (Rule by Royal Houses)	33.33%	80%
Unemployment	66.67%	100%
Mental Health	58.33%	90%
Organized Crime (Traditional and as legitimate Business)	66.67%	100%
Racism	66.67%	100%
Human Trafficking	66.67%	100%
Anti-Migrant Movements	50.00%	90%
Xenophobia	50.00%	90%
Currency System (Cyber/Crypto, Standard, Hybrid).	66.67%	90%
Online Enabled Illegal Migration.	66.67%	90%
Ethics of Cyber Security & Privacy	66.67%	100%
Ethics in Natural Disaster.	66.67%	100%

6.2.2.3 Section three

6.2.2.3.1 New drivers (Question 1-7)

As per the results of round one, the new drivers were presented in round two for further evaluation and analysis using the Likert scale. The results which were collected from the participants in Table (6.27 to 6.32) showed that all participants agreed on the new drivers (consensus > 70%) except Table (6.33) that shows one driver that achieved a consensus below 70% as below:

Consensus above 70%

Table 6.27: Round Two - Political Drivers with Consensus

Driver	Consensus Percentage
Political parties and religious parties	90.00%
Arabic identity	90.00%
Relationships with Arabic neighbors who provide human resources to UAE	90.00%

Table 6.28: Round Two - Economical Drivers with Consensus

Driver	Consensus Percentage
Weak production sectors / Low domestic production (The market value of all the goods and services produced in a specific time period locally within the county's borders.)	80.00%
Dependence on foreign food with increasing food imports)	90.00%
Economic gap between residents	80.00%
The Unknown Natural Disasters	80.00%
Competition (Singapore as an international Hub with ambition to capture more market share from UAE by targeting foreign trained labor in the Aviation and Maritime industries)	90.00%

Table 6.29: Round Two - Social Drivers with Consensus

Driver	Consensus Percentage
Decline in foreign investment	90.00%
Reputation of the Royals and its impact on the national security	100%

Table 6.30: Round Two - Technological Drivers with Consensus

Driver	Consensus Percentage
Government limitations on digital communication	90.00%

Table 6.31: Round Two - Environmental Drivers with Consensus

Driver	Consensus Percentage
The exotic/intruder diseases	100%
Attitude change of individuals	80.00%

Table 6.32: Round Two - Legislation Drivers with Consensus

Driver	Consensus Percentage
Privacy laws	90.00%

Consensus below 70%

Table 6.33: Round Two - Ethical Drivers with Non-Consensus

Driver	Consensus Percentage
Increased human psychological pathologies (psychopathy, etc.)	60.00%

6.2.2.3.2 Wildcards and system breaks (Question 8)

Based on the analysis of Round Two results, (21) drivers were suggested by the participants as wildcards and system breaks, for analysis in Round 3.

6.2.3 Round three

By reaching round three of the Delphi Analysis, a broader understanding of the participants’ perspectives of views towards the drivers embedded within this research was achieved. The Round three questionnaire was built in two main sections (Appendix L). Section one asks the participants for their final response to the evaluation of each driver in terms of its probability, government control, and the impact on the national security (driver rank) as produced in Round 2. The driver rank was converted from numbers to words description as shown in Table (6.34) making the question clearer.

Table 6.34: Drivers' Impact Rank (in Words)

Drivers’ Impact Rank (From Numbers to Word description)		
Very High Impact	High	Moderate Impact
1 to 3	4 to 6	7 to 10

The analysis of round three included all the drivers and the final evaluation against. These allowed four main clusters to be developed: the strategic drivers (High Probability with High Impact Drivers and/or the Low Probability with Low Impact Drivers), the key certainties (Medium to High Probability with Medium to Low Impact), the key trends (Medium Probability with Medium to Low Impact), and the wildcards (Low Probability with Medium to High Impact).

6.2.3.1 Strategic drivers

As previously mentioned, the strategic drivers Tables (6.35 to 6.41) are the drivers achieved the results of high probability and high impact, and the drivers achieved low probability and low impact.

Table 6.35: Political Strategic Drivers

<i>High Probability with High Impact</i>
Political Instability
Religious Extremism
Revolutionary and Anti-Regime Movements (Local / Regional)
Inability to Provide Social Services and Economic Opportunities
Political parties and religious parties
Broader multi-lateral International Relations (e.g. China, Russia, India)
Moderate Religious Values
Social and Individual Participation in Government
Arabic identity

Table 6.36: Economical Strategic Drivers

<i>High Probability with High Impact</i>
Weak production sectors / Low domestic production
Dependence on foreign food with increasing food imports
The Unknown Natural Disasters
Pandemics (e.g. Swine Flu, COVID 19)
Transition to Non-Oil Economy
Migrant Remittances
Lower Global Economic Growth

Table 6.37: Social Strategic Drivers

<i>High Probability with High Impact</i>
Pandemics (e.g. Swine Flu, COVID 19)
Human Rights and Civil Rights
Youth Community Exploitation by various parties
Youth Bulges (Proportionately more youth than other demographics)
Diplomatic Relations (Migrant Countries)
Illegal Migrants

Table 6.38: Technological Strategic Drivers

<i>High Probability with High Impact</i>
Online Social Behavior and Platforms
Cyber Attacks/Hacking
Algorithmic Monitoring of Migrant Movements
Operational Productivity and Efficiency (Automation)
Increased Transparency of Government

Table 6.39: Environmental Strategic Drivers

<i>High Probability with High Impact</i>
The exotic/intruder diseases

Table 6.40: Legislative Strategic Drivers

<i>High Probability with High Impact</i>
Human Rights and Civil Rights

Table 6.41: Ethical Strategic Drivers

<i>High Probability with High Impact</i>
Global Economy Ethics (e.g. Globalization)
Ethics governing Sub-Cultures
Ethics of Cyber Security & Privacy

6.2.3.2 Key certainties

The key certainties drivers Tables (6.42 to 6.44) are the drivers achieved the results of medium probability and medium impact, the drivers achieved medium probability and low impact, the drivers achieved high probability and medium impact, and the drivers achieved high probability and low impact.

Table 6.42: Political Key Certainties

<i>Medium Probability with Medium Impact</i>	<i>High Probability with Medium Impact</i>
Citizen/Migrant and Ethnic Conflict	NA

Table 6.43: Economical Key Certainties

<i>Medium Probability with Medium Impact</i>	<i>High Probability with Medium Impact</i>
Economic Inequality	Foreign Investment and Increase in ‘Soft Power’
Resource Consumption Increase and No Return	Visa Regime
Low Income Migrants and Living Condition	Gold Card Residents
Economic gap between residents	Infrastructure Development

Table 6.44: Social Key Certainties

<i>Medium Probability with Medium Impact</i>	<i>High Probability with Medium Impact</i>
NA	Emirati Identity
	Threats on Communal Cultural Identity
	Lack of access to Wealth & Economic Opportunities

6.2.3.3 Key trends

The key trend Tables (6.45 to 6.50) are the drivers that achieved medium probability and medium impact, the drivers that achieved medium probability and low impact, and the drivers that achieved medium probability and high impact.

Table 6.45: Political Trends

<i>Medium Probability with Medium Impact</i>	<i>Medium Probability with High Impact</i>
Citizen/Migrant and Ethnic Conflict	Human Rights and Civil Rights
	Long-Term Government Plans (Transparency)
	Relationships with Arabic neighbors who provide human resources to UAE

Table 6.46: Economical Trends

<i>Medium Probability with Medium Impact</i>	<i>Medium Probability with High Impact</i>
Economic Inequality	Regional Conflicts
Resource Consumption Increase and No Return	Competition (Singapore as an international Hub with ambition to capture more market share from UAE by targeting foreign trained labor in the Aviation and Maritime industries)
Low Income Migrants and Living Condition	
Economic gap between residents	

Table 6.47: Social Trends

<i>Low Probability with Medium Impact</i>	<i>Medium Probability with High Impact</i>
NA	Unemployment
	Xenophobia
	Decline in foreign investment
	Mental Health
	Labor 'Black Market'
	Change from Homogeneous to Multicultural and Multiethnic Societies

Table 6.48: Technological Trends

<i>Medium Probability with Medium Impact</i>	<i>Medium Probability with High Impact</i>
NA	Declining Trust in Sovereign Government

Table 6.49: Environmental Trends

<i>Medium Probability with Medium Impact</i>	<i>Medium Probability with High Impact</i>
NA	Attitude change of individuals

Table 6.50: Legislative Trends

<i>Medium Probability with Medium Impact</i>	<i>Medium Probability with High Impact</i>
NA	State Local and Constitutional Political Interests

6.2.3.4 Wildcards

The wildcards in Tables (6.51 to 6.57) are the drivers that achieved low probability and medium impact, and the drivers that achieved low probability and high impact.

Table 6.51: Political Wildcards

<i>Low Probability with Medium Impact</i>	<i>Low Probability with High Impact</i>
NA	Corruption
	Public Order
	Political Inequality
	A war with Iran / Turkey breaks out
	Global War
	A new 'cold war' between main global states
	Terrorist acts launched inside the country.

Table 6.52: *Economical Wildcards*

<i>Low Probability with Medium Impact</i>	<i>Low Probability with High Impact</i>
Increased Water Costs (Consumption Increase and Demand)	Organized Crime (Traditional and as legitimate Business)
	Low Education and Talent
	Organized Crime (Illegal Activity)
	Oil Continues to be Main Economic Driver
	Deglobalization (states move away from connected and free market international trade)
	Global economic collapse.

Table 6.53: *Social Wildcards*

<i>Low Probability with Medium Impact</i>	<i>Low Probability with High Impact</i>
Ethnic and Cultural Minorities	Organized Crime (Traditional and as legitimate Business)
Reputation of the Royals and its impact on the national security	Social Unrest
Growing Sub-Cultures (Youth, Political, Gang, Anarchist, Virtual Ethnicities)	Human Trafficking
Lack of Legal Equality	Anti-Migrant Movements
Visa Regime	Racism
	Inability to determine the main government services to be continued and what services should be stopped
	Lack of national competencies that leads the future.
	Mass Population Movement owing to environmental change
	Inability to provide the state's specialized scientific needs instead of importing foreign workers

Table 6.54: *Technological Wildcards*

<i>Low Probability with Medium Impact</i>	<i>Low Probability with High Impact</i>
NA	Cyber Warfare (Hybrid)
	Government limitations on digital communication
	Blockchain Enabled Remittances (Agent-free currency transfers)
	Currency System (Cyber/Crypto, Standard, Hybrid)
	Online Enabled Illegal Migration
	Cyber-attacks on key infrastructure
	Cyber-attacks on Banking system
	Artificial Intelligence (AI) disrupts key systems independently of human control

Table 6.55: Environmental Wildcards

<i>Low Probability with Medium Impact</i>	<i>Low Probability with High Impact</i>
NA	Natural Disasters (Rising Sea Level and Rainfall, etc.)
	Government limitations on digital communication
	Chemical biological warfare
	A nuclear leak may occur from the peaceful nuclear station in the country or nearby
	Crisis in food and water security
	Effects on Energy security
	Stopping air traffic / sea (trade) traffic as a result of weather conditions.
	Human radiation effect from nuclear leakage, agricultural degradation due to the nuclear effect, starvation, public order chaos
	Key systems supporting critical infrastructure (power / internet / water) collapse

Table 6.56: Legislative Wildcards

<i>Low Probability with Medium Impact</i>	<i>Low Probability with High Impact</i>
NA	State's Geo-Political Strategic Interests
	Privacy laws
	International Law

Table 6.57: Ethical Wildcards

<i>Low Probability with Medium Impact</i>	<i>Low Probability with High Impact</i>
NA	Ethics combatting Organized Crime
	Ethics of Migration and Demography
	Illegitimate Response to National Security
	Illegitimate Government Behavior (Corruption and Declining Ethics)
	The ethics of Mental Health and Pandemics
	Ethics in Natural Disasters

6.3 Summary

The DELPHI method was used to gather insights from an expert panel on the drivers identified in the PESTEEL analysis conducted in Chapter 5. Through three rounds of questionnaires, the expert panel achieved a high consensus on various drivers related to the impact of migrant workers on national security. The findings of the DELPHI method included addressing all the drivers identified in the PESTEEL analysis that were found to affect national security in the UAE by 2050.

During the DELPHI process, drivers that did not initially reach a consensus of 70% or above were re-addressed in the second round after clarifications were provided to address any vagueness in meaning or definitions. After the clarifications, the drivers showed a high consensus among the experts. The second round also sought inputs on breakthrough and

wildcard drivers that were not initially identified by the researcher but might impact the UAE's national security by 2050.

In the third and final round of the DELPHI process, the drivers were ranked based on factors such as probability, government control, and impact on national security. The drivers were then categorized into four main clusters: strategic drivers, key trends, key certainties, and wildcards, see Table 6.58.

The findings from the DELPHI method, along with the results of the PESTEEL analysis and expert interpretations, will be utilized in the next chapter to develop future scenarios. These scenarios will be based on the identified drivers and their impact on national security in the UAE by 2050. The insights obtained from the DELPHI process and the previous methods will contribute to a comprehensive understanding of the potential futures and support informing strategic decision-making in the context of migrant workers and national security in the UAE.

Table 6.58: Delphi Results

Impact/Probability	High (Probability)	Medium (Probability)	Low (Probability)
High (Impact)	Political Instability Religious Extremism Revolutionary and Anti-Regime Movements (Local / Regional) Inability to Provide Social Services and Economic Opportunities Political parties and religious parties Broader multi-lateral International Relations (e.g. China, Russia, India) Moderate Religious Values Social and Individual Participation in Government Arabic identity Weak production sectors / Low domestic production Dependence on foreign food with increasing food imports The Unknown Natural Disasters Pandemics (e.g. Swine Flu, COVID 19) Transition to Non-Oil Economy Migrant Remittances Lower Global Economic Growth Pandemics (e.g. Swine Flu, COVID 19) Human Rights and Civil Rights Youth Community Exploitation by various parties Youth Bulges (Proportionately more youth than other demographics) Diplomatic Relations (Migrant Countries) Illegal Migrants	Increased Water Costs (Consumption Increase and Demand) Ethnic and Cultural Minorities Reputation of the Royals and its impact on the national security Growing Sub-Cultures (Youth, Political, Gang, Anarchist, Virtual Ethnicities) Lack of Legal Equality Visa Regime	Corruption Public Order Political Inequality A war with Iran / Turkey breaks out. Global War A new 'cold war' between main global states Terrorist acts launched inside the country. Organized Crime (Traditional and as legitimate Business) Low Education and Talent Organized Crime (Illegal Activity) Oil Continues to be Main Economic Driver Deglobalization (states move away from connected and free market international trade) Global economic collapse. Organized Crime (Traditional and as legitimate Business) Social Unrest Human Trafficking Anti-Migrant Movements Racism Inability to determine the main government services to be continued and what services should be stopped. Lack of national competencies that leads the future. Mass Population Movement owing to environmental change. Inability to provide the state's specialized scientific needs instead of importing foreign workers. Cyber Warfare (Hybrid)

	<p>Online Social Behavior and Platforms Cyber Attacks/Hacking Algorithmic Monitoring of Migrant Movements Operational Productivity and Efficiency (Automation) Increased Transparency of Government The exotic/intruder diseases Human Rights and Civil Rights Global Economy Ethics (e.g. Globalization) Ethics governing Sub-Cultures Ethics of Cyber Security & Privacy</p>		<p>Government limitations on digital communication Blockchain Enabled Remittances (Agent-free currency transfers) Currency System (Cyber/Crypto, Standard, Hybrid) Online Enabled Illegal Migration Cyber-attacks on key infrastructure Cyber-attacks on Banking system Artificial Intelligence (AI) disrupts key systems independently of human control. Natural Disasters (Rising Sea Level and Rainfall, etc.) Government limitations on digital communication Chemical biological warfare A nuclear leak may occur from the peaceful nuclear station in the country or nearby. Crisis in food and water security Effects on Energy security Stopping air traffic / sea (trade) traffic as a result of weather conditions. Human radiation effect from nuclear leakage, agricultural degradation due to the nuclear effect, starvation, public order chaos Key systems supporting critical infrastructure (power / internet / water) collapse. State's Geo-Political Strategic Interests Privacy laws International Law Ethics combatting Organized Crime Ethics of Migration and Demography Illegitimate Response to National Security Illegitimate Government Behavior (Corruption and Declining Ethics) The ethics of Mental Health and Pandemics Ethics in Natural Disasters</p>
Medium (Impact)	<p>Foreign Investment and Increase in 'Soft Power' Visa Regime Gold Card Residents Infrastructure Development Emirati Identity Threats on Communal Cultural Identity Lack of access to Wealth & Economic Opportunities</p>	<p>Citizen/Migrant and Ethnic Conflict Economic Inequality Resource Consumption Increase and No Return Low Income Migrants and Living Condition Economic gap between residents</p>	<p>Increased Water Costs (Consumption Increase and Demand) Ethnic and Cultural Minorities Reputation of the Royals and its impact on the national security Growing Sub-Cultures (Youth, Political, Gang, Anarchist, Virtual Ethnicities) Lack of Legal Equality Visa Regime</p>
Low (Impact)			

CHAPTER 7 SCENARIOS

Chapter four, five and six presented the results of the research methods in order to inform the development of the scenarios as the key outputs of the study. The outputs include the results of a statistical analysis of Dubai crime and migrant statistics, an environmental scan using the PESTEEL framework, and a Delphi study. This chapter presents three futures scenarios using the Shell scenario method to explore the possible futures of UAE national security threats associated with a migrant worker visa and/or criminal offenses.

7.1 Shell scenarios development approach

The selection of a scenario development approach, particularly while addressing long term time horizon, is of importance to form the basis for possible scenarios for long-term policy direction. The most prominent scenario development approaches include the Manoa generic scenarios (Dator 2014), the two by two matrix approach (Cairns & Wright 2018), and the Shell scenarios approach (Schwartz 1991).

Approaches to scenario development aim at exploring the limits of plausibility of the future. They intend to open the scope of possible futures through the use of memorable narratives and facilitate a broader range of possibilities within which decisions and actions can take place in the present. Scenarios are particularly effective in creating a ‘memory of the future’ which include signposts or characteristics that illustrate toward which scenario an entity is headed (Laan & Yap 2016). In particular, scenarios have the ability to improve and change people’s perceptions towards various topics (Chermack 2011).

This study uses Shell scenario approach. This approach was originally developed by the Royal Dutch/Shell company and popularized by Schwartz (1991). This method is typified by the field of intuitive logics, which includes several inductive and deductive scenario approaches mostly used in North America and Europe (Schwartz 1991). Mannucci et al. (2023) stated, “Shell serves as a pioneering reference in this approach.” This method allows deep exploration by unfolding the possible future scenarios that is based on analyzing various drivers, variables, and uncertainties. Also, the provision of the wide plausible future scenarios supports the process of decision-making. This could be through developing the related proactive strategies adapting the potential futures and being prepared for the unexpected discontinuities.

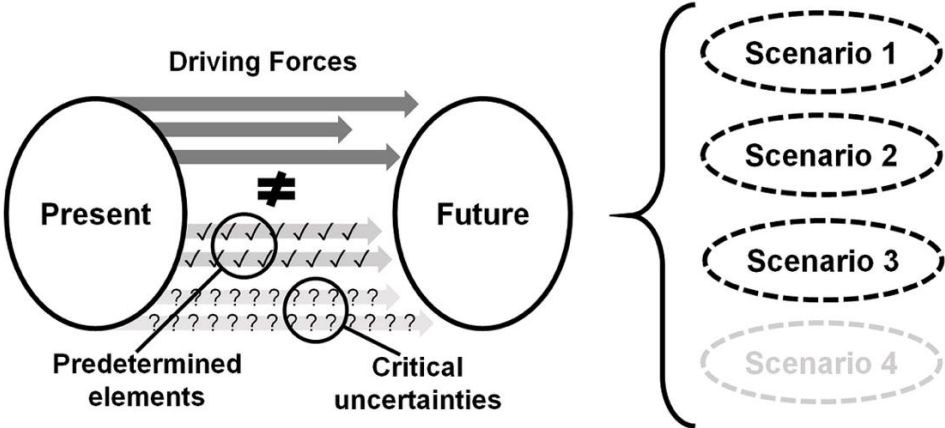
The major steps associated with scenarios developed using this approach includes:

Step One. Drivers of change affecting the future were identified. In this study two methods were used to identify driving forces. First, a statistical analysis of Dubai Police statistics associated with migrants and visa and / or criminal offences. It was determined that Dubai consists of most migrants compared with other emirates in the UAE, which supported the identification of key trends. Second, a PESTEEL environmental analysis was conducted to identify driving forces, trends, and possible wildcards (low probability high impact events).

Step two. The driving forces were distinguished from pre-determined elements and critical uncertainties. Predetermined elements can be regarded as slowly changing or easily identifiable trends such as migration trends, a static political system and long-term investments or natural reserves. Critical uncertainties include highly unpredictable but possible events, system breaks or wildcards. This stage included extracting the drivers, trends, and wildcards from the PESTEEL analysis and subjecting them to the judgement of the DELPHI method's panel of experts in terms of classifying their likelihood and impact. The DELPHI study also allowed experts to identify new driving forces, pre-determined elements, and critical uncertainties.

Step three. Scenario narratives were created which linked the driving forces, pre-determined elements, and critical uncertainties by using 'if x then what?' logic. Further, each were arranged in terms of their level of impact and certainty and control. The questions such as "how would the driving forces, predetermined elements, and critical uncertainties behave in this situation?" were typically asked. The scenario narratives are typically arranged around logical divergence mapping and discourses that seek to create a holistic representation usually aimed at capturing an 'as is' version and the possible extremities of the phenomenon. In the study, the DELPHI panel were asked questions and asked to exercise judgement in terms of how the driving forces, pre-determined elements, and critical uncertainties could be 'woven together' and what the effect would be given their convergence. This followed an iterative process where panelists were able to adjust their views. The researcher was then able to distil the DELPHI study outcomes and construct the three scenarios. Figure 7.1 illustrates the process adopted by the study.

Figure 7.1 Shell scenario planning approach (Fergnani 2020)



It is worth noting again that the purpose of the study was to develop a set of scenarios that sought to create an understanding of viable possibilities as it relates to migrant offences’ effect on UAE national security rather than predict a particular outcome. Further, the narratives would serve to illustrate the boundaries of what is possible and create the space for informed decision making in the present and toward a desired possible future.

As a result of following the process mentioned above, to complete the development of the scenario narrative the researcher captured the extended future, the positive future, and the worst future. Scenario one ‘*Self-Mirroring UAE*’ portrays neutral effects of migrants, particularly in terms of offences, on the national security. Scenario two ‘*UAE: A Greater Opportunity*’ illustrates positive effects of migrants in the context of mitigating the effects of their offences, on national security. Scenario three ‘*UAE: An Uncomfortable Peace*’ leans towards negative effects of the migrant population and its offences on the national security of UAE by 2050

7.2 “Self-mirroring UAE” scenario

The UAE in 2050 has a high sense of control and stability within its society reflective of its control in 2023. The government is taking proactive measures to maintain the quality of life and security as it planned in 2020. The UAE continues to be one of the countries in the Middle East that attracts migrants seeking opportunities that provide work, education, safety, and a perceived higher standard of living. Migrants value the freedom of movement, lower levels of uncertainty and a more open society than elsewhere. The threats to national security are mostly external, geopolitical and outside the control of the UAE. The tensions in the Middle East are unchanged with localized conflict occurring.

Political. The UAE has become a stable and prosperous nation, with a government that is responsive to the needs and aspirations of its people. The country has made significant strides in combating corruption, which has been a major impediment to political stability and economic growth. The government has implemented policies to promote transparency, accountability, and the rule of law, in addition to empowering anti-corruption agencies to investigate and prosecute cases of corruption.

Regardless of these advancements, the political instability in the MENA continues to be a breeding ground for terrorist organizations to operate criminally. Despite this the UAE government has been able to maintain its stability and security. This was through promoting public order and countering religious extremism that increased due to the shift towards liberal beliefs. The government has pursued a moderate approach to religious values, which has helped to promote tolerance and inclusivity. It has also been successful in countering revolutionary and anti-regime movements, both at the local and regional levels.

As many countries were competing for dominance on crucial seaways and maritime routes. The UAE pursued broader multilateral international relations, with a focus on building partnerships with countries such as China, Russia, and India. However, such competitions increase the risk of maritime crimes. Piracy for example becomes a vital challenge with porous maritime borders. Criminal activities like smuggling, human trafficking, and illicit goods trafficking like drugs have doubled. Due to its geographical location, these clandestine activities give rise to increasing conflict in the region and the conflict leads to erratic economic activity.

Socio-politically, the middle class is growing with specific expectations differing from the new generations such as the lifestyle criteria, the economic opportunities and/or extent of political participation. Since 2020, the new generations began to show more interest and engagement in art of politics and have a stronger view towards liberal attitudes and an openness to emerging social trends than their predecessors. Such interests are seen in the form of digital and popular media and the visual arts. With using AR and VR in simulations, the process of creating a utopian environment is easier. Numerous utopian templates are broadly adopted by the youth. This has created various political thoughts and values affecting the society. The government response has been to assign specialized teams in various public entities to engage with art and/or political platforms and pick up on weak signals that can manipulate public perceptions, social stability, and cohesion through misinformation.

The UAE plays an important political role in regional security and invests significantly to maintain order. However, many countries in the region have or claim to have nuclear arms like Israel, Iran, Pakistan, and India all of which have rivalry with one another. This continues to act as a deterrent to war. But even though the UAE does not have nuclear weapons; it owns nuclear power plants that could be hazardous in case of an outbreak of war.

The development of biological and/or chemical warfare may embed economic, social, or political goals against various countries or regions. Therefore, spreading of artificial infectious diseases (chemical and biological warfare) is another factor that is addressed for strengthening the multipolar world, and regional collaborations to promote a unified global system.

Legislative. The UAE has become a global model for Human Rights and Civil Rights, with a legal framework that protects the rights of all its citizens and residents. This is in contrast to its 2023 status when it was recognised as a critical priority. The regime's regulations and laws on human movement have evolved, allowing for greater freedom of movement, while ensuring national security. The state's geopolitical strategic interests have been balanced with respect for the rights of individuals. And taking this seriously by the UAE government is creating a conflict with the country's traditions and norms and is opposed by many Emiratis. This causes social disharmony and resentment toward migrant communities and the government. However, the UAE's success in advancing human rights and civil rights has enhanced its reputation as a progressive and forward-thinking nation and has further cemented its position as a leading global player.

Privacy laws are strengthened, protecting individuals from unauthorized access to their personal information. Anti-corruption laws and independent bodies were empowered to ensure transparency and accountability in all aspects of government and private sector activities. The UAE has also become a champion of international law, recognizing its importance in promoting peace and justice.

The cities of the UAE have reviewed policies and their own laws that are associated with migration and migrants as per the federal system. These range from being flexible to very strict (e.g. Dubai vs the rest of the Emirates). Security breaches continue to occur as per previous trends and most concerning factor is international criminals use gaps in the security legislation to enter the country. However, the state's local and constitutional political interests are aligned with the broader societal goals of promoting tolerance, inclusivity, and diversity. The government has embraced technology to enable greater citizen engagement and participation in decision-making processes.

Despite the possibility of certain migrants posing security threats finding gaps in the security legislation to enter and operate from, the UAE continues to be a country that maintains some of the highest levels of security in the world. Its' high level of control and perceived stability and safety continues to build a strong reputation resulting in increasing levels of migration from primarily India, Pakistan, Philippines, and Africa. This migration trend is especially due to the UAE's proximity to Asia in terms of its demographic pressure, commerce, type of economic activities, and culture. The situation of usually unstable region of the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) does not deteriorate, and security levels are as they were in 2023 with UAE's involvement in foreign conflict not increasing.

Economic. The UAE government concentrates on diversifying its economy away from oil and gas by transitioning to green and sustainable economy. Despite this, it maintains high revenue economically, SMEs continue to face harsh competition from mostly foreign controlled multinational and large corporates thus restricting the SMEs contribution to GDP. This limits the extent to which Emiratis participate in the economy other than through employment. Global oligarchs have a monopoly in the UAE creating regulatory versus economic growth priority problems for the government, in terms of strictness. Such unfair competition poses an economic threat that might lead to a national security threat. The threat is pictured in leading the country's economy by foreign or migrant investors rather than the locals.

Due to its economic prosperity, it is the target of highly sophisticated criminal activity initiated from outside its border but also from actors within its communities. On one hand, Dubai, in collaboration with federal government effectively controls the challenges posed by migrant offences and migrant anti-establishment behavior to avoid losing trust in government, a slowdown in economic growth, and divestment from UAE. On the other hand, the UAE partnership with an important regional ally, Saudi Arabia for developing capabilities to defend against cyber security threats and crime are sophisticated, deter cyber-attacks including the increased level of cyber warfare that threaten its sovereignty, and mitigate crimes that physically impacting the community.

The economic prosperity allows the government to provide equal economic opportunities within the society for Emiratis and non-Emiratis. However, increasing intra-social differences such as education, skills, experience, and culture obstruct such efforts. Inequality in income and wealth has continued to grow at the same rates as in 2023. Migrant communities represent the poorest communities. This reveals a 'dual economy and society' and increases tensions between different levels of society. Many initiatives have been

implemented, which benefits both individuals, local companies, and a greater proportion of SMEs. For individuals, initiatives are the Emiratization strategy, and the monthly salary payment for unemployed citizens. For business entrepreneurs, the government provides various supports through discounts and cost decrease in government fees to maintain economic prosperity and economic diversification. However, increased corruption driven by the volume of capital, cronyism, and sophisticated organized crime networks does frustrate government efforts. The UAE recognizes this, and it is officially considered a major stability risk for the national security futures.

The growth of organized crime syndicates with legitimate business interests in the UAE has grown significantly. While this has not led to social instability or an increase in criminal violent crime, numerous instances of criminal activity directed from the UAE and internal corruption undermines its status in the global rules-based order. The UAE has joined a global security initiative supported by Interpol that recognize organized crime as the biggest national security threat.

Females play a greater role in UAE's economy. Despite this growth in representation, corporate and public leadership is still male dominated. Increase in female educational and economic participation has affected Emirati demographics with an increasing number of females choosing not to marry. For those that do marry, greater reproductive and human rights reduce the size of Emirati families.

Power balance in the world is trickier than before. The rising eastern power is challenging the western powers. A fallout in the international legal systems due to the different sets of values, norms, and laws has taken place and the world order is polarized. There is no longer an integrated global economic system and two dominant trading and ideological blocks have emerged in the form of free market or capitalism and planned economies, such as socialism. Rather than a globalized economic order, the UAE finds itself balancing its position in regional trading, and trade with the two dominant trading blocks.

Environmental. The UAE's commitment to environmental sustainability has not only protected the natural environment but has also had a positive impact on the economy and society. Available natural resources are under pressure due to the higher migration rates and the increased size of the population. This is especially the case in terms of water and food provision. The government invested heavily in infrastructure to mitigate the impacts of rising sea levels and rainfall, while also developing innovative solutions for water supply challenges.

The UAE's ranking of 31st in the world in food security, is the same in 2050. The UAE continues to import 87% of the food it needs. Its dependence on imports from countries has remained stable such as from US, Pakistan, Egypt, KSA but political and social disruptions in Iran, South Africa, India, and Brazil have decreased food imports with the UAE finding more stable alternatives in stable economies.

Individuals' attitudes have also undergone a significant change, with a greater awareness of the need to reduce carbon emissions and adopt sustainable practices in their daily lives. This shift has been driven in part by the government's efforts to promote environmental education and awareness campaigns.

The UAE become a hub for research and innovation in the field of exotic/intruder disease control, leveraging its world-class healthcare infrastructure to develop cutting-edge solutions. The government has implemented stringent regulations to prevent the introduction of invasive species, while also working with international partners to monitor and contain the spread of diseases. The specialized universities, zones, and centers in technology like Khalifa University, Mohammed Bin Zayed Artificial Intelligence Academy, innovation labs, and Dubai Science Park all actively contribute to UAE's innovation capabilities.

A high impact and benefit are evident as it relates to water and food security. For water security, technologies have been developed to extract water particles in the air to produce drinkable water. Combined with more efficient desalination technologies and storage facilities, the UAE assures its water security but is unable to withstand a crisis caused by contaminated or technology failure. Such a crisis may lead to public unrest from the primarily migrant community. For food security, the UAE has produced breakthrough technologies with vertical agriculture and provides agricultural zones directly linked to city infrastructure consisting of satellite settlements inhabited by migrants. The dependence on fertilizer and degree of automation is significant. This strategy includes collaboration with countries that display political stability such as India, and some African countries to acquire food imports and yields from investments in land for agricultural growth.

Technologies. Regional tensions, unplanned urbanization, and limited technological awareness are notable challenges for big cities. Not addressing the big cities challenges in the near- and medium-term results in technological infrastructure and law-enforcement gaps that include vulnerability to cyber-attacks, digital terrorism, and personal insecurity. Dubai is not immune and allows the perpetration of these from its shores primarily by state and organized crime actors acting behind legitimate operations and business.

Technology and innovation trends have also shaped the UAE labor market through automation, its manufacturing capabilities, its status as a trade hub, its infrastructure and livability of its cities beyond recognition compared to 2023. Demographically it is far less dependent on manual skills which have been automated. Its new labor market is typified by higher order skills and knowledge. Its cities include the latest infrastructure, educational, health, entertainment and environmental innovations that are ranked the most advanced in the world. It also has a sophisticated digital surveillance and advanced law enforcement capabilities. Digital transformation and automation affect the job opportunities and the unemployment trends. There has been a transition of the workforce towards the green skills related to green jobs requiring high levels of talent. Due to ongoing significant investment in buildings, transport and space travel infrastructure, similar proportion of construction workers is noticed in 2023.

Artificial intelligence has been integrated with IoT resulting in highly automated work functions interweaved with human activity. Singularity has taken place and human control over technology is a priority for the UAE government. The ministerial focus on AI integration is delicately maintained within the context of powerful non-government stakeholders and financial interests. State sovereignty over the digital domain is blurred with external interests able to exert influence. Rogue sub-cultures, states functioning outside of national conventions and organized crime consistently attack the UAE digital infrastructure, defraud members of society, and hold other organizations to ransom.

The UAE government invests in service-automation for customized and personalized services based on analyzed customer data. However, privacy control is a concern due to increasing cyber-attacks. To regulate the digital infrastructure, there is a separation between public-to-public and private-to-public integrations, with state control over digital platform content. While privatization is encouraged, monopolies by large multinational firms are common. The UAE exhibits highly advanced 'future cities' with sophisticated and highly connected infrastructures. The cities of Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Ras Al-Khaimah, and Sharjah are all linked by a nation-wide hyperloop and form a 'mega-city' which rapidly drives the development of cities like Ajman, and Fujairah. The process is controlled and managed by the local government of each city to ensure high control over activities taking place in the urbanized areas but is informed by a Federal Blueprint for urban development. The continued high levels of investment in infrastructure reveals growing concerns of corruption related to state tenders.

Social. Social cohesion and security are key futures trends affecting big cities, like Dubai and by extension the relatively small UAE state. In 2019, UAE government released the ‘Year of Tolerance’ to enhance the social cohesion of a highly multicultural society. There is a slow progress in social development and affairs by 2050. Populist movements, sub-cultures, increasing individualism, and declining inclusiveness converge into a reduction in social cohesion.

The UAE government promotes national identity aspirations, which leads to the growth of “nationalism and populism”. However, the static political structure causes deeply entrenched differences in status between citizens and migrants, declining trust between individuals, and increasing economic inequality, which negatively affects social cohesion. Accordingly, the UAE creates national heroes and values that appeal to both citizens and migrant communities to maintain a stable and prosperous society. While the national rhetoric is mainly supported, social inequality based on differences between citizen and migrant rights leads to isolated urban conflicts, which the government currently keeps under control. This conflict raises a serious claim to extend citizen rights beyond indigenous Emiratis, but no changes have been made to legislation, and there is limited erosion of state sovereignty. Ultimately, the risk of promoting nation building and national identity initiatives that exclude large segments of society becomes a concern for the UAE's social, political, and economic stability, as seen in numerous other prosperous states.

In 2050 the majority of people in UAE are detached from traditional values and have adopted new liberal and globally popular values. New values include increased levels of feminism, females in powerful positions, human rights lobbies, demands for broader civic rights and the progressive interpretation of Islam. The UAE is under pressure due to ‘regionalism’ where the values in 2023 have remained constant and are in dissonance with the progressive nature of the UAE. Other regional countries push to preserve their regional culture, indigenous Arab identity, and nationalistic ideals.

The UAE continues to display a collective social and political nature but the increase in individualism is very apparent. The UAE implemented a strategy of combining national values, political and social interests, social incentives (like increased wage and living standards) and state alliances retained their social contract with their population to preserve a delicate balance in their social cohesion.

In terms of healthcare, the UAE relies heavily on importing expertise, professional services, and medication, leading to a high government spending of 5% of the national budget. While the UAE can draw from a highly skilled international pool of talent, it has

limited control over medical advancements. Mental health deterioration has reached epidemic proportions due to lack of job insurance coverage and lack of national intervention, leading to the forced rehousing of migrants in purpose-built mental health hospitals. Chronic health issues have increased due to the association between mental health issues and chronic disease. Despite international scientific progress, poverty and ignorance in other parts of the world contribute to more frequent pandemics. The rise in diabetes prevalence is linked to unhealthy diets and sedentary lifestyles, leading to the establishment of a ministry for positive mental health and healthy lifestyles, which conflicts with economy-focused ministries.

In 2020, and resulting from the low educational expenditure, UAE was ranked 59 out of 68 in talent investment, 61 out of 68 in Education, and 55 out of 68 in teachers' rarity. Due to these challenges, the UAE investment in education has reached 4.5% of GDP in order to increase the number of Emirati students in science-related fields and attaining higher-order cognitive capabilities associated with high-skill occupations. Despite the high investment in education, there is still a concerning level of Emirati citizens that are unemployed and engage in anti-social behavior. In contrast, the number of Emirates-educated migrant children emerge as a key workforce strength and greatly increases 'home-grown' talent. This offsets the civic disruption caused by unemployment and migrant worker offences.

It is noticed that the UAE has a 'dual' social identity. The indigenous UAE community is known to have strong customs, traditions, and religion. The Emirati national identity is strong within the Emirati communities and is supported by the leadership. Continued high levels of migration has created separate cultural communities within UAE. The level of assimilation into new, unique UAE multiculturalism is still very limited. Emirati national identity has eroded primarily due to its global economic and technological integration. There are high levels of dissonance within the Emirati communities and between Emirati and migrant cultural groups. This is typified by a resistance to learning Arabic and preference to use multiple languages within society.

Having a large youth population has created unique challenges to the government. The rapidly changing needs and beliefs of new generations drive social demands. Culturally exclusive education is the primary mechanism used by the government to maintain social stability in its younger demographics. The government continues to focus on creating employment and entrepreneurial opportunities for young Emirati in order to reduce the levels of outward migration due to unemployment or under-employment resulting in a brain drain.

Ethical. The UAE established a strong ethical framework that stands for dealing with ethical incidents at the local and federal levels. This framework recognizes the importance of

upholding the rule of law and promoting transparency in all aspects of law enforcement. The government implemented policies that address the ethical dimensions of migration and demography, recognizing the value of diversity and the need to protect the rights of migrants and minorities.

The UAE's commitment to ethical global economic practices has made it a key player in the global economy, and combatting organized crime. The country has embraced globalization while also ensuring that economic growth is sustainable and benefits all stakeholders. The government has also recognized the importance of ethics in governing sub-cultures, promoting tolerance and inclusivity, and protecting the rights of minority groups.

As mental health issues continue to rise, the UAE placed an emphasis on ethical approaches to addressing increased human psychological pathologies, such as psychopathy. The government prioritized mental health as a crucial aspect of public health, ensuring access to high-quality mental health services for all citizens and residents. The country has also recognized the ethical dimensions of pandemics and natural disasters, prioritizing the protection of public health and ensuring the ethical treatment of all individuals affected.

The UAE is already taking a strong stance against illegitimate responses to national security and illegitimate government behavior, such as corruption and declining ethics. For example, it implemented strong ethical standards for cybersecurity and privacy, recognizing the importance of protecting the rights of individuals while also ensuring national security. Through these efforts, the UAE has become a model for ethical governance and a leader in promoting global ethical standards.

Summary

UAE national security associated with migration in 2050 is intricately linked to the country's political, economic, environmental, social, technological, ethical, and legislative dimensions. The government has implemented a comprehensive migration policy that balances the need for national security with respect for human rights and civil liberties. The policy is supported by a robust legislative framework, which includes privacy laws, anti-corruption laws, and independent bodies to ensure transparency and accountability. In addition, the UAE made significant investments in technology and infrastructure to manage migration flows and mitigate the environmental impact. It also prioritized social integration and implemented measures to promote tolerance, inclusivity, and diversity. These efforts and more have strengthened the country's national security.

7.3 “A greater opportunity” scenario

By 2050, the UAE has emerged as a guiding light of hope and progress in managing the nexus between migration and national security. With a greater sense of control over the political, economic, environmental, social, technological, ethical, and legislative driving of forces related to migration, the UAE has successfully integrated millions of migrants while ensuring the safety and security of its citizens and residents. The country's comprehensive migration policy has paved the way for a more inclusive and diverse society, while its strong legislative framework has promoted transparency and accountability.

Political. Politically, the region is seen as an arena for international powers to compete and gain dominance. With vast population growth in some countries like Egypt and Iraq it has become challenging to ensure internal national peace. Rapid population growth in Egypt poses threats of destabilizing the region. Competition remains high on maritime seaways between the countries in the Arab region. Terrorist organizations continue to function in Yemen due to its mountainous landscape. The geographical and geological aspects in Yemen support extremist activities by various organizations. Both terrorist organizations and organized crimes have found a way to infiltrate and assimilate within the civilized world. This makes the situation harder for the UAE government to contain crime.

As the balance of power is shifting from West to East, the UAE has become an important player in broader multilateral international relations, forging partnerships with China and India. It has also maintained strong diplomatic ties with Brazil and Australia to advance various strategic interests. International principles of trading and health affairs have not improved much. While the power has shifted Eastwards, the west is still very influential in terms of soft power and attempts to reverse back the balance of power.

Crime and corruption are kept to a minimum level by promoting good governance and law enforcement. Corruption has been largely eliminated through the implementation of stringent anti-corruption laws and the establishment of an independent body to investigate allegations of corruption. Close follow up, continuous auditing, and surveillance monitoring are maintained on government officials and high-ranking jobs. It is illegal for any employee to hold one or more positions unless their skills and expertise are uncontested. This has increased the levels of fairness in all professional sectors.

Religious extremism and revolutionary movements are no longer major threats in the country due to the government promotion of moderate religious values and increasing social and economic opportunities for all citizens and residents. Political inequality has been

addressed through the establishment of political parties and religious parties that represent diverse segments of society and provide citizens with greater opportunities to participate in government.

Legislative. The UAE government has enacted regulations and laws on human movement and migration that balance security concerns with the need for free movement of people. The government established an efficient and secure system for granting various types of visas and permits to individuals obtaining the entry to the country. Example of that is the golden visas including its different categories. Moreover, authorities like Dubai Immigration, Dubai Customs, and Dubai Police, conduct thorough processes like checking and screenings of individuals to prevent potential terrorism, crime, or illegal migration. Online-enabled illegal migration has been effectively addressed by the UAE authorities through a combination of legal measures and technological solutions. The government has established a unique monitoring system to detect and prevent illegal migration, and it collaborates closely with international organizations to share information and best practices. The UAE portrays itself as a welcoming country that values diversity and encourages individuals to bring their skills and talents to the country.

The state's geopolitical strategic interests have been achieved by promoting stability and prosperity in the region. For example, the UAE played a vital role in mediating conflicts and promoting cooperation among neighboring countries.

The government has implemented strict regulations on data storage, processing, and sharing to ensure that individuals' privacy is respected. Privacy laws in the UAE have been strengthened to protect individuals' personal data and prevent it from being misused. The concerned authorities are collaboratively working with international organizations to achieve a global standards for data privacy and security.

Anti-corruption laws and independent bodies are continuously promoting transparency and accountability in the UAE. The government has established robust legal frameworks to combat corruption, and independent bodies are empowered to investigate and prosecute corrupt officials. As a result, the UAE is widely recognized as a country with a low corruption rate and a business-friendly environment.

With the existing proactive regulations, the UAE's currency system has been evolved to meet the needs of a rapidly changing global economy. Part of being a hub for financial innovation, the country has embraced the use of cyber and/or cryptocurrency, standard currency, and hybrid systems to facilitate international trade and investment and attract leading fintech companies and entrepreneurs from around the world.

Economic. The government has implemented strict regulations and enforcement measures to diversify its economic growth and eradicate traditional and legitimate organized crime activities. It creates a safer and more stable business environment for both local and foreign investors. As a result, the UAE has experienced a significant increase in local/domestic production sectors, reducing its dependence on foreign goods and increasing its exports to global markets.

Before 2020, the world witnessed a major financial crisis that changes the power dynamic of governments and companies. UAE has always had a catastrophe budget that is regularly checked, updated, and regulated for preparedness purposes. It also altered existing alliances between countries. Though the UAE is affected by the crisis, it is prepared to face the challenge and has set initiatives, emergency plans, and a catastrophe budget to save the economy.

Moreover, the UAE has invested heavily in education and talent development, providing world-class education and training and development programs to its citizens and expatriate workforce. The country has successfully attracted and retained top talent in various sectors, including technology, finance, and healthcare, contributing to the country's innovation and competitiveness that supports its economic growth locally.

Based on the future-plans made by the UAE government in 2018-2020, the transition towards a non-oil economy, with a diverse range of industries driving economic growth, including tourism, finance, and technology has matured. In terms of infrastructure, the UAE has continued to invest in state-of-the-art technology, transportation, and energy systems, creating a sustainable and efficient network for both domestic and international trade. The government has also prioritized environmental sustainability, implementing policies to reduce resource consumption and increase renewable energy usage as part of diversifying the economy.

Global economic stagnation is affecting the lives of many and viewing the country as an attractive place. This has caused a significant growth in incoming migrants. To ensure controlling all security gaps, there has been high cooperation between the seven Emirates. The standards of immigration have also changed. The visa regime has been reformed, making it easier for qualified individuals to obtain residency and work permits. The gold card residency program has been expanded, providing long-term residency options for highly skilled professionals.

The UAE has controlled the threat of erosion to its sovereignty through reestablishing the influence of the multinational corporate sector. For example, it has set funded initiatives

for local Small and Medium Entrepreneurs (SMEs) and supported its regional and international spread. There is cooperation between large Multinational Companies (MNCs) and local businesses. In accordance, the threat of rising monopolistic companies in the UAE is no longer viable.

Environmental. As part of achieving the various policies that have been set out in 2020-2030, the government has implemented a range of initiatives that mitigate the impact of natural disasters, natural resources limitation, and exotic diseases, while fostering an attitude change among individuals towards environmental conservation.

One of the most significant aspects to mention is the government investment in coastal protection measures, such as building seawalls and restoring wetlands, to reduce the risk of flooding and erosion, which happened in Fujairah in 2022. This has not only safeguarded the country's infrastructure and economy but also protected its unique coastal ecosystems, such as mangroves, seagrass beds, and coral reefs.

In terms of water scarcity, a comprehensive water management strategy was applied to tackle the challenge, which included practices like desalination, wastewater treatment, and water reuse. As a result, the country has been able to reduce its reliance on groundwater and maintain a sustainable water supply for its growing population.

Prevention and control of exotic and intruder diseases is a concern, not only for UAE, but also other countries at a global level. The government has implemented strict measures at ports of entry to prevent the introduction of harmful pests and diseases that affect the agriculture, while also investing in research and development to develop new treatments and vaccines in the agricultural field. This has supported to safeguard the country's agricultural sector and protect its unique biodiversity, especially after a long time of green sustainable building throughout the country.

Urbanization with engagement from the Federal National Council (FNC) has covered all seven Emirates. It is carefully planned and implemented to avoid environmental degradation and to save significant landscapes. Due to the vast developments, many people reside and lived in the UAE.

Technologies. The UAE government's Digital Transformation Strategy, the AI Strategy, and the Fourth Industrial Revolution Strategy has resulted in its residents being highly dependent on digital information and technology. The high-tech life becomes more enjoyable, sustainable, and boosts clean environment.

With the technological advancement and growth, the UAE faces challenges related to social behavior transformation. Some behaviors are noticed within youth population that are

follow video games attitudes and visual characteristics. Attitudes or characteristics are enhancing certain ideologies or trying to achieve certain goals and objectives that have a negative social transformation in society. The UAE government provides specialized government entities that are responsible for monitoring the ideological weak signals or warning signs.

Technological innovations have also benefitted the military field. High end weapons have been developed. This has increased the precision strikes, which decreases the casualties in any war. The UAE has become a significant exporters of precision strike weapons.

The use of hypersonic technologies has become wider. The first hypersonic technology in the UAE is the Hyperloop that was implemented almost a decade ago. It has been used in every field. All medium of transportation within the UAE is electric powered and eco-friendly as companies have shifted to clean energy since 2030. Petrol cars, for example, are no longer sold by companies due to restrictions set by the government to combat climate change.

Due to the decline in creating or making transportation petrol/oil-based means, the UAE has invested in rising energy model known as Liquid Natural Gas (LNG). The demand for the LNG has increased and changed the power dynamic of energy powers. The UAE has been affected by the decline in oil sales and prices. But it was not badly hit due to the preparedness plans it set in advance.

Technologies are supporting other fields within the UAE government. Technological or digital transformation has played a vital role in tackling environmental issues of water and food security. While comparing between countries and regions, Africa has the environmental resources, but is known for mismanagement and inadequate sewage system leading to water shortages. Conversely, UAE depends on water imports from nearby regions. It has invested in Africa to help them in water management and urban development. To mention some initiatives, the UAE in collaboration with Africa is working on finding better storage for underground water that is not affected by climate change and/or soil temperatures. This has decreased the water stress but has not eliminated it.

By depending on technologies and following the strategies of smart city transformation, the UAE has implemented a wide-spread digital infrastructure. The high dependency on technologies supports thorough surveillance of public places. Technologies including the artificial intelligence (AI) provides live analysis of people's behavior and predicts their thoughts and/or unusual practices. Such technology helps with the constant updates of security walls to avoid cyber-attacks and detect negative security behavior. It has also limited

illicit financial flows and money laundering though not completely stopped it as criminal actors utilize the latest technologies for their benefits.

The capacity of the government is getting stronger as services become more centralized. All the security breaches due to wrongful outsourcing and privatization of critical government services that gave access to classified information have been eliminated. For the period 2030 to 2050, the integration of digital infrastructure has met the international standards related to digital economy, environmental sustainability, and green economy. The level of digital connectivity is further enhanced by at least seven different technologies (circular economy, UAV, home automation, self-driving vehicles, AI, clouding, 5G, and IoT).

Social. The UAE has continuously maintained its social security within its communities. This is primarily because it is decreasing crime enduring a low level of physical threats to its residents. As predicted, crime rates declined to 18% in 2030 and this trend has improved. The UAE has ranked one of the leading countries in maintaining security. This has led to building a strong reputation within the context of increasing migration trends. The migration trends are related to searching for economic opportunities, family unification, or even reside to a safe society. Although, the UAE provides a secured community, the effect of high demand of migration is high.

In 2050, an ageing population has become a concern for the government as people prefer small family' trends of having less children. Divorce rates have increased. Accordingly, migration plans in terms of providing citizenships and widening the population have expanded resulting in a more diverse citizenship.

In 2050, other trends also continue posing threat to social cohesion and security in the UAE. Such trends slow the progress in social tolerance by populist and individualism movements. The government focuses on initiating social and national programs to increase the trust and legitimacy of federal government. An example of the initiated programs is through addressing economic equality and maintaining social inclusiveness. By maintaining social cohesion, inclusiveness, and tolerance, economic opportunities the UAE provides a stable society.

Mental health of employees, students, and people in the UAE have become as important as physical health. Migrants and citizens are encouraged to seek therapy or visit a psychiatrist at least twice a year for mental health check. Insurance companies now cover mental health therapy. And people acknowledge the significance of mental health for society's development and professional production levels. The mental health caring has started off when the government proclaimed it a national concern. Later, the UAE government has launched

several awareness initiatives. Initiatives include cooperation with companies providing insurance for mental health and organizing seasonal events. Still, the UAE faces challenges related to providing national expertise and qualified medical human resources. But the UAE has increased medical funding to support local laboratories and research centers. The UAE has also bought pharmaceutical companies in Europe and Western region to boost its capabilities.

Religion remains significant in shaping Emirati identity. The majority of people within the UAE have adopted liberal approach to Islam. Religious acceptance and openness have important role in the Emirati society. Keeping people away from falling into radical lures has required increasing awareness through educational curriculums. As youth represent the largest share of radical organization recruitments, they will be an easy target while addressing the UAE community. Schools and universities have concentrated on teaching the differences between the logical Islam and the political radical Islam. Differentiating between normal and radical narratives has allowed the UAE society to build a healthy national identity embedded with moderate religion and religious awareness.

The workplace in the UAE has significantly changed. Back in 2020, the jobs began to be replaced by automated machines, people were worried about the jobs' availability. The job availability has started to be centralized by the UAE government to equalize the job opportunities between Emirati and non-Emirati population. However, more specialized jobs have been created. There are more engineers and IT programmers in demand than people thought would be necessary.

In 2030, the UAE government released new type of jobs called the *Government Employee*. These types of jobs are mainly responsible for supporting all the entities equally rather than referring to one type of entity. Unlike traditional employees who sign contracts with one institution, specialized employees work for the local government to serve all institutions. Still, priority is given to people who are highly skilled and fit the criteria of specialized jobs. This has increased opportunities for people looking for jobs. This practice has also ensured higher level of interconnection between various government entities. The UAE has become a benchmark for this practice, leading to exporting its Emirati expertise to neighboring countries to support them in governmental development initiatives.

Ethical. The UAE emphasizes its ethical standpoint by avoiding illegitimate threats to national security and combatting organized crime. This was through implementing transparency, accountability in government actions, strict laws and regulations addressing the root causes of criminal activity or directing criminal activity from the UAE. For example, it

used advanced technology and intelligence gathering, which led to holding public officials accountable for their actions and identifying and dismantling criminal networks. Aside from implemented technologies, the government has done awareness campaigns, particularly for the migrant workers, to reduce their susceptibility to criminal activity.

In terms of migration and demography, the UAE has prioritized ethical values by offering a welcoming and inclusive environment to people from all over the world, in addition to promoting a culture of tolerance, diversity, inclusion, and respect among its community. Such practice not only highlights the social aspect, but also the economics. In other words, the UAE maintained promoting fair and equitable trade practices, ensuring that migrant workers are treated with respect and dignity, and preventing their exploitation for unethical purposes.

The governmental ethics related to mental health and pandemics are taken seriously by the UAE government as it was directly affecting the stability of various critical public fields. Its investment in public health infrastructure and services that support prevention and treatment of illnesses is at the highest international standards. Mental health services provide support and treatment to individuals who may be struggling with psychopathy or other mental health conditions due to economic or social reasons.

Summary

The UAE in 2050 has achieved a high level of political stability, economic prosperity, and social harmony that few other countries can match. It is a thriving nation that has successfully addressed the challenges of migration and national security through a comprehensive approach that encompasses political, social, technological, ethical, environmental, legislative, and economic aspects. The government's commitment to transparency, good governance, and inclusive policies has created an environment where all citizens and residents can thrive. Such commitment has attracted a diverse population of skilled professionals, entrepreneurs, and students from around the world, driving economic growth and innovation, while promoting the country's role as a regional and global leader.

7.4 “UAE: An uncomfortable peace” scenario

In 2050 the UAE has deteriorated in its social and economic circumstances. Preventative measures to address security threats were not addressed early. As a result, the government is unable to mitigate spiraling uncontrolled security threats especially across the social, economic, and legislative domains. This has given rise to destabilising social and political tensions and serious internal threats to security. The UAE belatedly realizes the significant impact of technology that enables threats to its society. Rather than a proactive and

stable approach to managing the threats arising from social inequality, organized crime, religious extremism, corruption and geopolitical instability, the UAE is forced to become reactive to threat with serious implications for public safety, and economic stability. Pressure on the national budget increases. Financial instability affects government priorities. The drive toward leading technology and innovation have slowed resulting in serious limitations to maintaining physical and cyber security. Threats to UAE sovereignty are in the balance. Heightened security concerns and the threat of terrorism have led to an erosion of civil liberties. The UAE economy is struggling due to declining oil revenues and mounting debt, putting further pressure on an already fragile social fabric. Against this backdrop, the government faces difficult choices as it seeks to balance national security concerns with the need to maintain a stable and prosperous society.

Political. The UAE finds itself in a dire political situation. Political instability is rife, with constant changes in leadership causing unrest amongst the population. The lack of public order means that crime rates have skyrocketed, and the government is unable to provide important social services or economic opportunities to its citizens.

Corruption is rampant and becomes widespread, with many high-ranking government officials lining their pockets with illegal funds mostly sourced from organised crime. Some of the cases are addressed but the problem is now systemic. Self-interest and enrichment above national interests is evident among government and is reflected in society and is underpinning governance and institution building. Law enforcement monitoring government officials and high ranks jobs are limited and lack transparency. The government is weakened due to economic stagnation, a lack of transparency and accountability.

Influence is reduced in some key government institutions linked to maintaining national security as it relates to its migrant communities like the Ministry of Education, Identity and Citizenship Authority, Dubai Municipality, Road and Transport Authority, Dubai Electricity and Water Authority /Federal Electricity and Water Authority Etisalat/Du due to privatization. This challenge has increased the power of private interests in the country. It has also created a perfect environment for monopolistic companies to thrive. Local SMEs are unable to compete due to the lack of government support and funding. SMEs represent only a fraction of the national economy resulting in low GDP and decrease in job opportunities.

Religious radicalism has also become a major issue with radical groups gaining traction amongst the population. Some religious parties shift towards more conservative views as life gets tougher. Moderate beliefs are lower and result in sporadic social unrest. Revolutionary and anti-regime movements have emerged both locally and regionally, with a growing

number of citizens pushing for political change. The political inequality that exists in the country has resulted in human rights and civil rights violations becoming more common, with the government cracking down on any dissenting voices.

Long-term government plans lack transparency, with the ruling elite increasingly under pressure. Political parties and religious parties have also become more powerful, with the government unable to control their influence. Social and individual participation in government has been stifled, with many citizens feeling that their voices are not being heard.

The UAE's relationship with its Arabic neighbours has become strained, as they continue to provide human resources to the UAE. This has resulted in citizen/migrant and ethnic conflicts, as tensions rise between different groups in the country. The moderate religious values that once held sway in the UAE have been supplanted by more radical ideas, with the government unable to counter this trend effectively.

The broader multi-lateral international relations of the UAE, including its relationships with China, Russia, and India, have also been negatively affected. The UAE's Arabic identity has become more pronounced, with the government promoting this identity over other cultural and ethnic identities.

Many regional countries have or claim to have nuclear arms like Israel, Iran, Pakistan, and India. Though the UAE does not have nuclear weapons, it owns nuclear power plants. But not managing or following the right standards of its nuclear power plants, they are in a state of hazard and vulnerable in the case of an outbreak war. The UAE focuses on its peacemaking and moderation efforts to mitigate the impact of nuclear war.

Legislative. The UAE's legislative landscape in 2050 is characterized by a significant erosion of human rights and civil liberties, a lack of transparency and accountability, and a focus on local and federal interests over individual rights. This factor has increased inequality and created a deep divide among different ethnic groups exerting growing pressure on income and social cohesion.

The UAE government prioritizes vested interests in political continuity and rule. The government's focus on state geopolitical strategic interests reflecting its political power structures has resulted in a significant erosion of human rights and civil rights from a legislative aspect. The regime's regulations and laws on human movement have become increasingly stringent, leading to the restriction of basic freedoms for its citizens. Human rights regulations and laws have transformed as international power shifts from west to east. These governments have changed the way of treating people in terms of protests and uprisings and are more brutal.

The prioritization of the local and federal political interests over individual rights, leads to the suppression of dissent and increases the marginalization of minority groups. The state's focus on its own interests has resulted in a lack of transparency and accountability, with anti-corruption laws and independent bodies failing to operate effectively. Incentivization and rent seeking has increased manipulating the social and political environment.

Moreover, the currency system has become increasingly complex, with a hybrid system in place that makes it difficult for individuals to navigate. Online-enabled illegal migration has become a significant problem, with the government struggling to keep up with the technological advancements of migrant smuggling and criminal organizations who operate behind legitimate enterprises, mostly in digital and software technologies.

Privacy laws are weakened, with the government is unable to monitor citizens' digital communications and track their movements without significant oversight. There is a lack of compliance with international law, eroding its international reputation.

Economic. Organized crime; the traditional or those operating in the form of legitimate business, have gained influence and power within the UAE. These criminal networks engage in activities such as drug trafficking, money laundering, illicit trade, and human trafficking, posing a significant threat to economic stability, national security, social stability, and undermine the UAE's reputation as a safe and secure business hub. Their operations have grown increasingly sophisticated, exploiting vulnerabilities in the legal and regulatory framework, leading to distort markets, erode investor confidence, and eventual economic collapse.

Simultaneously, due to budget cuts and strains, the UAE has been unable to provide adequate welfare for its citizens and residents. Corruption has exacerbated the issue, resulting in an unfair distribution of welfare spending. This has led to growing complaints among the Emirati population, highlighting a sense of inequality within society. The increasing dominance of the expatriate population over the Emirati population has created tension, occasionally leading to outbreaks of violence that negatively impact economic stability and the country's reputation.

The impact of corruption, unstable decision-making processes along with the existence of organized crimes have not gone unnoticed by regional allies. The UAE's reputation has been challenged, and there are indications that other countries in the region, such as Saudi Arabia and Qatar, has the opportunity to replace the UAE in terms of economic and diplomatic relations. This weak signal of potential shifts in alliances raises concerns about the UAE's stability and future economic prospects.

A weak education system and limited access to skilled talent hamper the UAE's ability to diversify its economy and transition to both knowledge-based industries and non-oil economy. The shortage of skilled professionals impede innovation, research and development efforts, and hinder the competitiveness of the workforce in a rapidly evolving global market. Also, such shortages pose challenges related to establishing sustainable non-oil sectors in terms of creating employment opportunities that mitigate potential shocks in the event of declining oil prices.

Although foreign investment contributes to economic growth, an excessive reliance on foreign investment and an increased presence of foreign-owned companies have led to concerns over economic sovereignty and potential exploitation of resources. The UAE's high dependency on international cooperation for vital sectors due to drawbacks in the local economy and attractiveness to foreign investors creates a concerning situation. Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) struggle, with many cases of bankruptcy are recorded, resulting in weak local production and an overall weakened economy. This lack of control and increasing threats further erode the government's ability to address the situation effectively. Increasing competition from international hubs, exemplified by Singapore's ambition to capture more market share in the aviation and maritime industries, poses a challenge to the UAE's economic dominance. Efforts to attract foreign-trained labor and investments away from the UAE impact the country's market position.

The UAE's heavy reliance on imported food due to weak domestic production sectors creates vulnerability in the face of global market fluctuations, geopolitical tensions, and transportation disruptions. Uncertainty surrounding food imports leads to potential food security concerns and inflationary pressures, impacting the cost of living for citizens and residents. The presence of a large population of low-income migrant workers, coupled with inadequate living conditions lead to social and economic challenges. Poor working conditions, labor exploitation, and inadequate access to healthcare and social services result in social unrest, affecting productivity and the overall welfare of the workforce. Persistent economic disparities between different segments of the population erodes social cohesion and contribute to economic instability. An increasing wealth gap leads to reduced consumer spending, limited market opportunities, and increased social tensions, adversely impacting overall economic performance.

Environmental. Despite the government's efforts to control natural disasters, rising sea levels and rainfall have caused significant damage to coastal areas, including major cities like Abu Dhabi and Dubai. With the sea level continuing to rise, the UAE is at risk of losing

large areas of land, including many of its most valuable assets. The increased rainfall has also caused severe flooding, leading to significant damage to homes, businesses, and infrastructure.

The limited natural resources, especially water supply become a major concern in the UAE. With an increasing population and economic growth, the demand for water has grown exponentially making its communities very vulnerable to unforeseen events. The increasing usage of water in urban cities put strains on the government to find alternatives. Despite the government forecasting and implementing various measures to manage the water resources, it has not been enough to meet the demand. The situation has resulted in water scarcity and the need for stricter regulations, leading to economic instability, potential social unrest, and people emigrating from UAE to other countries and regions to search for better quality of life.

Exotic and intruder diseases have become a significant threat to public health in the UAE and globally. With major global migration shifts due to climate change and trade in goods, the likelihood of introducing new diseases has increased. The government has put in place various migration control measures to prevent the spread of diseases including travel restrictions, quarantine procedures, and pre-health check-up. However, the lack of awareness among individuals (citizens and migrants) has made it challenging to control the spread of such diseases, resulting in increased health risks for the population.

The attitude change of citizens and migrants in the UAE towards the environment has been a major concern typified by very high rates of consumption and waste. Although the government puts high efforts to promote sustainability and eco-friendly practices, many individuals still prioritize economic growth and development over environmental protection. Consequently, degradation of natural resources and ecosystems has resulted, leading to irreversible damage to the environment.

Urbanization plans were put on hold in some Emirates like Umm AL Quwain, Sharjah, Ajman, and Fujairah. The population distributions are uncontrolled between urbanized and rural communities. Many buildings are left uninhabited due to the economic stagnation that hit the country. The crime rates in many areas in the country have increased. Some areas or zones are rated too dangerous to enter, especially by public entities and government officials. Such areas are controlled by rogue actors and criminal organizations.

Technologies. Due to the situation of budget limitation and less prioritization of technology concerns in the past, the necessary security layers cannot be secured enough to prevent illegal activity. This has resulted in ongoing security breaches and cyber-attacks and generally, the undermining of UAE's sovereignty. Cyber-attacks and hacking are

uncontrolled, with critical infrastructure being targeted and disrupted by organized crime and anti-state actors. The government has responded with heavy-handed cybersecurity measures, leading to the infringement of civil liberties and privacy concerns.

The rise of cyber warfare has further escalated tensions, with hybrid tactics used to target government agencies and private entities. The government's limitations on digital communication due to a failure to act earlier has made it difficult for citizens to express dissent and engage in online political discourse, leading to widespread frustration and resentment. Use of 'Dark-Net' type activity increases exponentially with various sub-cultures, criminal activity and sub-cultures increasing. The inability to control these trends has led to devastating political and economic drawbacks.

Online social behavior and platforms have been heavily regulated, with limited access to social media and communication platforms. Algorithmic monitoring of migrant movements has become the norm, leading to concerns over human rights violations and discriminatory practices. Blockchain-enabled remittances disrupt the traditional currency transfer industry, leading to the displacement of various agents.

Operational productivity and efficiency that were optimized through automation, has led to job losses, high unemployment, and increased income inequality. Those with high skills are attracted to other parts of the world and high-skill emigration takes place.

Social. Some local multi-generational communities get stronger due to having created an economic environment and support through the domination of several industries, sectors, and residential areas. These communities demand greater representation and undermine the legitimacy of the political order. This power struggle fuels a sense of division and erodes social cohesion.

The growth of unemployed youth is a serious threat leading to anti-social behavior, a breakdown in the social fabric, and unrest. Frustration stemming from limited job opportunities, coupled with economic disparities, are intensifying the feelings of alienation and discontent among the younger population. This unrest potentially leads to booming protests, clashes with authorities, and a general sense of disillusionment.

The aging population poses a pressing issue as resources strain to meet the healthcare and welfare needs of the elderly. With proportionately more youth than other demographics, elderly bulges put significant pressure on the social infrastructure, potentially leading to intergenerational tensions and inadequate support for the elderly.

Organized crime, both in traditional and legitimate business forms, thrives in an environment of uncertainty and social unrest. Criminal networks exploit the vulnerabilities of

marginalized communities, engaging in illicit activities such as human trafficking, contributing to the erosion of social stability. The decline in foreign investment is a consequence of the social unrest and uncertainty surrounding the UAE. The negative perception of the Royals and its impact on national security further contributes to the hesitance of foreign investors, affecting economic growth and development.

Anti-migrant movements gain traction, fueled by xenophobia and racism. These movements, arising from fears of cultural dilution, economic competition, and societal change, further exacerbate social divisions and hinder integration efforts. The resulting tensions strain diplomatic relations with migrant countries, undermining international cooperation and potentially impacting the economy.

The threats posed to communal cultural identity by the changing demographic landscape create tensions between different ethnic and cultural minorities. The absence of a strong Emirati identity exacerbates these divisions, hindering efforts to foster unity and inclusion.

The lack of legal equality and limited access to resources lead to growing sub-cultures, including youth, political, gang, anarchist, and virtual ethnicities. These sub-cultures challenge the prevailing social norms, potentially leading to civil clashes and further undermining the social fabric. Also, the high number of illegal migrants, driven by a lack of legal equality and access to wealth and economic opportunities, creates a labor "black market." This unregulated workforce poses challenges in terms of social integration, exploitation, and strain on public services.

Ethical. The lack of effective ethical measures in combating organized crime has allowed criminal networks to thrive in the UAE. Unregulated criminal activities, such as drug trafficking, human trafficking, and money laundering, have increased, undermining social cohesion and endangering the well-being of individuals. The absence of robust ethical frameworks and enforcement mechanisms has created a breeding ground for criminal enterprises to exploit vulnerable populations.

The insufficient ethical approach in managing migration, demography and sub-cultures exacerbates challenges related to irregular migration, undocumented migrants, extremist ideologies, and radicalization. Without proper regulation and support mechanisms, migrants face exploitation, labor rights violations, and bad living conditions that do not align with ethical standards. The lack of comprehensive programs that promote tolerance, inclusivity, and respect for diverse perspectives has allowed sub-cultures to flourish, posing a threat to social harmony and national security. The failure to address these ethical challenges

contributes to societal fragmentation ,social tensions, discrimination, erosion of shared values, and imbalance between the local population and migrant communities.

Although, the UAE pursues towards economic growth and global integration, the absence of ethical economic considerations, has resulted in adverse consequences. The drive for profit and attracting foreign investment often takes precedence over ethical concerns, leading to exploitative labor practices and human rights violations. This shortsighted approach undermines the long-term sustainability and ethical integrity of the UAE's economic development.

With the unstructured solid ethical framework, the UAE's response to national security threats becomes susceptible to illegitimate practices, and resulting in the use of excessive force, indiscriminate surveillance, and violations of privacy rights. Such illegitimate responses not only reduce trust in governmental institutions but also jeopardize civil liberties and human rights, and contribute to a crisis of legitimacy. When ethical principles are compromised, public resources are misused, and decision-making processes lack transparency and accountability. This fosters an environment where favoritism, bribery, and nepotism prevail, eroding public trust and hindering the overall development of a just and equitable society.

Summary

To sum up, the UAE finds itself in a challenging situation where national security and migration are tightly intertwined as described in the “UAE: An Uncomfortable Peace” Scenario. This scenario presents a complex situation of challenges encompassing political, social, economic, environmental, ethical, legislation and technological aspects, particularly in the context of national security and migrant workers. The insufficient of governance and ethical considerations has led to significant consequences that threaten the stability and well-being of the country. At the political aspect, the UAE faces the detrimental consequences of a lack of effective governance and regulatory frameworks regarding migrant workers. The absence of comprehensive policies leads to gaps in addressing security threats, leaving the nation vulnerable to both external and internal risks. Criticism over human rights abuses and the treatment of migrant workers. Reports of labour exploitation, arbitrary detentions, and restrictions on freedom of expression and association tarnish the country's international image. Such ethical concerns undermine the nation's credibility on the global stage.

The UAE showed high overreliance on oil revenues and a lack of diversification. Despite efforts to transition towards a knowledge-based economy, economic sectors beyond hydrocarbon extraction remain underdeveloped, and hinder the creation of opportunities for

both citizens and migrant workers. Moreover, the low records of Emiratis specialized in science-related fields affects the lagging behind in innovation, digital transformation, and diversification. Limited investment in research and development stifles technological advancements. The digital divide further marginalizes certain segments of the population, exacerbating existing inequalities. Social disparities, inequalities, and marginalization is continuously threatening social harmony. Migrant workers, who form a significant portion of the population, endure substandard living conditions, exploitation, and limited access to essential services.

7.5 Summary

To sum up, this chapter provided an overview of the implemented approach in designing the futures possible scenarios, Shell scenario method. By utilizing this method, three distinct futures scenarios were presented in this chapter. These scenarios aimed to unfold and view the possible trajectories and outcomes related to the national security threats associated with migrant workers, visa offenses and criminal offenses in the UAE by 2050. The scenarios are crafted to capture the governmental control, the complexities, and uncertainties of the future, while considering the specific context of the evolving landscape.

Each scenario provides a unique narrative, and explores various driving forces, trends, and weak signals that are shaping the future dynamics of migrant worker. The relevance and applicability of the scenarios stand on their aim to serve as foundation and inform the policymaking, decision-making, and strategic foresight related to migrant workers and national security.

CHAPTER 8 CONCLUSION

Having presented the specification of the research problem, the literature relevant to the study, the methodology adopted by the study and results of each phase, this chapter includes the conclusion, limitations, and the suggested future research arising from this futures study.

8.1 Introduction

This dissertation embarked on an exploration of the complex dynamics surrounding migrant workers and their impact on the UAE's national security and the possible futures by 2050.

The primary objective of this study was to investigate the relationship between dependent, independent, and moderating variables outlined in chapter one of the thesis. Specifically, this related to migrant workers' visa offences and criminal offences (independent), and national security (dependent). A key premise of the study was that those who are legally in the UAE and have not committed a criminal offence, do not pose a security threat to the state.

To accomplish the study examination, the researcher adopted a conceptual framework, which drew upon the Penninx Theory of Migration Process. This framework encompassed three interrelated variables: the migrant, the receiving society, and the interaction between them. By leveraging this theoretical foundation, the study aimed at providing a comprehensive understanding of the multifaceted factors influencing the migrant worker phenomenon and its ramifications for national security.

To ensure a rigorous analysis, the researcher adopted a collection of mixed methods integrating both qualitative and quantitative methodologies. The analysis approaches included descriptive statistics, PESTEEL (Environmental analysis method), Delphi study and scenario planning tool. Employing the various approaches enabled the researcher in gathering rich data through DELPHI surveys, in-text analysis, and statistical analysis, applying these to holistic examination of the research problem. By combining these approaches, the researcher aimed to capture the impacts and complexities of the migrant worker situation in the UAE, providing a more comprehensive and understanding of its implications for national security.

To increase the rigor of the study, the researcher i) adopted a research design and research methodology (Chapter 3) based upon the literature review (Chapter 2), ii) provided descriptive statistics of Dubai, a relevant sample (Chapter 4), iii) collected, and identified all qualitative variables (signals, trends, driving forces, and possible wildcards) using

PESTE(E)L (Chapter 5), iv) assessed, analyzed and validated the insights gained from the DELPHI survey by involving experts' perspectives within the scope of the research problem (Chapter 6), and v) developed a set of scenarios of migrant workers effects and UAE national security by 2050 (Chapter 7).

The study was primarily a work-based study that sought to make a contribution to practice by presenting a rigorous study that would inform future policy and decision making. The study aimed also to contribute to in-advanced policies and proficiencies within GDRFA that are aligned with the “A Greater Opportunity” scenario (Chapter 7).

Chapter 8 presents the Conclusions of the study, its main findings, its contributions to knowledge and practice, its limitations, and recommendations for future research.

8.2 Research findings

Considering the assumed significant role of migration and impact of migrant workers on the UAE's national security, the study was informed by the overarching research question:

What are the possible national security futures of UAE in 2050 related to increasing evidence of visa and criminal offences by migrant workers?

8.2.1 All research sub—questions

The research design of the study adopted a mixed methods approach. Both quantitative and qualitative data informed the response to answering the main research question. A core assumption of the research design was that not only one source of data or perspective would reflect a holistic response. Rather multiple sources of data and viewing the phenomenon from different points of view were needed.

In order to answer the main research question, sub-questions were proposed in chapter one. All sub-research questions were answered as presented in the results of phase two, phase three, and phase four. In Phase two of this research study, statistical analysis was applied to find out the statistical correlation between the selected variables in this study based on Dubai migrant offenses statistics.

In Phase two, also a PESTE(E)L analysis was applied. The findings of both methods were used to build up the DELPHI Questionnaire. The DELPHI analysis in phase three assimilated the phase two outputs and sought the input of a diverse panel of experts to determine i) new insights and ii) validate, change, or reject the phase two results. In so doing, the DELPHI study results (after three rounds) finalized the list of signals, trends, drivers of change and

wildcards needed for the development of the scenario narratives. These are listed in Table (8.1), and Table (8.2).

In Phase three of this research study a DELPHI study method was implemented. Upon the implementation, the collected data in phase one was used to build the questionnaire to start the first round of DELPHI. The questionnaire was distributed online, and anonymously to selected experts in several rounds who were specialized professionals and / or had academic experience in related fields. By reaching the end of DELPHI survey (After three rounds), the experts identified strategic drivers, key certainties, key trends including wildcards associated with the future of migrant effects on the UAE’s national security by 2050:

Table 8.1: Key Trends, Key Certainties, and Signals and Drivers

Signal and Drivers	Key Certainties	Key Trends
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Religious Extremism. • Revolutionary and Anti-Regime Movements (Local / Regional). • Political Instability. • Moderate Religious Values. • Political parties and religious parties. • Inability to Provide Social Services and Economic Opportunities. • Broader multi-lateral International Relations (e.g. China, Russia, India). • Social and Individual Participation in Government. • Arabic identity. • Transition to Non-Oil Economy. • Pandemics (e.g. Swine Flu, COVID 19). • Weak production sectors / Low domestic production. • Dependence on foreign food with increasing food imports. • The Unknown Natural Disasters. • Lower Global Economic Growth. • Migrant Remittances. • Human Rights and Civil Rights. • Youth Community Exploitation by various parties. • Youth Bulges (Proportionately more youth than other demographics). • Illegal Migrants. • Diplomatic Relations (Migrant Countries). • Increased Transparency of Government. • Online Social Behavior and Platforms. • Cyber Attacks/Hacking. • Algorithmic Monitoring of Migrant Movements. • Operational Productivity and Efficiency (Automation). • The exotic/intruder diseases. • Human Rights and Civil Rights. • Global Economy Ethics (e.g. Globalization). • Ethics governing Sub-Cultures. • Ethics of Cyber Security & Privacy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Citizen/Migrant and Ethnic Conflict. • Economic Inequality. • Foreign Investment and Increase in ‘Soft Power’. • Visa Regime (Economic). • Resource Consumption Increase and No Return. • Gold Card Residents. • Infrastructure Development. • Low Income Migrants and Living Condition. • Economic gap between residents. • Lack of access to Wealth & Economic Opportunities. • Threats on Communal Cultural Identity. • Emirati Identity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Citizen/Migrant and Ethnic Conflict. • Low Income Migrants and Living Condition. • Economic Inequality. • Economic gap between residents. • Resource Consumption Increase and No Return.

Table 8.2: Wildcards

Wildcards
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large scale corruption triggering a crisis e.g. significant credit rating downgrade. • Uncontrollable deterioration of public order. • Political inequality leading to political crisis and public unrest. • A war with Iran / Turkey breaks out. • Global War. • Terrorist acts launched inside the country. • Global economic collapse. • Uncontrollable organized Crime and illegal Activity in all spheres of society. • Education and Talent crisis. • Water crisis (Consumption outstripping Demand). • Citizen resident coordinated legitimate Business organized crime undermining government and society. • Human Trafficking flood and humanitarian crisis. • Escalation of racial tensions, leading to social unrest and protests surrounding migration issues in the UAE. • Anti-migrant movements gain momentum, causing divisions within UAE society and raising concerns about national security. • Inability to determine the level of prioritization related to government services provided to migrants and which ones to limit the inefficiencies and public dissatisfaction. • Lack of national competencies in managing migration and security poses challenges for the UAE's future stability and prosperity. • Large-scale population movements occur due to environmental changes, placing strains on the UAE's resources and infrastructure. • Inability to develop specialized scientific capacities domestically forces the UAE to rely heavily on foreign workers/talents. • Stricter visa regimes are implemented, impacting the flow of migrants, and raising questions about the balance between security and openness. • Ethnic and cultural minorities face discrimination and marginalization, creating social tensions and potentially compromising national security. • The reputation of the UAE's ruling families is affected, potentially decreasing national security and public confidence in the government. • Growing sub-cultures, including youth, political, anarchist, and virtual ethnicities, pose challenges to societal cohesion and national security efforts. • Lack of legal equality for migrants deepens social divisions and raises concerns about equality and human rights. • Cyber warfare (hybrid) becomes a significant threat, targeting critical infrastructure and raising concerns about the security of migration-related data and systems. • Government restrictions on digital communication is impacting the ability to monitor and manage migration flows, potentially compromising national security and public safety. • Blockchain-enabled remittances reshape financial systems, introducing new challenges in monitoring and regulating migrant financial transactions. • The currency system faces challenges, with cyber/crypto, standard, and hybrid systems vying for dominance, and potentially impacting the stability of the financial flows. • Online-enabled illegal migration increases leading to high potential of unauthorized entries. • Cyber-attacks on key infrastructure, such as power, internet, and water, with high potential of disrupting migration-related services. • Cyber-attacks on the banking system raise concerns about financial stability and the security of migrant funds and transactions. • Government restrictions on digital communication questions the privacy about access and transparency aspects. • Natural disasters, such as rising sea levels and extreme weather events result in forced migration in UAE and within the region. • The possibility of a nuclear leak from a nearby peaceful nuclear station and the concerns about radiation effects on the whole community in UAE. • Ethical breaches related to migration and demography that stand against human rights and international standards. • Combatting organized crime in the context of migration poses ethical challenges, as the UAE seeks to strike a balance between security measures and protecting the rights of migrants. • Illegitimate responses to national security threats, including corruption and human rights abuses, undermine the UAE's reputation and compromise the effectiveness of migration policies. • Illegitimate government behavior that is related to corruption and declining ethics, erodes public trust, and hinder effective migration management and national security efforts. • The UAE's geopolitical strategic interests intersect with migration dynamics, necessitating a comprehensive approach that aligns security considerations with national priorities. • Privacy laws are reevaluated considering evolving migration trends and concerns about data security, and the personal information of migrants while maintaining national security. • The collapse of key systems supporting critical infrastructure, such as power, internet, and water, poses significant challenges to the management of migration and national security in the UAE. • Human radiation effects, agricultural degradation, and public disorder resulting from a nuclear leak are impacting both migrant communities and the broader population and leading to national crisis.

8.2.2 Main research study question

What are the possible national security futures of UAE in 2050 related to increasing evidence of visa and criminal offences by migrant workers?

The main research question of the study was answered using the outcomes of the Shell scenario development process. The developed scenarios visualized and provided an extended view of possible futures associated with migrant offenses and crimes and their impact on national security by 2050. Importantly, the developed scenarios do not act as future predictions. Rather, they seek to extend the scope of possibility in order to include as many viable outcomes as possible and in so doing develop a ‘memory of the future’ and inform decision making. The set of scenarios was developed based upon the findings of the three research design phases.

Scenario one portrayed neutral effects of immigrants on the national security (see full description in Section 7.2. “Self-Mirroring UAE” Scenario). Scenario two illustrated positive effects on the national security mostly due to pro-active governmental policy, plans and interventions (see full description in Section 7.3. “A Greater Opportunity” Scenario). Scenario three leaned towards negative effects on the national security mostly due to the growth of inherent threats that develop so that they can no longer be controlled by government initiatives and law enforcement (see full description in Section 7.4. “UAE: An Uncomfortable Peace” Scenario).

As noted in Chapter 1 the studies of the effect of migrant workers offenses/crime effects on national security are rare. This study represents an exploratory investigation intended to inform practice knowledge in the first instance. However, it also presents evidence that can inform scholarship on the topic. That said, this research is exposed to some limitations.

8.3 Limitations of the study

By the beginning of this research study, it was clarified what objectives and aims will be achieved by the end of the study; a work-based research study. To maintain achieving a solid pragmatic study and futures analysis of migrant workers offenses/ crimes’ effects on national security by 2050, a mixed methods research design was implemented. The study had implemented multiphases mixed method research design to achieve an evidence-based viewpoint and distinctive knowledge contribution to the related fields of professional practice. However, as the researcher is an insider within the concerned entity, the results should take a number of limitations into consideration:

- ***Futures studies:*** Futures Studies work is speculative and as such does not neatly fit into the scientific tradition. However, while there is ‘art’ associated with developing scenario narratives, the evidence upon which it is based should be verifiable.

A limitation of the study could therefore be a lack of coherence and logic in the scenario narrative; fallible evidence upon which it is based; or both. The study sought to include a broad range of sources of evidence in order to ensure that the evidence informing the scenario development is contextually accurate and includes reliable sources. However, due to the broad and complex nature of the systemic conditions associated with the problem, capturing all the signals, trends and drivers are unlikely.

While the intent of a futures study that aims to present scenarios is by nature speculative, the scenario logic of this study aims to be as feasible as possible. This is especially difficult if the horizon of the study is long-term. The horizon for this study is 27 years and presents the researcher with a unique challenge associated with exponential and non-linear change typifying much of the 21st century to date. As such, it was a conscious decision to remain conservative in the outlook and remain as close to the evident trends and available data as possible. While this comes as a trade off to the more radical possibilities, the purpose of the study was deemed to dictate the extent to which the speculation may be expended. The primary purpose of the study was to present an evidence-based outcome that would inform UAE government policy and decision making. As such, the scenarios can be regarded as conservative and true to the evidence produced by the study that can be verified.

- ***Conceptual framework or theory in use:*** The theoretical underpinnings of this research study are sourced from the literature and defensible. However, despite the theoretical basis of the study, the degree to which the findings can be generalized and confirm the theory is very limited. As such, the degree of contribution of the study to the selected theories is a limitation of the study. Though the scope, objectives, and aims of the study were rigorously constructed in order to address a gap in the literature, the contribution is limited. However, the study may still provide insight regarding the lack of possible futures scenarios of national security threats associated with migrant worker visa and / or criminal offenses in the literature and the results of the statistical analysis and DELPHI study are publishable.
- ***Dubai’s police statistics:*** Lack of reliable data is also one of the reasons that might lead towards limitation of the study. The research design had sought to produce a statistically verifiable forecast of criminal and visa offense trends. This was however

not possible. Although the data was provided by Dubai police regarding migrant crime and visa offenses, a multivariate forecasting analysis that yields statistical significance was not possible. This was due to the relatively short longitudinal nature of the data (5 years). As such the statistical analysis was limited to descriptive and correlation statistics. Other data limitations also include the denial access to approvals for specific information (documents & data) of the federal government in the UAE due to the confidentiality. Also, it is significant to note a limitation of the current study, which is the absence of a similar analysis of the number and occurrence of crimes committed by local citizens and considering that migrants are composing 90% of the UAE's population. This limitation might stand against the ability to fully contextualize the situation regarding the potential threat posed by the migrants to national security.

- **Bias:** As this research study is a work-based research aimed at informing practice, the role of the researcher as an 'insider researcher' can be associated with bias being a limitation of the study. By considering the researcher to be an insider researcher, it was very beneficial in terms of the researcher's high proximity to the study's scope of problem and interest. These include an insider's view over a prolonged period of time of the related practices, challenges, history of the problem, and any other meanings that require in-depth understanding that contribute to the profession.

However, being an insider researcher has another aspect that negatively affect the findings and results. Normally, as human being, there are certain thoughts, believes, and perspective of views related to the subject highlighted in this research paper. Having own thoughts and perceptions introduces bias into the study and the potential effect on study's validity. This is especially the case when the study moves from collecting objective evidence (such as the statistical analysis, PESTEEL analysis and Delphi study) to the prospecting stage related to developing the scenarios. To mitigate against bias, the study was primarily based on verifiable data and evidence. Further, the scenario assumptions were validated or rejected by the Delphi experts. The scenarios were further reviewed by the supervisory team.

To sum up, futures studies normally face the outlined limitations above. The process of managing or avoiding the said limitations for further research will require expanding the study's sample size either for the descriptive statistics and/or the range of DELPHI panel, and triangulating PESTEEL and DELPHI findings.

8.4 Contributions

The Doctor of Professional Studies (DPrS) program is a unique practice-based research program aimed at making an original contribution to professional knowledge. While its contributions are primarily to practice knowledge, contributions to theory would also be evident especially as it relates to exploratory studies. The program, therefore, also aims to provide contributions to the researcher's profession, the researcher's development (developing into a scholarly professional), and the fields of the research.

Pragmatism was used as a research paradigm for this study. This paradigm resulted in selecting the multiphase mixed methods research design as the research method. Using multiphase mixed methods has been justified for its suitability in answering the research questions. For example, the research questions examine why, how, and to what extent the migrant workers affect the national security by either committing a visa offense, a criminal offense or both. Using the multiphase mixed methods justified applying structured phases of analyses that build both quantitative and qualitative interpretations to gain an understanding of the research problem and answer the research questions. The structured phases included examining all research questions using descriptive statistics tool (Chapter 4), PESTEEL environmental analysis, (Chapter 5), DELPHI study (Chapter 6), and ending with scenarios development (Chapter 7). The undermentioned contributions, have been made by the end of the study:

8.4.1 *Contribution to professional practice*

Studies in relation to the migrant workers' offenses effect on national security in Gulf States have not been addressed before. On the one hand, the precision of applying PESTEEL and triangulating the results with DELPHI study findings, which included field-related experts and professionals, provided a holistic and verifiable source of information that informs the professional practice, future focus, and decision-making aspects of those working in migration and migrant functions especially in government. On the other hand, the scenarios development tool, which presented a range of the possible futures related to migrant workers offenses and their effects on national security is also significant in supporting the strategic and/or futuristic decision-making process at the high management level within government departments such as the GDRFA where the researcher works.

Professional practice:

- The study has included descriptive and multivariate analysis of unique data provided by the Dubai police. The analysis provides unique insights related to migrant worker

crime and or visa offense trends. The results were also presented to the Delphi study experts who were able to interpret shorter-term outlooks. These provide unique insights that have already been used to inform decision making in practice.

- PESTEEL environmental analysis and DELPHI study within the field of this research study in relation to the migrant workers' offenses effect on national security have not been rigorously explored before in the context of a Gulf state. The evidence-based nature of the PESTEEL (scan of reliable sources) and triangulating the results with DELPHI study findings has revealed unique insights that not only speculate on the long-term future but also inform nearer term outcomes. These represent an original source of assimilated evidence that would inform practice.
- The PESTEEL analysis included a unique focus on the Ethical dimension that added value to the research study. This perspective is not commonly referred to or consciously part of government management of migrant affairs. On the other hand, the research study involves highlighting the unethical practices related to the migrant workers affairs and their effects on the national security. Unlike direct migrant visa or criminal offences, the ethical perspective identified the influence of organized crime and corruption as being closely related, if not causal to migrant offenses' effect on national security.
- The study is work-based and necessarily multi-disciplinary. The benefit of a multi-disciplinary approach is that it provides a holistic description of the phenomenon. The study included experts from law enforcement, economics, migration, business, futures, health, and civil services. The PESTEEL sources were drawn from the health, economics, education, political science, international law, futures, law enforcement, ecology, demographics, sociology, and engineering disciplines. This combination of source and expert diversity provided an evidence base that could be triangulated and 'tested' in the real-world context of offense statistics and following a futures studies' methodology. This multi-disciplinarity presents a holistic evidence base that informs practice applicable now and into the future.

8.4.2 Contribution to theory

From the very beginning of this study, the researcher highlighted the main gap within the literature review related to the lack of studies specifically focused on migrant workers offences' effects on the UAE's national security. The study was unable to locate any similar studies in the UAE context or any other Gulf States. There were deficiencies in previous

literatures, nationally and globally, specifically in applying the futures analysis within the addressed field. Accordingly, this research paper, might be seen and considered as being an exploratory foundation for further studies. It included a rigorous methodology including a multiphase mixed method research design including both quantitative and qualitative data sources (primary and secondary). A conceptual framework was also designed based upon previous academic theory.

The inclusion of diverse disciplinary and methodological approaches integrated into the futures studies was a particular strength of the study in contrast to most scenario development approaches. Although it was not the principle aim of the study, it was able to make an original contribution to theory as follows:

- ***Gap in literature review:*** The literature review in this research paper included the information and knowledge related to migrant workers offenses effects on the UAE's national security that was simplified in three main categories, the a) migrant, b) the receiving society, and c) the national security. The literature review assimilated different theories and perspectives to conceptualize a conceptual model that reflects a practice perspective of the problem. There were very limited academic references that examined the relationships between the a) national security issues and migrant workers effects on these from public administration perspective in managing of b) visa offenses, or c) criminal offenses, or d) both visa and criminal offenses. As such, the study contributed to the literature associated with a public administration and futures studies outlook in a Middle Eastern context.
- ***Research conceptual framework:*** The literature in this research paper supported the proposition that migration and resulting demographic pressures affect national security and are associated with many other individual's national interests' factors. This study extended the said literature by investigating the relationship between migrant worker offences (criminal and visa) as a dimension of future threat to national security. In particular, the migrant criminal and visa offenses are an indicator of prospective threat.
- ***Method (PESTEEL):*** This research paper included a new version of environmental analysis that had evolved from a STEP to STEEP, to PESTEL and/or frameworks of environmental scanning analysis. This study introduced the 'Ethical' dimension overlooked in previous applications of the framework. The new version used in this study, referred to as 'PESTEEL' included the Ethical Dimension due to the need to try capture an ethical perspective associated with the main variables. As an example, ethics related to

migrant living conditions or the nature of organized crime and corruption as an impetus for migrant offenses is needed for studies of this nature.

8.5 Recommendation

The whole previous study provided valuable insights into the highlighted dynamics related to the research topic of migration and national security nexus. However, it is vital to address the significant building of a concrete strategy that formally enhances the migration policies and regulations in UAE. This strategy should be based on international standards and consider the constant current and future challenges that necessitate continuous evaluation of the situation. By implementing such strategy, the UAE government would be able to efficiently manage the impact of migration of its national security. It is recommended that future research in this field includes specific policy recommendations to provide clarity and guidance for policymakers within the field.

8.6 Conclusion

This study aimed to develop a set of evidence-based scenarios that illustrate required to provide a significant contribution to the research's profession and the professional practice of migration within the context of futures of national security. This research paper also addressed the literature gap related to how the migrant workers offenses is affecting the national security and in what situation. Further, the study required to portray the unfolded possible futures of the issue is emerging with interconnection of strategic drivers, trends, and certainties that may develop within a time horizon of 33-years. Last but not least, by taking the said limitations of this study into account, the mentioned contributions will afford a solid foundation for this study to be developed on for further research studies in the field.

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APPENDIXES

Appendix A

2030 vision & 2071 centennial (PMO 2018)

Dubai 2030

Dubai 3D Printing Strategy

In April 2016, H. H. Sheikh Mohammed launched the Dubai 3D Printing Strategy. This initiative aims to exploit technology for the service of humanity and promote the status of the UAE and Dubai as a leading hub of 3D printing technology by the year 2030.

There are three key sectors and five pillars of the strategy. The three key sectors are:

- construction
- medical products
- consumer products.

The five pillars are:

- Infrastructure
- legislative structure
- funding
- talent
- market demand.

Dubai's key goal is to ensure that 25 per cent of buildings in Dubai are based on 3D printing technology by 2030.

Dubai Industrial Strategy 2030

In June 2016, Sheikh Mohammed launched Dubai Industrial Strategy 2030 to elevate Dubai into a global platform for knowledge-based, sustainable and innovation-focused businesses.

Dubai Industrial Strategy is based on five key objectives that will serve as the foundation for Dubai's industrial future. The Strategy aims to increase the total output and value-addition of the manufacturing sector, enhance the depth of knowledge and innovation, make Dubai a preferred manufacturing platform for global businesses, promote environmentally friendly and energy-efficient manufacturing and make Dubai a center for the global Islamic products market.

The strategy has further identified six priority sub-sectors: aerospace, maritime, aluminum and fabricated metals, pharmaceuticals and medical equipment, food and beverages and machinery and equipment. These sub-sectors were chosen based on their importance to the Dubai Industrial Strategy and Dubai Plan 2021, as well as their future growth prospects, export potential and mid-term to long-term economic impact.

Dubai Industrial Strategy has identified 75 initiatives to transform Dubai into a global platform for industries based on knowledge, innovation and sustainability. The strategy is projected to help generate an additional AED 160 billion by 2030.

Dubai Autonomous Transportation Strategy

Dubai Autonomous Transportation Strategy aims to transform 25 per cent of the total transportation in Dubai to autonomous mode by 2030.

The strategy is expected to bring AED 22 billion in annual economic revenues in several sectors by reducing transportation costs, carbon emissions and accidents, and raising the productivity of individuals as well as saving hundreds of millions of hours wasted in conventional transportation.

The strategy will help cut transportation costs by 44 per cent, resulting in savings of up to AED 900 million a year. It will also help save AED 1.5 billion a year by reducing environmental pollution by 12 per cent, as well as generate AED 18 billion in annual economic returns by increasing the efficiency of the transportation sector in Dubai by 2030.

Dubai Autonomous Transportation Strategy also aims to reduce traffic accidents and losses by 12 per cent, equivalent to savings of AED 2 billion annually, and increase the productivity of individuals by 13 per cent. It will save 396 million hours on transportation trips yearly. It will also reduce the spaces allocated for parking.

The strategy features four main pillars: individuals, technology, legislative structure and infrastructure. The main sectors identified for the application of the strategy are metro, buses and taxis.

Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum Solar Park

The Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum Solar Park is the largest single-site solar park in the world, based on the IPP model. It will generate 1,000 Mega Watts (MW) by 2020 and 5,000 MW by 2030. The first phase of this project began operations in 2013 with a capacity of 13 MW. The second phase began operations in April 2017 with a capacity of 200 MW. The third phase will begin operations in 2020 with a capacity of 1,000 MW, while the fourth phase of the project will begin operations by the last quarter of 2020 with a capacity of 5,000 MW. The project will have the world's tallest solar tower, measuring 260 meters. This project was launched under the Dubai Clean Energy Strategy 2050 to increase the share of clean energy in Dubai's total power output to 7 percent by 2020, 25 percent by 2030 and 75 percent by 2050.

UAE 2071

H. H. Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum, Vice-President and Prime Minister of the UAE and Ruler of Dubai launched UAE Centennial Plan 2071. It is a long-term, full-vision plan that extends for 5 decades after 2021. It forms a clear map for the long-term government work, to fortify the country's reputation and its soft power.

The plan aims at investing in the future generations, by preparing them with the skills and knowledge needed to face rapid changes and to make the UAE the best country in the world by the next centennial in 2071.

Axes of UAE Centennial 2071

The UAE Centennial 2071 is based on four Themes as follows:

Future-focused government: The objectives of the government under UAE Centennial 2071 include establishing the government of the UAE as the best government in the world, with a long-term vision and inspirational leadership that anticipates and prepares for the future. Other objectives include achieving happiness in society and spreading positive messages internally and to the world and developing mechanisms for monitoring long-term variables in various sectors.

1. UAE Government to be the best government in the world
2. Proactive and shaping the future
3. Having a clear continuous and long term vision and an inspiring leadership
4. Aiming to achieve happiness for the society
5. Quick and flexible
6. Sending positive messages to the world
7. Creating and adopting the best experiences and practices
8. Investing in research & development

Excellent education: Regarding education, UAE Centennial 2071 highlights the importance of excellent quality of education. Certain areas of focus in education include advanced science and technology, space science, engineering, innovation and health sciences. Other educational measures include teaching students, mechanisms for discovering their individual talents early. On the institutional level, educational institutions are encouraged to be incubators of entrepreneurship and innovation and to be international research centers.

A diversified knowledge economy: The UAE's economy is aimed to be competitive and one of the best economies worldwide. This can be achieved by increasing productivity of national economy, support of national companies, investment in scientific research and promising sectors, focus on innovation, entrepreneurship and advanced industries, development of a national strategy to shape the future of the UAE's economy and industry, and place the UAE among international important economies. Knowledge economy can be achieved by a generation of UAE inventors and scientists and supporting them in technical sciences.

A happy and cohesive society: Community development is an integral part of UAE Centennial 2071. Some objectives in this regard include establishing a secure, tolerant, cohesive and ethical society that embraces happiness and a positive lifestyle and a high quality of life. The pillar also focuses on developing programs to prepare future generations to serve as the UAE's goodwill ambassadors, as well as promoting women's participation in all sectors, making the UAE one of the best places to live in.

Main pillars to define UAE

1-Culture and heritage: A strategic framework for the development of the UAE's cultural sector between 2018 and 2031

2-Climate change: A new evaluation to assess climate risks on the UAE's infrastructure

3-E-commerce: Six new initiatives, including a federal platform for e-commerce; framework for licensing e-commerce activities; and standardizing multinational e-commerce platforms

4-Transport: Five national initiatives, including a policy to reduce emissions and discovering new smart transportation means

5-Housing: Adopting the latest technology to help raise the quality, safety and sustainability of projects

6-Employment: The national employment strategy 2031 aims to build a knowledge economy

7-Food security: A national scheme that is based on empowering the production of sustainable food by investing in the latest technologies and boost local production

Its program includes:

- fortifying the country's reputation
- diversifying the imports and the exports by relying less on oil
- investing in education focusing on advanced technology
- building Emirati values and ethics for the future generations
- raising productivity of the national economy
- enhancing society's cohesion

The plan was based on the lecture given by H. H. Sheikh Mohammed bin Zayed Al Nahyan, Crown prince of Abu Dhabi and Deputy Supreme Commander of the UAE Armed Forces, in which he spoke about the strategies that will guarantee the development and happiness of the future generations for decades.

Appendix B

Statistics by Dubai Statistic Centre (DSC 2019)



التوزيع النسبي للسكان 15 سنة فأكثر حسب الجنسية والجنس وحالة النشاط الاقتصادي - إمارة دبي
Percentage Distribution of Population 15 Years and Over by Nationality, Sex and Economic Activity Status - Emirate of Dubai
2014

جدول (01 - 01) Table

إجمالي السكان (15 سنة فأكثر) Total Population (15 years and Over) %	حالة النشاط الاقتصادي Economic Activity Status										الجنس Sex	الجنسية Nationality
	غير النشطين اقتصادياً Non-Economically Active					النشيطون اقتصادياً Economically Active						
	%	المجموع Total	أخرى Other	طالب متفرغ Full time student	منفردة للمنزل Housewife	%	المجموع Total	متعطل Unemployed	مشتغل Employed			
100.0	36.3	100.0	50.3	49.7	—	63.7	100.0	1.9	98.1	ذكور Male	إماراتي Emirati	
100.0	64.5	100.0	18.0	31.7	50.3	35.5	100.0	3.7	96.3	إناث Female		
100.0	50.9	100.0	29.1	37.9	33.0	49.1	100.0	2.6	97.4	المجموع Total		
100.0	3.5	100.0	30.1	69.9	—	96.5	100.0	0.1	99.9	ذكور Male	غير إماراتي Non Emirati	
100.0	50.6	100.0	7.7	13.8	78.5	49.4	100.0	0.5	99.5	إناث Female		
100.0	15.5	100.0	11.5	23.3	65.2	84.5	100.0	0.2	99.8	المجموع Total		
100.0	5.1	100.0	37.0	63.0	—	94.9	100.0	0.2	99.8	ذكور Male	المجموع Total	
100.0	52.5	100.0	9.5	16.8	73.7	47.5	100.0	0.8	99.2	إناث Female		
100.0	18.1	100.0	15.1	26.3	58.6	81.9	100.0	0.3	99.7	المجموع Total		

Source : Dubai Statistics Center - Labor Force Survey 2014

المصدر : مركز دبي للإحصاء - مسح القوى العاملة 2014



التوزيع النسبي للسكان 15 سنة فأكثر حسب الجنسية والجنس وحالة النشاط الاقتصادي - إمارة دبي
Percentage Distribution of Population 15 Years and Over by Nationality, Sex and Economic Activity Status - Emirate of Dubai
2015

جدول (01 - 01) Table

إجمالي السكان (15 سنة فأكثر) Total Population (15 years and Over) %	حالة النشاط الاقتصادي Economic Activity Status										الجنس Sex	الجنسية Nationality
	غير النشطين اقتصادياً Non-Economically Active					النشيطون اقتصادياً Economically Active						
	%	المجموع Total	أخرى Other	طالب متفرغ Full time student	منفردة للمنزل Housewife	%	المجموع Total	متعطل Unemployed	مشتغل Employed			
100.0	37.3	100.0	49.3	50.7	0.0	62.7	100.0	2.4	97.6	ذكور Male	إماراتي Emirati	
100.0	64.8	100.0	18.1	30.5	51.4	35.2	100.0	3.5	96.5	إناث Female		
100.0	51.6	100.0	28.9	37.6	33.5	48.4	100.0	2.8	97.2	المجموع Total		
100.0	3.2	100.0	24.8	75.8	0.0	96.8	100.0	0.2	99.8	ذكور Male	غير إماراتي Non Emirati	
100.0	46.7	100.0	7.1	16.4	76.5	53.3	100.0	0.7	99.3	إناث Female		
100.0	14.5	100.0	9.9	26.1	64.0	85.5	100.0	0.2	99.8	المجموع Total		
100.0	4.9	100.0	33.6	66.4	0.0	95.1	100.0	0.2	99.8	ذكور Male	المجموع Total	
100.0	49.2	0.0	9.1	19.0	71.9	50.8	100.0	0.9	99.1	إناث Female		
100.0	17.3	100.0	14.1	28.7	57.2	82.7	100.0	0.4	99.6	المجموع Total		

Source : Dubai Statistics Center - Labor Force Survey 2015

المصدر : مركز دبي للإحصاء - مسح القوى العاملة 2015

التوزيع النسبي للسكان 15 سنة فأكثر حسب الجنسية والجنس وحالة النشاط الاقتصادي - إمارة دبي
Percentage Distribution of Population 15 Years and Over by Nationality, Gender and Economic Activity Status – Emirate of Dubai
(2016)

جدول (01 – 01) Table

إجمالي السكان (15 سنة فأكثر) Total Population (15 years and Over) %	Economic Activity Status حالة النشاط الاقتصادي								الجنس Gender	الجنسية Nationality	
	Non-Economically Active غير النشطين اقتصادياً				Economically Active النشطون اقتصادياً						
	%	المجموع Total	أخرى Other	طالب متفرغ Full time student	متفرغة للمنزل Housewife	%	المجموع Total	متعطل Unemployed			مشتغل Employed
100.0	38.7	100.0	53.4	46.6	0.0	61.3	100.0	2.0	98.0	Male ذكور	إماراتي Emirati
100.0	64.2	100.0	19.5	31.2	49.3	35.8	100.0	4.4	95.6	Female إناث	
100.0	51.8	100.0	31.7	36.8	31.5	48.2	100.0	2.9	97.1	Total المجموع	
100.0	3.3	100.0	25.2	74.8	0.0	96.7	100.0	0.2	99.8	Male ذكور	غير إماراتي Non Emirati
100.0	48.6	100.0	6.2	14.0	79.8	51.4	100.0	0.9	99.1	Female إناث	
100.0	15.2	100.0	9.2	23.9	66.9	84.8	100.0	0.3	99.7	Total المجموع	
100.0	5.0	100.0	35.5	64.5	0.0	95.0	100.0	0.2	99.8	Male ذكور	المجموع Total
100.0	50.7	100.0	8.4	16.9	74.7	49.3	100.0	1.2	98.8	Female إناث	
100.0	17.8	100.0	13.9	26.5	59.6	82.2	100.0	0.4	99.6	Total المجموع	

Source : Dubai Statistics Center – Labor Force Survey 2016

المصدر : مركز دبي للإحصاء - مسح القوى العاملة 2016

التوزيع النسبي للسكان 15 سنة فأكثر حسب الجنسية والجنس وحالة النشاط الاقتصادي - إمارة دبي
Percentage Distribution of Population 15 Years and Over by Nationality, Gender and Economic Activity Status – Emirate of Dubai
(2017)

جدول (01 – 01) Table

إجمالي السكان (15 سنة فأكثر) Total Population (15 years and Over) %	Economic Activity Status حالة النشاط الاقتصادي								الجنس Gender	الجنسية Nationality	
	خارج قوة العمل (غير النشيطين اقتصادياً) Outside Labour Force (Non-Economically Active)				قوة العمل (النشيطين اقتصادياً) Labour Force (Economically Active)						
	%	المجموع Total	أخرى Other	طالب متفرغ Full Time Student	متفرغة للمنزل Housewife	%	المجموع Total	متعطل Unemployed			مشتغل Employed
100.0	34.6	100.0	52.4	47.6	0.0	65.4	100.0	2.6	97.4	Males ذكور	إماراتي Emirati
100.0	62.6	100.0	26.2	29.3	44.5	37.4	100.0	4.9	95.1	Females إناث	
100.0	48.9	100.0	35.3	35.6	29.1	51.1	100.0	3.4	96.6	Total المجموع	
100.0	4.1	100.0	34.8	65.2	0.0	95.9	100.0	0.2	99.8	Males ذكور	غير إماراتي Non Emirati
100.0	44.3	100.0	10.7	13.0	76.3	55.7	100.0	1.2	98.8	Females إناث	
100.0	14.7	100.0	15.7	23.7	60.6	85.3	100.0	0.4	99.6	Total المجموع	
100.0	5.4	100.0	39.7	60.3	0.0	94.6	100.0	0.3	99.7	Males ذكور	المجموع Total
100.0	46.4	100.0	13.2	15.6	71.2	53.6	100.0	1.5	98.5	Females إناث	
100.0	16.9	100.0	19.3	26.0	54.7	83.1	100.0	0.5	99.5	Total المجموع	

Source : Dubai Statistics Center – Labor Force Survey 2017

المصدر : مركز دبي للإحصاء - مسح القوى العاملة 2017

Appendix C

Statement on Prior Learning and Learning Objectives

1. **Project Manager at International Youth Leadership Conference (IYLC):** During the experience of being a project manager, the researcher engaged in Conference Management (starting from booking the place, dealing with suppliers, and ending with the overall arrangements). Being a Project Manager at IYLC has **taught** her the principles of project management including Project Management Planning (PMP), and administrative management.
2. **Strategic Planner:** During the period of holding the position of “**Strategic Planner**”, the researcher engaged in several **learning areas**, including: (1) Environmental Analysis; (2) Annual Strategy development; and (3) Designing the Balance Score Cards. These three main tasks, in fact, resulted in gaining rich experience in the strategic planning field. For example, the researcher **learnt** that: (1) It is significant for a strategic planner, to have an annual environmental analysis either from an individual perspective (personal), or organizational perspective, in order to have a clear strategic plan (including a vision, mission, and objectives) for a period of 3 to 5 years; (2) It is also significant to maintain the integration of all influenced parties in the strategic plan including (suppliers, employees, partners, customers, and community) in order to have a high satisfaction, and sustainable plan that feed all stakeholders; Finally (3) The Balanced Score Card (BSC) business model that includes strategy alignment is important for maintaining the sustainable plan, and adhering to the plan approved by the concerned department and the High-Management. The previous learning targeted several **learning areas** including: Analysis skills, and critical thinking, objective-reflections, intellectual capability, operational planning, communication skills, business added value, work methods, business model, cascading, strategic planning.
3. **Head of Future and Foresight Section:** By holding the position of a “**Head of Future and Foresight Section**”, the researcher applied the Houston Framework Foresight that produced a valuable learning profile correlated with a list of learning objectives, such as:
 - "Designing Scenarios", "Designing Future Studies", "Continuous Horizon Scanning", and "Current-Situation Analysis" are some of the tasks/practices that the researcher has **engaged in** during the current profession. The achievements from the **learning** aspect are:

(1) designing scenarios through using the tool (GBN 2x2), and depending on the previous results of horizon scanning, as it will help being a pro-active entity for unexpected situations; (2) writing scenarios that might happen in the future, in order to have a clear known path to follow year-by-year; (3) designing numerous related futuristic strategic initiatives that either overcame, dealt with, or supported the different predicted scenarios to be prepared for the unknown future, and unpredicted incidents at individual, organizational and government level.

- The **Learning area/Professional capability** learning points are readiness skills, analysis skills, and critical thinking, research professional skills, planning, creativity, think-tank skills, continuous knowledge update, and trends scanning (Knowledge hunger), and continuous reflections.

While noting the continuous improvement in the work-based experience, the researcher has listed the following **learning objectives** connected with the previous learnings, which the researcher intends to achieve through the proposed study:

(1) Identify, analyze, and measure internal and external environmental influences & trends (current and future) on GDRFA and the future foresight field in order to develop innovative strategic and futuristic short, medium, and long-term solutions for change-management and organizational development.

(2) Clearly demonstrate that the strategic planning experience, particularly, designing the balance Score Card and the annual strategy is directly linked to the workplace experience, and the organizational day-to-day tasks, main roles (top management towards the front-line employee), and main goals (vision).

(3) In addition to obtaining and operating knowledge of future foresight, creativity, strategic issues to improve the effectiveness of GDRFA and its future in the field of National security; demonstrate superior foresight skills appropriate to highly advanced futurist in the field of National security.

(4) Connect the various collected ideas derived from the designed future scenarios with the national security concept.

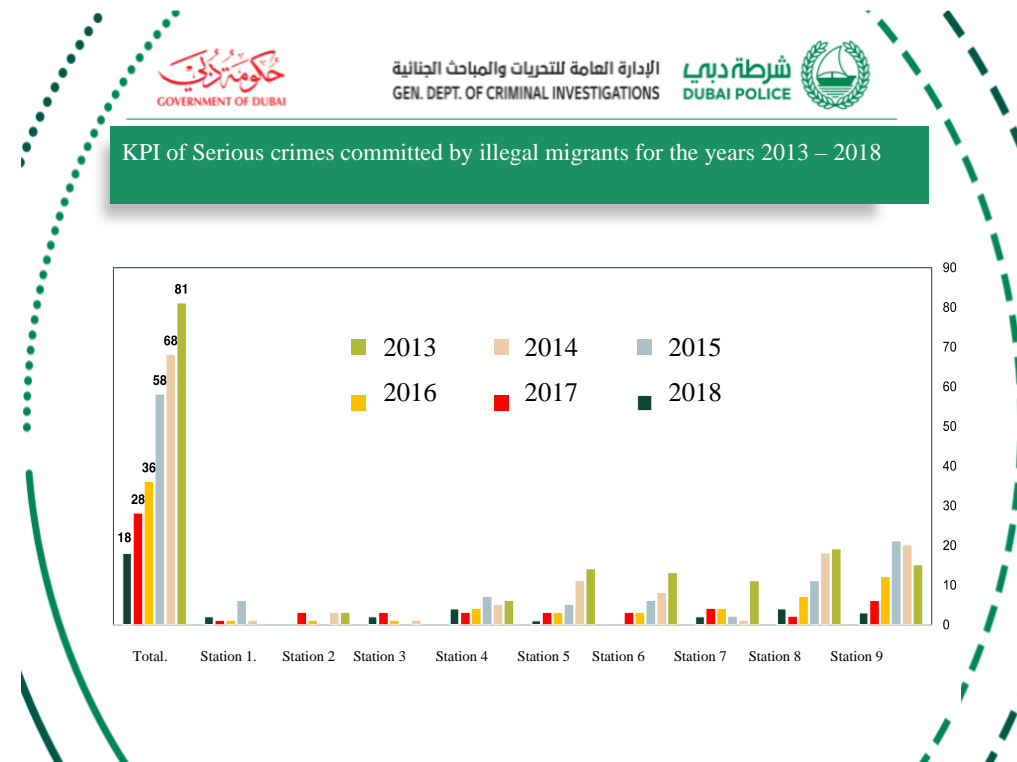
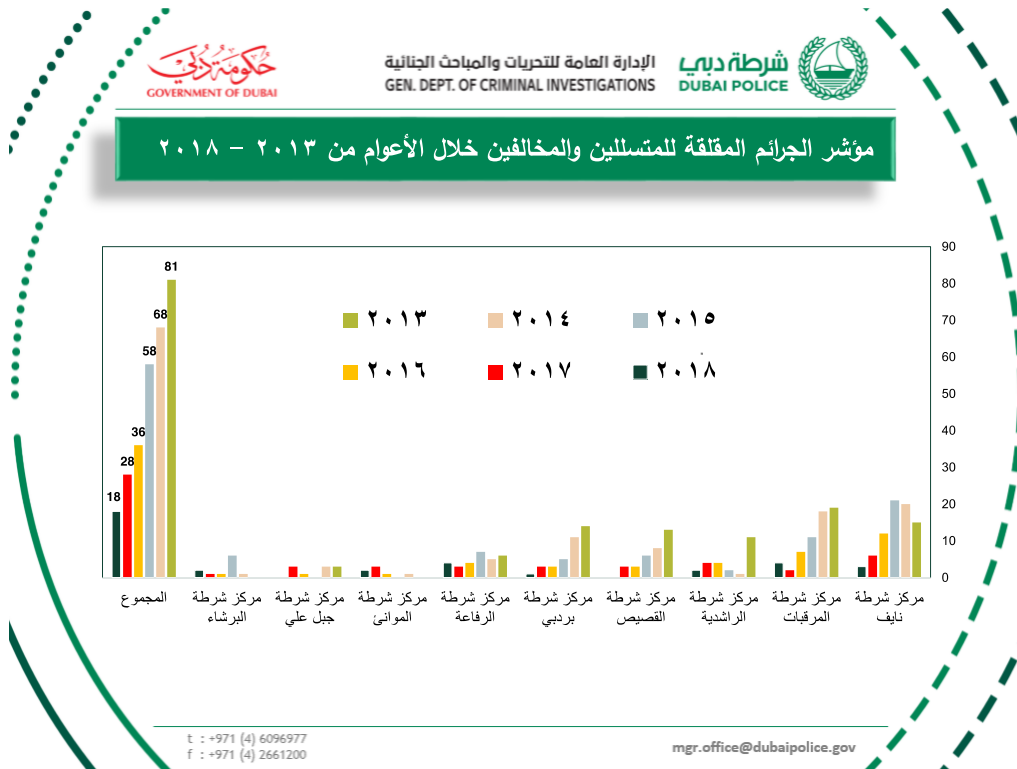
(5) Significantly, enhance the communication skills through strengthening public-relations professionally that will support the future needs.

(6) Use new, up-normal solutions, and ideas while addressing the future accelerators for flexibility.

- (7)** Prove the evidence-based need for international leading experience (inspirational speaker), in order to facilitate similar events related to the field of future foresight in security. Therefore, obtain different and a variety of international perspectives.
- (8)** Analyze and evaluate the influences of the future plans of the national security as one of the side effects of the high cross-cultural society and based on this analysis develop strategic solutions for safety and security stability

Appendix D

Statistics by Dubai Police



Appendix E

Criminal Offences

Classification of Crimes

The crimes could be classified according to several criteria. These criteria might be “the gravity” or the nature of wrong or as to its material or mental element.

1. Classification of Crime as to its Gravity:

Relevant provisions:

Article 1

"The provisions of the Islamic Shari'a shall apply to the crime of doctrinal punishment, punitive sanctions and blood money. Crimes and reprehensive sanctions shall be specified in accordance with the provisions of this code and the other penal laws".

Article 26

Crimes shall be divided into:

1. Dogmatic crimes.
2. Punitive and blood-money crimes.
3. Reprehensive crimes.

Crimes are of three kinds: felonies, misdemeanors and Contraventions."

Article 28

"A felony is a crime sanctioned by any of the following penalties:

1. Any of the dogmatic sanctions or punitive punishments except drunkenness and slander.
2. Capital punishment.
3. Life imprisonment.
4. Temporary incarceration"

Article 29

A misdemeanor is a crime sanctioned by one or more of the following penalties:

1. Imprisonment.
2. A fine in exceeding a thousand dirham.
3. Blood-money.

Article 30

A contravention is every act or omission sanctioned in the laws or regulations by one or both of the two following penalties:

1. Detention for a period not less than twenty-four hours and not more than ten days by putting the convicted in special places reserved for this purpose.
2. A fine not exceeding a thousand dirham.

Article 9, 10, 11, 12 of Egyptian penal code have divided crime into categories as follows:

-

1.1. Felonies

Which are punishable by death, perpetual servitude, penal servitude for a term, and reclusion.

1.2. Misdemeanors

Which are punishable either by imprisonment up to three year or a fine that exceeds 100L.E. or both together.

1.3. Contraventions

Which is punishable by a fine not exceeding L.E. 100.

2. Classification of Crime as to the Nature of the Wrong:

The classification of crimes as to the nature and character of the public rights against which offences may be directed varies more or less in the criminal codes and in treatises upon the criminal law. It is not a classification that is fixed by the Egyptian law, but rather a classification of convenience. Moreover, the same criminal act may violate more than one public right, and consequently, may be properly listed under more than one head.

A classification often employed, and which covers practically all offences is as follows:

2.1. Crimes Against sovereignty, Public Peace and Political Crimes:

The term “sovereignty and public peace” is wider than term of “political crimes”. This is because the first term may include all offences against state relating to its existence, property and credit, and public peace that it maintains. While political crimes offences strictly include only those directed against political conditions. However, it is extremely difficult to find a satisfactory description of a “political offence”. The subject is one of much importance nowadays, owing to the disinclination on the part of most States to extradite political offenders. The principal difficulty arises from the fact that common law offences, such as homicide and arson, are often committed with a political aim. Naturally a State is anxious to obtain the extradition of persons who have made an attack upon the life of the sovereign or some other important political person. Many of these attacks are at the present day the work of criminal anarchists, whose motive is so much hatred of the particular form of government represented by their victim, but of government in general. Thus, their crimes are a menace to the security of State. The recent views in criminal jurisprudence go to confine political offence to the acts that target, at the end result, to overthrow the current regime, and rule out the other crimes against State even they were committed with political motives such as riots and demonstrations against some security measures. That is to say that political nature not as to just disturbance of public peace. However, the characterization of political crime is still very controversial issue up to now.

2.2. Crimes against Public Decency and Mortality:

Bawdy houses; illicit cohabitation; notorious fornication; common gaming house; indecent public exhibitions; public obscenity; public drunkenness; public exposure of person; neglect to bury the dead; breach of the inviolability of the grave; vagrancy....etc.

3. Classification as to the breached interest

There are two types of interests which are subject to crime.

3.1. Crimes against public interest and Crimes against private interest:

Such as crimes against public function (e.g. corruption and its related crimes), crimes against public property (e.g. embezzlement, unlawful appropriation of public property and extortion), crimes against public trust (e.g. forgery and uttering of public instruments); and crimes against the safety and public security of the state (e.g. high treason, spying and terrorism).

Crimes against private interest are divided into crimes against persons (e.g. homicide, battery, affray and assault) and crimes against property (e.g. theft, false pretenses and breach of trust).

4. Classification as to its structure

4.1. Simple Crimes and Compound Crimes:

Simple crime: which consists of a single act committed timely. This is the character of most offences, such as murder, rape, battery, theft and assault.

Compound crime: which consist of several acts repeatedly such as prostitution which consists of several acts of fornication committed in separated times. It may also consist of several culpable acts committed together such as crime of robbery which consists of theft coupled with violence.

Article 385

"Shall be sentenced to term imprisonment, whoever perpetrates the crime of theft by duress or threat through the use of arm whether the purpose thereof s to obtain, keep it in his possession or run away with it"

4.2. Habitual crimes

Which consists of several illegal acts which are calculated together as on crime, such as prostitution and loaning with excessive interest rates (usury).

Article 368

Shall be sanctioned to term imprisonment, whoever habitually practices debauchery or prostitution.

Article 412

Every physical person who habitually gives usurious loans shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years.

4.3 Continuous crime and momentary crime:

Where the crimes take place through a continuous and uninterrupted length of time. (e.g. Possession of illicit drugs or unlicensed weapons and receiving stolen property).

Article 33

A crime limited in time is when the punishable act occurs and ends by its very nature as soon as it is perpetrated.

A crime shall be considered transient when all the consecutive acts perpetrated in execution of a single criminal scheme are focused on one right without being separated by a period of time serving their link with each other.

If, however, the act is a continuous process that requires a renewed intervention of the perpetrator for a period of time, the crime is then continuous regardless of whether the crime effects have persisted after the perpetration of the crime as long as the effects remained present without the intervention of the perpetrator.

5. Classification as to the criminal result

5.1. Crimes of damage and Crimes of danger:

Where the offence is described as the causation of the harmful result (e.g. homicide, injury and theft).

Where punishment is imposed merely for creating danger, even though the harmful result does not occur (e.g. attempted crimes).

EXPOSURE TO DANGER

Article 348

"Shall be sentenced to detention and/or to a fine, whoever deliberately perpetrates an act that exposes the life, health, security or freedom of human beings to danger.

Without prejudice to a prejudice any more severe penalty prescribed by law, the penalty shall be detention in case the act results in a prejudice of any kind".

Article 349

Shall be sentenced to detention for a term not exceeding two years, whoever personally or through an intermediary expose to danger a juvenile who did not complete fifteen years of age or a person unable to defend himself because of his heath, mental or psychic condition.

The penalty shall be detention if the crime is perpetrated through abandoning the juvenile or the disabled person in a deserted place, or by one of the offender's ascendants, by a person in charge of his custody or of taking care of him.

Should a permanent disability result there from to the victim or unintentionally cause his death, the offender shall be sentenced to the penalty prescribed for the assault leading to permanent disability or to death, as the case may be. The same penalty shall apply if the exposure to danger occurs through deliberately depriving the juvenile or the disabled from nurture or care required by his condition whenever the offender is legally required to provide same"

Article 350

"Shall be sentenced to detention or to a fine not exceeding thousands dirham, whoever, personally or through others, exposes to danger a child, who did not complete seven years of age in a crowded place".

Appendix F

Visa Offences Definitions (*Federal Law No. (6) for the year 1973, on Entry and Residence of Foreigners 1973*)

1. The crime of entering the country illegally:

Description: A foreigner who enters the country from anyplace other than the places specified by the Minister of the Interior and without holding a travel document or entry permit to the State and in cases other than those legally authorized as per the papers.

Reference: Articles 1, 2/1, 3/1 and 31 of the Law on the Entry and Residence of Foreigners under Federal Law No. 6 of 1973 on Immigration as amended by Law No. 13 of 1996 Concerning the Entry and Residence of Foreigners as amended by Law No. 7 of 2007.

2. The crime of return after deportation

Description: A foreigner already deported and returns to the country without obtaining permission from the Minister of the Interior as indicated in the documents.

Reference: Articles (1- 28- 29-35) of the Law on the Entry and Residence of Foreigners under Federal Law No. 6 of 1973 on immigration as amended by Law No. 13 of 1996 on the Entry and Residence of Foreigners as amended by Law No. 7 of 2007 and Article (121/1) of Federal Penal Code No. 3 of 1987 as amended.

3. The crime of illegal stay in the country (transit - visit - residence)

Description: A foreigner whose visit visa / residence visa has expired and has not been able to pay the fine for illegal stay in the country as indicated in the documents.

Reference: Articles 1, 12/1, 21/1-3 of the Law on the Entry and Residence of Foreigners by Federal Law No. 6 of 1973 on Immigration as amended by Law No. 13 of 1996 on the Entry and Residence of Foreigners as amended by Law No. 7 of 2007

4. The crime of working for a non-sponsor

Description: A foreigner who works for a non-sponsor without his sponsor's written consent and the approval of the General Directorate of Residency and Foreigners Affairs, as indicated in the documents.

Reference: Articles 1, 11/2, 34bis 2 of the Law on the Entry and Residence of Foreigners under Federal Law No. 6 of 1973 on Immigration as amended by Law No. 13 of 1996 on the Entry and Residence of Foreigners as amended by Law No. 7 of 2007.

5. The crime of working on a visit visa

Description: A foreigner who has been working within the State on a visit / transit visa without obtaining the permission of the competent authority as indicated in the documents.

Reference: Articles 1, 11/1, 34 bis 2 of the Law on the Entry and Residence of Foreigners under Federal Law No. 6 of 1973 on Immigration as amended by Law No. 13 of 1996 on the Entry and Residence of Foreigners as amended by Law No. 7 of 2007.

6. The crime of working without official permission

Description: A foreigner who enters the State with a residence permit on the sponsorship of (-- -) and worked without the permission of the competent authorities as indicated in the documents.

A foreigner who enters the State with a residence permit as a partner on the sponsorship of (--- - Company) and works without the permission of the competent authorities as indicated in the documents.

Reference: Articles 1 and 35 of the Law on the Entry and Residence of Foreigners under the Federal Law No. 6 of 1973 on Immigration as amended by Law No. 13 of 1996 on the Entry and Residence of Foreigners as amended by Law No. 7 of 2007 and Article (57) 1973 of the Implementing Regulations of Federal Law No. 6 of 1973 on the Entry and Residence of Foreigners issued under Ministerial Resolution No. 360/1997.

7. The crime of illegal work condition (a. The charge of work after cancellation)

Description First: A foreigner working in the State after the cancellation of his residence without obtaining the approval of the competent authorities in the State and in contravention to the prescribed legal conditions, as indicated in the documents.

Second: A foreigner whose residence permit is canceled and does not initiate renewal or departing the country within the period specified by law and is unable to pay the fine for his illegitimate overstay in the country as indicated in the documents.

Reference: Articles 1, 12/1, 21/1-3, 35 of Federal Law No. 6 of 1973 on Immigration and Residence as amended by Federal Law No. 13 of 1996 on the Entry and Residence of Foreigners as amended by Law No. 7 of 2007 and Article 68 of the Implementing Regulations of Federal Law No. 6 of 1973 on the Entry and Residence of Foreigners issued under Ministerial Decree No. 360/1997.

7. The crime of illegal work condition (b. The charge of working outside the free zones)

Description: A foreigner who enters the State on a free zone sponsorship and works outside the free zone without obtaining the approval of the competent authorities in the State and in contravention to the legally established conditions, as indicated in the documents.

Reference: Articles 1 and 35 of Federal Law No. 6 of 1973 on Immigration and Residence as amended by Federal Law No. 13 of 1996 on the Entry and Residence of Foreigners as amended by Law No. 7 of 2007 and Articles 23/2-3 of the Implementing Regulations of Federal Law No. 6 of 1973 on the Entry and Residence of Foreigners and issued under Ministerial Resolution No. 360/1997.

11. The crime of employing a foreigner in contravention of the conditions prescribed by law

a. Employment of persons on personal sponsorship in violation of the conditions prescribed by law.

Description: A sponsor of a person named/ -----, who brought him as ----- and employed him to work at his business without obtaining the consent of the competent authorities and in contravention of the legal conditions prescribed by law as indicated in the documents

Articles (1, 8, 35) of Federal Law No. 6 of 1973 on Immigration and Residence as amended by Federal Law No. 13 of 1996 on the Entry and Residence of Foreigners as amended by Law No. 7 of 2007 and Articles (23, 57/3) of the Implementing Regulations of Federal Law No. 6 of 1973 on the Entry and Residence of Foreigners issued under Ministerial Resolution No. 360/1997

The crime of employing a foreigner in contravention of the conditions prescribed by law

b. The employment of persons on free zone sponsorship in contravention of the conditions prescribed by law

Description: The employment of a foreigner sponsored by a free zone ----- outside the free zone without obtaining the consent of the competent authorities in the State and in violation of the legally established conditions, as indicated in the documents

Reference: Articles 1 and 35 of Federal Law No. 6 of 1973 on Immigration and Residence as amended by Federal Law No. 13 of 1996 on the Entry and Residence of Foreigners as amended by Law No. 7 of 2007 and Articles 23/2-3 of the Implementing Regulations of Federal Law No. 6 of 1973 on the Entry and Residence of Foreigners and issued under Ministerial Resolution No. 360/1997.

12. Employing or harboring a border intruder

Description: Employment of a foreign intruder without complying with the prescribed legal conditions as indicated in the documents.

Reference: Articles 1, 34 bis 1, para. 3-8 of Federal Law No. 6 of 1973 on Immigration and Residency as amended by Federal Law No. 13 of 1996 on the Entry and Residence of Foreigners as amended by Law No. 7 of 2007.

Note: The number of border intruders employed by the person shall be identified in the referral order because punishment increases as the number of intruders goes up.

13. Illegitimate admission or attempted admission of a foreigner into the State

Description: A person who admits or attempts to admit foreign intruders into the State from points other than those designated by the Minister of the Interior using (mention the type of vehicle and its number) as indicated in the documents.

Articles (1, 2, 3, 33) of Federal Law No. 6 of 1973 on Immigration and Residence as amended by Federal Law No. 13 of 1996 on the Entry and Residence of Foreigners as amended by Law No. 7 of 2007.

14. Official instrument forgery crime with the aim of evading the Law on the Entry and Residence of Foreigners

In this crime, we shall not give the legal description, but we will provide examples of briefs on the lack of jurisdiction in the crimes of forgery with the intention of evasion and the crime of not employing a sponsored person under the jurisdiction of another emirate.

Appendix G

Federal Law No. 8 (1980) on the regulation of labor relations (PMO 1980)

We, Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan, President of the United Arab Emirates, After perusal of the provisions of the Interim Constitution;

And Law No. (1) of 1972 regarding the competencies of ministries, and the terms of reference of the Ministers and the amending laws thereof,

And based on what was presented by the Minister of Labor and Social Affairs, the approval of the Council of Ministers and the Federal National Council, and the ratification of the Federal Supreme Council.

We issued the following law:

Part One Definitions and General Provisions

A- Definitions

Article (1)

In applying the provisions of this law, the following words and expressions shall have the meanings indicated against each of them, unless the context requires otherwise.

Employer: Every natural or legal person who employs one or more workers in return for a wage of any kind.

The Worker: Male or female who works for a wage of whatever kind in the service of the employer and under his management or supervision, even if it is out of his sight. Falls under this definition significant Employees and users who work in the service of the employer and subject to the provisions of this law.

Establishment: Any technical, industrial or commercial economic unit in which workers are employed, aiming to produce or market goods or provide services of any kind.

Employment contract: It is any agreement of a fixed term, or an indefinite period approved between the employer and the worker in which the latter undertakes to work in the service of the employer and under his management or his supervision in return for a wage pledged by the employer.

Work: It is all the human effort - intellectual, technical or physical - in return for a wage, whether it is permanent or temporary.

Temporary work: The work whose nature of execution or completion requires a specific period.

Agricultural work: It is work in plowing the land, cultivating it, harvesting its crops of any kind, raising livestock, domestic animals, silkworms, bees and the like.

Continuous service: It is the uninterrupted service with the same employer or his legal successor from the date of starting the service.

Wage: It is all that is given to the worker in return for his work under the employment contract, whether in cash or in kind, which is paid annually, monthly, weekly, daily, on an hourly or piece-by-piece basis, according to production, or in the form of commissions. The wage includes the cost-of-living allowance, and the wage includes every grant given to the worker as a penalty for his honesty or adequacy, if these amounts are stipulated in work contracts or in the establishment's internal work system, or if custom or dealings have been given to grant them until the facility's workers become considered part of the wage rather than a donation.

Work injury: It is the worker's injury to one of the occupational diseases indicated in the table attached to this law, or any other injury arising from his work that occurred to him during and because of that work. Without stopping, lagging, or deviating from the normal path.

Department of Labor: It is the branches of the Ministry of Labor concerned with labor affairs in the Emirates members of the Federation.

2- General Provisions

Article (2)

The Arabic language is the language that must be used in relation to all records, contracts, files, data, and other things stipulated in this law or in any decision or regulation issued in implementation of its provisions. Also, the Arabic language is obligatory to use in the instructions and circulars issued by the employer to his workers and in the case of using the employer The work is a foreign language besides the Arabic language, the Arabic text is the approved text.

Article (3)

The provisions of this law do not apply to the following categories:

- A. Federal government employees and employees of local government departments in the Emirates that are members of the union, municipal employees and other employees and workers in public bodies and institutions subject to the provisions of the service laws or their own laws.
- B. Members of the police, security, or defense forces.
- C. Family members, relatives, and in-laws of the employer from among the workers residing with him in his residence who support them fully, regardless of the degree of kinship or affinity.
- D. Servants of private homes and those who govern them.
- E. Workers who work in agriculture or pastures, except for people who work in agricultural establishments that manufacture their products, or who permanently operate or repair mechanical machines necessary for agriculture.
- F. Workers who work in small establishments that usually employ no more than five workers. g. Workers who are employed in temporary work that does not last more than six months.

Article (4)

All amounts due under the provisions of this law to the worker or those entitled on his behalf shall have a privilege over all the money of the employer from movable and real estate, and it shall be collected directly after the judicial expenses and amounts due to the public treasury and the legal alimony awarded to the wife and children.

Article (5)

Cases filed by workers or those entitled on their behalf in accordance with the provisions of this law shall be exempted from judicial fees at all stages of litigation and execution, and their consideration shall be prompt.

In the event of a ruling not accepting or rejecting the case, the court may rule on the plaintiff with all or some of the expenses.

Article (6)

A claim for any of the rights arising under the provisions of this law shall not be heard yet one year has passed since its due date.

Article (7)

Any condition that violates the provisions of this law, even if it was prior to its enforcement, shall be null and void unless it is more beneficial to the worker.

Article (8)

The calculation of the periods and dates stipulated in this law shall be in the Gregorian calendar, and the Gregorian year is considered in applying the provisions of this law 365 days and a month 30 days. Unless the work contract stipulates otherwise.

Part Two

Employment of workers and employment of juveniles and women

Chapter One

Use of workers

Article (9)

Work is a right for citizens of the United Arab Emirates, and no one else is allowed to work in the country except under the conditions stipulated in this law and the decisions issued in implementation of it.

Article (10)

In the event of the unavailability of national workers, the priority in employing workers is as follows:

1. For Arab workers whose nationality belongs to one of the Arab countries. For
2. Workers of other nationalities.

Appendix H

Data Skewness and Kurtosis, and P-P Plot

Please refer to the associated statistics results file accompanying this thesis (Volume II) or contact the researcher for the associated files.

Appendix I

Data Correlation & Regression

Please refer to the associated statistics results file accompanying this thesis (Volume II) or contact the researcher for the associated files.

Appendix J

DELPHI Questionnaire – Round One

Question 1

POLITICAL drivers of the future of national security?

[For the purposes of this study *political drivers* are understood as those forces / trends that relate to or are concerned with a system of government, or the conduct of government involving, or involved in politics and especially party politics]

1A. The following have been identified from previous research and in an environmental scan as drivers of the UAE’s National Security by 2050. Please rate to what extent you agree or disagree that these drivers will moderately to significantly influence the possible futures of the UAE’s national security.

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree or Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Don't Know
Political Instability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Rights and Civil Rights	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Corruption	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Public Order	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Political Inequality	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Shifting Values Toward Liberalism	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Religious Extremism	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Moderate Religious Values	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gender Identity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Long-Term Government Plans (Transparency)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Social and Individual Participation in Government	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Broader multi-lateral International Relations (e.g. China, Russia, India)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Revolutionary and Anti-Regime Movements (Global)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Revolutionary and Anti-Regime Movements (Local / Regional)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Citizen/Migrant and Ethnic Conflict	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Inability to Provide Social Services and Economic Opportunities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Visa Regime	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gold Card Residents	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

1B. Is there anything you would like to add that describes / explains these drivers further?

1C. Please consider what other drivers may exist that have not yet been identified under the political dimension.

QUESTION 2

ECONOMIC drivers of the future of national security?

[For the purposes of this study *economic drivers* are understood as those forces / trends that relate to, or are based on the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services forming the system and conditions of economic life in a country, region and globally]

1A. The following have been identified from previous research and in an environmental scan as drivers of the UAE’s National Security by 2050. Please rate to what extent you agree or disagree that these drivers will moderately to significantly influence the possible futures of the UAE’s national security.

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree or Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Don’t Know
Expensive Alternative Energy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Organized Crime (Operating as legitimate Business)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Organized Crime (Illegal Activity)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pandemics (e.g. Swine Flu, COVID 19)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Economic Inequality	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Regional Conflicts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Visa Regime	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gold Card Residents	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Increased Water Costs (Consumption Increase and Demand)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lower Global Economic Growth	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Natural Disaster (Raising Sea Level and Rainfall)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Foreign Investment and Increase in 'Soft Power'	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Oil Continues to be Main Economic Driver	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Transition to Non-Oil Economy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Resource Consumption Increase and No Return	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Low Education and Talent	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Infrastructure Development	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Low Income Migrants and Living Condition	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Migrant Remittances	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

1B. Is there anything you would like to add that describes / explains these drivers further?

1C. Please consider what other drivers may exist that have not yet been identified under the economic dimension.

QUESTION 3

SOCIAL drivers of the future of national security?

[For the purposes of this study *social drivers* are understood as those forces / trends that relate to, or are based on human society, the interaction of the individual and the group, or the welfare of human beings as members of society that tend to form cooperative and interdependent relationships with others while living in more or less organized communities especially for the purposes of cooperation and mutual benefit]

1A. The following have been identified from previous research and in an environmental scan as drivers of the UAE's National Security by 2050. Please rate to what extent you agree or disagree that these drivers will moderately to significantly influence the possible futures of the UAE's national security.

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree or Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Don't Know
Visa Regime	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gold Card Residents	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lack of Legal Equality	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Monarchy (Rule by Royal Houses)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Social Unrest	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lack of access to Wealth & Economic Opportunities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Youth Bulges (Proportionately more youth than other demographics)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unemployment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mental Health	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pandemics (e.g. Swine Flu, COVID 19)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Youth Community Exploitation by various parties including the organized crimes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

organizations to fulfill the organizations' interests.						
Transnational Organized Crime (Traditional, and the New Legitimate)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Racism	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Trafficking	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Illegal Migrants	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Anti-Migrant Movements	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Labor 'Black Market'	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Diplomatic Relations (Migrant Countries)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Rights and Civil Rights	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Growing Sub-Cultures (Youth, Political, Gang, Anarchist, Virtual Ethnicities)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ethnic and Cultural Minorities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Xenophobia	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Threats on Communal Cultural Identity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Change from Homogeneous to Multicultural and Multiethnic Societies	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Emirati Identity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

1B. Is there anything you would like to add that describes / explains these drivers further?

--

1C. Please consider what other drivers may exist that have not yet been identified under the social dimension.

--

QUESTION 4

TECHNOLOGICAL drivers of the future of national security?

[For the purposes of this study *technological drivers* are understood as those forces / trends that relate to, or are based on the application of scientific knowledge for practical purposes, especially in industry including advances in computer technology, engineering applications, machinery and equipment developed from the application of scientific knowledge and / or invention]

1A. The following have been identified from previous research and in an environmental scan as drivers of the UAE’s National Security by 2050. Please rate to what extent you agree or disagree that these drivers will moderately to significantly influence the possible futures of the UAE’s national security.

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree or Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Don’t Know
Currency System (Cyber/Crypto, Standard, Hybrid)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Declining Trust in Sovereign Government	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Technology Enabled ‘Nudging’ and Misinformation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Blockchain Enabled Remittances (Agent-free currency transfers)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Increased Transparency of Government	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Online Social Behavior and Platforms	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Algorithmic Monitoring of Migrant Movements	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
High Skill Talent Job Market	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Operational Productivity and Efficiency (Automation)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cyber Warfare (Hybrid)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cyber Identity Replacing National Identity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Online Enabled Illegal Migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cyber Attacks/Hacking	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

1B. Is there anything you would like to add that describes / explains these drivers further?

1C. Please consider what other drivers may exist that have not yet been identified under the technological dimension.

QUESTION 5

ENVIRONMENTAL drivers of the future of national security?

[For the purposes of this study *environmental drivers* are understood as those forces / trends that relate to, or are based on the circumstances, objects, or conditions by which one is surrounded within the complex of physical, chemical, and biotic factors (such as climate, soil, and living things) that act upon an organism or an ecological community and ultimately determine its form and survival]

1A. The following have been identified from previous research and in an environmental scan as drivers of the UAE’s National Security by 2050. Please rate to what extent you agree or disagree that these drivers will moderately to significantly influence the possible futures of the UAE’s national security.

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree or Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Don't Know
Natural Disasters (Rising Sea Level and Rainfall, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Natural Resources Limitation eg. Water supply	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Climate Change	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

1B. Is there anything you would like to add that describes / explains these drivers further?

1C. Please consider what other drivers may exist that have not yet been identified under the environmental dimension.

QUESTION 6

LEGISLATIVE drivers of the future of national security?

[For the purposes of this study *legislative drivers* are understood as those forces / trends that relate to, or are based on law which has been promulgated (or "enacted") by a legislature or other governing body or the process of making it]

1A. The following have been identified from previous research and in an environmental scan as drivers of the UAE's National Security by 2050. Please rate to what extent you agree or disagree that these drivers will moderately to significantly influence the possible futures of the UAE's national security.

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree or Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Don't Know
Human Rights and Civil Rights	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Regime's Regulations and Laws on Human Movement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

State's GeoPolitical Strategic Interests	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
State Local and Constitutional Political Interests	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Anti-Corruption Laws and independent Bodies	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
International Law	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

1B. Is there anything you would like to add that describes / explains these drivers further?

1C. Please consider what other drivers may exist that have not yet been identified under the legislation dimension.

QUESTION 7

ETHICAL drivers of the future of national security?

[For the purposes of this study *ethical drivers* are understood as those forces / trends that relate to, or are based on a system of moral principles, values, tolerance, discipline and behavior as shared and practiced in a community, society, in leadership, governance and citizenry. These could be ends based, rules based, or care based depending on the dominant belief system]

1A. The following have been identified from previous research and in an environmental scan as drivers of the UAE's National Security by 2050. Please rate to what extent you agree or disagree that these drivers will moderately to significantly influence the possible futures of the UAE's national security.

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree or Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Don't Know
Ethics combatting Organized Crime	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ethics of Migration and Demography	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Ethics of Cyber Security & Privacy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ethics in Natural Disasters	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Global Economy Ethics (eg. Globalization)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ethics governing Sub-Cultures	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The ethics of Mental Health and Pandemics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Illegitimate Response to National Security	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Illegitimate Government Behavior (Corruption and Declining Ethics)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

1B. Is there anything you would like to add that describes / explains these drivers further?

1C. Please consider what other drivers may exist that have not yet been identified under the ethical dimension.

**Appreciate your participation,
See You in Round Two,
Thank You,**

Appendix K

DELPHI Questionnaire – Round Two

Summary of Round One

1. Consensus of 70% and above

According to the analysis of the collected answers in Round One, a consensus of 70% and above is made for a number of drivers that does not require further analysis, as below. Please rank the top ten drivers with the highest potential impact (1) to the 10th highest impact (10). Also please indicate the estimated level of government control over these drivers (5=very high to 1=very low):

POLITICAL drivers of the future of national security

Driver	AGREE / DISAGREE	Consensus Percentage	Rank	Government Control	Don't Know
Political Instability	AGREE	83.33	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Rights and Civil Rights	AGREE	83.33	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Public Order	AGREE	91.67	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Moderate Religious Values	AGREE	75.00	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Long-Term Government Plans (Transparency)	AGREE	100.00	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Social and Individual Participation in Government	AGREE	91.67	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Broader multi-lateral International Relations (e.g. China, Russia, India)	AGREE	91.67	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Citizen/Migrant and Ethnic Conflict	AGREE	75.00	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Organized Crime (Illegal Activity)	AGREE	75.00	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pandemics (e.g. Swine Flu, COVID 19)	AGREE	100.00	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Economic Inequality	AGREE	83.33	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Regional Conflicts	AGREE	100.00	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Visa Regime	AGREE	83.33	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gold Card Residents	AGREE	83.33	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Increased Water Costs (Consumption Increase and Demand)	AGREE	91.67	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Lower Global Economic Growth	AGREE	83.33	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Foreign Investment and Increase in 'Soft Power'	AGREE	91.67	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Oil Continues to be Main Economic Driver	AGREE	91.67	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Transition to Non-Oil Economy	AGREE	100.00	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Resource Consumption Increase and No Return	AGREE	91.67	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Infrastructure Development	AGREE	75.00	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Low Income Migrants and Living Condition	AGREE	75.00	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Migrant Remittances	AGREE	83.33	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

ECONOMIC drivers of the future of national security

Driver	AGREE / DISAGREE	Consensus Percentage	Rank	Government Control	Don't Know
Organized Crime (Illegal Activity)	AGREE	75.00	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pandemics (e.g. Swine Flu, COVID 19)	AGREE	100.00	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Economic Inequality	AGREE	83.33	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Regional Conflicts	AGREE	100.00	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Visa Regime	AGREE	83.33	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gold Card Residents	AGREE	83.33	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Increased Water Costs (Consumption Increase and Demand)	AGREE	91.67	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lower Global Economic Growth	AGREE	83.33	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Foreign Investment and Increase in 'Soft Power'	AGREE	91.67	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Oil Continues to be Main Economic Driver	AGREE	91.67	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Transition to Non-Oil Economy	AGREE	100.00	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Resource Consumption Increase and No Return	AGREE	91.67	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Infrastructure Development	AGREE	75.00	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Low Income Migrants and Living Condition	AGREE	75.00	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Migrant Remittances	AGREE	83.33	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Ranking the top ten drivers with the highest potential impact (1) to the 10th highest impact (10) and indicate the estimated level of government control over these drivers (5=very high to 1=very low)

SOCIAL drivers of the future of national security

Driver	AGREE / DISAGREE	Consensus Percentage	Rank	Government Control	Don't Know
Visa Regime	AGREE	83.33	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lack of Legal Equality	AGREE	83.33	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Social Unrest	AGREE	91.67	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lack of access to Wealth & Economic Opportunities	AGREE	83.33	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Youth Bulges (Proportionately more youth than other demographics)	AGREE	75.00	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pandemics (e.g. Swine Flu, COVID 19)	AGREE	83.33	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Youth Community Exploitation by various parties including the organized crimes organizations to fulfill the organizations' interests.	AGREE	75.00	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Illegal Migrants	AGREE	75.00	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Labor 'Black Market'	AGREE	75.00	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Diplomatic Relations (Migrant Countries)	AGREE	91.67	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Rights and Civil Rights	AGREE	75.00	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Growing Sub-Cultures (Youth, Political, Gang, Anarchist, Virtual Ethnicities)	AGREE	83.33	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Ethnic and Cultural Minorities	AGREE	83.33	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Threats on Communal Cultural Identity	AGREE	75.00	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Change from Homogeneous to Multicultural and Multiethnic Societies	AGREE	83.33	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Emirati Identity	AGREE	75.00	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Ranking the top ten drivers with the highest potential impact (1) to the 10th highest impact (10) and indicate the estimated level of government control over these drivers (5=very high to 1=very low)

TECHNOLOGICAL drivers of the future of national security

Driver	AGREE / DISAGREE	Consensus Percentage	Rank	Government Control	Don't Know
Declining Trust in Sovereign Government	AGREE	75.00	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Blockchain Enabled Remittances (Agent-free currency transfers)	AGREE	75.00	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Increased Transparency of Government	AGREE	83.33	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Online Social Behavior and Platforms	AGREE	91.67	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Algorithmic Monitoring of Migrant Movements	AGREE	75.00	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
High Skill Talent Job Market	AGREE	83.33	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Operational Productivity and Efficiency (Automation)	AGREE	83.33	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cyber Warfare (Hybrid)	AGREE	75.00	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cyber Attacks/Hacking	AGREE	75.00	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Ranking the top five drivers with the highest potential impact (1) to the 5th highest impact (5) and indicate the estimated level of government control over these drivers from very high to very low)

ENVIRONMENTAL drivers of the future of national security

Driver	AGREE / DISAGREE	Consensus Percentage
Natural Disasters (Rising Sea Level and Rainfall, etc.)	AGREE	75.00
Natural Resources Limitation eg. Water supply	AGREE	91.67

LEGISLATIVE drivers of the future of national security

Driver	AGREE / DISAGREE	Consensus Percentage	Rank	Government Control	Don't Know
Human Rights and Civil Rights	AGREE	91.67	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Regime's Regulations and Laws on Human Movement	AGREE	91.67	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
State's Geo-Political Strategic Interests	AGREE	100.00	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
State Local and Constitutional Political Interests	AGREE	83.33	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Anti-Corruption Laws and independent Bodies	AGREE	91.67	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
International Law	AGREE	83.33	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Ranking the top five drivers with the highest potential impact (1) to the 5th highest impact (5) and indicate the estimated level of government control over these drivers from very high to very low)

ETHICAL drivers of the future of national security

Driver	AGREE / DISAGREE	Consensus Percentage	Rank	Government Control	Don't Know
Ethics combatting Organized Crime	AGREE	75.00	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ethics of Migration and Demography	AGREE	83.33	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Global Economy Ethics (e.g. Globalization)	AGREE	100.00	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Ethics governing Sub-Cultures	AGREE	83.33	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The ethics of Mental Health and Pandemics	AGREE	75.00	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Illegitimate Response to National Security	AGREE	75.00	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Illegitimate Government Behavior (Corruption and Declining Ethics)	AGREE	75.00	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Ranking the top five drivers with the highest potential impact (1) to the 5th highest impact (5) and indicate the estimated level of government control over these drivers from very high to very low)

2. Non-Consensus of below 70% – (Require responses)

According to the analysis of the collected answers in Round One, a non-consensus of drivers with below 70% require further analysis, as below:

Question 1

POLITICAL drivers of the future of national security?

Driver	Don't Know Enough About This (Mark with x)	If you disagreed, why?
Corruption (The use of power by government officials to achieve illegitimate private interests. There are various types of corruption vary, but include bribery, nepotism, influence peddling, extortion, parochialism, embezzlement, and graft.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Political Inequality (It is when everybody's preferences are not equally weighted in political decisions)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Religious Extremism (Means individual aspects including actions, beliefs, feelings, and attitudes that are far from the ordinary or the normal level)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Revolutionary and Anti-Regime Movements (Local / Regional)	<input type="checkbox"/>	

(A social movement that seeks, as minimum, to overthrow the government or state regime due to unfairness or lack provision of basic human and civil rights)		
Inability to Provide Social Services and Economic Opportunities	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Question 2

ECONOMIC drivers of the future of national security?

Driver	Don't Know Enough About This (Mark with x)	If you disagreed, why?
Organized Crime (Traditional and as legitimate Business) (Transnational, national, or local groupings of highly centralized organization that are run by criminals to engage in legal or illegal activities, most commonly for profit reasons)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Low Education and Talent	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Question 3

SOCIAL drivers of the future of national security?

Driver	Don't Know Enough About This (Mark with x)	If you disagreed, why?
Monarchy (Rule by Royal Houses)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Unemployment	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Mental Health	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Organized Crime (Traditional and as legitimate Business) (Transnational, national, or local groupings of highly centralized organization that are run by criminals to engage in legal or illegal activities, most commonly for-profit reasons)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Racism	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Human Trafficking	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Anti-Migrant Movements (Movements that are characterized by / or expressing opposition to or hostility toward migrants)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Xenophobia (Fear and hatred of strangers or foreigners or of anything that is strange or foreign)	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Question 4

TECHNOLOGICAL drivers of the future of national security?

Driver	Don't Know Enough About This (Mark with x)	If you disagreed, why?
Currency System (Cyber/Crypto, Standard, Hybrid)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Online Enabled Illegal Migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Question 6

ETHICAL drivers of the future of national security?

Driver	Don't Know Enough About This (Mark with x)	If you disagreed, why?
Ethics of Cyber Security & Privacy	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Ethics in Natural Disasters	<input type="checkbox"/>	

3. New Drivers – (Require responses)

According to the analysis of the collected answers in Round One, New Drivers have been listed and responses, as below:

Question 1

POLITICAL drivers of the future of national security?

1A. The following have been identified from Round One Analysis as new drivers of the UAE's National Security by 2050. Please rate to what extent you agree or disagree that these drivers

will moderately to significantly influence the possible futures of the UAE's national security, politically.

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree or Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
Political parties and Religious parties	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Arabic identity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Relationships with Arabic neighbours who provide human resources to UAE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

1B. Is there anything you would like to add that describes / explains these drivers further?

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QUESTION 2

ECONOMIC drivers of the future of national security?

1A. The following have been identified from Round One Analysis as new drivers of the UAE's National Security by 2050. Please rate to what extent you agree or disagree that these drivers will moderately to significantly influence the possible futures of the UAE's national security at the economic aspect.

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree or Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
Weak production sectors / Low domestic production (The market value of all the goods and services produced in a specific time locally within the county's borders.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dependence on foreign food (With increasing food imports)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Economic gap between residents	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The Unknown Natural Disasters	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Competition (Singapore as an international Hub with ambition to capture more market share from UAE by targeting foreign trained labour in the Aviation and Maritime industries)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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1B. Is there anything you would like to add that describes / explains these drivers further?

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QUESTION 3

SOCIAL drivers of the future of national security?

1A. The following have been identified from Round One Analysis as new drivers of the UAE’s National Security by 2050. Please rate to what extent you agree or disagree that these drivers will moderately to significantly influence the possible futures of the UAE’s national security, socially.

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree or Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
Decline in foreign investment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Reputation of the Royals and its impact on the national security	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

1B. Is there anything you would like to add that describes / explains these drivers further?

--

QUESTION 4

TECHNOLOGICAL drivers of the future of national security?

1A. The following have been identified from Round One Analysis as new drivers of the UAE’s National Security by 2050. Please rate to what extent you agree or disagree that these drivers will moderately to significantly influence the possible futures of the UAE’s national security, technologically.

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree or Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
Government limitations on digital communication	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

1B. Is there anything you would like to add that describes / explains these drivers further?

--

1C. Please consider what other drivers may exist that have not yet been identified under the technological dimension.

--

QUESTION 5

ENVIRONMENTAL drivers of the future of national security?

1A. The following have been identified from Round One Analysis as new drivers of the UAE’s National Security by 2050. Please rate to what extent you agree or disagree that these drivers will moderately to significantly influence the possible futures of the UAE’s national security, environmentally.

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree or Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
The exotic/intruder diseases	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Attitude change of individuals	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

1B. Is there anything you would like to add that describes / explains these drivers further?

--

QUESTION 6

LEGISLATION drivers of the future of national security?

1A. The following have been identified from Round One Analysis as new drivers of the UAE’s National Security by 2050. Please rate to what extent you agree or disagree that these drivers will moderately to significantly influence the possible futures of the UAE’s national security at the legislation aspect.

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree or Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
Privacy laws	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

1B. Is there anything you would like to add that describes / explains these drivers further?

--

QUESTION 7

ETHICAL drivers of the future of national security?

1A. The following have been identified from Round One Analysis as new drivers of the UAE’s National Security by 2050. Please rate to what extent you agree or disagree that these drivers will moderately to significantly influence the possible futures of the UAE’s national security, ethically.

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree or Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
Increased human psychological pathologies (psychopathy, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

1B. Is there anything you would like to add that describes / explains these drivers further?

**We sincerely appreciate your participation,
See You in Round Three,
Thank You,**

Appendix L

DELPHI Questionnaire – Round Three

Summary of Round One

4. Consensus of 70% and above

According to the analysis of the collected answers in Round One, a consensus of 70% was reached for number of drivers and do not require further analysis, as listed below.

Please rank the top ten drivers with the highest potential impact (1 – highest impact) to the 10th highest impact (10). Also please indicate the estimated level of control the government has over these drivers (5=very high to 1=very low):

POLITICAL drivers of the future of national security

Driver	AGREE / DISAGREE	Consensus Percentage	Rank 1-8	Government Control (5 – very high to 1 – very low)	Don't Know
Political Instability	AGREE	83.33			<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Rights and Civil Rights	AGREE	83.33			<input type="checkbox"/>
Public Order	AGREE	91.67			<input type="checkbox"/>
Moderate Religious Values	AGREE	75.00			<input type="checkbox"/>
Long-Term Government Plans (Transparency)	AGREE	100.00			<input type="checkbox"/>
Social and Individual Participation in Government	AGREE	91.67			<input type="checkbox"/>
Broader multi-lateral International Relations (e.g. China, Russia, India)	AGREE	91.67			<input type="checkbox"/>
Citizen/Migrant and Ethnic Conflict	AGREE	75.00			<input type="checkbox"/>

ECONOMIC drivers of the future of national security

Driver	AGREE / DISAGREE	Consensus Percentage	Rank 1-10	Government Control (5 – very high to 1 – very low)	Don't Know
Organized Crime (Illegal Activity)	AGREE	75.00			<input type="checkbox"/>
Pandemics (e.g. Swine Flu, COVID 19)	AGREE	100.00			<input type="checkbox"/>
Economic Inequality	AGREE	83.33			<input type="checkbox"/>
Regional Conflicts	AGREE	100.00			<input type="checkbox"/>
Visa Regime	AGREE	83.33			<input type="checkbox"/>
Gold Card Residents	AGREE	83.33			<input type="checkbox"/>
Increased Water Costs (Consumption Increase and Demand)	AGREE	91.67			<input type="checkbox"/>
Lower Global Economic Growth	AGREE	83.33			<input type="checkbox"/>
Foreign Investment and Increase in 'Soft Power'	AGREE	91.67			<input type="checkbox"/>
Oil Continues to be Main Economic Driver	AGREE	91.67			<input type="checkbox"/>
Transition to Non-Oil Economy	AGREE	100.00			<input type="checkbox"/>
Resource Consumption Increase and No Return	AGREE	91.67			<input type="checkbox"/>
Infrastructure Development	AGREE	75.00			<input type="checkbox"/>
Low Income Migrants and Living Condition	AGREE	75.00			<input type="checkbox"/>
Migrant Remittances	AGREE	83.33			<input type="checkbox"/>

SOCIAL drivers of the future of national security

Driver	AGREE / DISAGREE	Consensus Percentage	Rank 1-10	Government Control (5 – very high to 1 – very low)	Don't Know
Visa Regime	AGREE	83.33			<input type="checkbox"/>
Lack of Legal Equality	AGREE	83.33			<input type="checkbox"/>
Social Unrest	AGREE	91.67			<input type="checkbox"/>
Lack of access to Wealth & Economic Opportunities	AGREE	83.33			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Youth Bulges (Proportionately more youth than other demographics)	AGREE	75.00			<input type="checkbox"/>
Pandemics (e.g. Swine Flu, COVID 19)	AGREE	83.33			<input type="checkbox"/>
Youth Community Exploitation by various parties including the organized crimes organizations to fulfill the organizations' interests.	AGREE	75.00			<input type="checkbox"/>
Illegal Migrants	AGREE	75.00			<input type="checkbox"/>
Labor 'Black Market'	AGREE	75.00			<input type="checkbox"/>
Diplomatic Relations (Migrant Countries)	AGREE	91.67			<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Rights and Civil Rights	AGREE	75.00			<input type="checkbox"/>
Growing Sub-Cultures (Youth, Political, Gang, Anarchist, Virtual Ethnicities)	AGREE	83.33			<input type="checkbox"/>
Ethnic and Cultural Minorities	AGREE	83.33			<input type="checkbox"/>
Threats on Communal Cultural Identity	AGREE	75.00			<input type="checkbox"/>
Change from Homogeneous to Multicultural and Multiethnic Societies	AGREE	83.33			<input type="checkbox"/>
Emirati Identity	AGREE	75.00			<input type="checkbox"/>

TECHNOLOGICAL drivers of the future of national security

Driver	AGREE / DISAGREE	Consensus Percentage	Rank 1-5	Government Control (5 – very high to 1 – very low)	Don't Know
Declining Trust in Sovereign Government	AGREE	75.00			<input type="checkbox"/>
Blockchain Enabled Remittances (Agent-free currency transfers)	AGREE	75.00			<input type="checkbox"/>
Increased Transparency of Government	AGREE	83.33			<input type="checkbox"/>
Online Social Behavior and Platforms	AGREE	91.67			<input type="checkbox"/>
Algorithmic Monitoring of Migrant Movements	AGREE	75.00			<input type="checkbox"/>
High Skill Talent Job Market	AGREE	83.33			<input type="checkbox"/>
Operational Productivity and Efficiency (Automation)	AGREE	83.33			<input type="checkbox"/>
Cyber Warfare (Hybrid)	AGREE	75.00			<input type="checkbox"/>
Cyber Attacks/Hacking	AGREE	75.00			<input type="checkbox"/>

Ranking the top five drivers with the highest potential impact (1) to the 5th highest impact (5) and indicate the estimated level of government control over these drivers from very high to very low)

ENVIRONMENTAL drivers of the future of national security (No Action Required)

Driver	AGREE / DISAGREE	Consensus Percentage
Natural Disasters (Rising Sea Level and Rainfall, etc.)	AGREE	75.00
Natural Resources Limitation eg. Water supply	AGREE	91.67

LEGISLATIVE drivers of the future of national security

Driver	AGREE / DISAGREE	Consensus Percentage	Rank 1-5	Government Control (5 – very high to 1 – very low)	Don't Know
Human Rights and Civil Rights	AGREE	91.67			<input type="checkbox"/>
Regime's Regulations and Laws on Human Movement	AGREE	91.67			<input type="checkbox"/>
State's Geo-Political Strategic Interests	AGREE	100.00			<input type="checkbox"/>
State Local and Constitutional Political Interests	AGREE	83.33			<input type="checkbox"/>
Anti-Corruption Laws and independent Bodies	AGREE	91.67			<input type="checkbox"/>
International Law	AGREE	83.33			<input type="checkbox"/>

ETHICAL drivers of the future of national security

Driver	AGREE / DISAGREE	Consensus Percentage	Rank 1-5	Government Control (5 – very high to 1 – very low)	Don't Know
Ethics combatting Organized Crime	AGREE	75.00			<input type="checkbox"/>
Ethics of Migration and Demography	AGREE	83.33			<input type="checkbox"/>
Global Economy Ethics (e.g. Globalization)	AGREE	100.00			<input type="checkbox"/>
Ethics governing Sub-Cultures	AGREE	83.33			<input type="checkbox"/>
The ethics of Mental Health and Pandemics	AGREE	75.00			<input type="checkbox"/>
Illegitimate Response to National Security	AGREE	75.00			<input type="checkbox"/>
Illegitimate Government Behavior (Corruption and Declining Ethics)	AGREE	75.00			<input type="checkbox"/>

5. Non-Consensus of below 70%

According to the analysis of the collected answers in Round One, a non-consensus of drivers with below 70% require further analysis, as below:

Question 1

POLITICAL drivers of the future of national security?

Driver	Don't Know Enough About This (Mark with x)	If you disagreed, why?
Corruption (The use of power by government officials to achieve illegitimate private interests. There are various types of corruption vary, but include bribery, nepotism, influence peddling, extortion, parochialism, embezzlement, and graft.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Political Inequality (It is when everybody's preferences are not equally weighted in political decisions)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Religious Extremism (Means individual aspects including actions, beliefs, feelings, and attitudes that are far from the ordinary or the normal level)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Revolutionary and Anti-Regime Movements (Local / Regional) (A social movement that seeks, as minimum, to overthrow the government or state regime due to unfairness or lack provision of basic human and civil rights)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Inability to Provide Social Services and Economic Opportunities	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Question 2

ECONOMIC drivers of the future of national security?

Driver	Don't Know Enough About This (Mark with x)	If you disagreed, why?
Organized Crime (Traditional and as legitimate Business) (Transnational, national, or local groupings of highly centralized organization that are run by criminals to engage in legal or illegal activities, most commonly for profit reasons)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Low Education and Talent	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Question 3

SOCIAL drivers of the future of national security?

Driver	Don't Know Enough About This (Mark with x)	If you disagreed, why?
Monarchy (Rule by Royal Houses)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Unemployment	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Mental Health	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Organized Crime (Traditional and as legitimate Business) (Transnational, national, or local groupings of highly centralized organization that are run by criminals to engage in legal or illegal activities, most commonly for profit reasons)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Racism	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Human Trafficking	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Anti-Migrant Movements (Movements that are characterized by / or expressing opposition to or hostility toward migrants)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Xenophobia (Fear and hatred of strangers or foreigners or of anything that is strange or foreign)	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Question 4

TECHNOLOGICAL drivers of the future of national security?

Driver	Don't Know Enough About This (Mark with x)	If you disagreed, why?
Currency System (Cyber/Crypto, Standard, Hybrid)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Online Enabled Illegal Migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Question 6

ETHICAL drivers of the future of national security?

Driver	Don't Know Enough About This (Mark with x)	If you disagreed, why?
Ethics of Cyber Security & Privacy	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Ethics in Natural Disasters	<input type="checkbox"/>	

6. New Drivers

According to the analysis of Round One answers the following New Drivers have been listed as below.

Question 1

POLITICAL drivers of the future of national security?

1A. The following have been identified from Round One Analysis as new drivers of the UAE's National Security by 2050. Please rate to what extent you agree or disagree that these drivers will moderately to significantly influence the possible futures of the UAE's national security, politically.

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree or Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
Political parties and Religious parties	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Arabic identity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Relationships with Arabic neighbours who provide human resources to UAE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

1B. Is there anything you would like to add that describes / explains these drivers further?

QUESTION 2

ECONOMIC drivers of the future of national security?

1A. The following have been identified from Round One Analysis as new drivers of the UAE’s National Security by 2050. Please rate to what extent you agree or disagree that these drivers will moderately to significantly influence the possible futures of the UAE’s national security at the economic aspect.

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree or Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
Weak production sectors / Low domestic production (The market value of all the goods and services produced in a specific time period locally within the county’s borders.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dependence on foreign food (With increasing food imports)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Economic gap between residents	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The Unknown Natural Disasters	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Competition (Singapore as an international Hub with ambition to capture more market share from UAE by targeting foreign trained labour in the Aviation and Maritime industries)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

1B. Is there anything you would like to add that describes / explains these drivers further?

QUESTION 3

SOCIAL drivers of the future of national security?

1A. The following have been identified from Round One Analysis as new drivers of the UAE’s National Security by 2050. Please rate to what extent you agree or disagree that these drivers will moderately to significantly influence the possible futures of the UAE’s national security, socially.

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree or Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
Decline in foreign investment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Reputation of the Royals and its impact on the national security	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

1B. Is there anything you would like to add that describes / explains these drivers further?

QUESTION 4

TECHNOLOGICAL drivers of the future of national security?

1A. The following have been identified from Round One Analysis as new drivers of the UAE’s National Security by 2050. Please rate to what extent you agree or disagree that these drivers will moderately to significantly influence the possible futures of the UAE’s national security, technologically.

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree or Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
Government limitations on digital communication	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

1B. Is there anything you would like to add that describes / explains these drivers further?

QUESTION 5

ENVIRONMENTAL drivers of the future of national security?

1A. The following have been identified from Round One Analysis as new drivers of the UAE’s National Security by 2050. Please rate to what extent you agree or disagree that these drivers will moderately to significantly influence the possible futures of the UAE’s national security, environmentally.

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree or Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
The exotic/intruder diseases	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Attitude change of individuals	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

1B. Is there anything you would like to add that describes / explains these drivers further?

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QUESTION 6

LEGISLATION drivers of the future of national security?

1A. The following have been identified from Round One Analysis as new drivers of the UAE’s National Security by 2050. Please rate to what extent you agree or disagree that these drivers will moderately to significantly influence the possible futures of the UAE’s national security at the legislation aspect.

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree or Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
Privacy laws	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

1B. Is there anything you would like to add that describes / explains these drivers further?

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QUESTION 7

ETHICAL drivers of the future of national security?

1A. The following have been identified from Round One Analysis as new drivers of the UAE’s National Security by 2050. Please rate to what extent you agree or disagree that these drivers will moderately to significantly influence the possible futures of the UAE’s national security, ethically.

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree or Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
Increased human psychological pathologies (psychopathy, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

1B. Is there anything you would like to add that describes / explains these drivers further?

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QUESTION 8

Wildcards & System Breaks

Wildcards are low-probability, high-impact events. They are usually not anticipated or regarded as likely. They mostly come as a surprise and have severe impacts if they occur. E.g. the COVID global pandemic.

Can you think of any **wildcards** that may affect the national security of the UAE by 2050 even if they are highly unlikely?

System breaks occur when the functionality of a system is severely disrupted. The system becomes dysfunctional due to a break in the interaction between two or more parts of the system. System breaks are often caused by wildcards e.g. the global aviation industry disrupted by COVID. System breaks can also occur when the system decays to a point where it can no longer function as before e.g. a system of government.

Can you think of any **system breaks** that may affect the national security of the UAE by 2050 even if they are highly unlikely?

**We sincerely appreciate your participation,
See You in Round Three.**

**Thank You
Maryam AlSaabri
Doctoral Candidate**