



THE ABRAHAM ACCORDS

A FIVE YEAR REPORT



We're here this afternoon to change the course of history. After decades of division and conflict, we mark the dawn of a new Middle East. Thanks to the great courage of the leaders of these three countries, we take a major stride toward a future in which people of all faiths and backgrounds live together in peace and prosperity....

Together, these agreements will serve as the foundation for a comprehensive peace across the entire region—something which nobody thought was possible, certainly not in this day and age; maybe in many decades from now—but one founded on shared interests, mutual respect, and friendship.

—PRESIDENT DONALD J. TRUMP

Remarks at The Abraham Accords Signing Ceremony, 2020

Letters from Heritage Leadership	3
The Abraham Accords Declaration	5
The Heritage Foundation and The Abraham Accords	7
Analysis: The Abraham Accords After Five Years—The Path Traveled and the Way Forward	9
Letters	12
Country-by-Country Overview	16
United Arab Emirates	16
Kingdom of Bahrain	25
Kingdom of Morocco	32
Republic of Sudan	40
Republic of Kosovo	44
Arab Republic of Egypt	50
Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan	56
State of Israel	62
Additional Data	65
Related Publications	69
Annex 1: Foundational Peace Agreements	70
Annex 2: Official Agreements (2020-2025)	84



Dr. Kevin D. Roberts

President of The Heritage Foundation

President Donald Trump achieved many policy victories during his first Administration, but perhaps the greatest national security success was the forging of The Abraham Accords.

The opening of formal ties between Israel and the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, and Morocco, with additional diplomatic relations with Sudan and Kosovo, marked a watershed moment in the history of the Middle East. More than the bilateral agreements themselves, the Accords signify that old enmities can be resolved in the pursuit of future prosperity.

President Trump has cemented his legacy as peacemaker during the early days of his second Administration, having ended conflicts between India and Pakistan, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Rwanda, Cambodia and Thailand, and Armenia and Azerbaijan.

Historically, the Arab–Israeli conflict has been among the world’s most intractable. Under President Trump’s leadership, that is no longer the case. Rather than remain in perpetual conflict, the members of the Accords are forging a new future that recognizes their shared interests, opportunities, and identity not as Jews and Muslims, but as the descendants of Abraham.

Fundamentally, however, The Abraham Accords are a great testament to the enduring strength of Western Civilization and Judeo–Christian values. Faced with the growing threat from the enemies of the West, it was to the United States and Israel—the West’s leader and its sole representative in the Middle East, respectively—that the Accords’ member countries looked for partnership and support.

As an advocate for and defender of Western Civilization and its Judeo–Christian roots, The Heritage Foundation acquired the mission of the renowned Abraham Accords Peace Institute (AAPI) in April 2025. AAPI had immense positive impacts on regional stability in the Middle East and national security here at home during its four-year mission. Now, uniting AAPI’s unique perspective and network with Heritage’s deep policy and security expertise, The Heritage Foundation will advance the peace process in the region for a safer and more prosperous America.

I am pleased to present *The Abraham Accords: A Five-Year Report* as a Heritage publication celebrating the success and progress of the Accords at this milestone. It is my hope and belief that this will be only the first of many more such reports issued in the years ahead as the Children of Abraham find more ways to cooperate and collaborate as they create a bright future in their shared region.

Dr. Victoria Coates and Robert Greenway

The Heritage Foundation

As we celebrate five years of the historic Abraham Accords, we are proud to present this report looking back at all that the Accords have achieved and looking forward to the fulfillment of their tremendous potential.

When we worked on the diplomatic process that would culminate in The Abraham Accords during the first Trump Administration, we had high hopes that they would open the door to a new era of peace and cooperation in the Middle East. At the same time, the region remained a volatile arena with destabilizing actors hostile to U.S. interests who would seek to undermine any momentum toward peace.

Five years after the signing of the Accords, we can say with certainty that President Trump's vision for a warm regional peace based on American leadership and strategic cooperation with our allies and partners has led to a historic shift. Following The Abraham Accords ceremony on the White House lawn in September 2020, we witnessed an unprecedented surge of trade, tourism, innovation cooperation, interfaith dialogue, and civil society initiatives that gave expression to a new model of people-to-people peace in the region. Even in the face of the regional upheaval following Hamas's October 7, 2023, terrorist attacks on Israel and the resulting war in Gaza, The Abraham Accords have remained intact.

In April 2025, The Heritage Foundation assumed the mission of The Abraham Accords Peace Institute (AAPI). We welcome the opportunity to carry on AAPI's critical work of promoting Middle East security, cooperation, and integration in line with America's goals and interests in the region.

Through the Kathryn and Shelby Cullom Davis Institute for National Security and Foreign Policy, including the Davis Institute's Allison Center for National Security, we are engaging with American and regional decision-makers, experts, and thought leaders to expand the circle of normalization. Our team is tracking developments, data, and trends related to these new ties in order to identify opportunities, meet challenges, and communicate the benefits of peace. This five-year Abraham Accords report is an important element of that effort.

We thank all of our partners and supporters for their commitment to our common goal of advancing U.S.-led peace through strength in the Middle East. We look forward to continuing to work together both to strengthen and expand The Abraham Accords and to shape a shared future of security, peace, and prosperity.

The Abraham Accords Declaration:

We, the undersigned, recognize the importance of maintaining and strengthening peace in the Middle East and around the world based on mutual understanding and coexistence, as well as respect for human dignity and freedom, including religious freedom.

We encourage efforts to promote interfaith and intercultural dialogue to advance a culture of peace among the three Abrahamic religions and all humanity.

We believe that the best way to address challenges is through cooperation and dialogue and that developing friendly relations among States advances the interests of lasting peace in the Middle East and around the world.

We seek tolerance and respect for every person in order to make this world a place where all can enjoy a life of dignity and hope, no matter their race, faith or ethnicity.

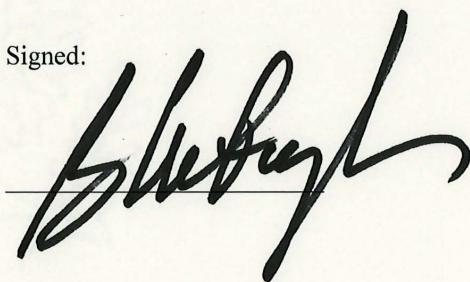
We support science, art, medicine, and commerce to inspire humankind, maximize human potential and bring nations closer together.

We seek to end radicalization and conflict to provide all children a better future.

We pursue a vision of peace, security, and prosperity in the Middle East and around the world.

In this spirit, we warmly welcome and are encouraged by the progress already made in establishing diplomatic relations between Israel and its neighbors in the region under the principles of the Abraham Accords. We are encouraged by the ongoing efforts to consolidate and expand such friendly relations based on shared interests and a shared commitment to a better future.

Signed:

A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink, likely belonging to Benjamin Netanyahu, written over a horizontal line.A handwritten signature in black ink, likely belonging to Avigdor Lieberman, written over a horizontal line.A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink, likely belonging to Naftali Bennett, written over a horizontal line.A handwritten signature in black ink, likely belonging to Yoav Gallant, written over a horizontal line.

“ Maybe the most important diplomatic breakthrough of the Trump administration was The Abraham Accords....[Y]ou have got to enable the Israelis and the Sunni Arab states to work together and actually provide a counter-balance to Iran.... After the war, you want to reinvigorate that peace process between Israel, Saudi Arabia, the Jordanians and so forth.

—VICE PRESIDENT J.D. VANCE

“ [T]here [are] a lot of countries out there that would love to enter The Abraham Accords, and obviously we [have] got to get through the situation in Gaza, and that has to get wrapped up in a way that is acceptable to Israel, and makes Israel feel that their security interests are taken into account. But assuming that happens, then I do think you’re going to see more countries entering The Abraham Accords which...was one of the most historic advances in Middle East peace in decades....

—SECRETARY OF STATE MARCO RUBIO

“ One of the President’s key objectives is that The Abraham Accords be expanded, that more countries come into it. We are working on that on my team in coordination with the Secretary of State and the entire State Department. We think that we are going to have some pretty big announcements on countries that are now coming in to the Abraham Peace Accords. And we are hoping for normalization across an array of countries that maybe people would have never contemplated would come in. We are excited for that prospect. That will also be a stabilizer in the Middle East.

—SPECIAL ENVOY TO THE MIDDLE EAST AND
SPECIAL ENVOY FOR PEACE MISSIONS STEVE WITKOFF

“ If you think about what The Abraham Accords did, they took nations that had been, at best, tense, some even enemies, and brought them together. They normalized relations, signed trade and tourism agreements, and created conditions for cooperation that had never before been envisioned.

—U.S. AMBASSADOR TO ISRAEL MIKE HUCKABEE



THE HERITAGE FOUNDATION AND THE ABRAHAM ACCORDS

In April 2025, The Heritage Foundation adopted the mission of The Abraham Accords Peace Institute (AAPI), a nonpartisan nonprofit dedicated to supporting the implementation and expansion of The Abraham Accords.

Initially founded by President Donald Trump's former Senior Advisor Jared Kushner, AAPI was instrumental in promoting these nascent peace deals in the Middle East and ensuring that the renewed regional relationships fulfilled their potential.

Heritage's acquisition of AAPI's mission was part of a broader investment into Israel and the region's future—both of which are vital to America's national security. Two AAPI leaders based in Israel joined the Heritage team as Visiting Fellows to continue this effort.

Even before Heritage's adoption of AAPI's mission, the opportunities created by The Abraham Accords formed a key pillar in Heritage's seminal *Special Report, U.S.–Israel Strategy: From Special Relationship to Strategic Partnership, 2029–2047*, published in March 2025. This report argued that the U.S. should assist Israel in strengthening its economy and security, particularly through enhanced cooperation with Abraham Accords partners, in order to reorient the bilateral relationship to one reflecting an equal strategic partnership.

Throughout the year, The Heritage Foundation, led by Davis Institute for National Security and Foreign Policy Vice President Dr. Victoria Coates and Allison Center for National Security Director Robert Greenway, engaged with U.S. and Middle Eastern policy leaders and stakeholders to advance The Abraham Accords and U.S. interests in the region. This initiative included meetings in Washington with foreign ministers and ambassadors of Accords member countries as well as travel to the UAE and Israel.

In April, Dr. Coates spoke at the Middle East–America Dialogue (MEAD) Summit in Abu Dhabi, one of the first major conferences in the region to openly include both Arabs and Israelis. Later that month, Dr. Coates, Mr. Greenway, and Senior Policy Analyst Daniel Flesch traveled to Israel, joining Heritage’s Israel-based Senior Research Fellow Eugene Kontorovich and Visiting Fellows Asher Fredman and David Aaronson, to meet with Israel’s Foreign, Defense, and Strategic Affairs Ministers and the ambassadors of Abraham Accords countries in Israel. Coates and Greenway also spoke at a leading national security conference in Jerusalem along with Israel’s Prime Minister and other dignitaries and engaged with local and international media.

In July, Heritage hosted a “Peace Through Strength: U.S. Policy on Israel and the Middle East” conference that focused on The Abraham Accords and economic opportunities as well as the shared threats from Iran and radical terrorist groups. In addition, Heritage’s Visiting Fellows spoke on The Abraham Accords at numerous high-level conferences and events in Israel and India.

The Davis Institute and Allison Center teams have also written and engaged extensively with U.S., regional, and international media on such issues as the importance of the new paradigms for Middle East peace spearheaded by President Trump in his second term, the potential of the India–Middle East–Europe Economic Corridor (IMEC), and the future of the U.S.–Israel strategic alliance.

In July, Heritage launched its dedicated Abraham Accords minisite (heritage.org/abraham-accords), and the Allison Center released its first Abraham Accords quarterly newsletter, providing the most comprehensive picture available of Abraham Accords–related data and trends. These regular newsletters, along with annual and other reports, will track the development of these historic agreements and share the results with important audiences in Washington, Jerusalem, and beyond.

In the coming years, Heritage will continue to support the strengthening and expansion of The Abraham Accords, regional cooperation, and America’s vital interests in the region. We invite all of our partners to sign up for our newsletter and follow our activity in order to stay informed regarding the evolution and impact of U.S.-led peace, normalization, and cooperation in the Middle East.

“ What I’ve seen not just in the Middle East, but in the world and in life, is that when the forces of good are winning, the forces of evil will try to stop them. That’s really what I believe [Hamas’s] terrorist attack was meant to do. Israel’s economy was rocking in terms of all the different growth. It was a very attractive partner to a lot of people in the region. The peace between Israel and Saudi Arabia was progressing incredibly well. That posed a big threat to the forces of evil. If you have The Abraham Accords continuing and everyone coming together, that’s something that obviously people will want to stop. I would say that in light of the attack, The Abraham Accords are more important than ever.... What shifted in the Middle East over the last five years, is progress for economic opportunity. You see what’s happening here in Saudi Arabia.... The Abraham Accords are alive and well, and they are the proper answer to the radicalization and the deprivation that has existed in societies in the Middle East for way too long.

—FORMER SPECIAL ADVISOR TO THE PRESIDENT JARED KUSHNER

“ The Abraham Accords are a legacy of peace for the people of the Middle East and the world. I was proud to work with the President and a great team to secure these historic agreements.

—FORMER U.S. NATIONAL SECURITY ADVISOR ROBERT C. O'BRIEN

The Abraham Accords After Five Years— The Path Traveled and the Way Forward

The Abraham Accords—which led to peace and normalization agreements between Israel and four Arab states in the span of four months—shattered expectations and challenged long-held conventional wisdom regarding Middle East peacemaking, which had been dormant for a quarter of a century.

Numerous factors contributed to making normalization possible between Israel and the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Bahrain, Morocco, and Sudan—a drive toward economic diversification; the need for cutting-edge innovation to meet critical national challenges; cultures and histories of interfaith tolerance; shared threats from Iran, the Muslim Brotherhood, and other extremist groups; and the new frameworks created by the Trump Administration’s *Peace to Prosperity* plan to resolve Israel–Palestinian conflict.

But without the leadership of President Trump, together with a small team of advisors who displayed a willingness to discard failed paradigms and adopt new approaches, The Abraham Accords would never have come into being.

The official signing of The Abraham Accords on the White House lawn on September 15, 2020, by the U.S., Israel, the UAE, and Bahrain, which were soon joined by Sudan and Morocco, led to an outpouring of cooperation, dialogue, and shared initiatives not just on the intergovernmental level, but on the people-to-people level as well. It immediately became clear that The Abraham Accords represented a new model of warm peace that was very different from the cold peace that existed between Israel and its earlier partners, Egypt and Jordan.

Hundreds of thousands of Israelis eagerly boarded direct flights to their new partners. Cooperative agreements and joint projects were launched in fields ranging from smart agriculture to water recycling, from green hydrogen to space and satellites, from neonatal cardiology to diabetes care, from fintech to cyber security, and in many other areas as well. Trade between Israel and its Abraham Accords partners grew from year to year, and Israeli companies established research and development (R&D) centers and manufacturing plants in Accords countries.

Interfaith dialogue also played an important role in these evolving ties. The shared values of tolerance and coexistence were symbolized by the opening of the Abrahamic Family House in Abu Dhabi, such institutions as Bahrain’s King Hamad Global Centre for Peaceful Coexistence, and the numerous initiatives bringing together Muslims and Jews in Morocco.

On the governmental level, multiple high-level political and diplomatic visits took place, and numerous agreements were signed, including a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement between the UAE and Israel, the UAE’s second such agreement with any country. Defense and security cooperation grew in the fields of air defense, satellites, drones, and homeland security.

The transfer of Israel to the U.S. Defense Department’s Central Command (CENTCOM) Area of Responsibility played a critical role in integrating Israel and its deep security relationship with America into our regional defenses. This move also enabled enhanced military cooperation among the U.S., Israel, and Arab partners and allies, contributing to America’s security and advancing our interests in CENTCOM.

The U.S. and its regional and international partners also established important multilateral frameworks for cooperation, including the I2U2 Group, which includes India, Israel, the U.S., and the UAE, and the Negev Forum, which brought together the U.S., Israel, the UAE, Bahrain, Morocco, and Egypt.

This period, while characterized by warm and growing relations, also highlighted the challenges involved in building bridges between countries, cultures, and business ecosystems that were very different and had not been connected in the past. These challenges ranged from difficulties in executing financial transfers and in travel

procedures to disparities in business cultures, priorities, and expectations. As a result, many of the memoranda of understanding (MOUs) signed between Israeli and Arab entities failed to evolve into sustained cooperation, and important intergovernmental initiatives such as a joint Israeli–UAE R&D fund did not progress. Millions of Israeli tourists traveled to other Abraham Accords countries, but a far smaller number of citizens from the Arab Accords member countries visited Israel.

Although Sudan signed The Abraham Accords in January 2021, progress toward full normalization with Israel was interrupted. Following the October 2021 military coup, the Biden Administration froze economic aid to Sudan and turned a cold shoulder to its ruling Transitional Sovereignty Council. Organizations like The Abraham Accords Peace Institute continued to pursue multilateral cooperation among Accords member countries in an effort to address Sudan’s food and water crises. However, in April 2023, the Sudan civil war broke out, devastating the country and preventing further cooperative initiatives. Looking ahead, U.S. leadership can play an important role in helping to stabilize Sudan and return it to the path of peace and development to include formal ties with Israel.

In September 2023, at the G20 summit in New Delhi, the U.S., India, the UAE, Saudi Arabia, the European Union (EU), France, Germany, and Italy signed an MOU on the principles of an India–Middle East–Europe Economic Corridor. IMEC represented a trailblazing vision for an overland corridor of trade, energy, and digital connectivity linking India to Europe via the Middle East. While Jordan and Israel were not signatories at the time, it was clear to all that they were both key nodes along the planned corridor and that realizing IMEC would require unprecedented cooperation and integration among the countries of the region. On September 20, 2023, Fox News aired an interview with Saudi Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman in which he noted that “every day, we get closer” to normalizing relations with Israel. The region was ripe for historic change.

However, on October 7, 2023, Hamas launched its massive terrorist attack from Gaza, carrying out the worst massacre of Jews since the Holocaust and kidnapping 251 hostages. Hamas documents indicate that the Iranian-sponsored terrorist group was deeply worried by the prospect of a Saudi–Israel deal and regional normalization and that this was a key reason for its decision to execute the long-planned attack. Then, on October 8, Hezbollah began to launch missiles at Israel along the Lebanese border. A multifront war ensued.

The ongoing war, and particularly Israel’s operations in Gaza, has had an impact on The Abraham Accords, but diplomatic ties have remained stable. Bahrain and the UAE, for example, clearly condemned Hamas’s attack while also criticizing Israel’s response, embassies for the most part remained open, and high-level diplomatic meetings continued, including visits by Israel’s President and Foreign Minister to the UAE and by Israel’s Transportation Minister to Morocco. Trade ties were maintained with the UAE, Bahrain, Morocco, Egypt, and Jordan all recording a growth in their trade with Israel in 2024 compared to year over year in 2023. In the first half of 2025, Israel’s trade with Morocco, Jordan, and Egypt continued to grow, and trade with the UAE and Bahrain returned to approximately 2023 levels. Israel’s strategic and security cooperation with its Abraham Accords partners also continued.

At the same time, the expressions of warm people-to-people peace that had characterized The Abraham Accords up to that point significantly decreased. Public opinion toward Israel in the Accords countries, as in other parts of the Arab and Muslim world, took a downturn as mainstream media outlets across the Arab world portrayed Israel’s action in Gaza in a highly negative light. This contributed to some anti-normalization protests. In November 2024, Rabbi Zvi Kogan was murdered in Abu Dhabi. Though UAE authorities acted swiftly and decisively to find Kogan’s killers, the Chabad emissary’s brutal death nevertheless raised questions about the safety of those wearing visible Jewish symbols. Business ties continued, but often under the surface or with the Israeli elements hidden from view.

The decline in people-to-people ties was significant although certainly not all-encompassing. Several interfaith meetings took place with the participation of rabbis and Jewish leaders from Israel; multiple Moroccan youth delegations, in a number of cases organized by the NGO Sharaka, came to visit Israel; and the Israel–Premier Tech cycling team participated in the UAE Tour in February 2025. The UAE, Bahrain, and Morocco also leveraged the relationships and trust that they had built with their Israeli counterparts to play a key role in the delivery of humanitarian aid to Gaza.

While The Abraham Accords have remained resilient, restoring their positive momentum will require the determined U.S. leadership provided by President Trump as well as commitment from all Accords partners. Two critical missions must now be carried out. The first is to strengthen and deepen existing ties, including on the people-to-people level. The second is to expand regional cooperation, integration, and normalization.

Despite geopolitical tensions, ambitious multilateral initiatives that bring together the U.S., Israel, Arab and Muslim countries, and additional partners can be a key avenue for the advancement of Abraham Accords ties. At the governmental level, such projects could include advancing IMEC; establishing the Middle East Security Alliance envisioned during President Trump's first term; promoting Abraham Accords free-trade areas, special economic treaties, or Qualified Industrial Zones (along the Egypt–Israel model); developing the I2U2 framework; and establishing three-way partnerships in such fields as artificial intelligence research and development, innovation ecosystems, or water security.

On the people-to-people level, such efforts could include programs that bring together American, Israeli, and Arab entrepreneurs, students, researchers, or religious leaders. These programs could take place initially in the U.S. or other neutral locations to minimize sensitivities.

U.S. support in helping The Abraham Accords partners to overcome existing challenges and complete agreements would also be beneficial. This could include involvement in bringing key intergovernmental agreements to conclusion, ensuring smoother ties between financial systems and banks, upgrading border crossing infrastructure, and advancing projects such as Prosperity Green & Blue and the envisioned UAE–Israel Joint R&D Fund.

Beyond multilateral initiatives, expanding bilateral normalization between Israel and additional Arab and Muslim countries will require substantial U.S. effort and investment. Each candidate country's critical national goals and needs should be mapped out, and areas of shared interest or potential cooperation with the U.S. and Israel should be identified. Several countries had made progress toward normalization before October 2023, and each of them should be revisited. The underlying logic and mutual benefits of normalization still hold, and U.S. leadership remains a key element in deepening and expanding the historic Abraham Accords.

Since his first term, President Trump has demonstrated his dedication to advancing peace and his ability to do so successfully. Beyond The Abraham Accords, he has helped to end conflicts and facilitate talks in numerous other regions, including between India and Pakistan, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Rwanda, Cambodia and Thailand, and Armenia and Azerbaijan. Under President Trump's leadership, it will be possible to restore the momentum of Middle East peace as well. The Heritage Foundation is committed to supporting these efforts and to strengthening The Abraham Accords in order to advance U.S. interests in the region and around the world.

Meir Ben Shabbat

Former Israeli National Security Advisor

The Abraham Accords are more than a series of diplomatic agreements. They are a historic recognition that the children of Abraham—Jews, Muslims, and Christians alike—can live not as enemies but as partners, building together a shared future of peace, tolerance, and mutual respect.

As we celebrate five years since these agreements of peace and normalization, we reaffirm our belief that the pursuit of peace through strength is not only a strategic goal, but our sacred duty to future generations.

I am deeply grateful for having had the privilege of serving as Israel's National Security Advisor during those extraordinary days in which The Abraham Accords were first formulated. I was honored to lead Israel's first delegations to the United Arab Emirates and the Kingdom of Bahrain, laying the foundations for the flourishing of relations between our nations. As the son of Moroccan immigrants to Israel, I will never forget the honor of leading Israel's delegation to meet His Majesty King Mohammed VI, alongside our dear colleagues from the United States.

The Abraham Accords were made possible by the courage of leaders willing to abandon old paradigms and conventions, and embrace new strategies and approaches. They were also made possible by the unbreakable alliance between the United States and Israel, and by the bold vision and steadfast determination of President Donald J. Trump. Under the Trump Administration, the warm and close cooperation between Israel and the U.S. allowed us to achieve diplomatic breakthroughs that many once thought impossible.

The difficult war in which Israel has been engaged since October 7, 2023 is against the very forces that opposed—and still oppose—normalization and cooperation, whether out of loyalty to the Shiite ayatollah regime's nightmarish vision, or to radical ideologies within Sunni Islam. A decisive victory for Israel in this war will also be a victory over these forces of rejectionism.

Already, the past two years have shown us the power of The Abraham Accords in the face of conflict and tensions. Despite Hamas' massacre, and the multi-front war that ensued against Iran and its allies, The Abraham Accords have endured and even deepened. This resilience is itself a message: peace grounded in shared values and mutual benefit can withstand even the harshest tests.

Today, through my work as Chair of the Misgav Institute for National Security, I remain dedicated to advancing this vision—strengthening and expanding Israel's ties with our Abraham Accords partners. Over the past five years, The Abraham Accords have opened the door to new possibilities for trade, investment, and innovation. They have created frameworks for cultural exchange, scientific exploration, and cooperation in healthcare, sports and countless other areas. They have strengthened the camp of moderation, and enabled groundbreaking opportunities for interfaith dialogue. It is now time to take these historic agreements to the next level.

I would like to extend my most heartfelt appreciation to our friends at The Heritage Foundation for their partnership in this effort. Under the leadership of Dr. Victoria Coates and Robert Greenway, Heritage has embraced the mission of deepening and advancing the Accords in ways which benefit the United States and the entire region. Together we can ensure that these agreements are not only remembered as an important achievement of the past, but that they continue to serve as a guiding light towards a peaceful and prosperous future.

The Honorable Sebastian Kurz

Former Federal Chancellor, Republic of Austria

The Abraham Accords mark one of the most important diplomatic achievements of the 21st century.

Before the initial launch five years ago, peace agreements between the Arab world and Israel almost seemed like an indefinite process, with the last breakthrough of the Israel–Jordan Peace Treaty being almost three decades away. Today this picture has completely changed. We see that The Abraham Accords not only normalized relations between states but facilitated the acceptance of the State of Israel, built a sustainable bridge between the Arab and Western Worlds and paved the way to unlock the full potential of a prospering Middle East.

In the five years since their signing, The Abraham Accords have brought people and nations together in unprecedented ways. Partnerships have deepened across sectors—from economic cooperation and technological exchange to cultural dialogue and shared security. We have seen innovation move from idea to action, creation of partnerships, and a renewed sense of possibility take root in a region long defined by division. These relationships are not just agreements on paper; they are lived, daily commitments to building a better future together.

Yet, the journey is far from over. The Abraham Accords are not a completed chapter, but the foundation of an evolving story that requires vision, leadership, and continued international support. They have already proven that cooperation is not a zero-sum game—that when nations choose dialogue over discord, the rewards are shared by all. A stable, secure, and thriving Middle East has the potential to shape global energy, security, and innovation for generations to come.

The Abraham Accords remind us that peace is possible, that trust can be built, and that together, nations can unlock opportunities far greater than they could achieve alone. What happens in the Middle East will continue to matter for the entire world. The path forward, illuminated by The Abraham Accords, offers hope for a future defined not by conflict, but by cooperation and shared prosperity.

The Honorable Joni Ernst

U.S. Senator, Iowa

On September 15, 2020, President Trump forged The Abraham Accords, facilitating the greatest deal between Israel and Arab countries in modern history.

Five years later, the Accords remain resilient, proving to be a cornerstone of regional stability and cooperation. As a combat veteran who served in the Middle East, I saw firsthand the complexities and strategic importance of the region. The Accords have led to increased trade, economic, and defense ties to create long-term stability.

Recognizing that Congress must continue to expand and reinforce the Accords, I helped establish the bipartisan and bicameral Senate Abraham Accords Caucus. Through my work within the caucus and my role in the Senate Armed Services Committee, I was proud to lead efforts such as the DEFEND Act, which establishes an integrated air and missile defense strategy partnership with our Abraham Accords partners in the region. We have seen this partnership in action when our partners helped Israel defend itself against hundreds of Iranian missiles within the last year. This legislation, paired with other partner-building bills such as the MARITIME Act, STARS Act, and LINK Act, aims to promote maritime security, space cooperation, and joint military training amongst our Accords partners. Together, these efforts reflect the steadfast commitment to maintaining strong American leadership, holding Iran and its proxies accountable, and fostering a safer, more stable Middle East through closer collaboration and advanced defense capabilities.

Not only have the Accords helped create a more secure region, but they have also fostered significant economic and cultural ties between Israel and Arab nations. Trade between Accords members has reached historic highs, driven by free trade agreements and significant investments in sectors such as technology, energy, and infrastructure. Universities and cultural institutions have launched joint academic, artistic, and interfaith initiatives. The Accords have helped create a more secure Middle East and have fostered significant economic and cultural ties between Israel and Arab nations. These developments signal a growing partnership that has promoted mutual understanding and strengthened long-term stability.

The United States must continue building on the Accords to strengthen the relationships of those courageous nations that have established peaceful ties with Israel and look to expanding to new nations such as Saudi Arabia and maybe one day Syria and Lebanon. I look forward to working with the President to usher in a new era of peace and prosperity in the Middle East centered on The Abraham Accords, now and into the future.





UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Ties between the UAE and Israel have flourished since the August 13, 2020, announcement of normalization during a three-way phone call that included President Donald Trump, then-Abu Dhabi Crown Prince Sheikh Mohammed bin Zayed Al Nahyan, and Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu.

Over a million Israelis visited the UAE following the signing of The Abraham Accords, and cooperation agreements were announced in countless fields, from water recycling, smart agriculture, and precision medicine to fintech, cybersecurity, and AI to space, sports, and the arts. Public celebrations of Jewish holidays took place in the streets of Dubai, several kosher restaurants opened their doors, and the Abrahamic Family House in Abu Dhabi, consisting of a mosque, synagogue, and church standing side by side, provided a shining example of interfaith coexistence.

UAE-Israel trade grew rapidly, reaching approximately \$11.5 billion from 2020 through the first half of 2025 according to Israel's Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS). (This number is likely even higher because the CBS statistics do not include services such as cyber and software, mutual investments, or defense and therefore undercount the real value of UAE-Israel economic cooperation.) Trade increased significantly year over year until 2025. In May 2022, Israel and the UAE signed a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement, and officials predicted that bilateral trade would grow to \$10 billion a year, which has contributed to continual increases in annual year-over-year trade.

Despite the mutual excitement and numerous agreements, the development of UAE-Israel relations also reflected the challenges involved in building bridges between two societies with very different cultures and no historical connection. Many of the Memoranda of Understanding signed by the two sides failed to evolve into sustained cooperation, often because of differences in business culture, expectations, and goals. Relatively few Emiratis visited Israel, and several of the envisioned government-to-government projects, such as a joint R&D fund, never fully materialized.

However, the UAE-Israel relationship remained resilient following Hamas's October 7, 2023, attack on Israel. UAE President Mohammed bin Zayed Al Nahyan met with Israeli President Isaac Herzog in Dubai in December 2023, and Emirati Presidential Advisor Anwar Gargash declared that the UAE would maintain its relations with Israel despite the war, explaining that "[t]he UAE has taken a strategic decision and strategic decisions are long-term." For the most part, ambassadors remained in place, Emirati airlines continued direct flights, and trade grew in 2024 by 10 percent year over year before declining by 14 percent in the first half (H1) of 2025.

Nevertheless, expressions of the people-to-people peace that had characterized UAE-Israel ties before the war decreased significantly, and economic cooperation continued largely away from the public eye. In November 2024, Israeli Rabbi Zvi Kogan, a Chabad emissary to the UAE, was abducted and murdered. The UAE authorities arrested and sentenced to death three Uzbek nationals in connection with the murder, and Israeli officials suggested that Iran had been involved in the attack.

Throughout the war, the UAE has played a key role in providing humanitarian aid to Gaza. The close coordination was made possible by the bonds of trust and communication that had been built before October 7.

Looking to the future, the foundations of the UAE-Israel relationship remain strong, built on complementary economies, a diverse set of intergovernmental agreements, and a wide array of personal relationships that were developed and fostered before October 7. Nevertheless, a sustained calm in Gaza and substantial investment of political capital from all sides will be necessary to resurrect the public and people-to-people elements of UAE-Israel peace.

Given the strategic importance of both countries to the United States, expanding and enhancing UAE–Israel cooperation should remain a key goal of U.S. policy. Both countries are important U.S. allies and central to advancing American security, diplomatic, and economic interests in the Middle East.

“His Highness pointed out that...The Abraham Accords Peace Agreement is a major turning point in history that embodies the UAE’s belief in peace and in opening fresh prospects for establishing bilateral partnerships, especially in areas of technology, innovation, health, energy, and other fields....

“Our region is one of those that has suffered the most from wars and conflicts. Through peace, we, in the UAE, Israel and the entire region, can direct resources and energies to serving our peoples and paving the way for a better tomorrow,” Sheikh Mohamed added

—EMIRATI PRESIDENT SHEIKH MOHAMED BIN ZAYED AL NAHYAN

“Forty-three years ago, when Egypt and Israel made peace, unfortunately we lost those 43 years of knowing each other better, of working together, and of changing the narrative that many generations of Israelis and Arabs have been living. I think what we are trying to achieve here today is changing the narrative, creating a different future, and building on better hope for us and for our kids and grandkids.

...So it’s time to catch up, to build on a stronger relationship. When I see 300,000 Israelis visiting the UAE in the last year and a half, but at the same time, I see 2 million visitors visiting the Israeli pavilion in Expo in only the last six months, it says how curious and how much we want to know each other.

And this is what I think goes against [the terrorist attack that] happened yesterday. It’s by our standing together, it’s by our people-to-people relationship, it’s by creating a better environment for our businesses to work with each other—that’s the way we can go after the narrative of hate, of incitement, of terror. We will prevail, no doubt....

—EMIRATI FOREIGN MINISTER SHEIKH ABDULLAH BIN ZAYED AL NAHYAN

UAE-Israel Notable Developments, 2020-2025

(Representative List)

AUG. 13, 2020	●	After three-way call, U.S. President Donald Trump, Abu Dhabi Crown Prince Sheikh Mohammed bin Zayed Al Nahyan, and Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu issue Joint Statement declaring that UAE and Israel have agreed to full normalization of relations.
AUG. 16, 2020	●	UAE unblocks Israel's +972 dialing code, enabling direct telephone links.
AUG. 29, 2020	●	UAE formally repeals economic boycott of Israel.
AUG. 31, 2020	●	El Al flight 971 operates first direct passenger service from Tel Aviv to Abu Dhabi.
SEPT. 14, 2020	●	Emirates NBD and Israeli Bank Hapoalim sign first UAE-Israel interbank MOU.
SEPT. 15, 2020	●	U.S., Israel, UAE, and Bahrain sign Abraham Accords at White House. UAE and Israel also sign Treaty of Peace, Diplomatic Relations, and Full Normalization.
SEPT. 17, 2020	●	DMCC's Dubai Diamond Exchange and Israel Diamond Exchange sign trade-cooperation agreement.
SEPT. 21, 2020	●	DP World and Israel's Bank Leumi sign MOU on port financing and logistics collaboration.
SEPT. 25, 2020	●	Jebel Ali Free Zone and Federation of Israeli Chambers of Commerce conclude strategic MOU.
SEPT. 26, 2020	●	Dubai's Al-Nasr FC becomes first Gulf club to sign an Israeli player, Dia Sabia.
OCT. 12, 2020	●	First UAE cargo ship docks in Haifa.
OCT. 15, 2020	●	Israel's Knesset approves Abraham Accords.
OCT. 19, 2020	●	UAE Federal National Council and Cabinet ratify normalization agreement.
OCT. 20, 2020	●	Israel and UAE sign mutual visa-exemption agreement.
OCT. 20, 2020	●	Abu Dhabi launches Emirates Agency for Kosher Certification (EAKC).
DEC. 9, 2020	●	Abu Dhabi Ports and Manufacturers Association of Israel sign agreement to boost trade and technology cooperation.
DEC. 15, 2020	●	UAE Pro League and Israeli Professional Football League sign first Arab-Israeli football MOU.
DEC. 16, 2020	●	Abu Dhabi Securities Exchange and Tel Aviv Stock Exchange sign capital-markets MOU.
JAN. 21, 2021	●	Masdar and EDF Renewables Israel launch joint clean-energy alliance.

FEB. 24, 2021	●	Mohamed bin Zayed University of Artificial Intelligence and Weizmann Institute sign MOU on advanced AI research.
MAR. 11, 2021	●	Israel Aerospace Industries and UAE's EDGE agree to co-develop anti-drone systems.
MAR. 12, 2021	●	UAE unveils \$10 billion fund for strategic investments in Israel.
MAR. 17, 2021	●	Israeli Money Laundering and Terror Financing Prohibition Authority and UAE Financial Intelligence Unit sign AML/CFT MOU.
APR. 5, 2021	●	UAE and Israeli cyber chiefs meet at Cybertech Dubai and reveal cyber cooperation.
APR. 6, 2021	●	Etihad Airways operates first scheduled flight from Abu Dhabi to Tel Aviv.
APR. 24, 2021	●	Emirates Health Services and Israeli Health Ministry sign pact on pandemics, AI, and cybersecurity.
MAY 5, 2021	●	UAE National Archives and Israel National Library sign digitization and research MOU.
JUNE 1, 2021	●	Tel Aviv University, Israel's Watergen, and UAE's Baynunah launch Israeli-Emirati Water Research Institute in Abu Dhabi.
JUNE 29, 2021	●	Israel inaugurates embassy in Abu Dhabi in presence of Foreign Minister Yair Lapid.
JULY 7, 2021	●	Abu Dhabi's DisruptAD co-leads \$105 million investment in Israeli cultivated-meat company Aleph Farms.
JULY 13, 2021	●	Israel and UAE agriculture ministries sign five-year MOU on desert crops, aquaculture, and smart irrigation.
JULY 14, 2021	●	UAE opens embassy in Tel Aviv.
SEPT. 2, 2021	●	Mubadala Petroleum acquires 22 percent stake in Israel's Tamar gas field for approximately \$1 billion.
SEPT. 6, 2021	●	In first Israel-UAE joint humanitarian mission, an IsraAID-led operation coordinated with Emirati authorities airlifts 41 at-risk Afghan evacuees to Abu Dhabi.
SEPT. 30, 2021	●	Israel Pavilion opens at Expo 2020 Dubai.
OCT. 20, 2021	●	UAE and Israel space agencies sign MOU on joint missions and research.
NOV. 4, 2021	●	University of Haifa and Zayed University sign environmental-research partnership agreement.
NOV. 22, 2021	●	Israel, Jordan, UAE and U.S. unveil "Prosperity Green" and "Prosperity Blue" water-for-solar projects.
NOV. 22, 2021	● ↓	Israeli firm OurCrowd becomes first Israeli venture capital firm to receive a license to operate in Abu Dhabi Global Market.

DEC. 12, 2021	●	Prime Minister Naftali Bennett pays first official visit by an Israeli premier to UAE.
JAN. 16, 2022	●	Israeli Cabinet approves a New Israeli Shekel (NIS) 300 million Israel–UAE joint research and development (R&D) fund.
JAN. 30, 2022	●	President Isaac Herzog makes first Israeli state visit to UAE.
MAR. 28, 2022	●	Negev Summit convenes in Israel with UAE Foreign Minister Sheikh Abdullah bin Zayed Al Nahyan participating.
MAR. 29, 2022	●	Expo 2020 Dubai hosts inaugural Abraham Accords Festival and Games.
MAR. 30, 2022	●	UAE investment fund Sanad invests in Israeli agricultural technology start-up Beewise.
MAY 31, 2022	●	UAE–Israel Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) signed.
JUNE 7, 2022	●	Abu Dhabi venture builder with Israeli cofounders, DANA, and Masdar City launch women-led food-security accelerator.
JUNE 23, 2022	●	Emirates Airline begins its first daily service from Dubai to Tel Aviv.
JULY 14, 2022	●	Inaugural I2U2 (India, Israel, U.S., UAE) Leaders’ Summit announces \$2 billion UAE-funded food-parks project in India.
JAN. 5, 2023	●	UAE government announces that Holocaust education will be added to national school curriculum.
FEB. 7, 2023	●	Abrahamic Family House complex dedicated to interfaith tolerance with a synagogue, church, and mosque opens in Abu Dhabi.
FEB. 18, 2023	●	Israel and UAE stage first bilateral naval exercise and unveil jointly developed unmanned surface vessel.
MAR. 26, 2023	●	Israel and UAE sign bilateral Customs Agreement clearing the way for CEPA to enter into force.
APR. 1, 2023	●	UAE–Israel CEPA free-trade agreement enters into force.
MAY 5, 2023	●	Abu Dhabi hosts first official Israel Independence Day reception held in the Gulf.
JUNE 18, 2023	●	Sheba Medical Center and PureHealth announce strategic health care partnership.
AUG. 15, 2023	●	Netafim signs MOU with Abu Dhabi’s E20 Investment on precision-agriculture venture.
SEPT. 26, 2023	●	Israeli Energy Minister meets Masdar CEO in Abu Dhabi to advance Prosperity Green + Prosperity Blue contracts.
DEC. 1, 2023	●	Israeli President Isaac Herzog meets Emirati President Sheikh Mohammed bin Zayed at COP 28 U.N. climate change conference in Dubai to discuss climate and Gaza aid.

DEC. 7, 2023	●	Israeli logistics firm Trucknet and UAE-based company Puretrans announce overland trucking route connecting UAE to Israel following Houthi disruption of Red Sea shipping.
JAN. 4, 2024	●	UAE Presidential Advisor Anwar Gargash declares that UAE will maintain its relations with Israel despite Gaza war: “The UAE has taken a strategic decision and strategic decisions are long-term.”
DEC. 31, 2024	●	UAE–Israel bilateral goods trade reaches \$3.24 billion, up 11 percent year over year despite Gaza war.
JAN. 7, 2025	●	Israeli Foreign Minister Gideon Saar meets UAE Foreign Minister Sheikh Abdullah bin Zayed in Abu Dhabi to discuss Gaza, hostages, humanitarian aid, and bilateral relations.
JAN. 21, 2025	●	Senior Israeli politician Aryeh Deri visits Abu Dhabi as guest of Emirati Foreign Minister for talks on Gaza and bilateral relations.
JAN. 28, 2025	●	UAE defense conglomerate EDGE Group announces \$22 million investment in Israeli AI-defense firm Thirdeye Systems.
FEB. 17, 2025	●	UAE–Israel Energy Cooperation Agreement enters into force.
FEB. 19, 2025	●	Israeli Premier Tech cycling team races in UAE Tour for sixth consecutive year.
FEB. 26, 2025	●	UAE–Israel MOU on Cooperation in Health and Medicine enters into force.
APR. 7, 2025	●	Emirati Foreign Minister hosts Israeli counterpart in Abu Dhabi to discuss Gaza ceasefire, humanitarian aid, and regional stability.
APR. 15, 2025	●	UAE and Israel ratify Agreement on Cooperation and Mutual Assistance in Customs Matters.
MAY 21, 2025	●	Israeli and UAE Foreign Ministers hold phone call to coordinate entry of Emirati humanitarian aid into Gaza.

UAE-Israel Trade

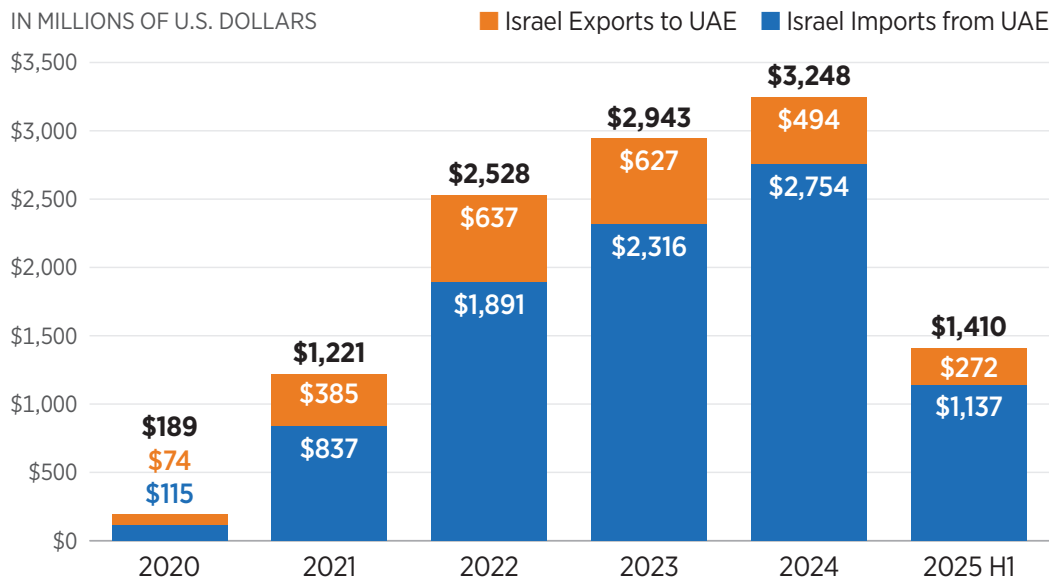
(IN MILLIONS OF USD)

YEAR	ISRAEL EXPORTS TO UAE	ISRAEL IMPORTS FROM UAE	TOTAL
2020	\$74.0	\$114.9	\$188.9
2021	\$384.5	\$836.9	\$1,221.4
2022	\$637.3	\$1,890.9	\$2,528.2
2023	\$626.6	\$2,316.3	\$2,942.9
2024	\$494.0	\$2,754.4	\$3,248.4
2025 H1	\$272.4	\$1,137.1	\$1,409.5

SOURCE: ISRAEL CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS. DOES NOT INCLUDE SERVICES, INVESTMENTS AND SOME DEFENSE-RELATED TRADE.

CHART 1

UAE-Israel Trade



NOTE: Trade data reflect goods only and do not include services (e.g., software and cyber), defense exports, natural gas, or water.

SOURCE: Government of Israel, Central Bureau of Statistics, “Foreign Trade Statistics Monthly,” <https://www.cbs.gov.il/en/cbsNewBrand/Pages/Foreign-Trade-Statistics-Monthly.aspx> (accessed August 22, 2025).

Ambassador John Rakolta Jr. (Ret.)

Former U.S. Ambassador to the United Arab Emirates

In the annals of modern diplomacy, The Abraham Accords represent one of the most courageous and consequential breakthroughs in the Middle East in a generation.

Five years on, we can now measure the strength of this agreement not only by the documents signed, but by the relationships forged, lives changed, and opportunities unlocked across borders, cultures, and faiths.

When President Trump asked me to serve as U.S. Ambassador to the United Arab Emirates, the region was experiencing a dangerous drift—marked by uncertainty about America’s long-term commitment and widening rifts among key regional players. The UAE, under the visionary leadership of His Highness Sheikh Mohamed bin Zayed Al Nahyan, recognized that the old status quo—one shaped by grievances, suspicion, and missed opportunities—was no longer tenable. It was time for a bold recalibration.

The Abraham Accords were not simply a normalization agreement; they represented a strategic pivot from grievance to opportunity, from identity politics to pragmatic cooperation. For the first time, we saw Arab and Israeli leaders publicly embrace mutual interests in trade, innovation, security, climate resilience, and interfaith tolerance. The accords ushered in a new era—one that redefined what peace could look like in the 21st century Middle East.

As Ambassador, I witnessed firsthand the quiet groundwork laid behind the scenes by President Trump and Jared Kushner. Long before signatures were placed on paper, Emirati and Israeli entrepreneurs, educators, scientists, and artists had already begun to see in each other a shared future. But it took political courage to formalize those instincts—and American leadership to build the scaffolding of trust.

The achievements of the past five years have been remarkable: exponential growth in bilateral trade, a surge in tourism and student exchanges, robust cooperation in AI, energy, and agriculture, and a new generation of young Arabs and Jews who are meeting not as adversaries, but as collaborators. Even amid regional shocks, the Accords have held firm—an anchor of stability and a beacon for other nations weighing the risks and rewards of reconciliation.

But The Abraham Accords must not remain a historical event—they must become a living platform. We must nurture this coalition through sustained engagement, investment in people-to-people diplomacy, and an unshakable commitment to mutual respect and shared prosperity. The United States has a unique role to play—not only as a guarantor of peace but as a catalyst for inclusive growth. That means prioritizing regional integration in our foreign policy, investing in the economic arteries that connect Abraham Accord nations, and insulating this progress from political headwinds.

As we look to the future, we must be ambitious. The Accords should expand to include new nations—particularly in Africa and Asia—who recognize that peace with Israel can be a passport to economic opportunity and regional influence. We should also continue to amplify interfaith collaboration and cultural diplomacy, celebrating the shared Abrahamic values that bind us far more than they divide.

Peace is never easy. It requires vision, sacrifice, and resolve. But five years ago, brave leaders chose hope over history. Now, we have a responsibility to honor their courage by doubling down—not only on what has been achieved, but on what is possible.

It was the privilege of a lifetime to have played a role in this historic chapter. May the next five years of The Abraham Accords prove even more transformative than the first.





KINGDOM OF BAHRAIN

The ties between the State of Israel and the Kingdom of Bahrain are of great significance for several reasons.

Bahrain, with a Shia Muslim majority, has long emphasized religious coexistence as embodied in the King Hamad Global Centre for Coexistence and Tolerance. Manama is home to a Jewish community whose members are citizens of Bahrain and even serve in the Bahraini parliament (Shura Council). Bahrain and Israel have highly complementary economies with great potential for cooperation in numerous fields from energy and water security to fintech and raw materials.

Bahrain-Israel relations are important from a regional security perspective as well. Bahrain is a key U.S. ally, serving as home to the U.S. Naval Forces Central Command, the U.S. Fifth Fleet, and the U.S.-led Combined Maritime Forces. Bahrain, like Israel, sees Iran as a strategic threat.

Bahrain-Israel relations developed gradually but steadily following the signing of The Abraham Accords and the Bahrain-Israel Declaration of Peace, Cooperation, and Constructive Diplomatic Relations on the White House lawn on September 15, 2020. The two countries quickly signed a series of agreements and MOUs in such fields as (among others) financial cooperation, agriculture, small business, tourism, and water. Bahrain's national carrier, Gulf Air, launched direct commercial flights to Israel in September 2021. Numerous high-level visits included visits by Israel's President, Prime Minister, and Foreign Minister to Bahrain and Bahrain's Foreign Minister and Commerce Minister to Israel.

Bahrain-Israel economic ties took longer to develop. The countries began negotiations on a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement, although trade remained relatively low until 2024 when it rose sharply before returning to 2023 levels in the first half of 2025. At the same time, Israeli and Bahraini entrepreneurs and investors gradually became familiar with each other's business cultures, regulatory environments, expectations, and goals. Bahraini delegations focused on the financial sector and tourism visited Israel, and Israel's Startup Nation Central helped to organize a Connect2Innovate conference in Manama, bringing together hundreds of entrepreneurs and business leaders from both countries and the broader region.

Bahrain also held religious services at Manama's House of the Ten Commandments Synagogue and events to mark International Holocaust Remembrance Day.

Following Hamas's October 7, 2023, attack on Israel, Bahrain's leadership was notably outspoken in its condemnation of Hamas's brutal attack. Speaking at the Manama Dialogue, Crown Prince Salman bin Hamad Al Khalifa described Hamas's attack as "barbaric, horrific, indiscriminate," noting that Hamas "killed women, children, elderly" and decrying the taking of hostages. At the same time, he also strongly condemned Israel's military response. Over the course of the war, Bahrain has played an important role in providing humanitarian aid to Gaza, capitalizing on existing relations of trust with Israeli authorities.

Since the onset of the war, Bahrain-Israel diplomatic, trade, and military ties have remained largely stable, although public expressions of warm peace and people-to-people interactions have sharply decreased, in significant part because of negative public opinion in Bahrain. Trade rose by 843 percent in 2024 but then declined in 2025.

Looking ahead, the potential for expanding Bahrain-Israel cooperation remains immense. Areas with particularly high potential include financial services and fintech, energy and energy efficiency, water security and desalination, agritech, cybersecurity, and critical infrastructure protection. Bahrain's history of religious tolerance provides a solid basis for cultivating Jewish-Muslim ties, but determined efforts will be required to create the political and societal space for rebuilding people-to-people ties. The importance of both Bahrain and Israel to U.S. security interests in the Middle East provides further fertile ground for trilateral and multilateral defense and security cooperation.

“ [We] are confident that this visit has an important role in consolidating relations between our two countries, and supporting our common aspirations in terms of consolidating peace and sustainable development in the region and the world.... We value and appreciate the developments witnessed in the relations between our two countries, since the signing of The Abraham Accords, and the Declaration in Support of Peace, which opens broader horizons for spreading the culture of peace and promoting security, stability and peace in the Middle East and the world.

—HIS MAJESTY KING HAMAD BIN ISA AL KHALIFA OF BAHRAIN

“ I join you here on behalf of the Kingdom of Bahrain, a nation which has always been convinced in the importance of peace, dialogue, coexistence, and mutual respect, principles which are fully reflected and embodied in the vision of His Majesty King Hamad bin Isa Al Khalifa and the policies implemented by the government led by His Royal Highness Prince Salman bin Hamad Al Khalifa.

This is an important and timely meeting, and an opportunity to build on the historic 2020 Abraham Accords with a huge scope for growing the region's prosperity, safeguarding its security, and realizing the aspirations of all its peoples. The need to do so is made more urgent by recent developments such as the Houthi terrorist militia's continued attacks on civilian energy infrastructure, the ongoing threat from terrorist organizations such as Hizballah and other proxy groups, and the need to resolve the Iranian nuclear file.

So we need to put into practice the principles behind the accords, namely those of dialogue, cooperation, and mutual respect. We need to establish genuine, sustainable coexistence and interdependence between participants, building genuine networks of cooperation and trust to advance our common security and prosperity. By doing so, we will demonstrate to the whole region what can be achieved by working together and show how, collectively, we can overcome shared regional challenges and seize opportunities in a way that would not [be] possible individually....


—BAHRAINI FOREIGN MINISTER DR. ABDULLATIF BIN RASHID AL ZAYANI

Bahrain-Israel Notable Developments, 2020–2025

(Representative List)

- 
- SEPT. 15, 2020** ● Bahrain and Israel sign Abraham Accords and bilateral Declaration of Peace, Cooperation, and Constructive Diplomatic and Friendly Relations in Washington, DC.
 - OCT. 18, 2020** ● Israel and Bahrain sign Joint Communiqué on the Establishment of Diplomatic, Peaceful, and Friendly Relations in Manama and conclude multiple MOUs covering economic cooperation, civil aviation, cooperation between finance ministries, communications and postal services, agriculture, exemption of visa requirements for diplomats, cooperation between foreign ministries, and cooperation between chambers of commerce.
 - NOV. 18, 2020** ● Bahraini Foreign Minister Abdullatif bin Rashid Al Zayani pays first official visit of a Bahraini minister to Israel, meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, Israeli Foreign Minister Gabi Ashkenazi, and U.S. Secretary of State Mike Pompeo.
 - DEC. 1, 2020** ● Bahraini Industry, Commerce and Tourism Minister Zayed bin Rashid Al-Zayani visits Israel to expand economic and tourism ties. Bahrain and Israel sign MOUs in technical cooperation, innovation, technology transfers, and development of small and medium-sized enterprises.
 - DEC. 2, 2020** ● Israel and Bahrain sign bilateral tourism agreement establishing joint forum to promote Israel–Bahrain tourism.
 - MAR. 2, 2021** ● Bahrain and Israel sign postal exchange agreement enabling Israel Postal Service to send packages directly to Bahrain.
 - MAR. 31, 2021** ● Israel’s national water company Mekorot and Bahrain’s Electricity and Water Authority sign agreement under which Mekorot will provide consulting, planning, and support services in desalination, water resources management, and water supply.
 - AUG. 8, 2021** ● Bahraini Undersecretary for Political Affairs Dr. Shaikh Abdullah bin Ahmed Al Khalifa visits Israel, meeting with President Isaac Herzog and Foreign Minister Yair Lapid and signing cooperation agreement between Israeli and Bahrain think tanks.
 - SEPT. 14, 2021** ● First Bahraini ambassador to Israel formally presents credentials to President of Israel.
 - SEPT. 30, 2021** ● Gulf Air operates its first scheduled commercial flight between Manama and Tel Aviv, inaugurating regular air service between Bahrain and Israel.
 - SEPT. 30, 2021** ● Israeli Foreign Minister Yair Lapid officially opens Israeli Embassy in Manama.
 - DEC. 28, 2021** ● First resident Israeli ambassador to Bahrain presents credentials to King Hamad bin Isa Al Khalifa.

JAN. 27, 2022	●	Bahrain hosts its first International Holocaust Remembrance Day commemoration, organized jointly with United Nations, German Embassy, and Israeli Embassy.
JAN. 31–FEB. 17, 2022	●	Israel participates for first time in IMX/CE 22 multilateral naval exercise, headquartered at U.S. Fifth Fleet in Bahrain, along with Bahraini, Emirati, and other Gulf forces.
FEB. 3, 2022	●	In Manama, Israeli Minister of Defense Benny Gantz signs first Israel–Gulf security cooperation MOU with Bahrain’s defense leadership, deepening military and strategic coordination.
FEB. 12, 2022	●	Bahrain Foreign Ministry confirms that Israeli naval officer will be stationed in Bahrain as part of multinational maritime coalition, serving as liaison with U.S. Navy’s 5th Fleet.
FEB. 14–15, 2022	●	Israeli Prime Minister Naftali Bennett pays first official visit to Bahrain by an Israeli head of government, meeting with King Hamad bin Isa Al Khalifa.
MAR. 9, 2022	●	Israeli Minister of Health Nitzan Horowitz holds first bilateral health policy talks in Manama with Bahraini counterparts.
MAY 26, 2022	●	Bahrain hosts kingdom’s first Israeli National Day reception, attended by government officials, diplomats, and business leaders.
JUNE 27, 2022	●	Negev Forum Steering Committee convenes in Manama, bringing together senior officials from Bahrain, Israel, UAE, Egypt, Morocco, and United States.
AUG. 1, 2022	●	Israeli innovation organization Startup Nation Central introduces 15 Israeli startups exploring establishment of joint R&D hub at Bahrain FinTech Bay.
OCT. 19, 2022	●	Israeli and Bahraini agriculture ministers sign agriculture, livestock, and food security cooperation agreements during International Summit on Food Technologies from the Sea and the Desert in Eilat.
OCT. 26, 2022	●	Israeli, Bahraini, UAE, and United States paratroopers conduct joint parachute jump over Bahrain to mark two-year anniversary of Abraham Accords.
OCT. 31, 2022	●	Israel and Bahrain launch formal negotiations toward bilateral free-trade agreement.
NOV. 18, 2022	●	Senior Israeli delegations participate in International Institute for Security Studies (IISS) Manama Dialogue security conference in Bahrain.
DEC. 4, 2022	●	President Isaac Herzog pays first official visit to Bahrain by an Israeli head of state, meeting with King Hamad and other senior leaders.
JAN. 10, 2023	●	Bahrain participates in Negev Forum working group meetings hosted in Abu Dhabi.
FEB. 3, 2023	●	Israel, Bahrain, and other Abraham Accords partners unveil regional cybersecurity cooperation framework at Cybertech Tel Aviv conference.

- 
- MAR. 13, 2023** ● Bahrain hosts Connect2Innovate, first large-scale Israel–Bahrain technology and innovation conference, attracting hundreds of participants from both countries.
- MAR. 16, 2023** ● During Connect2Innovate closing session, Israeli climate-tech company BladeRanger and Bahraini energy provider Alpha Solar announce partnership to deploy autonomous solar-panel cleaning robots in Gulf region.
- JUNE 19, 2023** ● Plan by Israel’s Exigent Capital to open GCC office in Manama with \$500 million regional investment plan is announced.
- SEPT. 3–4, 2023** ● Israeli Foreign Minister Eli Cohen visits Bahrain, meets Crown Prince and Prime Minister Salman bin Hamad Al Khalifa, inaugurates Israeli embassy in Manama, and visits U.S. Navy’s 5th Fleet/NAVCENT headquarters.
- SEPT. 5, 2023** ● Israel Securities Authority and Central Bank of Bahrain sign MOU to cooperate on fintech regulation, including creation of cross-border “regulatory sandbox” for financial innovation.
- NOV. 18, 2023** ● Speaking at Manama Dialogue, Crown Prince Salman bin Hamad Al Khalifa publicly condemns October 7 Hamas attack on Israel as “barbaric, horrific and indiscriminate” while also calling for humanitarian protections and two-state solution.
- JUNE 10, 2024** ● Discreet meeting organized by U.S. Central Command is held in Manama between Israeli Defense Forces (IDF) Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Herzi Halevi and senior Arab military leaders.
- DEC. 7, 2024** ● On sidelines of 20th IISS Manama Dialogue, Bahraini Minister of Foreign Affairs Dr. Abdullatif bin Rashid Al Zayani meets with delegation from American Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC).
- AUG. 4, 2025** ● Crown Prince Salman bin Hamad Al Khalifa meets with outgoing Israeli Ambassador to Bahrain Eitan Na’eh.

Bahrain-Israel Trade

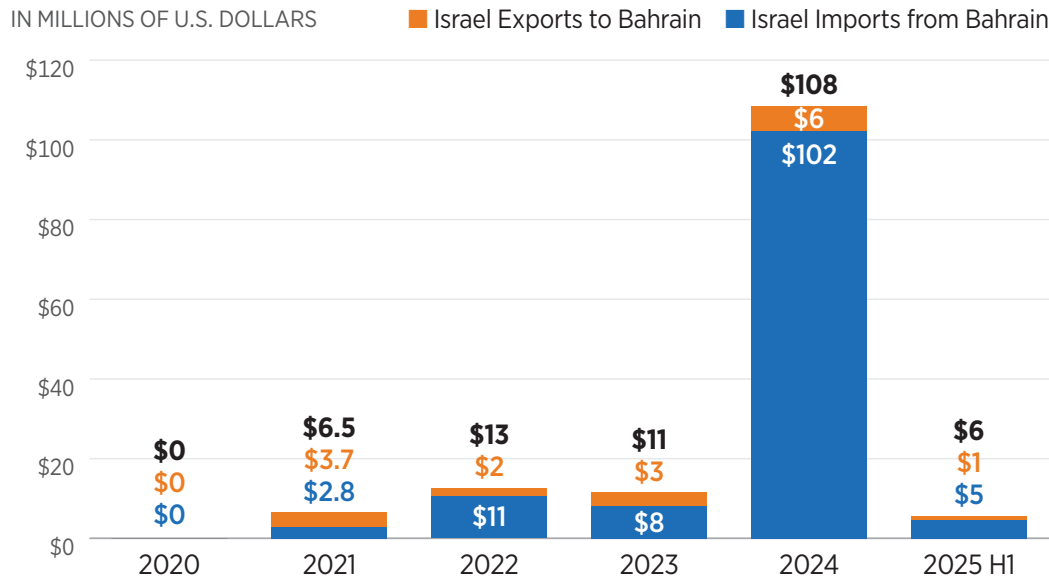
(IN MILLIONS OF USD)

YEAR	ISRAEL EXPORTS TO BAHRAIN	ISRAEL IMPORTS FROM BAHRAIN	TOTAL
2020	\$0	\$0	\$0
2021	\$3.7	\$2.8	\$6.5
2022	\$2.2	\$10.5	\$12.7
2023	\$3.4	\$8.1	\$11.5
2024	\$6.3	\$102.2	\$108.5
2025 H1	\$1.0	\$4.6	\$5.6

SOURCE: ISRAEL CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS. DOES NOT INCLUDE SERVICES, INVESTMENTS, AND SOME DEFENSE-RELATED TRADE.

CHART 2

Bahrain-Israel Trade



NOTE: Trade data reflect goods only and do not include services (e.g., software and cyber), defense exports, natural gas, or water.

SOURCE: Government of Israel, Central Bureau of Statistics, “Foreign Trade Statistics Monthly,” <https://www.cbs.gov.il/en/cbsNewBrand/Pages/Foreign-Trade-Statistics-Monthly.aspx> (accessed August 22, 2025).





KINGDOM OF MOROCCO

On December 10, 2020, following a phone call with Morocco's King Mohammed VI, President Donald Trump announced that Morocco and Israel would establish full diplomatic relations.

On the same day, President Trump issued a proclamation recognizing Moroccan sovereignty over Western Sahara and endorsing Morocco's autonomy plan. Twelve days later, an Israeli delegation led by National Security Advisor Meir Ben Shabbat and an American delegation led by Senior Advisor to the President Jared Kushner arrived in Rabat for the signing of a U.S.–Morocco–Israel tripartite agreement. This normalization agreement built on the centuries-old ties between the Muslim and Jewish communities in Morocco and was particularly well-received by the hundreds of thousands of Israelis with Moroccan roots.

Normalization led to a flourishing of ties in diverse areas. Economic and business agreements were signed in fields critical to both countries' economies and societies, such as desalination, water management, smart agriculture, green hydrogen, and AI. Numerous ministers and senior military officers from each country exchanged visits, and Israel transitioned from observer status to active participation in AFRICOM's U.S.-led African Lion military exercises, which were hosted in Morocco. In July 2023, Israel recognized Moroccan sovereignty over Western Sahara in a move appreciated by Rabat.

Of The Abraham Accords members, Morocco saw the most extensive civil society cooperation with Israel following normalization. Numerous youth delegations traveled in both directions, music festivals showcased Moroccan and Israeli artists, and rabbis and imams gathered in Morocco to advance interfaith dialogue. Moroccan students began to study at Israeli universities. In May 2023, nearly 100 female business leaders from Israel, Morocco, and other countries across Africa, the Middle East, Europe, and North America gathered in Marrakech for the Women Connect to Innovate summit co-organized by Israel's Startup Nation Central and Morocco's Consensus Public Relations.

Since Hamas's October 7, 2023, attack on Israel, anti-normalization protests have taken place in several cities across Morocco. Nevertheless, the government has been steadfast in maintaining its relations with Israel, keeping the head of its Liaison Office in Tel Aviv in place, allowing Israel's Transportation Minister to attend a February 2025 conference in Marrakech, and advancing several large-scale military deals. Bilateral trade between the countries continued to grow year over year in 2024 compared to 2023 and the first half of 2025 compared to the first half of 2024. In addition, throughout the war, Moroccan youth delegations have continued to visit Israel and express their support for the fight against Hamas despite facing attacks by anti-normalization forces back home.

Nevertheless, as with other countries, many of the expressions of warm and public peace froze following October 7. Although business ties continued below the surface, few public business meetings or events took place. Like the UAE and Bahrain, Morocco leveraged its strong relationships with Israel to play an important role in delivering humanitarian aid to Gaza.

It is likely that, following a period of calm in Gaza, Morocco–Israel ties can be rebuilt given the deep historic and cultural bonds between the countries, the great mutual benefit to be derived from bilateral cooperation, and the common security threats that both countries face. Reestablishing direct flights, increasing the number of delegations traveling between the two countries, and completing bilateral agreements between the governments to facilitate business, economic, and tech collaboration will be critical, as will the role of the United States in promoting Israel–Morocco ties and supporting Moroccan sovereignty in Western Sahara.

“ I am pleased with the steps taken for the resumption of contacts between our two countries. I am convinced that we shall make this momentum sustainable in order to promote the prospects of peace for all peoples in the region.

—HIS MAJESTY KING MOHAMMED VI OF MOROCCO

“ The trilateral declaration signed on the 22nd of December 2020 by Morocco, the USA and Israel came as a natural evolution of these relations and ties, which makes the decision to reestablish relations with Israel, truly based on convictions, as outlined by His Majesty the King...The normalization agreements between Arab countries and Israel created an incredible momentum for peace and prosperity in the entire region. After decades of war and hatred, there is now a unique opportunity for peace. Through dialogue and cooperation, the people in our region can finally reap the fruits of real peace, which can be seen and felt in their everyday lives.

—MOROCCAN FOREIGN MINISTER NASSER BOURITA

Morocco-Israel Notable Developments, 2020-2025

(Representative List)

- 
- DEC. 10, 2020** ● White House announces agreement between Morocco and Israel to establish full diplomatic relations and presidential proclamation recognizing Moroccan sovereignty over Western Sahara and endorsing Morocco's autonomy plan.
 - DEC. 22, 2020** ● Morocco, Israel, and U.S. sign Tripartite Joint Declaration in Rabat committing them to reopening liaison offices, launching direct flights, and expanding economic cooperation.
 - JULY 15, 2021** ● Israeli National Cyber Directorate and Moroccan General Directorate of Information Systems Security (DGSSI) sign first bilateral cybersecurity cooperation accord on information-sharing, R&D, and operational collaboration.
 - JULY 25, 2021** ● Direct commercial air links begin with inaugural Israil and El Al Tel Aviv–Marrakesh flights.
 - AUG. 11, 2021** ● Israeli Foreign Minister Yair Lapid visits Morocco, inaugurating Israel's liaison office and signing air services, youth, culture and sport, and political consultation agreements.
 - NOV. 24, 2021** ● Israeli Defense Minister Benny Gantz and Abdellatif Loudiyi, Morocco's Minister Delegate in charge of Administration of National Defense, sign defense MOU in Rabat laying framework for intelligence sharing, arms sales, and joint training.
 - FEB. 21, 2022** ● Israeli Economy and Industry Minister Orna Barbivai leads business delegation to Morocco to advance trade and industrial cooperation.
 - FEB. 21, 2022** ● Royal Air Maroc announces it will launch Casablanca–Tel Aviv route in March 2022.
 - MAR. 27, 2022** ● Moroccan Foreign Minister Nasser Bourita participates in Negev Summit ministerial forum in Israel with Israeli, Emirati, Bahraini, Egyptian, and American counterparts.
 - MAY 23, 2022** ● Startup Nation Central's Connect2Innovate conference in Casablanca gathers hundreds of Moroccan and Israeli business and government leaders and leads to water, energy, agrifood, and logistics MOUs.
 - JUNE 21, 2022** ● Israeli Interior Minister Ayelet Shaked visits Morocco to deepen tourism, labor, and civil aviation cooperation.
 - JULY 18, 2022** ● IDF Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Aviv Kohavi meets Royal Armed Forces Inspector General Lieutenant General Belkhir El-Farouk and senior security officials in first official visit by an Israeli military chief to Morocco.
 - JULY 25, 2022** ● Israeli Justice Minister Gideon Sa'ar signs legal cooperation agreement with Moroccan counterpart in visit to Rabat.
 - AUG. 29, 2022** ● Morocco's University Mohammed VI Polytechnic (UM6P) and Israel's Ben-Gurion University launch first Morocco–Israel student exchanges with Moroccan PhD and summer-course students in Beersheba in initial cohorts.

SEPT. 12, 2022	●	Royal Armed Forces Inspector General Lieutenant General Belkhir El-Farouk leads Moroccan military delegation to Tel Aviv to participate in International Operational Innovation Conference hosted by IDF.
SEPT. 29, 2022	●	Israeli and Moroccan energy ministers sign bilateral cooperation agreement covering renewables, liquefied natural gas (LNG), grids, R&D, and other areas along with UM6P–Bar-Ilan University energy cooperation accord.
OCT. 27, 2022	●	Israeli artists perform at Essaouira’s Festival des Andalousies Atlantiques, headlining opening nights and fostering cultural cooperation.
NOV. 9, 2022	●	Israeli hydrogen company H2Pro and Moroccan renewable energy developer Gaia Energy sign MOU at COP 27 U.N. climate change conference in Sharm el-Sheikh to codevelop gigawatt-scale green hydrogen projects in Morocco.
NOV. 17, 2022	●	Morocco’s National Office for Electricity and Drinking Water (ONEE) and Israel’s Mekorot sign MOU during Global Investment Forum in Morocco establishing cooperation in desalination, water and sanitation infrastructure, digital water systems, R&D, and innovation.
DEC. 6, 2022	●	Israel’s NewMed Energy (with Adarco) signs eight-year exploration agreement for Boujdour Atlantique offshore license.
DEC. 23, 2022	●	DANA Venture Builder and Agadir Horticultural Complex launch Agadir Innovation Hub in Agadir introducing agricultural technology, water, and sustainability pilot projects with entrepreneurs from UAE and Israel.
FEB. 15, 2023	●	Moroccan aquaculture agency ANDA announces ~\$11 million offshore fish-farming project with Israel’s AgriGo using low-energy technology and marine cages near Tangier.
FEB. 15, 2023	●	Moroccan business delegation attends OurCrowd Global Investor Summit, region’s largest venture capital/investor event, in Israel.
MAR. 3, 2023	●	Netafim officially opens first North Africa drip-irrigation plant with intent to create approximately 200 local jobs.
MAY 6, 2023	●	Nearly 100 female business leaders from Israel, Morocco, and other countries across Africa, the Middle East, Europe, and North America participate in three-day Women Connect to Innovate summit organized by Israel’s Startup Nation Central and Morocco’s Consensus Public Relations.
MAY 22, 2023	●	Israel Aerospace Industries and International University of Rabat sign MOU to establish Center of Excellence in Aeronautics and AI on UIR campus.
MAY 29, 2023	●	Israeli Transport Minister Miri Regev visits Morocco and signs bilateral driver’s license recognition, maritime cooperation, and road safety transport agreements.
JUNE 20, 2023	●	Israeli Minister of Innovation, Science and Technology Ofir Akunis meets with Moroccan Minister of Higher Education, Scientific Research and Innovation Abdellatif Miraoui and senior officials responsible for innovation, energy, agriculture, and water affairs.

JUNE 23, 2023	●	Israeli Minister of Environmental Protection Idit Silman meets Moroccan Minister of Energy Transition and Sustainable Development Dr. Leila Benali to expand cooperation on environmental policy, climate resilience, and green innovation.
JULY 17, 2023	●	Israel formally recognizes Moroccan sovereignty over Western Sahara.
JULY 17, 2023	●	IDF appoints first military attaché to Morocco, underscoring expanding security ties.
SEPT. 7, 2023	●	Israel's Arkia Airlines launches weekly Tel Aviv–Essaouira route in framework of an MOU with Moroccan National Tourist Office.
MAR. 28, 2024	●	Interfaith gathering of rabbis and imams convened in Morocco issues calls to deepen post–October 7 Muslim–Jewish cooperation.
JULY 7, 2024	●	Moroccan Sharaka youth delegation begins visit to Israel, touring Knesset, Yad Vashem, and Israeli communities to promote interfaith and cultural understanding.
JULY 10, 2024	●	Moroccan and international media report ~\$1 billion deal for Israel to supply Morocco with two IAI Ofek-13 SAR spy satellites.
FEB. 18, 2025	●	Israeli Transport Minister Miri Regev attends 4th Global Ministerial Conference on Road Safety in Morocco.
APR. 14–MAY 23, 2025	●	Israel participates in parts of African Lion 25, AFRICOM's largest annual military exercise, across Morocco, Ghana, Senegal, and Tunisia with U.S., Moroccan, and other partner forces.
MAY 9, 2025	●	Israeli Cabinet approves bilateral Maritime Transport Agreement (originally signed in Rabat on May 29, 2023) for implementation within 30 days.
JULY 11, 2025	●	Israel appoints first Economic Attaché in Rabat, launching new permanent trade mission.
JULY 29, 2025	●	Moroccan youth delegation visits Atidna Association in Israel to learn about Arab–Israeli civic leadership models.

Morocco-Israel Trade

(IN MILLIONS OF USD)

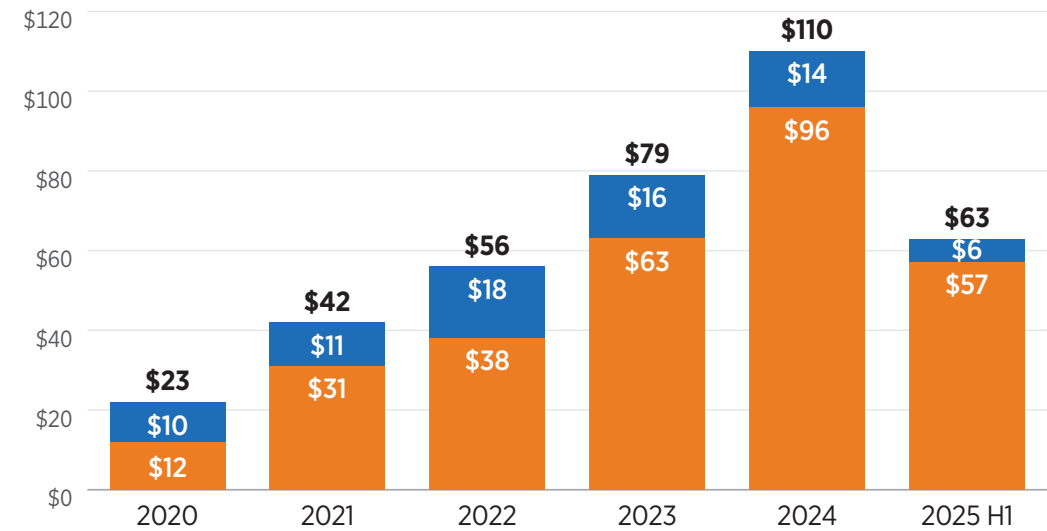
YEAR	ISRAEL EXPORTS TO MOROCCO	ISRAEL IMPORTS FROM MOROCCO	TOTAL
2020	\$12.4	\$10.2	\$22.6
2021	\$30.8	\$11.0	\$41.8
2022	\$38.4	\$17.8	\$56.2
2023	\$62.5	\$16.2	\$78.7
2024	\$95.5	\$14.4	\$109.9
2025 H1	\$56.5	\$6.0	\$62.5

SOURCE: ISRAEL CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS. DOES NOT INCLUDE SERVICES, INVESTMENTS, AND SOME DEFENSE-RELATED TRADE.

CHART 3

Morocco-Israel Trade

IN MILLIONS OF U.S. DOLLARS



NOTE: Trade data reflect goods only and do not include services (e.g., software and cyber), defense exports, natural gas, or water.

SOURCE: Government of Israel, Central Bureau of Statistics, “Foreign Trade Statistics Monthly,” <https://www.cbs.gov.il/en/cbsNewBrand/Pages/Foreign-Trade-Statistics-Monthly.aspx> (accessed August 22, 2025).

Amb. David T. Fischer (Ret.)

United States Ambassador to the Kingdom of Morocco

It is an honor to extend my heartfelt congratulations as we mark five years since the signing of the historic Abraham Accords—agreements that continue to inspire and illuminate the path toward peace and prosperity.

I warmly commend The Heritage Foundation for adopting the critical mission of helping to deepen and expand the Accords.

Being asked by President Donald J. Trump to serve as U.S. Ambassador to the Kingdom of Morocco, America's oldest friend and one of our closest allies, was truly the privilege of a lifetime. Among the most rewarding experiences during my tenure was helping facilitate the U.S.–Morocco–Israel tripartite agreement, paving the way for Morocco's participation in The Abraham Accords.

This landmark achievement was made possible by visionary leadership and remarkable courage. President Trump, His Majesty King Mohammed VI of Morocco, and Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu of Israel demonstrated what can be accomplished through bold vision and unwavering resolve. Drawing on the deep and ancient bonds between the Moroccan and Jewish peoples, as well as our shared commitment to tolerance, innovation, and mutual prosperity, the United States proudly helped establish full diplomatic relations between two of our most important partners—Morocco and Israel.

Parallel to this significant diplomatic breakthrough, the United States recognized Morocco's sovereignty over the Western Sahara, reaffirming our support for Morocco's serious, credible, and realistic autonomy proposal. Israel, too, recognized Moroccan sovereignty over the Western Sahara.

This new chapter in Morocco–Israel relations has ignited a flourishing wave of cooperation. Direct flights were established, connecting these two vibrant nations, trade and technological ties soared, and groundbreaking joint ventures emerged in vital sectors such as water, agriculture, healthcare, and renewable energy. Moreover, hundreds of thousands of Israelis, many tracing their heritage back to Morocco, have traveled to experience the Kingdom's renowned hospitality, breathtaking beauty, and cultural richness. These new ties demonstrated the vast benefits of the strategic decision to choose collaboration over conflict, and bridges over boycotts.

Beyond economics and culture, The Abraham Accords have significantly enhanced our trilateral security cooperation. Facing shared threats from radical organizations and destabilizing regimes, our strengthened partnerships protect and advance America's strategic interests in Africa, the Middle East, and beyond.

As we commemorate this fifth anniversary of The Abraham Accords, we not only celebrate past accomplishments but also look boldly toward the future and all that remains possible. The legacy of these historic agreements transcends symbolism—they provide a clear and actionable blueprint for diplomacy rooted firmly in respect, recognition, and responsibility. I am certain that under the leadership of Dr. Victoria Coates and Robert Greenway, The Heritage Foundation will play a key role in transforming this blueprint into a reality.

May The Abraham Accords continue to serve as a shining beacon of hope and inspiration for the world, bringing peace and prosperity to all the children of Abraham for generations to come.





REPUBLIC OF SUDAN

The announcement by President Trump that Sudan would join The Abraham Accords marked a dramatic shift for a nation that had hosted the 1967 Arab League summit that infamously resulted in the “Three No’s”: no peace with Israel, no recognition of Israel, and no negotiations with Israel.

In the years leading up to this shift, Sudan had even served as a smuggling conduit for Iranian weapons bound for Hamas in Gaza.

On October 23, 2020, following a phone call among President Trump, Prime Minister Netanyahu, Sudan’s Sovereignty Council Head General Abdel Fattah al Burhan, and Prime Minister Abdalla Hamdok, President Trump announced that “[t]he State of Israel and the Republic of Sudan have agreed to make peace.” This breakthrough built on earlier diplomacy, notably Netanyahu’s February 3, 2020, meeting with Burhan in Uganda, and subsequent U.S. discussions—led by Secretary of State Mike Pompeo—regarding Sudan’s removal from the U.S. list of state sponsors of terrorism.

The October call was a moment of great hope. Burhan declared that the emerging agreement would “strengthen our relations and serve the interests of local and regional security, peace and stability.” Hamdok described it as “a new chapter in the history of Sudan.” On January 6, 2021, U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Steven Mnuchin and Sudanese Justice Minister Nasredeen Abdelbari signed The Abraham Accords Declaration in Khartoum. In the same month, Israel’s Intelligence Minister Eli Cohen led a delegation to Khartoum to advance diplomatic, security, and economic cooperation.

Due to the transitional nature of the Sudanese government, a full normalization treaty was never signed. Nevertheless, Israeli entrepreneurs and institutions began to explore ways to assist Sudan in such areas as water management, precision agriculture, health care, and security. Institutions like The Abraham Accords Peace Institute advanced initiatives to harness multilateral cooperation among Accords member countries to improve lives and livelihoods in Sudan.

However, Sudan’s internal political instability disrupted progress. After the October 25, 2021, military coup that dissolved the Sovereign Council, the Biden Administration suspended approximately \$700 million in aid and pressured Israel not to upgrade ties with Sudan in the absence of a civilian-led transition. On April 15, 2023, a brutal civil war erupted between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF)—led by Burhan—and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) under Mohamed “Hemedti” Dagalo. The U.S. responded by sanctioning leaders on both sides, including Burhan and Hemedti.


The war has devastated Sudan: Millions have been displaced, mass atrocities have been committed that some allege rise to the level of genocide, and an estimated 25 million Sudanese are facing acute food insecurity. Meanwhile, in the wake of Western disengagement, Iran has reestablished ties with Burhan’s SAF and reportedly has supplied drones and other military support. U.S. leadership remains pivotal both to restoring stability in Sudan—strategically located on the Red Sea and in the Sahel—and to preventing further drift toward Iran.

Once peace returns, the prospects for Sudan–Israel cooperation—and for multilateral Abraham Accords–backed initiatives—are immense. Sudan has expansive arable land but low agricultural output; Israel excels in desert agriculture and irrigation. Sudan enjoys abundant solar potential but suffers from chronic electricity shortages; Israel can offer advanced solar technologies and grid integration expertise. Sudan could emerge as a supplier of raw materials, agricultural goods, and livestock to Israel; Israeli and Accords partners could help to modernize logistics, transportation, and health care. Scholarships and joint innovation hubs could help to cultivate a new generation of Sudanese leaders.

Supporting Sudan’s return to peace, stability, and economic growth—and securing its place within The Abraham Accords—must be a strategic priority. The Khartoum of the future should stand not for the “Three No’s” of 1967, but for a new vision of “Three Yes’s”: yes to peace, yes to normalization, and yes to prosperity.

Sudan-Israel Notable Developments, 2020-2025

(Representative List)

- 
- OCT. 23, 2020** ● White House announces that Sudan and Israel agree to begin normalizing relations after call involving President Donald Trump, Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, Sudanese Prime Minister Abdalla Hamdok, and Sudanese Chairman General Abdel Fattah al-Burhan. President Trump declares that agreement will “enhance Israel’s security and end Sudan’s long isolation from the world because of what was taking place” and “unlock new opportunities for trade and commerce, education and research, and cooperation and friendship for both peoples.”
- NOV. 23, 2020** ● Israeli delegation visits Khartoum for talks on agriculture, food security, water, and health care cooperation as first follow-up to normalization announcement.
- JAN. 6, 2021** ● Justice Minister Nasredeen (Nasereldin) Abdelbari signs Abraham Accords Declaration in Khartoum with visiting U.S. Treasury Secretary Steven Mnuchin, paving the way to normalization with Israel and access to World Bank financing, although Sudan notes that full normalization still awaits decisions by transitional institutions.
- JAN. 26, 2021** ● Israeli Intelligence Minister Eli Cohen leads official delegation to Khartoum in first visit by an Israeli Cabinet minister for talks with Sudanese counterparts on diplomatic, security, and economic cooperation.
- FEB. 7, 2021** ● Rabbi David Rosen of American Jewish Committee addresses interfaith event in Khartoum; organizer Abu al-Qassem Bortoum says goal is to “break the psychological barrier” and promote coexistence.
- FEB. 11, 2021** ● Sudanese Sovereign Council leader Abdel Fattah al-Burhan addresses an Israel Summit for Peaceful Coexistence via video conference, declaring that “Our vision is to follow the path of global tolerance, establish concepts of world peace, and contribute to the global and local renaissance, through exchanging experiences with the countries of the region and friendly countries.”
- APR. 6, 2021** ● Sudan’s Cabinet votes to repeal 1958 Israel Boycott Law, saying joint Cabinet–Sovereign Council session must finalize move under Sudan’s transitional system.
- APR. 18–19, 2021** ● Reports note that after years of neglect, Khartoum’s historic Jewish cemetery has been cleaned and restored in volunteer-led efforts.
- APR. 19, 2021** ● Joint Sovereign Council–Council of Ministers session approves repeal, completing legal step.
- NOV. 13, 2022** ● Abraham Accords Peace Institute (AAPI) delegation and regional and international partners visit Sudan, meeting senior figures and touring agricultural sites to examine ways to advance multilateral Abraham Accords cooperation in agriculture and food security.

NOV. 19, 2022



AAPI representative in Israel addresses by video a conference focused on agricultural business in Khartoum.

FEB. 2, 2023



Israeli Foreign Minister Eli Cohen visits Khartoum and meets General Abdel Fattah al-Burhan. Israel says sides finalize draft normalization/peace agreement to be signed in Washington after Sudan forms civilian government; Sudan's Foreign Ministry says parties agree to move forward with normalization.

No Trade Data Available





REPUBLIC OF KOSOVO

On September 4, 2020, in the framework of U.S.-brokered Kosovo–Serbia economic normalization talks, Kosovo and Israel agreed to mutual recognition.

Kosovo went one step further and committed to opening its embassy in Jerusalem, becoming the first European country and the first Muslim-majority country to do so. In establishing its embassy in Israel’s capital, Kosovo followed the example of the United States, which moved its embassy to Jerusalem in 2018.

Since mutual recognition and the establishment of formal diplomatic relations in February 2021, Israel–Kosovo ties have grown at a steady pace. Numerous ministerial visits have taken place, including visits by Kosovo’s Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs to Jerusalem and by Israel’s Tourism, Interior, and Regional Cooperation ministers to Pristina. The countries have signed a visa waiver agreement and other agreements in the fields of science, education, tourism, culture, and even film production.

Cooperation has developed in many other fields as well, including law enforcement, renewable energy, youth, and students. The Kosovo–Israel Chamber of Commerce, established as a nonprofit in Kosovo by Kosovar, Israeli, and American companies, has been notably active in building bridges between business and innovation communities.

Importantly, Holocaust education and the shared fight against antisemitism have played an important role in Kosovo–Israel ties, building on the legacy of Kosovo’s historic Jewish community and the Kosovar Righteous Among the Nations who saved Jews during the Holocaust. This cooperation found expression in an agreement and subsequent joint initiatives between Kosovo’s Ministry of Education and Israel’s Yad Vashem Holocaust Remembrance Center, as well as in Kosovo’s adoption of the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance working definition of antisemitism.

Following Hamas’s October 7 massacre, Kosovo’s leadership took a clear and uncompromising stance in condemning Hamas and expressing support for Israel. Kosovo’s Chargé d’Affaires Ines Demiri was one of the first foreign diplomats to visit the areas in Israel’s South that were impacted by the Hamas attack, expressing support for the victims and demanding the release of the hostages. Business and diplomatic ties continued despite the ongoing war, and the bilateral visa waiver agreement came into force.

Looking to the future, Kosovo and Israel are still at the outset of developing what promises to be a relationship of great mutual benefit. This relationship is built on the solid foundations of history, culture, and shared economic interests. There is significant potential to expand cooperation in such fields as precision agriculture, health care, education, and manufacturing. Challenges to be overcome include a lack of direct flights, relatively small domestic markets, and a lack of familiarity between the business ecosystems. Given Kosovo’s courageous step in opening its embassy in Jerusalem in line with the policy of the United States, strengthening and expanding Kosovo–Israel ties should be a key priority in the years ahead.

His Excellency Ilir Dugolli

Ambassador of the Republic of Kosovo to the United States of America

It is a privilege to contribute to The Heritage Foundation's 2025 Abraham Accords Five-Year Report and to join friends and partners in marking this important milestone.

For me, it is also an opportunity to reflect on what these five years have meant for my country and for our shared aspirations for peace and cooperation.

For the Republic of Kosovo, the signing of The Abraham Accords in 2020 was more than a historic event in another part of the world. It became a meaningful chapter in our own diplomatic journey. That year opened the door for Kosovo and Israel to establish formal relations, grounded in mutual respect, shared values, and a vision of what nations can achieve when they choose understanding over distance. In formalizing those ties, we took a step that was both distinctive and deeply intentional, a reflection of our commitment to friendship and to the belief that dialogue is always worth pursuing.

Since then, our relationship has grown in substance and warmth. High-level visits in both directions have brought our officials and communities closer together, fostering cooperation in tourism, innovation, trade, and cultural exchange. These are not just agreements on paper, they are genuine partnerships that bring people together and create opportunities for both sides.

There have also been moments that called for quiet solidarity and compassion. In difficult times, Kosovo has sought to be present as a friend, to listen with care, and to offer support in ways that strengthen human connection. Guided by the spirit of peace, we share the hope expressed by many in the international community for the safe return of those held away from their loved ones and for the safeguarding of innocent lives. These are the foundations upon which trust can grow and reconciliation can become possible.


Kosovo's own path, from conflict toward reconciliation and active international partnership, has given us a special appreciation for the patience and persistence that peace requires. Our preservation of Jewish heritage sites, our commitment to remembrance, and our adoption of the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance's Working Definition of Antisemitism all speak to the values we hold close.

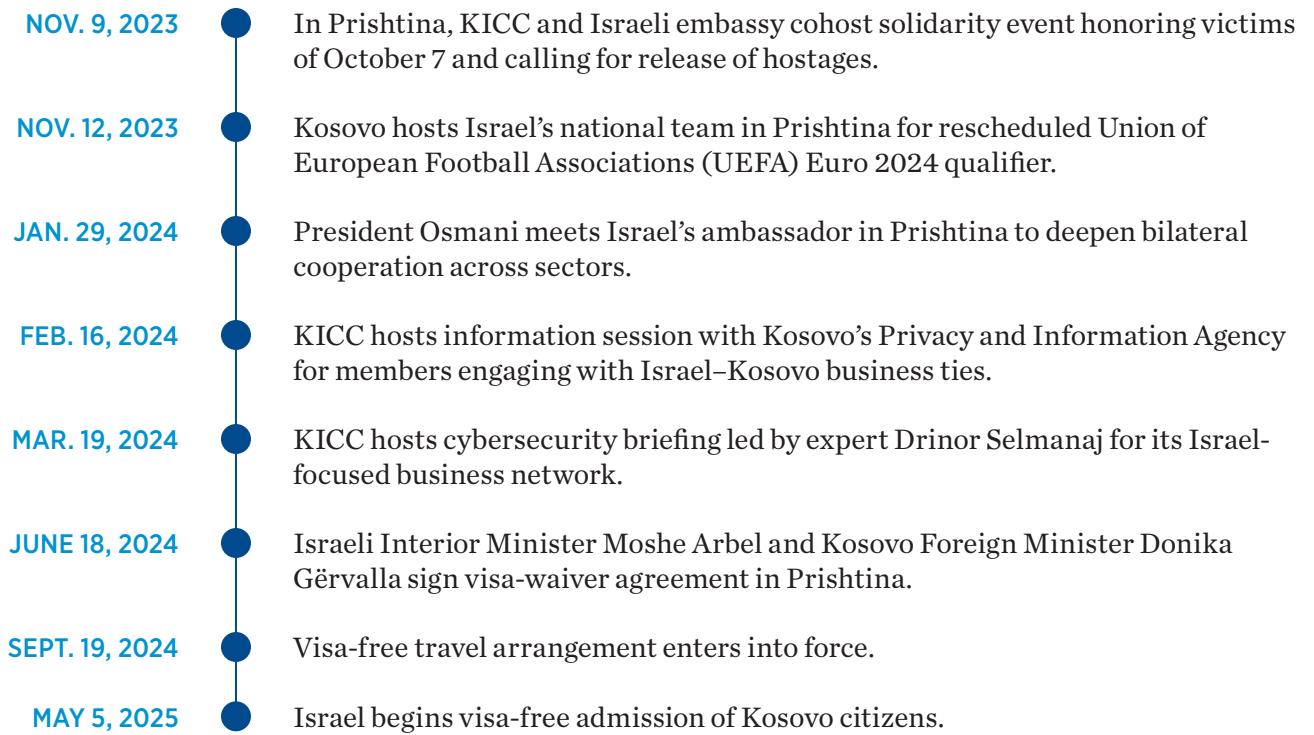
Over the past five years, The Abraham Accords have shown that cooperation can grow even where division once seemed permanent. They remind us that dialogue, respect, and mutual benefit are choices, and that these choices can reshape regions. Kosovo will continue to be part of this effort, working with partners and allies across cultures and continents so that the spirit of the Accords remains a living, growing force.

I thank The Heritage Foundation for its leadership in advancing this vision and for strengthening the bonds between the United States, Israel, Kosovo, and all nations committed to peace. May the next five years bring deeper cooperation, greater understanding, and the hope of a better future fulfilled.

Kosovo-Israel Notable Developments, 2020-2025

(Representative List)

- 
- SEPT. 4, 2020** ● During White House economic normalization talks that include Serbia's President Aleksandar Vučić and Kosovo's Prime Minister Avdullah Hoti, U.S. President Donald Trump places a call to Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu; Kosovo and Israel agree to mutual recognition, and Kosovo commits to opening an embassy in Jerusalem.
 - FEB. 1, 2021** ● Israel and Kosovo establish diplomatic relations in virtual ceremony; Foreign Ministers Gabi Ashkenazi and Meliza Haradinaj-Stublla sign joint declaration and MOUs on political consultations and cooperation.
 - MAR. 14, 2021** ● Kosovo opens embassy in Jerusalem with Ines Demiri as Chargé d'Affaires.
 - MAY 5, 2021** ● National Library of Kosovo and National Library of Israel sign MOU on cooperation that includes digitization and culture.
 - APR. 6, 2022** ● Israeli Minister of Regional Cooperation Esawi Frej visits Pristina for meetings with President Vjosa Osmani and Prime Minister Albin Kurti that focus on economic and regional cooperation.
 - MAY 9, 2022** ● Kosovo's Ministry of Education, Science, Technology and Innovation and Israel's Yad Vashem Holocaust Remembrance Center sign first MOU to institutionalize cooperation in Holocaust education.
 - MAY 9, 2022** ● Kosovo and Israel sign intergovernmental agreement on cooperation in culture, education, science, youth and sport and agreement on film coproduction.
 - NOV. 29, 2022** ● Acting Kosovo Police Director Fehmi Hoti and Israeli Police Commissioner Yaakov Shabtai discuss training, information-sharing, and operational cooperation while attending International Conference of Commissioners and Executives of Law Enforcement Agencies in Israel.
 - JUNE 9, 2023** ● Kosovo Assembly unanimously adopts International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA) working definition of antisemitism.
 - JUNE 26, 2023** ● Kosovo-Israel Chamber of Commerce (KICC) leads its first business delegation to Israel (as part of Assembly visit), meeting with Federation of Israeli Chambers of Commerce, Israel Export Institute, and Manufacturers Association of Israel.
 - JULY 2023** ● Israeli NGO Debate for Peace brings youth delegation to Kosovo for dialogue and educational programming hosted by Kosovo partners.
 - AUG. 22, 2023** ● Kosovo officials participate in Wall of Honor ceremony highlighting Albanian-Kosovan rescuers at Yad Vashem.
 - SEPT. 12, 2023** ● Israeli Tourism Minister Haim Katz visits Prishtina, where President Osmani hosts discussions on tourism cooperation and connectivity.
 - OCT. 7, 2023** ● Kosovo's President Osmani and Prime Minister Kurti strongly and publicly condemn Hamas attacks and express solidarity with Israel.

- 
- A vertical timeline with a central blue line and circular markers. To the left of the line are dates in blue text, and to the right are descriptions of events in black text.
- NOV. 9, 2023** ● In Prishtina, KICC and Israeli embassy cohost solidarity event honoring victims of October 7 and calling for release of hostages.
 - NOV. 12, 2023** ● Kosovo hosts Israel's national team in Prishtina for rescheduled Union of European Football Associations (UEFA) Euro 2024 qualifier.
 - JAN. 29, 2024** ● President Osmani meets Israel's ambassador in Prishtina to deepen bilateral cooperation across sectors.
 - FEB. 16, 2024** ● KICC hosts information session with Kosovo's Privacy and Information Agency for members engaging with Israel–Kosovo business ties.
 - MAR. 19, 2024** ● KICC hosts cybersecurity briefing led by expert Drinor Selmanaj for its Israel-focused business network.
 - JUNE 18, 2024** ● Israeli Interior Minister Moshe Arbel and Kosovo Foreign Minister Donika Gërvalla sign visa-waiver agreement in Prishtina.
 - SEPT. 19, 2024** ● Visa-free travel arrangement enters into force.
 - MAY 5, 2025** ● Israel begins visa-free admission of Kosovo citizens.

Kosovo-Israel Trade

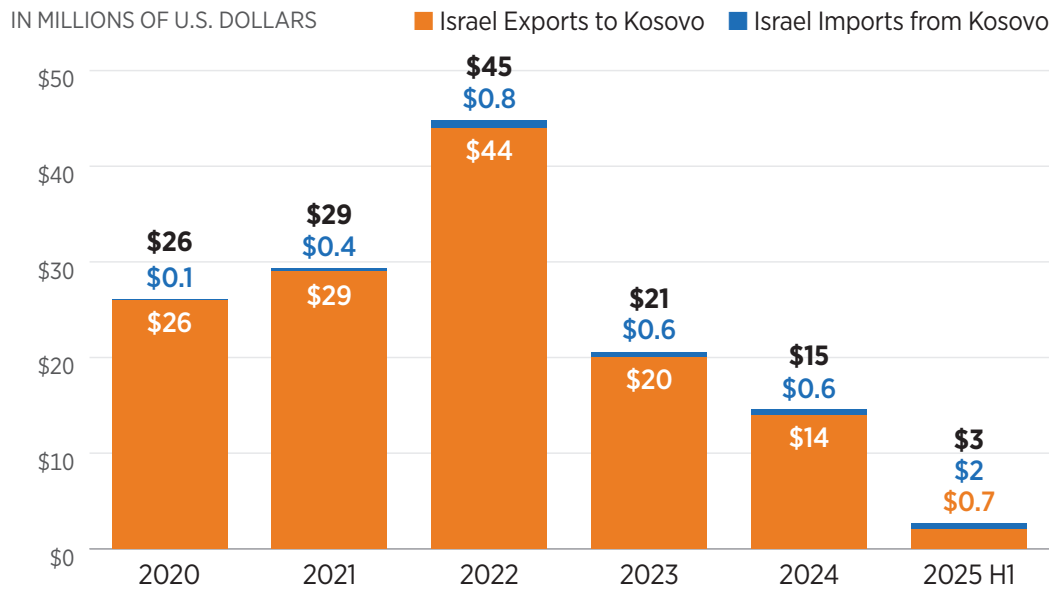
(IN MILLIONS OF USD)

YEAR	ISRAEL EXPORTS TO KOSOVO	ISRAEL IMPORTS FROM KOSOVO	TOTAL
2020	\$25.51	\$0.1	\$25.61
2021	\$28.58	\$0.42	\$29.0
2022	\$44.27	\$0.82	\$45.09
2023	\$19.72	\$0.64	\$20.35
2024	\$13.73	\$0.63	\$14.36
2025 H1	\$1.57	\$0.66	\$2.23

SOURCE: KOSOVO AGENCY OF STATISTICS

CHART 4

Kosovo-Israel Trade



SOURCE: Kosovo Agency of Statistics, “Export and Import by Partner Country, 2010-2024,” https://askdata.rks-gov.net/pxweb/en/ASKdata/ASKdata__External%20trade__Yearly%20indicators/tab02.px/ (accessed August 22, 2025).





ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

The Arab Republic of Egypt became Israel's first Middle Eastern peace partner when President Anwar Sadat and Prime Minister Menachem Begin courageously signed a peace treaty brokered by President Jimmy Carter in March 1979 on the White House lawn.

Since the peace agreement, Egypt–Israel security cooperation has become a central element of both countries' national security. Bilateral trade has grown, including through the U.S.-sponsored Qualified Industrial Zones (QIZ) program, established in 2004, which allows goods manufactured in designated zones in Egypt with a required share of Israeli inputs to enter the U.S. market duty-free. Israeli tourists have visited Egypt in large numbers, primarily to enjoy vacation spots in the Sinai Peninsula.

Nevertheless, a warm peace has not developed, and people-to-people ties remain limited. Anti-normalization sentiment—and at times, antisemitic tropes—continue to appear in segments of Egypt's media, educational system, and public discourse.

Two parallel developments in 2020 generated a more positive dynamic in Egypt–Israel relations. The first was the signing of The Abraham Accords, which granted greater legitimacy to open cooperation with Israel and created high-level frameworks, such as the Negev Forum, within which that cooperation could be expressed.

The second was the evolution of Egypt and Israel's strategic interdependence in the field of natural gas. Following the start of production from Israel's Leviathan gas field in 2019, Israel began large-scale gas exports to Egypt in January 2020. Egypt uses Israeli gas both to meet domestic demand and to feed its Idku and Damietta liquefied natural gas (LNG) plants for re-export to Europe and Asia. This partnership has been strengthened through frameworks like the East Mediterranean Gas Forum (established in 2019 and headquartered in Cairo) and trilateral cooperation with the EU.

As a result, 2020–2023 saw growth not only in Egypt–Israel trade and energy cooperation, but also in high-level visits and meetings between senior officials, including meetings of Israel's Prime Minister and President with Egyptian President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi. In a highly notable gesture, President El-Sisi publicly and warmly greeted Israel's Energy Minister Karine Elharrar at the February 2022 Egypt Petroleum Show. While several business and innovation delegations and meetings took place—particularly around the November 2022 COP27 U.N. climate change conference hosted by Egypt in Sharm el-Sheikh—people-to-people ties remained minimal.

Hamas's October 7, 2023, attack and the subsequent war in Gaza led to heightened tensions between Egypt and Israel and increased coordination on issues such as ceasefire negotiations, hostage releases, humanitarian aid, and the Rafah crossing. Egypt–Israel trade nonetheless continued to grow, increasing by 31 percent year over year in 2024 compared to 2023 and by 13 percent in the first half of 2025 compared to the same period in 2024. Several significant agreements and deals in the natural gas sector were announced during this period, including a major long-term export agreement that was announced in August 2025.

There are numerous areas in which Egypt–Israel ties can deepen and expand, delivering substantial mutual benefits in sectors of high national priority. The pace of this expansion will be strongly influenced by developments in Gaza. However, certain critical steps can be taken even before a long-term ceasefire, including the upgrading of the Egypt–Israel Nitzana/El Ouga border crossing, in line with Israeli Government Decision 1522 of May 2022, and the expedited advancement of energy infrastructure projects.

Given America's strategic relationships with both Jerusalem and Cairo, Washington can play an important role in encouraging Egypt's leadership to create political space for people-to-people engagement in such fields as

innovation, agriculture, investment, and interfaith dialogue. In light of growing Emirati investment in Egypt, there is also significant potential for trilateral UAE–Egypt–Israel economic cooperation. Once the situation in Sudan stabilizes, Egypt could become a key facilitator of Sudan–Israel trade. As Israel, Jordan, and the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) advance the IMEC initiative, it will be important that preservation of Egypt’s vital interests is ensured.

Egypt-Israel Notable Developments, 2020-2025

(Representative List)

MAR. 30, 2021	●	Israel reopens Taba border crossing with Egypt after year of coronavirus closures, enabling Israelis to resume travel to Sinai.
SEPT. 13, 2021	●	Israeli Prime Minister Naftali Bennett and Egyptian President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi discuss bilateral ties, economic cooperation, Gaza stability, and Israeli-Palestinian political process in Sharm el-Sheikh at first public leaders' summit in about a decade.
OCT. 3, 2021	●	First EgyptAir-branded flight from Cairo to Tel Aviv lands, replacing decades-long Air Sinai service, and EgyptAir announces four weekly round-trip flights, reflecting more normalized aviation ties.
NOV. 25, 2021	●	Egyptian and Israeli energy ministries sign MOU to study new pipeline that moves additional Israeli natural gas to Egypt's LNG facilities, and study framework is later referenced in tripartite memorandum with European Union (EU).
DEC. 9, 2021	●	During visit to Cairo, Israeli Foreign Minister Yair Lapid discusses bilateral ties, regional stability, and return of antiquities to Egypt with President El-Sisi.
FEB. 14, 2022	●	At Egypt Petroleum Show in Cairo, President El-Sisi publicly greets Israeli Minister of National Infrastructures, Energy, and Water Resources Karine Elharrar in highly visible gesture.
MAR. 16, 2022	●	Israeli Prime Minister's Office announces arrangement with Egypt enabling direct flights between Tel Aviv and Sharm el-Sheikh that is designed to come into effect ahead of Passover, boosting Red Sea tourism.
MAR. 21, 2022	●	President El-Sisi hosts trilateral summit in Sharm el-Sheikh on energy, food security, and regional stability with Prime Minister Bennett and Abu Dhabi Crown Prince Mohammed bin Zayed.
MAR. 27, 2022	●	Egyptian Foreign Minister Sameh Shoukry joins inaugural Negev Summit in Sde Boker, Israel, with counterparts from Israel, Bahrain, Morocco, UAE, and United States.
MAR. 31, 2022	●	Israeli Minister of Economy and Industry Orna Barbivai visits Cairo for talks with Minister of Industry and Trade Nevine Gamea and Minister of Planning and Development Hala El-Said on expanding trade, reviving bilateral economic committee, promoting business ties, and leveraging Qualifying Industrial Zone (QIZ) framework to increase joint exports.
MAY 29, 2022	●	Israeli government approves Government Decision No. 1522, "Plan to Promote and Expand Economic Ties between the State of Israel and the Arab Republic of Egypt," which includes upgrading Nitzana border crossing as regional logistics center, boosting green energy and joint R&D projects, expanding trade and tourism, and raising bilateral non-gas trade from approximately \$330 million in 2021 to \$700 million by 2025.

JUNE 15, 2022	●	EU, Egypt, and Israel sign landmark natural gas MOU in Cairo to route Israeli gas to Europe via Egypt's LNG infrastructure.
JUNE 27, 2022	●	First Negev Forum Steering Committee meets in Bahrain, including Egypt's delegation, to set forum's structure and Clean Energy, Education and Coexistence, Food and Water Security, Health, Regional Security, and Tourism working groups.
JULY 15, 2022	●	Egypt, Israel, U.S., and Saudi Arabia finalize arrangements regarding Multinational Force and Observers on Tiran Island in deal connected to Saudi-Egypt island transfer that removes observers while preserving freedom-of-navigation commitments under Egypt-Israel peace treaty.
NOV. 7, 2022	●	President Isaac Herzog leads Israeli delegation, including Ministers of Environmental Protection, Education, Innovation, and Regional Cooperation, to COP 27 U.N. climate change conference in Sharm el-Sheikh and inaugurates Israel's first national pavilion at such a summit.
DEC. 7, 2022	●	East Mediterranean Gas Forum holds eighth ministerial meeting in Cairo, bringing together member states, including Israel, to coordinate gas policy and projects.
JAN. 9, 2023	●	All six Negev Forum working groups convene in Abu Dhabi for first time with roughly 150 officials present; Egypt and UAE are designated co-chairs for Clean Energy and Tourism.
MAR. 19, 2023	●	Senior Egyptian, Israeli, Jordanian, Palestinian Authority, and U.S. officials meet in Sharm el-Sheikh and issue joint communiqué setting out agreed steps to de-escalate tensions and strengthen security coordination.
MAY 8, 2023	●	Israeli government approves plan to construct new onshore gas-export pipeline from Ramat Hovav to Nitzana area on Egyptian border to facilitate additional exports via Egypt's LNG facilities.
MAY 29, 2023	●	Israel participates as regional gas supplier in International Energy Forum-International Gas Union ministerial gas forum hosted by Cairo and held in partnership with East Mediterranean Gas Forum.
FEB. 26, 2024	●	Israel reports that gas exports to Egypt and Jordan rose by about 25 percent in 2023 and that exports to Egypt total approximately 6.29 billion cubic meters.
JUNE 26, 2024	●	Israel approves major expansion of Leviathan gas field's export quota and capacity with emphasis on exporting to Egypt and Jordan, greenlighting hundreds of millions of dollars in near-term investment by field's partners.
MAR. 5, 2025	●	Israel reports that total gas exports to Egypt and Jordan increased by about 13 percent in 2024 despite wartime disruptions.
AUG. 7, 2025	●	Leviathan partners sign long-term agreement to sell approximately 130 billion cubic meters of natural gas to Egypt through 2040 in deal valued at about \$35 billion; contract, announced by Israel's NewMed Energy, foresees initial phase through existing and enhanced connections and second phase after infrastructure expansion, including new onshore link toward Nitzana.

Egypt-Israel Trade

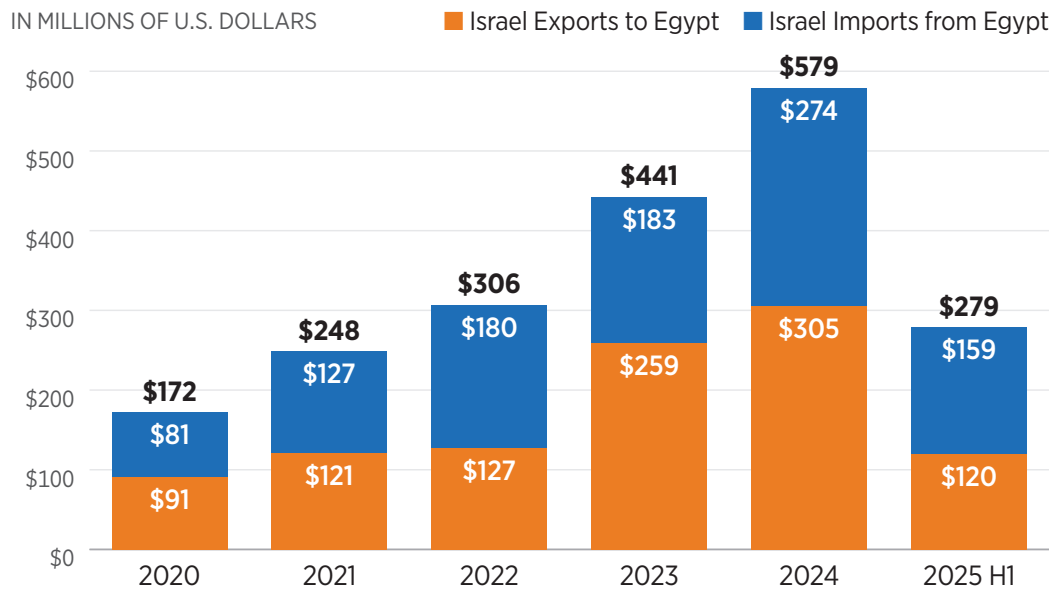
(IN MILLIONS OF USD)

YEAR	ISRAEL EXPORTS TO EGYPT	ISRAEL IMPORTS FROM EGYPT	TOTAL
2020	\$91.4	\$80.5	\$171.9
2021	\$121.2	\$126.7	\$247.9
2022	\$126.6	\$179.5	\$306.1
2023	\$258.5	\$182.7	\$441.2
2024	\$304.6	\$274.4	\$579.0
2025 H1	\$119.5	\$159.2	\$278.7

SOURCE: ISRAEL CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS. DOES NOT INCLUDE SERVICES, INVESTMENTS AND SOME DEFENSE-RELATED TRADE.

CHART 6

Egypt-Israel Trade



NOTE: Trade data reflect goods only and do not include services (e.g., software and cyber), defense exports, natural gas, or water.

SOURCE: Government of Israel, Central Bureau of Statistics, “Foreign Trade Statistics Monthly,” <https://www.cbs.gov.il/en/cbsNewBrand/Pages/Foreign-Trade-Statistics-Monthly.aspx> (accessed August 22, 2025).



HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN

Israel and Jordan signed a peace agreement under American auspices in 1994. The agreement enabled close security cooperation between the countries, and Israel's border with Jordan became one of its quietest.

Trade between the countries grew, and Israel, a world leader in water technologies, became a critical supplier of fresh water to the Hashemite Kingdom. Starting in 2020, Israel also became an important source of natural gas for Jordan. Nevertheless, public opinion toward Israel in Jordan remained largely hostile, and people-to-people ties remained minimal.

The signing of The Abraham Accords in 2020 helped to facilitate the growth of Jordan–Israel ties along several dimensions. Under the sponsorship of the UAE and the U.S., Israel and Jordan agreed to launch the Prosperity Green & Blue” project, a groundbreaking regional initiative under which the UAE’s Masdar would develop in Jordan a 600-megawatt solar photovoltaic project to export electricity to Israel, and Israel would expand desalination capacity to supply up to 200 million cubic meters of water per year to Jordan. Jordan’s King Abdullah II hosted Israel’s President, Prime Minister, Defense Minister, and Foreign Minister in Amman for discussions, and the two countries signed an important aviation agreement to facilitate overflights. While trade grew, however, underdeveloped and insufficient cross-border infrastructure, particularly at the Jordan–Israel Jordan River/ Sheikh Hussein crossing, created bottlenecks.

In September 2023, at the G20 Summit in India, the U.S., the EU, the UAE, Saudi Arabia, India, France, Germany, and Italy signed the India–Middle East–Europe Economic Corridor MOU, which envisions a corridor of trade, energy, and communications connecting India to Europe via the GCC, Jordan, and Israel. While Jordan and Israel were not signatories to the 2023 MOU, they are key nodes in the planned overland trade and transport corridor. In order to realize this vision, Jordan will need a modern rail network, and Jerusalem and Amman will need to increase their cross-border coordination.

Despite the importance of Jordan–Israel ties for both countries, there has been little progress over the past three decades in building people-to-people cooperation. Anti-normalization and anti-Israel sentiment ran high in Jordan even before Hamas’s October 7 attack, fueled both by the Kingdom’s large Palestinian population and by elements in Jordan affiliated with the Muslim Brotherhood.

Hamas’s October 7 attack and the subsequent war led to a decline in Jordan–Israel ties. Jordan recalled its ambassador from Israel and informed the Israeli ambassador, who had left for security reasons, that he was not welcome to return. Jordan also declared that it was suspending activity on the Prosperity Green & Blue project.

At the same time, Israel–Jordan coordination on the delivery of humanitarian aid to Gaza increased. Security cooperation also grew around fears of attempts by Iran and Muslim Brotherhood elements to destabilize the monarchy and launch attacks against Israel from Jordan. During Iran’s April 2024 attack on Israel, Jordan intercepted aerial objects in its airspace, declaring that it would not allow its airspace to be violated by the warring parties.

Israel–Jordan trade continued to climb during this period, rising 7 percent year over year in 2024 compared to 2023 and by 47 percent in the first half of 2025 compared to the same period in 2024. Jordan remains highly dependent on Israeli water exports.

Progress in advancing large-scale regional projects such as IMEC and the Middle East Strategic Alliance that have the potential to reshape the Middle East will require the restoration and enhancement of ties between Jordan and Israel. Prosperity Green & Blue, if successful, can provide a paradigm for the shared benefits of regional

cooperation. Both Jordan and Israel are essential to U.S. interests and security in the Middle East. Following the attainment of calm in Gaza, the U.S. should work with both Jordan and Israel to encourage a gradual but sustained warming and expansion of ties in the spirit of The Abraham Accords.

Jordan-Israel Notable Developments, 2020-2025

(Representative List)

- 
- OCT. 8, 2020** Israel and Jordan sign reciprocal overflight agreement that opens airspaces to one another and shortens flight times on East-West routes, including to Israel's new Abraham Accords partners.
 - JULY 6, 2021** At secret meeting with King Abdullah II in Amman, Israeli Prime Minister Naftali Bennett signals approval for Israel's sale of an additional 50 million cubic meters of water to Jordan and expansion of Jordanian exports to West Bank.
 - JULY 8, 2021** Israel and Jordan agree that Israel will sell Jordan an additional 50 million cubic meters of water (above treaty requirements) and that Jordan will significantly raise cap on exports to West Bank, signaling a thaw in ties.
 - SEPT. 4, 2021** Israeli President Isaac Herzog reveals he has just held "warm" meeting with Jordan's king in Amman to advance bilateral dialogue, noting "a sense in the region of a desire to make progress, a desire to speak."
 - OCT. 12, 2021** Israeli and Jordanian water officials sign technical instrument implementing extra water sale for the year, described publicly as largest single-year water sale between the two countries.
 - NOV. 22, 2021** Jordan, Israel, and UAE sign "Prosperity Green & Blue" Declaration of Intent committing Jordan to developing 600-megawatt solar photovoltaic project to export electricity to Israel and Israel to expanding desalination capacity to supply up to 200 million cubic meters of water per year to Jordan.
 - JAN. 5, 2022** At Royal Palace in Amman, Jordan's King Abdullah II and Israeli Defense Minister Benny Gantz discuss regional stability, bilateral security coordination, and Israeli-Palestinian arena.
 - MAR. 10, 2022** In Amman, King Abdullah II and Israeli Foreign Minister Yair Lapid coordinate practical steps to calm tensions in Jerusalem ahead of Ramadan and Passover and discuss measures to ease conditions for Palestinians along with broader regional stability and continued bilateral coordination.
 - MAR. 30, 2022** Israeli President Isaac Herzog pays official visit to Amman the first such presidential visit where both leaders call for calm and discuss bilateral cooperation.
 - JUNE 15, 2022** Israel announces it will allow overflights to and from Qatar during World Cup after arrangements with Jordanian and European aviation authorities, operationalizing 2020 airspace corridor for tournament traffic.
 - SEPT. 28, 2022** U.S. announces that Allenby/King Hussein Bridge crossing will begin pilot 24-hour, seven-days-a-week passenger operations to ease West Bank-Jordan travel.
 - NOV. 8, 2022** At COP 27 U.N. climate change conference, Jordan, Israel, and UAE sign MOU confirming feasibility findings and moving water-for-energy "Prosperity Green & Blue" project to next stage.

NOV. 10, 2022	●	Israel reaches arrangement with Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA) and Qatar to operate direct charter flights between Tel Aviv and Doha for the World Cup, enabled by regional overflight understandings and coordination with Jordan.
NOV. 17, 2022	●	Israel and Jordan sign joint declaration at COP 27 U.N. climate change conference to cooperate on rehabilitating Jordan River, including wastewater treatment and pollution reduction measures on both sides.
JAN. 24, 2023	●	In Amman talks between Israel's Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and Jordan's King Abdullah II, both sides discuss strategic, security, and economic cooperation as well as Jerusalem status quo.
FEB. 26, 2023	●	Aqaba meeting of senior Israeli, Palestinian, Jordanian, Egyptian, and American officials hosted by Jordan issues joint communiqué with steps meant to de-escalate tensions and form a security committee.
MAR. 19, 2023	●	Follow-up Sharm El-Sheikh meeting of same five parties reaffirms and details de-escalation efforts.
SEPT. 26, 2023	●	Israeli Energy Minister Israel Katz meets in Abu Dhabi with head of UAE's Masdar to advance Jordan-Israel "Prosperity Green & Blue" water-for-energy initiative with aim of finalizing an agreement at COP 28 U.N. climate change conference.
NOV. 16, 2023	●	Foreign Minister Ayman Safadi states that Jordan will not sign water-for-energy deal with Israel while Gaza war continues.
APR. 13, 2024	●	During Iran's mass drone-and-missile attack on Israel, Jordan intercepts aerial objects violating its airspace and then reopens its airspace once wave passes, underscoring regional air-defense coordination.
MAY 16, 2024	●	Israel renews for six months the addendum that increases water sold to Jordan by 50 million cubic meters.
JUNE 26, 2024	●	Israel approves additional natural gas exports and a production expansion plan for Leviathan field, exports from which include long-term deliveries to Jordan.

Jordan-Israel Trade

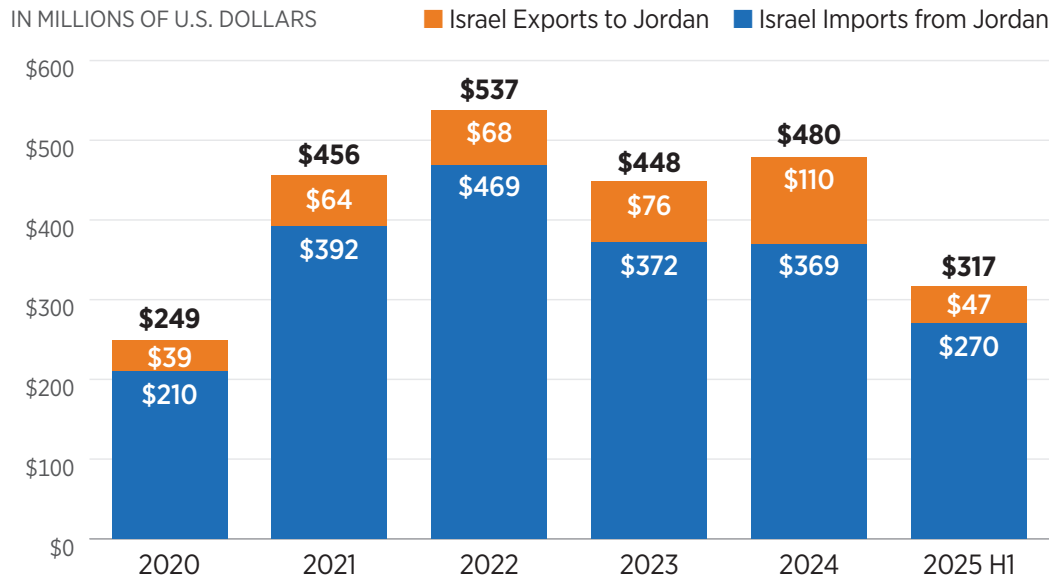
(IN MILLIONS OF USD)

YEAR	ISRAEL EXPORTS TO JORDAN	ISRAEL IMPORTS FROM JORDAN	TOTAL
2020	\$39.4	\$210.0	\$249.4
2021	\$64.2	\$391.5	\$455.7
2022	\$67.6	\$469.0	\$536.6
2023	\$76.2	\$371.9	\$448.1
2024	\$110.4	\$369.2	\$479.6
2025 H1	\$46.5	\$270.0	\$316.5

SOURCE: ISRAEL CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS. DOES NOT INCLUDE SERVICES, INVESTMENTS AND SOME DEFENSE-RELATED TRADE.

CHART 5

Jordan-Israel Trade



NOTE: Trade data reflect goods only and do not include services (e.g., software and cyber), defense exports, natural gas, or water.

SOURCE: Government of Israel, Central Bureau of Statistics, “Foreign Trade Statistics Monthly,” <https://www.cbs.gov.il/en/cbsNewBrand/Pages/Foreign-Trade-Statistics-Monthly.aspx> (accessed August 22, 2025).





STATE OF ISRAEL

In Israel's Declaration of Independence, proclaimed on May 14, 1948, the newborn Jewish state declared its willingness to "extend our hand to all neighboring states and their peoples in an offer of peace and good neighborliness, and appeal to them to establish bonds of cooperation and mutual help."

But over the coming decades, Israel faced repeated wars and terrorism from its Arab neighbors as it fought for survival in a hostile region.

The first breakthrough toward peace was achieved on March 26, 1979, when Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat signed a peace treaty in a ceremony presided over by U.S. President Jimmy Carter. On October 26, 1994, a second peace treaty was signed, this time between Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Jordan's King Hussein, under the auspices of U.S. President Bill Clinton.

Nevertheless, despite the importance of these two treaties, the peace between Israel on one side and Jordan and Egypt on the other remained a cold peace. Peace was established between governments and security forces, and some trade developed, but people-to-people ties remained minimal. For the next 26 years, despite repeated efforts by American Administrations, Middle East peace remained elusive.

In the interim, despite having signed the Oslo Accords with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in 1993, Israel faced waves of Palestinian terrorist attacks that reached their height during the Second Intifada. Israeli overtures for a comprehensive peace deal with the newly created Palestinian Authority (PA) were rebuffed. Hamas's takeover of the Gaza Strip in 2007 led to multiple rounds of fighting between Israel and Gaza-based terrorist groups. Nevertheless, many argued that normalization between Israel and additional Arab states could not and should not be advanced until the PA agreed to a final settlement with Israel. According to this convention, Ramallah should and would maintain a veto over progress toward regional peace.

President Donald J. Trump viewed the region differently. In August 2020, President Trump, together with Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and then-Abu Dhabi Crown Prince and current United Arab Emirates President Mohammed bin Zayed Al Nahyan, shocked the world by announcing an historic agreement to establish full peace and warm relations between the two countries. In his remarks following the announcement, President Trump made clear that this would be a different type of peace, declaring that the two countries would "begin cooperation across the board and on a broad range of areas, including tourism, education, healthcare, trade, and security." Over the next several months, under the leadership of the Trump Administration, peace and normalization between Israel and Bahrain, Sudan, Morocco, and Kosovo would follow.

From Israel's perspective, The Abraham Accords did not just open new possibilities in countless fields from trade and tourism to innovation and investment; they represented the realization of the dream of genuine peace, mutual acceptance, and a shared effort to counter common enemies and shape a brighter future for the Middle East. Millions of Israeli visitors traveled to the countries of The Abraham Accords in order to experience their cultures and attractions and build new ties of friendship and partnership.

The Accords also represented a transformation toward a mindset in which Israel, in addition to being the Start-Up Nation, would be a key regional hub integrated into the broader Middle East / North Africa (MENA) region. Israel would now have the opportunity to play a central role in solving the region's greatest challenges and advancing its development.

Hamas's October 7, 2023, massacre and attack on Israel and the multifront war that ensued forced the Jewish state to focus on countering the existential threats posed by the Iranian ayatollah regime and Muslim Brotherhood-affiliated terrorist groups. The lengthy and complex war created geopolitical tensions while also highlighting the

potential for cooperation in such areas as air defense and humanitarian aid. Despite the regional tensions, Israel remained committed to preserving its ties with its Abraham Accords partners.

Following Israel's success in weakening terrorist organizations like Hezbollah and Hamas and, together with the United States, setting back Iran's nuclear and ballistic missile programs, there is now an opportunity to reshape the region in the spirit of The Abraham Accords. From Israel's perspective, The Abraham Accords, built on acceptance, moderation, and win-win cooperation, can provide a model for regional stability and a viable peace with all of its Arab and Muslim neighbors. Despite the ongoing war, it is of critical importance that, to the extent possible, Israel dedicate itself to strengthening existing ties, overcoming barriers to full cooperation, fully integrating into new regional frameworks, and laying the groundwork for future expansion of the circle of peace.

“ [T]his day is a pivot of history. It heralds a new dawn of peace. For thousands of years, the Jewish people have prayed for peace. For decades, the Jewish State has prayed for peace. And this is why, today, we're filled with such profound gratitude.

I am grateful to you, President Trump, for your decisive leadership.... [Y]ou have successfully brokered the historic peace that we are signing today.... To all of Israel's friends in the Middle East, those who are with us today and those who will join us tomorrow, I say: As-salamu alaykum. Peace unto thee. Shalom....

[T]he blessings of the peace we make today will be enormous. First, because this peace will eventually expand to include other Arab states. And, ultimately, it can end the Arab-Israeli conflict once and for all.

Second, because the great economic benefits of our partnership will be felt throughout our region, and they will reach every one of our citizens.

And third, because this is not only a peace between leaders, it's a peace between peoples. Israelis, Emiratis, and Bahrainis are already embracing one another. We are eager to invest in a future of partnership, prosperity, and peace.

—ISRAELI PRIME MINISTER BENJAMIN NETANYAHU

“ Israel aspires to expand The Abraham Accords and circle of peace and normalization in the Middle East.

—ISRAELI FOREIGN MINISTER GIDEON SAAR

MK Dan Illouz and MK Michael Biton

Co-Chairs, Abraham Accords Caucus in the Knesset

As we mark the fifth anniversary of The Abraham Accords, we take this opportunity to reflect on a historic achievement that has reshaped the Middle East—and continues to do so even in the face of ongoing regional tensions.

The Abraham Accords were founded on a bold vision of peace to prosperity. Five years on, that vision has not only endured—it has flourished.

Despite the war launched by Hamas against Israel on October 7, 2023, trade between Israel and The Abraham Accords member countries reached an all-time-high in 2024. And while other foreign airlines suspended service to Israel due to the war, Etihad and FlyDubai, the UAE's two national airlines, continue to fly nonstop to Tel Aviv every day.

In matters of security, the Accords have fostered an unprecedented level of regional coordination. While the region continues to face significant challenges, the commitment to cooperation on counterterrorism, intelligence sharing, and strategic defense has only deepened. This was perhaps most evident during Iran's missile attacks against Israel, when numerous missiles were intercepted ahead of time over Gulf airspace. Similarly, Israeli and Moroccan soldiers trained together in Morocco as part of the African Lion military exercise.

It is precisely in times of crisis that the true strength of peace is revealed. The resilience of these agreements in the face of regional turmoil demonstrates their importance and their promise.

President Trump's return to the White House has created a major opportunity to prioritize The Abraham Accords and extend the circle of peace to new countries. We congratulate our friends at The Heritage Foundation on the publication of this Five-Year Abraham Accords Report and look forward to our continued partnership with our greatest ally in the world, the United States of America.

As we look to the future, we reaffirm our shared commitment to expanding and strengthening this alliance of peace. The Abraham Accords Caucus in the Knesset, under our leadership, will continue to play a supportive role in developing these relationships and ensuring they reach their full potential.

Overall Trade Between Israel and Abraham Accords and Partner Countries

(IN MILLIONS OF USD)

YEAR	ISRAEL EXPORTS TO ABRAHAM ACCORDS COUNTRIES	ISRAEL IMPORTS FROM ABRAHAM ACCORDS COUNTRIES	TOTAL
2020	\$242.71	\$415.70	\$658.41
2021	\$632.98	\$1,369.32	\$2,002.3
2022	\$916.37	\$2,568.52	\$3,484.89
2023	\$1,046.92	\$2,895.84	\$3,942.76
2024	\$1,024.53	\$3,515.23	\$4,539.76
2025 H1	\$497.47	\$1,577.56	\$2,075.03
Total	\$4,360.98	\$12,342.17	\$16,703.15

Note: The true value of trade between Israel and Abraham Accords countries is significantly higher than appears in this table because Central Bureau of Statistics numbers account only for trade in goods. They do not account for services (including some types of cyber); investments; some defense sales; and (in the cases of Jordan and Egypt) sales of water and gas.

SOURCE: ISRAEL CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

Israel's Defense Sales to Abraham Accords Countries

(IN BILLIONS OF USD)

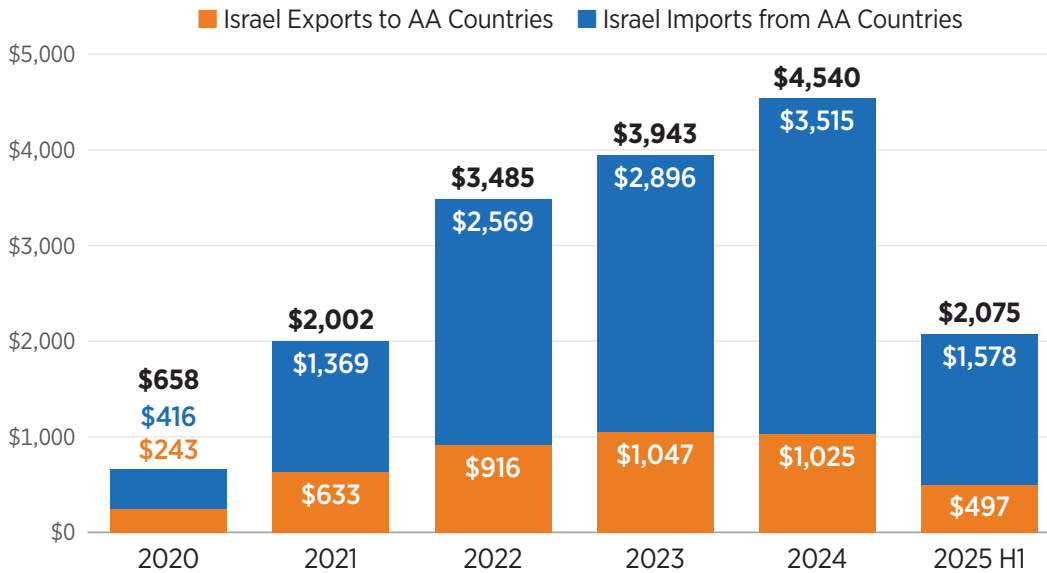
YEAR	TOTAL VALUE OF ISRAEL DEFENSE EXPORTS	SHARE OF EXPORTS TO ABRAHAM ACCORDS COUNTRIES	VALUE OF SALES TO ABRAHAM ACCORDS COUNTRIES
2021	\$11.3	7%	\$0.79
2022	\$12.55	24%	\$3.01
2023	\$13.1	3%	\$0.39
2024	\$14.78	12%	\$1.78

SOURCE: ISRAEL DEFENSE MINISTRY INTERNATIONAL DEFENSE COOPERATION DIRECTORATE

Trade Between Israel and Abraham Accords Countries

Trade between Israel and its Abraham Accords and regional peace partners (UAE, Bahrain, Morocco, Sudan, Kosovo, Egypt and Jordan). Total trade from 2020-2025 H1 was \$16.7 billion, comprised of \$12.3 billion (74%) in Israeli imports and \$4.4 billion (26%) in Israeli exports.

IN MILLIONS OF U.S. DOLLARS



NOTE: Trade data reflect goods only and do not include services (e.g., software and cyber), defense exports, natural gas, or water.

SOURCE: Government of Israel, Central Bureau of Statistics, "Foreign Trade Statistics Monthly," <https://www.cbs.gov.il/en/cbsNewBrand/Pages/Foreign-Trade-Statistics-Monthly.aspx> (accessed August 22, 2025).

Israeli Exports of Natural Gas to Regional Partners

(IN BCM)

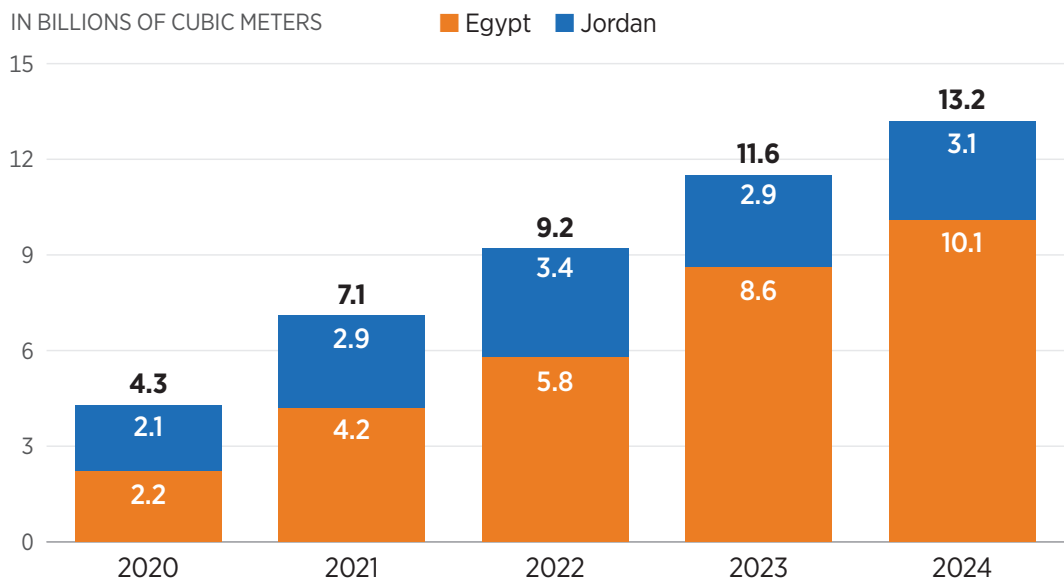
YEAR	EGYPT	JORDAN	TOTAL
2020	2.2	2.1	4.3
2021	4.2	2.9	7.1
2022	5.8	3.4	9.2
2023	8.6	2.9	11.5
2024	10.1	3.1	13.2

SOURCE: ISRAEL KNESSET RESEARCH AND INFORMATION CENTER

CHART 9

Israeli Exports of Natural Gas to Regional Partners

IN BILLIONS OF CUBIC METERS



SOURCE: Government of Israel, Knesset Research and Information Center, "Connecting Consumers to Natural Gas — Transmission, Distribution, and End Users," June 9, 2025, https://fs.knesset.gov.il/globaldocs/MMM/a6ec28dd-5a41-f011-a85f-005056aa9911/2_a6ec28dd-5a41-f011-a85f-005056aa9911_11_20962.pdf (accessed August 25, 2025).

Numbers of Incoming Visitors to Israel from Abraham Accords and Partner Countries

(IN THOUSANDS. LESS THAN 100 APPEARS AS 0)

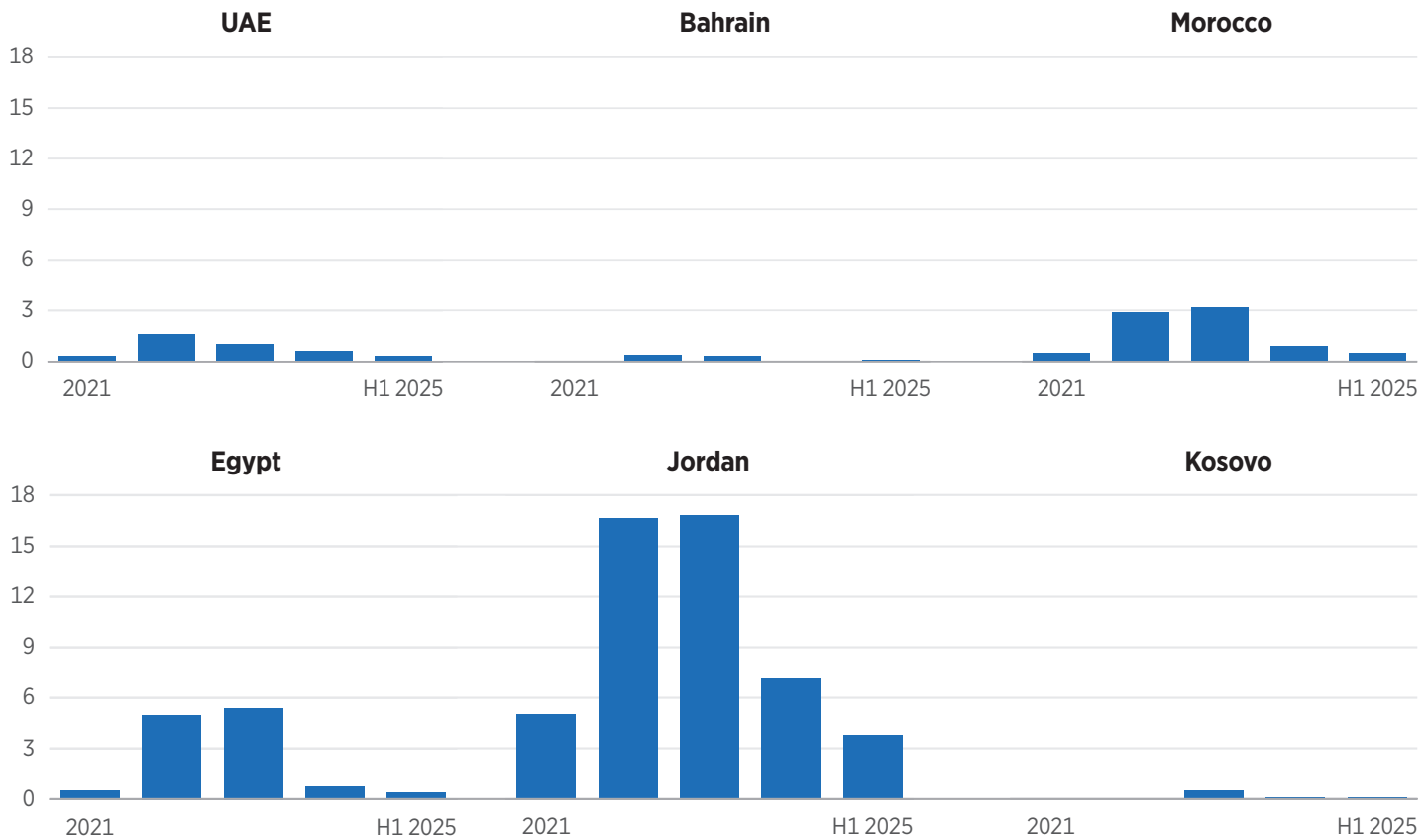
YEAR	UAE	BAHRAIN	MOROCCO	SUDAN	EGYPT	JORDAN	KOSOVO
2021	0.3	0	0.5	0	0.5	5.0	0
2022	1.6	0.4	2.9	0	5.0	16.6	N/A
2023	1.0	0.3	3.2	0	5.4	16.8	0.5
2024	0.6	0	0.9	0	0.8	7.2	0.1
H1 2025	0.3	0.1	0.5	0	0.4	3.8	0.1

SOURCE: ISRAEL CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

CHART 10

Incoming Visitor and Partner Country Numbers from Abraham Accords Countries to Israel

IN THOUSANDS OF VISITORS*



NOTE: Years with fewer than 100 visitors are shown as 0. Sudan recorded fewer than 100 visitors each year and is therefore not displayed.
SOURCE: Government of Israel, Central Bureau of Statistics, "Tourism to Israel," August 8, 2025, <https://www.gov.il/he/pages/visitors-and-tourists-2025> (accessed August 25, 2025).

ABRAHAM ACCORDS-RELATED PUBLICATIONS FROM CURRENT DAVIS INSTITUTE AND ALLISON CENTER AFFILIATES

- ▶ Robert Greenway, “Transforming the Middle East: The Origins, Impact and Evolution of The Abraham Accords,” Hudson Institute Look Ahead Series Policy Memo, March 2021, https://s3.amazonaws.com/media.hudson.org/Greenway_Transforming%20the%20Middle%20East%20Look%20Ahead.pdf.
- ▶ Robert Greenway, “On The Abraham Accords’ First Anniversary There’s Real Impact and Even Greater Potential,” Fox News, September 14, 2021, <https://www.foxnews.com/opinion/abraham-accords-anniversary-impact-potential-robert-greenway>.
- ▶ Robert Greenway and Asher Fredman, “Tremendous Multilateral Opportunities Created by The Abraham Accords,” Abraham Accords Peace Institute, July 5, 2022, <https://www.aapeaceinstitute.org/latest/the-multilateral-opportunities-created-by-the-abraham-accords>.
- ▶ Robert Greenway and Asher Fredman, “Opportunities for Cooperation Created by The Abraham Accords,” Abraham Accords Peace Institute, July 13, 2022, <https://www.aapeaceinstitute.org/latest/opportunities-for-cooperation-created-by-the-abraham-accords>.
- ▶ Meir Ben-Shabbat and David Aaronson, “The Abraham Accords, Two Years On: Impressive Progress, Multiple Challenges, and Promising Potential,” Institute for National Security Studies Insight No. 1632, August 15, 2022, <https://www.inss.org.il/publication/abraham-accords-two-years/>.
- ▶ Rob Greenway and Jacob Olidort, “Here’s How the Two-Year-Old Abraham Accords Can Help Solve Today’s Biggest Challenges,” Daily Caller, September 15, 2022, <https://dailycaller.com/2022/09/15/opinion-heres-how-the-two-year-old-abraham-accords-can-help-solve-the-worlds-biggest-challenges-greenway-and-olidort/>.
- ▶ Robert Greenway, “Greater than the Sum of Its Parts: Abraham Accords Free Trade Area,” Hoover Institution, The Caravan, March 7, 2023, <https://www.hoover.org/research/greater-sum-its-parts-abraham-accords-free-trade-area>.
- ▶ Statement of the Honorable Robert Greenway, President and Executive Director, Abraham Accords Peace Institute, in hearing, Expanding The Abraham Accords, Subcommittee on Middle East, North Africa, and Central Asia, Committee on Foreign Affairs, U.S. House of Representatives, 118th Cong., 1st Sess., March 9, 2023, pp. 5–11, <https://www.congress.gov/118/chr/CHRG-118hrg51383/CHRG-118hrg51383.pdf>.
- ▶ Robert Greenway, “US Can Counter China in the Middle East with Abraham Accords Free Trade,” Abraham Accords Peace Institute, March 20, 2023, <https://www.aapeaceinstitute.org/latest/us-can-counter-china-in-the-middle-east-with-abraham-accords-free-trade-opinion>.
- ▶ Asher Fredman, “3 Years of Abraham Accords Innovation Cooperation: Progress and Unrealized Potential,” Abraham Accords Peace Institute, August 31, 2023, <https://www.aapeaceinstitute.org/latest/3-years-of-abraham-accords-innovation-cooperation-progress-and-unrealized-potential>.
- ▶ Asher Fredman, “Abraham Accords Climate Cooperation,” Abraham Accords Peace Institute, December 12, 2023, <https://www.aapeaceinstitute.org/latest/abraham-accords-climate-cooperation>.
- ▶ David Aaronson, “Strengthening Israel–Sudan Ties and Preserving The Abraham Accords,” Misgav Institute for National Security and Zionist Strategy, March 11, 2024, <https://www.misgavins.org/en/aaronson-israel-cooperate-sudan-burhan/>.
- ▶ Aryeh Lightstone and Asher Fredman, “Time to Launch Abraham Accords 2.0,” RealClearWorld, September 14, 2024, https://www.realclearworld.com/articles/2024/09/14/time_to_launch_abraham_accords_20_1058391.html.
- ▶ Loay Alshareef and Asher Fredman, “Make The Abraham Accords Great Again,” Breitbart, February 2, 2025, <https://www.breitbart.com/middle-east/2025/02/02/alshareef-and-fredman-make-the-abraham-accords-great-again/>.
- ▶ Victoria Coates and Robert Greenway, “The Path to Greater Peace in the Middle East Is Clear,” National Review, April 1, 2025, <https://www.nationalreview.com/2025/04/the-path-to-greater-peace-in-the-middle-east-is-clear/>.
- ▶ Virginia Allen, “With Trump Back in Office, More Countries Are Expected to Join Abraham Accords,” The Daily Signal, May 1, 2025, <https://www.dailysignal.com/2025/05/01/trump-back-office-more-countries-are-expected-join-abraham-accords/>.
- ▶ Robert Greenway and Amine Ghoulidi, “Why the U.S. Must Confront Terror Proxy Polisario Front,” The Daily Signal, May 21, 2025, <https://www.dailysignal.com/2025/05/21/why-must-confront-terror-proxy-polisario-front/>.
- ▶ Asher Fredman and Joseph Rozen, “The India–Middle East–Europe Corridor: A Catalyst for Regional Integration and Global Prosperity,” Misgav Institute for National Security and Zionist Strategy, June 26, 2025, <https://www.misgavins.org/en/fredman-rozen-the-india-middle-east-europe-economic-corridor/>.
- ▶ Asher Fredman, “Now Is the Time to Advance Middle East Integration,” Heritage Foundation Commentary, July 17, 2025, <https://www.heritage.org/middle-east/commentary/now-the-time-advance-middle-east-integration>.
- ▶ Maghreb Arabe Presse (MAP), “Morocco, a Country at ‘Forefront’ of Religious Tolerance, Coexistence—Heritage Foundation Expert [David Aaronson],” July 25, 2025, <https://www.mapnews.ma/en/actualites/politics/morocco-country-forefront-religious-tolerance-coexistence-heritage-foundation>.
- ▶ Victoria Coates and Robert Greenway, “Trump’s Landmark Deal Is the Real Key to Peace in the Middle East,” Fox News, July 28, 2025, <https://www.foxnews.com/opinion/trumps-landmark-deal-real-key-peace-middle-east>.
- ▶ Victoria Coates and Robert Greenway, “The Real Key to Peace in the Middle East,” RealClearWorld, July 31, 2025, https://www.realclearworld.com/2025/07/31/the_real_key_to_peace_in_the_middle_east_1126075.html.

UAE

ABRAHAM ACCORDS PEACE AGREEMENT: TREATY OF PEACE, DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS AND FULL NORMALIZATION BETWEEN THE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES AND THE STATE OF ISRAEL

ABRAHAM ACCORDS PEACE AGREEMENT:

TREATY OF PEACE, DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS AND FULL NORMALIZATION

BETWEEN

THE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

AND

THE STATE OF ISRAEL

The Government of the United Arab Emirates and the Government of the State of Israel (hereinafter, the “Parties”)

Aspiring to realize the vision of a Middle East region that is stable, peaceful and prosperous, for the benefit of all States and peoples in the region;

Desiring to establish peace, diplomatic and friendly relations, co-operation and full normalization of ties between them and their peoples, in accordance with this Treaty, and to chart together a new path to unlock the vast potential of their countries and of the region;

Reaffirming the “Joint Statement of the United States, the State of Israel, and the United Arab Emirates” (the “Abraham Accords”), dated 13 August 2020;

Believing that the further development of friendly relations meets the interests of lasting peace in the Middle East and that challenges can only be effectively addressed by cooperation and not by conflict;

Determined to ensure lasting peace, stability, security and prosperity for both their States and to develop and enhance their dynamic and innovative economies;

Reaffirming their shared commitment to normalize relations and promote stability through diplomatic engagement, increased economic cooperation and other close coordination;

Reaffirming also their shared belief that the establishment of peace and full normalization between them can help transform the Middle East by spurring economic growth, enhancing technological innovation and forging closer people-to-people relations;

Recognizing that the Arab and Jewish peoples are descendants of a common ancestor, Abraham, and *inspired*, in that spirit, to foster in the Middle East a reality in which Muslims, Jews, Christians and peoples of all faiths, denominations, beliefs and nationalities live in, and are committed to, a spirit of coexistence, mutual understanding and mutual respect;

Recalling the reception held on January 28, 2020, at which President Trump presented his Vision for Peace, and *committing* to continuing their efforts to achieve a just, comprehensive, realistic and enduring solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict;

Recalling the Treaties of Peace between the State of Israel and the Arab Republic of Egypt and between the State of Israel and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, and committed to working together to realize a negotiated solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict that meets the legitimate needs and aspirations of both peoples, and to advance comprehensive Middle East peace, stability and prosperity;

Emphasizing the belief that the normalization of Israeli and Emirati relations is in the interest of both peoples and contributes to the cause of peace in the Middle East and the world;

Expressing deep appreciation to the United States for its profound contribution to this historic achievement;

Have agreed as follows:

1. **Establishment of Peace, Diplomatic Relations and Normalization:** Peace, diplomatic relations and full normalization of bilateral ties are hereby established between the United Arab Emirates and the State of Israel.
2. **General Principles:** The Parties shall be guided in their relations by the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law governing relations among States. In particular, they shall recognize and respect each other's sovereignty and right to live in peace and security, develop friendly relations of cooperation between them and their peoples, and settle all disputes between them by peaceful means.
3. **Establishment of Embassies:** The Parties shall exchange resident ambassadors as soon as practicable after the signing of this Treaty, and shall conduct diplomatic and consular relations in accordance with the applicable rules of international law.
4. **Peace and Stability:** The Parties shall attach profound importance to mutual understanding, cooperation and coordination between them in the spheres of peace and stability, as a fundamental pillar of their relations and as a means for enhancing those spheres in the Middle East as a whole. They undertake to take the necessary steps to prevent any terrorist or hostile activities against each other on or from their respective territories, as well as deny any support for such activities abroad or allowing such support on or from their respective territories. Recognizing the new era of peace and friendly relations between them, as well as the centrality of stability to the well-being of their respective peoples and of the region, the Parties undertake to consider and discuss these matters regularly, and to conclude detailed agreements and arrangements on coordination and cooperation.
5. **Cooperation and Agreements in Other Spheres:** As an integral part of their commitment to peace, prosperity, diplomatic and friendly relations, cooperation and full normalization, the Parties shall work to advance the cause of peace, stability and prosperity throughout the Middle East, and to unlock the great potential of their countries and of the region. For such purposes, the Parties shall conclude bilateral agreements in the following spheres at the earliest practicable date, as well as in other spheres of mutual interest as may be agreed:

- Finance and Investment
- Civil Aviation

- Visas and Consular Services
- Innovation, Trade and Economic Relations
- Healthcare
- Science, Technology and Peaceful Uses of Outer-Space
- Tourism, Culture and Sport
- Energy
- Environment
- Education
- Maritime Arrangements
- Telecommunications and Post
- Agriculture and Food Security
- Water
- Legal Cooperation

Any such agreements concluded before the entry into force of this Treaty shall enter into effect with the entry into force of this Treaty unless otherwise stipulated therein. Agreed principles for cooperation in specific spheres are annexed to this Treaty and form an integral part thereof.

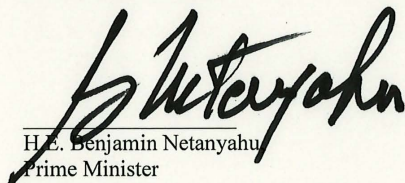
6. **Mutual Understanding and Co-existence:** The Parties undertake to foster mutual understanding, respect, co-existence and a culture of peace between their societies in the spirit of their common ancestor, Abraham, and the new era of peace and friendly relations ushered in by this Treaty, including by cultivating people-to-people programs, interfaith dialogue and cultural, academic, youth, scientific, and other exchanges between their peoples. They shall conclude and implement the necessary visa and consular services agreements and arrangements so as to facilitate efficient and secure travel for their respective nationals to the territory of each other. The Parties shall work together to counter extremism, which promotes hatred and division, and terrorism and its justifications, including by preventing radicalization and recruitment and by combating incitement and discrimination. They shall work towards establishing a High-Level Joint Forum for Peace and Co-Existence dedicated to advancing these goals.
7. **Strategic Agenda for the Middle East:** Further to the Abraham Accords, the Parties stand ready to join with the United States to develop and launch a “Strategic Agenda for the Middle East” in order to expand regional diplomatic, trade, stability and other cooperation. They are committed to work together, and with the United States and others, as appropriate, in order to advance the cause of peace, stability and prosperity in the relations between them and for the Middle East as a whole, including by seeking to advance regional security and stability; pursue regional economic opportunities; promote a culture of peace across the region; and consider joint aid and development programs.
8. **Other Rights and Obligations:** This Treaty does not affect and shall not be interpreted as affecting, in any way, the rights and obligations of the Parties under the Charter of the United Nations. The Parties shall take all necessary measures for the application in their bilateral relations of the provisions of the multilateral conventions of which they are both parties, including the submission of appropriate notification to the depositaries of such conventions.
9. **Respect for Obligations:** The Parties undertake to fulfill in good faith their obligations under this Treaty, without regard to action or inaction of any other party and independently of any

instrument inconsistent with this Treaty. For the purposes of this paragraph each Party represents to the other that in its opinion and interpretation there is no inconsistency between their existing treaty obligations and this Treaty. The Parties undertake not to enter into any obligation in conflict with this Treaty. Subject to Article 103 of the Charter of the United Nations, in the event of a conflict between the obligations of the Parties under the present Treaty and any of their other obligations, the obligations under this Treaty shall be binding and implemented. The Parties further undertake to adopt any legislation or other internal legal procedure necessary in order to implement this Treaty, and to repeal any national legislation or official publications inconsistent with this Treaty.

10. **Ratification and Entry into Force:** This Treaty shall be ratified by both Parties as soon as practicable in conformity with their respective national procedures and will enter into force following the exchange of instruments of ratification.
11. **Settlement of Disputes:** Disputes arising out of the application or interpretation of this Treaty shall be resolved by negotiation. Any such dispute which cannot be settled by negotiation may be referred to conciliation or arbitration subject to the agreement of the Parties.
12. **Registration:** This Treaty shall be transmitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for registration in accordance with the provisions of Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

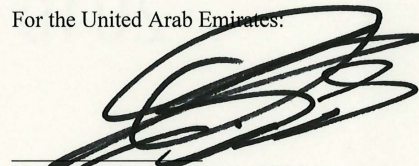
Done at Washington, DC, this day Elul 26th, 5780, Muharram 27th, 1442, which corresponds to 15 September 2020, in the Hebrew, Arabic and English languages, all texts being equally authentic. In case of divergence of interpretation, the English text shall prevail.

For the State of Israel:



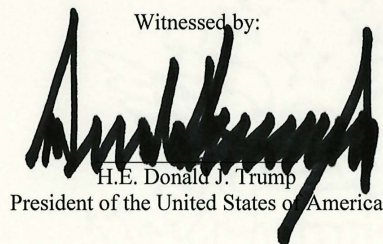
H.E. Benjamin Netanyahu
Prime Minister

For the United Arab Emirates:



H.H. Abdullah bin Zayed Al Nahyan
Minister of Foreign Affairs and International
Cooperation

Witnessed by:



H.E. Donald J. Trump
President of the United States of America

ANNEX

Pursuant to Article 5 of the Treaty of Peace, Diplomatic Relations and Full Normalization between the United Arab Emirates and the State of Israel, the Parties shall conclude bilateral agreements in spheres of mutual interest, in furtherance of which they have agreed to the following provisions. Such provisions are annexed to the Treaty and form an integral part thereof.

Finance and Investment

Further to the Agreed Protocol signed between the Parties on September 1, 2020, in Abu Dhabi, the Parties shall cooperate to expeditiously deepen and broaden bilateral investment relations, and give high priority to concluding agreements in the sphere of finance and investment, recognizing the key role of these agreements in the economic development of the Parties and the Middle East as a whole. The Parties reaffirm their commitment to protecting investors, consumers, market integrity and financial stability, as well as maintaining all applicable regulatory standards. Recognizing also their shared goal to advance regional economic development and the flow of goods and services, the Parties shall endeavor to promote collaborations on strategic regional infrastructure projects and shall explore the establishment of a multilateral working group for the “Tracks for Regional Peace” project.

Civil Aviation

The Parties acknowledge the importance of ensuring regular direct flights between Israel and the United Arab Emirates, for passengers and cargo, as an essential means for developing and promoting their relations. They recognize as applicable to each other the rights, privileges and obligations provided for by the multilateral aviation agreements to which they are both a party, their annexes and any amendments thereof applicable to both Parties, particularly the 1944 Convention on International Civil Aviation, opened for signature at Chicago on the seventh day of December 1944, and the 1944 International Air Services Transit Agreement. Accordingly, the Parties shall as soon as practicable conclude all the necessary agreements and arrangements governing civil aviation, and consequently work towards establishing an international air corridor between their two States in accordance with international law. They shall also reach and implement the necessary agreements and arrangements with respect to visas and consular services to facilitate travel for the citizens of both States.

Tourism

The Parties affirm their mutual desire to promote tourism cooperation between them as a key component of economic development and of developing closer people-to-people and cultural ties. To this end, the Parties shall facilitate the exchange of information through advertisement spots, published and audiovisual promotional materials, and participation in tourist fairs. They shall also work together to promote joint tourism projects and packages between tourist operators so as to enhance tourism from third States. They shall work towards carrying out reciprocal study tours in order to increase knowledge in the development, management and marketing of heritage, cultural and rural tourism with a view to diversifying and deepening touristic links between them; and endeavor to utilize national marketing budgets to promote mutual tourism between the States.

Innovation, Trade and Economic Relations

The Parties shall enhance and expand their cooperation in innovation, trade and economic relations, so that the dividends of peace are felt across their societies. Recognizing that the principle of the free and unimpeded flow of goods and services should guide their relations, as well as the potential for diversification of bilateral trade opportunities, the Parties shall cooperate in order to enable favorable conditions for trade, and the reduction of trade barriers.

Science, Technology and Peaceful Uses of Outer-Space

The Parties acknowledge the important role of science, technology and innovation in the growth of multiple key sectors and shall strengthen joint action and mutual cooperation in scientific and technological advancement. This shall include furthering scientific cooperation and exchange, including between scientists, research and academic institutions, pursuing the establishment of joint research and development centers, and exploring the possibility of joint funding of research and scientific projects in select fields of mutual interest.

The Parties further express their common interest in establishing and developing mutually beneficial cooperation in the field of exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes, in a manner consistent with each Party's respective applicable national laws and international obligations. Such cooperation may include implementation of joint programs, projects and activities in the fields of science, space exploration, space related technologies and education, exchange of experts, information and best practices, and the promotion of cooperation between their respective space industries.

Environment

The Parties acknowledge the importance of protecting, preserving and improving the environment, and shall promote environmental innovation for the sustainable development of the region and beyond. The Parties shall endeavor to cooperate to develop environmental protection strategies on priority issues, including on biodiversity conservation, marine environment protection and climate change mitigation and adaptation, and on the possible establishment of a center for developing pioneering solutions to climate challenges in arid and semi-arid environments.

Telecommunications and Post

The Parties recognize the necessity of mutually beneficial cooperation for the continued development of telecommunications, information technologies and postal services. They take note of the establishment between them of direct communications services, including telephone lines, and agree to promote, in accordance with relevant international conventions and regulations, direct postal exchange, submarine cables and e-commerce solutions, as well as utilize available satellite systems, fiber optical communication, and broadcasting services. The Parties will strive to develop frameworks for innovation in ICT, including advanced fixed and wireless communications, collaboration on 5G networks, smart cities, and use of ICT solutions to foster innovation and the creation of best services.

Healthcare

The Parties welcome progress made in cooperation between them regarding the treatment of, and the development of a vaccine for, the Covid-19 virus, as a sign of the tremendous potential for cooperation between them in the healthcare sphere. Recognizing the importance of building ties in the fields of health and medicine, the Parties shall cooperate, *inter alia*, on: medical education, training and simulations, digital health and artificial intelligence innovation in the health sector, and emergency management and preparedness.

Agriculture and Food Security

The Parties recognize the great importance of sustainable agricultural development, recognizing its vital role in addressing food security concerns, as well as in the preservation of the environment. They shall cooperate to harness and maximize existing technologies, actively facilitate new collaborations, and share and develop knowledge, technologies and innovative approaches in the field of arid agriculture, irrigation technologies, mariculture techniques in shallow sea water, sustainable nutritious fish feed production, and seed enhancement in hot and humid climates.

Water

The Parties recognize the critical importance of sustainable water use and shall cooperate for their mutual benefit to address issues of water supply, water treatment and management, water security, efficiency, wastewater management and re-use, as well as water conservation and desalination.

Energy

The Parties take note of the strategic importance of the energy sector and in particular of their need to promote renewable energy, cooperation in the natural gas field, regional grids, alternative energy and energy security. They shall advance and develop mutual cooperation in energy projects, share best practices and discuss policies in energy forums that will help to promote and unlock the energy potential of the region, coordinating where appropriate with the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), headquartered in Abu Dhabi.

Maritime Arrangements

Each Party shall recognize the right of vessels of the other Party to innocent passage through its territorial waters in accordance with international law. Each Party will grant normal access to its ports for vessels and cargoes of the other Party, as well as vessels and cargoes destined for or coming from the other Party. Such access shall be granted on the same terms as generally applicable to vessels and cargoes of other nations. The Parties shall conclude agreements and arrangements in maritime affairs, as may be required.

Legal Cooperation

Recognizing the importance of a supporting legal framework for the movement of people and goods and for fostering a continuous business friendly environment between them, the Parties shall make best efforts to grant each other the widest measure of legal cooperation, including, *inter alia*, in respect of mutual legal assistance in civil and commercial matters, in accordance with their national laws and shall endeavor to conclude specific agreements and arrangements in this sphere.

Bahrain

ABRAHAM ACCORDS: DECLARATION OF PEACE, COOPERATION, AND CONSTRUCTIVE DIPLOMATIC AND FRIENDLY RELATIONS

ABRAHAM ACCORDS: DECLARATION OF PEACE, COOPERATION, AND CONSTRUCTIVE DIPLOMATIC AND FRIENDLY RELATIONS

Announced by the State of Israel and the Kingdom of Bahrain on 15 September 2020

His Majesty King Hamad bin Isa bin Salman al-Khalifa and Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu have agreed to open an era of friendship and cooperation in pursuit of a Middle East region that is stable, secure and prosperous for the benefit of all States and peoples in the region. In this spirit Prime Minister Netanyahu of Israel and Foreign Minister Mr. Abdullatif Al Zayani met in Washington today, at the invitation of President Donald J. Trump of the United States of America, to endorse the principles of the Abraham Accords and to commence a new chapter of peace. This diplomatic breakthrough was facilitated by the Abraham Accords initiative of President Donald J. Trump. It reflects the successful perseverance of the United States' efforts to promote peace and stability in the Middle East. The Kingdom of Bahrain and the State of Israel trust that this development will help lead to a future in which all peoples and all faiths can live together in the spirit of cooperation and enjoy peace and prosperity where states focus on shared interests and building a better future.

The parties discussed their shared commitment to advancing peace and security in the Middle East stressing the importance of embracing the vision of the Abraham Accords, widening the circle of peace; recognizing each State's right to sovereignty and to live in peace and security, and continuing the efforts to achieve a just, comprehensive, and enduring resolution of the Israeli- Palestinian conflict.

In their meeting, Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and Foreign Minister Abdullatif Al Zayani agreed to establish full diplomatic relations, to promote lasting security, to eschew threats and the use of force, as well as advance coexistence and a culture of peace. In this spirit, they have today approved a series of steps initiating this new chapter in their relations. The Kingdom of Bahrain and the State of Israel have agreed to seek agreements in the coming weeks regarding investment, tourism, direct flights, security, telecommunications, technology, energy, healthcare, culture, the environment, and other areas of mutual benefit, as well as reaching agreement on the reciprocal opening of embassies.

The Kingdom of Bahrain and the State of Israel view this moment as a historic opportunity and recognize their responsibility to pursue a more secure and prosperous future for generations to come in their respective countries and in the region.

The two countries jointly express their profound thanks and appreciation to President Donald J. Trump for his untiring efforts and unique and pragmatic approach to further the cause of peace, justice and prosperity for all the peoples of the region. In recognition of this appreciation, the two countries have asked President Donald J. Trump to sign this document as a witness to their shared resolve and as the host of their historic meeting.

Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu

Foreign Minister Abdullatif Al Zayani

Witnessed by
President Donald J. Trump

SOURCE: "ABRAHAM ACCORDS: DECLARATION OF PEACE, COOPERATION, AND CONSTRUCTIVE DIPLOMATIC AND FRIENDLY RELATIONS," SEPTEMBER 15, 2020, [HTTPS://WWW.STATE.GOV/WP-CONTENT/UPLOADS/2020/09/BAHRAIN_ISRAEL-AGREEMENT-SIGNED-FINAL-15-SEPT-2020-508.PDF](https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/BAHRAIN_ISRAEL-AGREEMENT-SIGNED-FINAL-15-SEPT-2020-508.PDF).

JOINT DECLARATION

The **Kingdom of Morocco**, the **United States of America** and the **State of Israel**,

Referring to the telephone conversation held between His Majesty King Mohammed VI and His Excellency President Donald Trump, on 10 December 2020, and to the historic statements issued on the same day by them, and by His Excellency Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu of the State of Israel, announcing the opening of a new era in the relations between the Kingdom of Morocco and the State of Israel;

Welcoming the opportunity created through the extraordinary efforts and leadership of the United States;

Highlighting the proclamation by the United States of America on “Recognizing the Sovereignty of the Kingdom of Morocco over the Western Sahara”, according to which:

- “The United States recognizes Moroccan sovereignty over the entire Western Sahara territory and reaffirms its support for Morocco’s serious, credible, and realistic autonomy proposal as the only basis for a just and lasting solution to the dispute over the Western Sahara territory”.
- “To facilitate progress toward this aim, the United States will encourage economic and social development with Morocco, including in the Western Sahara territory, and to that end will open a consulate in the Western Sahara territory, in Dakhla, to promote economic and business opportunities for the region”.

Recalling the exchanged views, during the same conversation between His Majesty King Mohammed VI and His Excellency Donald Trump, on the current situation in the Middle East region in which His Majesty the King reiterated the coherent, constant and unchanged position of the Kingdom of Morocco on the Palestinian question, as well as the position expressed on the importance of preserving the special status of the sacred city of Jerusalem for the three monotheistic religions in His Majesty the King’s capacity as Chairman of the Al-Quds Committee;

Recognizing the historic role that Morocco has always played in bringing the people of the region closer together and promoting peace and stability in the Middle East, and given the special ties that His Majesty maintains with the Moroccan Jewish community living in Morocco and throughout the world including in Israel;

Mindful that the establishment of full diplomatic, peaceful and friendly relations is in the common interest of both countries and will advance the cause of peace in the region, improve regional security, and unlock new opportunities for the whole region;

Recalling the conversation between His Majesty King Mohammed VI and His Excellency Donald Trump, His Majesty the King affirmed that the Kingdom of Morocco and the State of Israel intend to:

- Grant authorizations for direct flights between Morocco and Israel, including by Israeli and Moroccan airline companies, as well as grant rights of overflight;

- Immediately resume full official contacts between Israeli and Moroccan counterparts and establish full diplomatic, peaceful and friendly relations;
- Promote a dynamic and innovative economic bilateral cooperation;
- Pursue cooperation on trade; finance and investment; innovation and technology; civil aviation; visas and consular services; tourism; water, agriculture, and food security; development; energy and telecommunications; and other sectors as may be agreed;
- Reopen the liaison offices in Rabat and Tel Aviv.

Based on the above, the Kingdom of Morocco, the United States of America and the State of Israel agree to:

1. Commit to fully respect the elements contained in the present Declaration, promote it and defend it;
2. Decide that each party will fully implement its commitments and identify further actions, before the end of January;
3. Act accordingly at the bilateral, regional and multilateral levels.

Done at Rabat, 22 December 2020

For
the Kingdom of Morocco

Mr. Saad Dine El Otmani
Chief of Government

For
the United States of America

Mr. Jared Kushner
Senior Advisor to
the President

For
the State of Israel

Meir Ben-Shabbat
Mr. Meir Ben-Shabbat
National Security Advisor
and Head of the National
Security Council

Mr. Alon Ushpiz,
Director General,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Sudan

ABRAHAM ACCORDS SIGNED BY SUDAN AND U.S.

The Abraham Accords Declaration:

We, the undersigned, recognize the importance of maintaining and strengthening peace in the Middle East and around the world based on mutual understanding and coexistence, as well as respect for human dignity and freedom, including religious freedom.

We encourage efforts to promote interfaith and intercultural dialogue to advance a culture of peace among the three Abrahamic religions and all humanity.

We believe that the best way to address challenges is through cooperation and dialogue and that developing friendly relations among States advances the interests of lasting peace in the Middle East and around the world.

We seek tolerance and respect for every person in order to make this world a place where all can enjoy a life of dignity and hope, no matter their race, faith or ethnicity.

We support science, art, medicine, and commerce to inspire humankind, maximize human potential and bring nations closer together.

We seek to end radicalization and conflict to provide all children a better future.

We pursue a vision of peace, security, and prosperity in the Middle East and around the world.

In this spirit, we warmly welcome and are encouraged by the progress already made in establishing diplomatic relations between Israel and its neighbors in the region under the principles of the Abraham Accords. We are encouraged by the ongoing efforts to consolidate and expand such friendly relations based on shared interests and a shared commitment to a better future.

For the Republic of Sudan:

Nakkeem Abdullah

Witnessed by:

Stan T. March

SOURCE: REPUBLIC OF SUDAN, "THE ABRAHAM ACCORDS DECLARATION," JANUARY 2021, [HTTPS://WWW.STATE.GOV/WP-CONTENT/UPLOADS/2021/01/SUDAN-AA.PDF](https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/SUDAN-AA.PDF).

JOINT COMMUNIQUE: ESTABLISHMENT OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BETWEEN THE STATE OF ISRAEL AND THE REPUBLIC OF KOSOVO

JOINT COMMUNIQUE

ESTABLISHMENT OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BETWEEN THE STATE OF ISRAEL AND THE REPUBLIC OF KOSOVO

The Government of the State of Israel and the Government of the Republic of Kosovo,

Guided by the common will to promote and strengthen ties of friendship, as well as widen horizons of mutual cooperation, and based on universal principles of international law;

Reaffirming their shared commitment to strengthen fruitful cooperation in political, economic, trade, technical and cultural spheres, and in other spheres of mutual interest;

Have decided to establish diplomatic relations at Ambassadorial level with effect from the date of signature of this Joint Communiqué.

The practical aspects of this decision, including the accreditation of respective ambassadors, shall be subject to further discussions through normal diplomatic channels.

Done in Jerusalem and Pristina, on 1 February 2021, which corresponds to 19 Shevat 5781.


The Government of the
State of Israel


The Government of the
Republic of Kosovo

Egypt

TREATY OF PEACE BETWEEN THE ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT AND THE STATE OF ISRAEL, MARCH 26, 1979 (PREAMBLE)

The Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Government of the State of Israel;

Convinced of the urgent necessity of the establishment of a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the Middle East in accordance with Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338;

Reaffirming their adherence to the “Framework for Peace in the Middle East Agreed at Camp David,” dated September 17, 1978;

Noting that the aforementioned Framework as appropriate is intended to constitute a basis for peace not only between Egypt and Israel but also between Israel and each of its other Arab neighbors which is prepared to negotiate peace with it on this basis;

Desiring to bring to an end the state of war between them and to establish a peace in which every state in the area can live in security;

Convinced that the conclusion of a Treaty of Peace between Egypt and Israel is an important step in the search for comprehensive peace in the area and for the attainment of settlement of the Arab- Israeli conflict in all its aspects;

Inviting the other Arab parties to this dispute to join the peace process with Israel guided by and based on the principles of the aforementioned Framework;

Desiring as well to develop friendly relations and cooperation between themselves in accordance with the United Nations Charter and the principles of international law governing international relations in times of peace;

Agree to the following provisions in the free exercise of their sovereignty, in order to implement the “Framework for the Conclusion of a Peace Treaty Between Egypt and Israel”;

SOURCE: FOR FULL TEXT OF THE TREATY, SEE EMBASSY OF ISRAEL, EGYPT, “ISRAEL-EGYPT PEACE TREATY,” MARCH 26, 1979, [HTTPS://NEW.EMBASSIES.GOV.IL/EGYPT/EN/NEWS/ISRAEL-EGYPT-PEACE-TREATY](https://new.embassies.gov.il/egypt/en/news/israel-egypt-peace-treaty).

Jordan

TREATY OF PEACE BETWEEN THE STATE OF ISRAEL AND THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN, OCTOBER 26, 1994 (PREAMBLE)

The Government of the State of Israel and the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan:

Bearing in mind the Washington Declaration, signed by them on 25th July, 1994, and which they are both committed to honour;

Aiming at the achievement of a just, lasting and comprehensive peace in the Middle East based on Security Council resolutions 242 and 338 in all their aspects;

Bearing in mind the importance of maintaining and strengthening peace based on freedom, equality, justice and respect for fundamental human rights, thereby overcoming psychological barriers and promoting human dignity;

Reaffirming their faith in the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and recognising their right and obligation to live in peace with each other as well as with all states, within secure and recognised boundaries;

Desiring to develop friendly relations and co-operation between them in accordance with the principles of international law governing international relations in time of peace;

Desiring as well to ensure lasting security for both their States and in particular to avoid threats and the use of force between them;

Bearing in mind that in their Washington Declaration of 25th July, 1994, they declared the termination of the state of belligerency between them;

Deciding to establish peace between them in accordance with this Treaty of Peace;

Have agreed as follows:

SOURCE: FOR FULL TEXT OF THE TREATY, SEE ISRAEL MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, "ISRAEL-JORDAN PEACE TREATY," OCTOBER 26, 1994, [HTTPS://WWW.GOV.IL/EN/PAGES/ISRAEL-JORDAN-PEACE-TREATY](https://www.gov.il/en/pages/israel-jordan-peace-treaty).

UAE-Israel Official Agreements (2020-2025)

TITLE	TYPE	STATUS
Abraham Accords Peace Agreement: Treaty of Peace, Diplomatic Relations and Full Normalization Between the United Arab Emirates and the State of Israel	Binding Agreement	Entered into force January 5, 2021
MOU on Cooperation in Advanced Science and Technology	Binding Agreement	Effective upon entry into force of the Peace Treaty
Agreement between the Government of the United Arab Emirates and the Government of the State of Israel on Mutual Exemption of Visa Requirements	Binding Agreement	Entered into force February 13, 2021
Agreement on Mutual Recognition of COVID-19 Vaccination Certificates	Binding Agreement	Entered into force November 1, 2021
Agreement between the Government of the United Arab Emirates and the Government of the State of Israel for the Promotion and Reciprocal Protection of Investments	Binding Agreement	Entered into force December 27, 2021
Convention Between the Government of the United Arab Emirates and the Government of the State of Israel for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Tax Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income	Binding Agreement	Entered into force January 1, 2022
MOU on Educational Cooperation	Binding Agreement	Entered into force November 16, 2022
MOU Between the Israel Space Agency and the UAE Space Agency on Cooperation in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space for Peaceful Purposes	Binding Agreement	Entered into force November 17, 2022
MOU on Mutual Recognition and Exchange of Driving Licenses	Binding Agreement	Entered into force March 27, 2023
Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) Between the Government of the United Arab Emirates and the Government of the State of Israel	Binding Agreement	Entered into force April 1, 2023
Energy Cooperation Agreement	Binding Agreement	Entered into force February 17, 2025
MOU on Cooperation in Health and Medicine	Binding Agreement	Entered into force February 26, 2025
Agreement Between the Government of the United Arab Emirates and the Government of the State of Israel on Mutual Assistance in Customs Matters	Binding Agreement	Entered into force May 11, 2025
Joint Declaration on Financial Cooperation	Declaration	Signed October 20, 2020
MOU on Cooperation Between the Ministries of Finance	Implementing Arrangement	Signed October 20, 2020
MOU on Investment Cooperation Between the Ministries of Economy	Implementing Arrangement	Signed December 27, 2020
MOU on Agriculture and Food Security	Implementing Arrangement	Signed July 13, 2021
MOU on Agriculture and the Environment	Implementing Arrangement	Signed March 17, 2022
MOU on Industrial Cooperation	Implementing Arrangement	Signed May 31, 2022
Letter of Intent Between the National Libraries	Declaration	Signed April 24, 2021 (expired April 24, 2024)
Exchange of Notes on the Opening of Diplomatic Missions	Treaty	Completed

Bahrain-Israel Official Agreements (2020–2025)

TITLE	TYPE	STATUS
Abraham Accords: Declaration of Peace, Cooperation, and Constructive Diplomatic and Friendly Relations Between the State of Israel and the Kingdom of Bahrain	Binding Agreement	Entered into force December 10, 2020
Exchange of Notes on Opening Diplomatic Missions	Binding Agreement	Completed
Agreement on Exemption of Visa Requirements for Diplomatic/Special Passports	Binding Agreement	Entered into force January 7, 2021
MOU on Economic and Trade Cooperation	Binding Agreement	Entered into force August 12, 2021
MOU on Cooperation in the Field of Sport	Binding Agreement	Entered into force October 3, 2022
MOU on Bilateral R&D and Technological Innovation	Binding Agreement	Entered into force July 7, 2023
MOU on Consultations Between Foreign Ministries	Implementing Arrangement	Signed October 18, 2020
MOU on Financial Cooperation Between Finance Ministries	Implementing Arrangement	Signed October 18, 2020
MOU on Technical Cooperation in the Field of Standards	Implementing Arrangement	Signed December 1, 2020
MOU on Small Business Cooperation	Implementing Arrangement	Signed December 1, 2020
MOU on Tourism	Implementing Arrangement	Signed December 1, 2020
MOU on Water Cooperation	Implementing Arrangement	Signed December 2, 2020
MOU on Agriculture and Food Security	Implementing Arrangement	Signed October 17, 2022
MOU on Anti-Money Laundering Cooperation	Implementing Arrangement	Signed December 18, 2022
Joint Declaration on Agriculture	Declaration	Signed October 18, 2020
Declaration of Intent on Innovation and Technology Exchange	Declaration	Signed December 1, 2020
Joint Declaration Between Foreign Ministries	Declaration	Signed September 13, 2021
Joint Declaration on Health Cooperation	Declaration	Signed March 8, 2022

Morocco-Israel Official Agreements (2020-2025)

TITLE	TYPE	STATUS
Joint Declaration Between the United States of America, the Kingdom of Morocco and the State of Israel	Binding Agreement	Entered into force December 22, 2020
Exchange of Notes Which Constitute an Agreement on Re-Opening Liaison Offices	Binding Agreement	Entered into force January 2021
Agreement on Mutual Exemption of Visa Requirements for Holders of Official Passports	Binding Agreement	Entered into force March 28, 2022
MOU on Water Cooperation	Implementing Arrangement	Signed December 22, 2020
MOU on Financial and Investment Cooperation	Implementing Arrangement	Signed December 22, 2020
MOU on Consultations Between Foreign Ministries	Implementing Arrangement	Signed August 11, 2021
MOU Between Transportation Ministries and Road-Safety Authorities	Implementing Arrangement	Signed May 29, 2023
MOU Between the National Libraries	Implementing Arrangement	Signed July 26, 2023
Joint Declaration Between Ministries of Justice	Declaration	Signed July 26, 2022
Joint Declaration in the Field of Health	Declaration	Signed June 16, 2023
Joint Declaration in the Field of Agriculture	Declaration	Signed September 29, 2023

Sudan-Israel Official Agreements (2020-2025)

TITLE	TYPE	STATUS
Abraham Accords Declaration (signed by Sudanese Justice Minister Nasredeen Abdelbari and U.S. Treasury Secretary Steve Mnuchin)	Declaration	Signed January 6, 2021

Kosovo-Israel Official Agreements (2020-2025)

TITLE	TYPE	STATUS
Joint Communiqué: Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between the State of Israel and the Republic of Kosovo	Binding Agreement	Entered into force February 1, 2021.
Agreement on Cooperation in the Fields of Culture, Education and Science	Binding Agreement	Signed May 9, 2022
Agreement on Film Co-Production	Binding Agreement	Signed May 9, 2022
Visa-Waiver Agreement	Binding Agreement	Entered into force September 19, 2024
MOU on Political Consultations (MFA Israel-MFA Kosovo)	Implementing Arrangement	Signed February 1, 2021
MOU on Countering Money Laundering	Implementing Arrangement	Signed June 2024
MOU on Development Cooperation (MASHAV-MFA Kosovo)	Declaration	Signed February 8, 2021
MOU Between National Library of Kosovo and National Library of Israel	Declaration	Signed May 5, 2021
Joint Declaration on Cooperation in Tourism	Declaration	Signed September 11 2023

Egypt-Israel Official Agreements (2020-2025)

TITLE	TYPE	STATUS
Arrangement Enabling Direct Tel Aviv-Sharm el-Sheikh Flights	Implementing Arrangement	Signed March 16, 2022
MOU on Energy Cooperation (study of construction and operation of gas pipeline)	Declaration	Signed November 25, 2021
EU-Egypt-Israel MOU on Natural Gas	Declaration	Signed June 15, 2022

Jordan-Israel Official Agreements (2020–2025)

TITLE	TYPE	STATUS
Israel–Jordan Airspace/Overflight Agreement	Binding Agreement	Entered into force October 8, 2020
Technical Water Agreement for Jordan to Purchase Additional 50 mcm of Water	Implementing Arrangement	Entered into force October 12, 2021
World Cup Overflight Implementing Arrangement (allowing Overflights to/from Qatar; Israel announced deal with Jordanian and European aviation authorities allowing overflights to/from Qatar During 2022 FIFA World Cup)	Implementing Arrangement	Signed June 15, 2022
Renewal/Extension of 2021 Additional-Water Arrangement	Implementing Arrangement	Signed May 16, 2024 (renewed for six months)
Agreement on Water and Exports (Israel to sell Jordan an additional 50 million m ³ of water beyond treaty quotas and raise ceiling for Jordanian exports to West Bank to about \$700 million)	Declaration	Signed Jul. 8, 2021 (implemented through October 12, 2021, technical agreement)
Declaration of Intent on Prosperity: Green & Blue Water–Energy Cooperation Project	Declaration	Signed November 22, 2021
MOU to Advance Project Prosperity Following Feasibility Work	Declaration	Signed November 8, 2022
Joint Declaration on Jordan River Rehabilitation (COP27)	Declaration	Signed November 17, 2022

**Building
an America
where freedom,
opportunity,
prosperity,
and civil society
flourish.**



214 Massachusetts Ave., NE | Washington, DC 20002
(202) 546-4400 | heritage.org