



THE ABRAHAM ACCORDS

2025 ANNUAL REPORT

THE HERITAGE FOUNDATION

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LETTER FROM

Victoria Coates

The Heritage Foundation

The historic Abraham Accords, first signed under the auspices of President Donald Trump in September 2020, serve vital U.S. diplomatic, security, and economic interests in the Middle East and beyond. When The Heritage Foundation adopted the mission of the Abraham Accords Peace Institute in April 2025, our aim was to advance these interests and promote peace through strength together with our allies across the region.

Throughout 2025, the Kathryn and Shelby Cullom Davis Institute for National Security and Foreign Policy, through the Allison Center for National Security, tracked and analyzed Abraham Accords–related developments and worked with partners to identify opportunities and overcome obstacles. In September 2025, we published a landmark Abraham Accords Five Year Report, which provided a comprehensive overview of the evolution of Abraham Accords ties since 2020, a full list of official agreements signed among Accords member countries, and personal reflections from those who played an integral role in the formation of these agreements.

This annual report completes the picture for 2025. It presents and analyzes the development of the Abraham Accords over the course of the year and highlights opportunities and challenges on the horizon. Despite the regional tensions and conflicts of 2025, ties between Abraham Accords countries remained resilient and in some cases even grew.

The Gaza ceasefire brokered by President Trump in October 2025 and the deepening cooperation among the U.S., Israel, and America’s Arab U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM) partners have created an opportunity to take the Abraham Accords to the next level. President Trump has announced his intention to broaden the Accords from individual agreements to a more comprehensive regional deal, and we look forward to continuing to work with all of our partners at home and abroad to advance this American-led path to peace, partnership, and prosperity.



HERITAGE 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 deepening and expanding 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 helping the new regional relationships to fulfill their potential.

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 a strategic partnership.

Throughout the year, led by Davis Institute for National Security and Foreign Policy Vice President Victoria Coates and Allison Center for National Security Director Robert Greenway, Heritage 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 United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Israel.

In April, Coates spoke at the Middle East–America Dialogue (MEAD) Summit in Abu Dhabi, one of the first major conferences in the region to publicly include both Arabs and Israelis. Later that month, Coates and Greenway traveled to Israel, joining Heritage 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 terrorist groups. In addition, Heritage 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, 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, and the Allison Center released its first Abraham Accords quarterly newsletter, providing the most comprehensive available picture of Abraham Accords–related data and trends. These regular newsletters, along with annual and other reports, track and analyze the development of the historic agreements for the benefit of key audiences in Washington and beyond.

In September, Heritage published its milestone Five-Year Abraham Accords Report, providing a comprehensive overview of the evolution of the Accords since their signing. Publication of the report was accompanied by a special video narrated by U.S. Ambassador to Israel Mike Huckabee on the past, present, and future of the Accords. The Allison Center has continued to publish quarterly reports on Abraham Accords developments and to spearhead dialogues with regional partners and leading policy centers.

In the coming years, Heritage will continue to work to support and strengthen the Abraham Accords, regional cooperation, and America’s critical interests in the region. We invite all of our partners to sign up for our newsletter and to follow our activity so that they may stay as informed as possible about the evolution and impact of U.S.–aligned peace, normalization, and integration in the Middle East.

THE ABRAHAM ACCORDS IN 2025

Developments in 2025 demonstrated the continued resilience of the historic Abraham Accords. Over the course of the year, high-level diplomatic engagements continued, government-to-government agreements expanded, trade ties remained stable or grew, investments rebounded, and important economic deals were announced.

At the same time, Israel's post-October 7, 2023, multi-front war against Hamas, Iran, and its proxies continued to spark regional tensions, particularly with relation to Israel's operations in Gaza. These tensions had a negative impact on people-to-people and public-facing elements of the warm peace created by the Accords. The October 2025 Gaza ceasefire, brokered by U.S. President Trump, opened the door to new opportunities to advance regional cooperation as well as U.S.-aligned multilateral frameworks.

Throughout the year, diplomatic meetings took place between senior officials and ambassadors of Israel and its Abraham Accords partners. These included meetings between Israel's Prime Minister and Foreign Minister and the Emirati Foreign Minister, meetings between the Israeli Ambassador to Bahrain and the Kingdom's Crown Prince and Prime Minister, and the Israeli Transportation Minister's participation in a global ministerial conference hosted by Morocco. At least four significant intergovernmental agreements entered into force, although other important bilateral economic, financial, and tax treaties between Israel and Accords member countries remained unfinished.

Embassies and ambassadors were largely maintained. Bahrain accepted the credentials of a new Israeli ambassador, Israel sent its first permanent economic attaché to Morocco, and plans for the construction of a permanent Emirati embassy in Tel Aviv were approved.

Trade between Israel and its Abraham Accords partners reached \$4.56 billion in 2025 according to official Israeli trade data. It is important to note that these official trade data do not capture important elements of Abraham Accords economic ties including certain defense, cyber, and software deals; services; investments; and energy and water sales, some of which are measured separately. According to a Startup Nation Central report, 2025 was also a year of growth in terms of investments: "Private funding surged to \$186M in 2025, up from \$35M in 2024, representing a ~5.3x increase (~431% growth) year-over-year. This marks the highest funding level since the 2021 peak (\$219M), signaling renewed investor confidence."

Although the post-October 7 war disrupted travel and led to the cancellation of direct flights between Israel and Bahrain and between Israel and Morocco, Emirati airlines continued to fly, and Dubai remained a top destination for travel from Israel. Dubai was the second most popular destination overall for passengers taking off from Israel's Ben Gurion Airport with 1,119,786 passengers accounting for 6.06 percent of all departing passengers. Abu Dhabi was the 14th most popular destination with 406,157 travelers accounting for 2.19 percent of all departing passengers. A Kosovo-Israel visa waiver agreement came into effect, easing travel between the countries. However, few visitors from Abraham Accords countries visited Israel, continuing a trend seen even before the post-October 7 war.

Regional tensions and hostile media coverage continued to have a negative impact on public sentiment toward Israel in Abraham Accords countries, causing numerous people-to-people initiatives to be scaled back or to take place away from the public eye. Nevertheless, a small number of cultural events, civil society activities, and delegations did take place. For example, the Israel-Premier Tech cycling team participated in the UAE Tour in February 2025, and several youth delegations visited Israel.

One key area of coordination between Israel and other Abraham Accords countries in 2025 was policy on Gaza. On the one hand, Abraham Accords countries generally reflected Arab League and Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) positions condemning Israel's actions in the Strip and calling for an immediate ceasefire.

These countries also issued condemnations and warnings in response to other events, including reports of an Israeli intent to annex territory over the “green line” and visits by Israel’s Public Security Minister to the Temple Mount/Haram al-Sharif complex in Jerusalem. At the same time, the countries of the Abraham Accords were able to leverage the ties and trust built with Israel to coordinate and deliver humanitarian aid shipments to Gaza by land and air.

Throughout the year, the U.S. Administration made clear that advancing the Abraham Accords remained a top priority. In August, President Trump wrote on Truth Social: “Now that the nuclear arsenal being ‘created’ by Iran has been totally OBLITERATED, it is very important to me that all Middle Eastern Countries join the Abraham Accords. This will insure PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST.” In September, in a meeting between Israeli President Isaac Herzog and U.S. Secretary of State Marco Rubio, Rubio noted that the meeting was taking place on the fifth anniversary of the Abraham Accords and declared that:

[N]ot only does this agreement with these existing partners need to continue to be strengthened and built upon, but it needs to be expanded. There are other countries that have expressed an interest, and one of the great promises of the era is the ability, under President Trump’s second term, to be able to build upon the foundation of the Abraham Accords...

In a Fox Business Network interview the following month, President Trump stated in response to a question regarding the Abraham Accords that “I hope to see Saudi Arabia go in, and I hope to see others go in.” He noted that he had “some very good conversations” with states that have indicated their willingness to join the Accords.

In October 2025, President Trump, supported by Jared Kushner and Special Envoy Steve Witkoff, brokered the Gaza ceasefire, which saw the release of all remaining Israeli hostages held by Hamas. The ceasefire, based on Trump’s 20-point Comprehensive Plan to End the Gaza Conflict, included several mechanisms meant to facilitate regional cooperation on the future of Gaza. In addition to the new coordination frameworks, the ceasefire created space for an increase in dialogue and cooperation between Israel and its Arab neighbors. The UAE, Bahrain, Morocco, Egypt, Jordan, Kosovo, and Kazakhstan joined the Board of Peace established by President Trump to help oversee a peaceful future for Gaza. The UAE’s Minister of State for International Cooperation was appointed a member of the Board of Peace’s Gaza Executive Board, and Morocco, Kosovo, and Kazakhstan agreed to contribute personnel to the envisioned International Stabilization Force (ISF).

The positive impact of the Gaza ceasefire and the Board of Peace was manifested in several ways. Trade between Israel and its Abraham Accords partners rose in the fourth quarter of 2025 as compared to the same quarter in 2024. Several important new economic agreements were announced including a major deal between Israel and Egypt for the purchase of Israeli natural gas. Indonesia’s President Prabowo Subianto, in his September 2025 speech to the U.N. General Assembly, declared that “[b]oth Palestine and Israel must be free and independent, safe and secure from threats and terrorism...two descendants of Abraham living in reconciliation, peace and harmony. Arabs, Jews, Muslims and Christians living together.” He also used the Hebrew word “Shalom” in closing his remarks. Given that Indonesia has been presented as a country with the potential to join the Abraham Accords in the future, and had indeed agreed to open an interests office in Israel in September 2023, Prabowo’s remarks were seen as highly significant. While a reported planned visit by Prabowo to Israel failed to materialize, Indonesia accepted the role of Deputy Commander of the ISF, a role that will require extensive coordination and communication with Israel.

In November 2025, President Trump announced that “Kazakhstan is the first Country of my Second Term to join the Abraham Accords, the first of many.” The President further declared that “[t]his is a major step forward in building bridges across the World. Today, more Nations are lining up to embrace Peace and Prosperity through my Abraham Accords.” Kazakhstan’s decision to join the Accords marked the first expansion of the Accords framework to Central Asia. This decision led to several high-profile visits by senior Israeli ministers and officials to Astana and the signing of multiple cooperation agreements and memoranda of understanding (MOUs).

The following month, Israel recognized Somaliland, with both Israel and Somaliland portraying the move as taking place in the spirit of the Abraham Accords. It is widely believed that the UAE was involved and supportive

of Israel’s decision, reflecting the way that Abraham Accords alliances are leading to innovative diplomatic initiatives in strategic regions beyond the Middle East. During a November 18, 2025, bilateral press conference between President Trump and Saudi Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman, Trump shared that he “got a positive response” when he brought up the Abraham Accords with the Saudi leader.

2025 also saw important progress on the advancement of multilateral frameworks and forums made possible by the Abraham Accords. In June 2025, Israel launched Operation Rising Lion and the U.S. launched Operation Midnight Hammer against Iran. The coordination among the U.S., Israel, and several of CENTCOM’s Arab members including Jordan, the UAE, and Saudi Arabia demonstrated the importance and effectiveness of an integrated Middle East air defense network. This “proof of concept” was built upon and expanded during the March 2026 Operation Epic Fury/Roaring Lion.

European and Middle Eastern countries took several important steps to advance the envisioned India–Middle East–Europe Corridor during 2025. For example, in November, Italy’s Chamber of Deputies launched the first cross-party parliamentary group dedicated to advancing IMEC not just as a transport pathway, but as a geopolitical platform tied to energy connectivity, maritime security, and Indo–Mediterranean cooperation.

In December 2025, the U.S. Department of State launched the Pax Silica initiative with the aim of advancing bilateral and multilateral cooperation with international partners on AI and other advanced technologies and associated supply chains. According to Under Secretary for Economic Affairs Jacob Helberg, the Pax Silica declaration “hails a new economic security consensus ensuring aligned partners build the AI ecosystem of tomorrow—from energy and critical minerals to high-end manufacturing and models.” Israel was one of the initiative’s founding members, and the UAE soon joined in January 2026. This initiative is likely to create new opportunities for cooperation among Abraham Accords countries, the U.S., and other allies. Proposed congressional legislation aimed at institutionalizing U.S.–UAE–Israel cooperation on AI could help to encourage such opportunities.

The first quarter of 2026 saw continued trends of accelerated Abraham Accords connections and dialogue, as well as important advances related to regional integration. Indian President Narendra Modi’s visit to Israel in February 2026 included several important agreements and initiatives aimed at advancing IMEC. The Board of Peace’s meeting in Washington that same month further advanced regional cooperation on Gaza. The following month, President Trump publicly called on Saudi Arabia to join the Abraham Accords. Operation Epic Fury/Roaring Lion, which began on February 28, led to unprecedented military cooperation and integration among the U.S., Israel, Abraham Accords partners, and other regional countries. The war against Iran also led to a reevaluation of old diplomatic paradigms and alliances in a manner that will likely lead to deepened ties among Abraham Accords partners in the future. In the words of Anwar Gargash, senior diplomatic advisor to the President of the UAE, “Iran’s full-throttle attack on the Gulf states will actually strengthen the Israeli role in the Gulf... For countries that have relations with Israel, this relationship, in my opinion, will be even more strengthened.” He continued, “For countries that don’t have [such relations], I expect...that more channels will be open.”

The resilience shown by the Abraham Accords in 2025, renewed momentum seen in the fourth quarter of 2025 and first quarter of 2026, and unprecedented cooperation in the context of Operation Epic Fury have created an important window of opportunity to deepen and expand the Accords. Seizing this opportunity to widen the circle of cooperation between Israel and America’s regional partners will serve key U.S. security, diplomatic, economic, and technological interests. An enhanced Abraham Accords alliance will improve U.S. economic resilience, promote regional stability, and strengthen the U.S. position in the context of global competition with China.

Realizing the tremendous potential of the Accords and overcoming geopolitical barriers will require committed and determined U.S. leadership. The U.S. can and should play a critical role in advancing multilateral regional frameworks, facilitating both public-sector and private-sector cooperation, and providing the encouragement needed to overcome past hostilities. President Trump has made clear that expanding the Abraham Accords is a key priority for his Administration. Strengthened by U.S. involvement and support, the Abraham Accords can shape a new reality of peace and prosperity in the Middle East.

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.

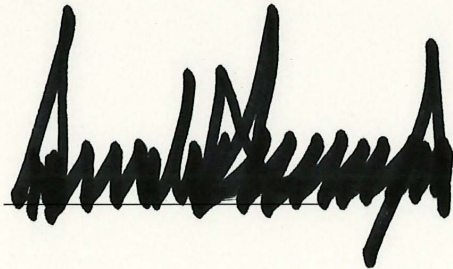
We support science, art, medicine, and commerce to inspire humankind, maximize human potential and bring nations closer together.

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:





UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Introduction

The UAE remained a cornerstone of the Abraham Accords in 2025, demonstrating the durability of American-led peace despite regional tensions sparked by Israel's post-October 7 war against Hamas, Iran, and its proxies.

In January, Israeli Foreign Minister Gideon Sa'ar met UAE Foreign Minister Sheikh Abdullah bin Zayed Al Nahyan in Abu Dhabi; senior Israeli political figure Aryeh Deri also traveled to Abu Dhabi as the guest of the Emirati Foreign Minister. In April, Sheikh Abdullah again hosted Sa'ar in Abu Dhabi, and in May, the two foreign ministers held a call to coordinate the entry of Emirati humanitarian aid into Gaza. These engagements underscored one of the central achievements of the Abraham Accords: creation of relationships that are strong enough to sustain dialogue, manage disagreement, and enable cooperation even during periods of regional conflict.

At the same time, UAE-Israel ties continued to deepen in fields that are central to economic development, security cooperation, and national resilience. The UAE-Israel Energy Cooperation Agreement entered into force in February and was followed later that month by the entry into force of an MOU on cooperation in health and medicine. In April, the two countries ratified an Agreement on Cooperation and Mutual Assistance in Customs Matters, further solidifying the institutional foundations for bilateral trade.

Private-sector and strategic cooperation also advanced. The Emirati EDGE Group's \$22 million investment in Israeli AI-defense firm Thirdeye Systems highlighted the continued attraction of Israeli innovation for Emirati partners, and reports that Elbit had secured a major multi-year contract with the UAE pointed to the strategic depth of the relationship in defense and aviation. These developments demonstrated that, even when people-to-people ties were constrained by the war in Gaza, the practical architecture of the Abraham Accords continued to expand.

It was also clear throughout the year that the UAE-Israel relationship is not only a bilateral channel, but also a pillar of a broader regional and international framework. Arkansas Governor Sarah Huckabee Sanders's trade mission to Israel and the UAE reflected the growing interest of U.S. states in leveraging the Accords for economic opportunity. Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's September meeting with Foreign Minister Sheikh Abdullah bin Zayed on the sidelines of the U.N. General Assembly, the approval of plans for a permanent UAE embassy in Israel, and the UAE's continued coordination with Israel on Gaza all pointed to the same underlying reality: Despite tensions and pressures, the UAE remains committed to a long-term, institutionalized partnership with Israel.

Key Developments

- JAN. 7, 2025** ● Israeli Foreign Minister Gideon Sa’ar meets UAE Foreign Minister Sheikh Abdullah bin Zayed Al Nahyan in Abu Dhabi to discuss Gaza, the hostages, humanitarian aid, and bilateral relations.
- JAN. 21, 2025** ● Senior Israeli politician Aryeh Deri visits Abu Dhabi as the Emirati Foreign Minister’s guest for talks on Gaza and bilateral relations.
- JAN. 28, 2025** ● UAE defense conglomerate EDGE Group announces a \$22 million investment in Israeli AI-defense firm Thirdeye Systems.
- FEB. 17, 2025** ● The UAE–Israel Energy Cooperation Agreement enters into force.
- FEB. 19, 2025** ● Israel’s Premier–Tech cycling team races in the UAE Tour for the sixth consecutive year.
- FEB. 26, 2025** ● The UAE–Israel MOU on Cooperation in Health and Medicine enters into force.
- APR. 7, 2025** ● The Emirati Foreign Minister hosts his Israeli counterpart in Abu Dhabi to discuss a Gaza ceasefire, humanitarian aid, and regional stability.
- APR. 15, 2025** ● The UAE and Israel ratify an Agreement on Cooperation and Mutual Assistance in Customs Matters.
- MAY 21, 2025** ● The Israeli and UAE Foreign Ministers hold a phone call to coordinate the entry of Emirati humanitarian aid into Gaza.
- JUL. 31, 2025** ● Arkansas Governor Sarah Huckabee Sanders announces an August 3–9 trade mission to Israel and the UAE.
- SEPT. 27, 2025** ● Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and Emirati Foreign Minister Sheikh Abdullah bin Zayed Al Nahyan meet on the sidelines of the U.N. General Assembly. During the meeting, the two review “the latest regional developments and the efforts of the international community to end the war in the Gaza Strip.”
- OCT. 19, 2025** ● The Tel Aviv District and Planning Committee approves plans to build a permanent UAE embassy, which could be as high as 15 stories, in Israel’s Herzliya Pituah industrial area.
- NOV. 17, 2025** ● Israeli defense conglomerate Elbit announces a \$2.3 billion contract to provide a “strategic solution” to an international customer over eight years. In December, it was reported that the contract is with the UAE and that Elbit will be providing Abu Dhabi with systems meant to protect civilian and military aircraft from aerial threats.

UAE-Israel Trade

(IN MILLIONS OF USD)

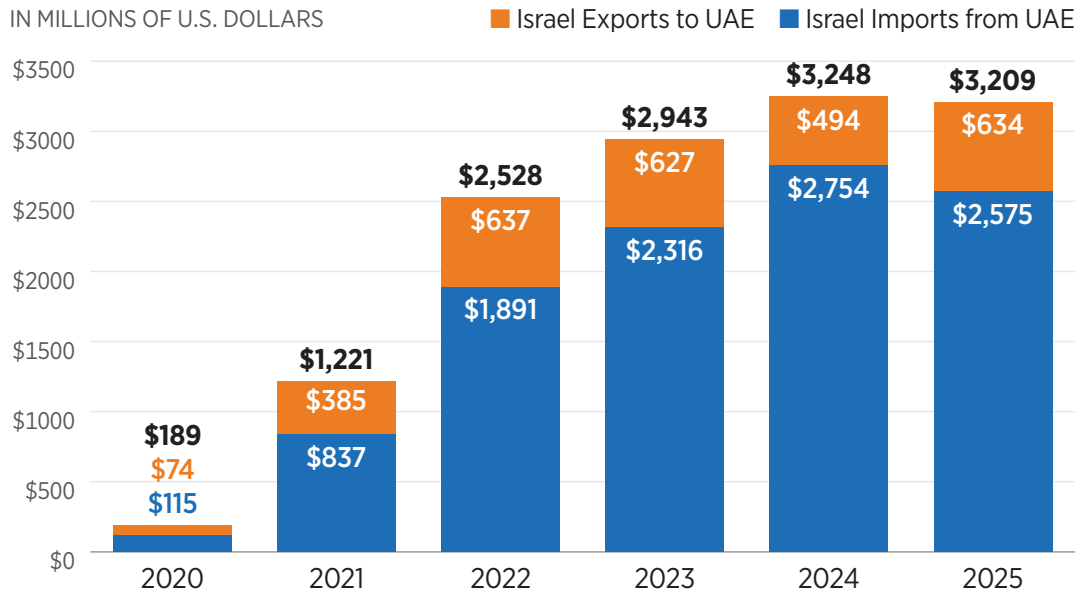
YEAR	ISRAEL EXPORTS TO UAE	ISRAEL IMPORTS FROM UAE	TOTAL
2020	\$74.0	\$114.9	\$188.9
2021	\$384.5	\$836.9	\$1,221.4
2022	\$637.3	\$1,890.9	\$2,528.2
2023	\$626.6	\$2,316.3	\$2,942.9
2024	\$494.0	\$2,754.4	\$3,248.4
2025	\$634.1	\$2,574.9	\$3,209

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

CHART 1

UAE-Israel Trade

IN MILLIONS OF U.S. DOLLARS



NOTE: Trade data does not include services, investments, and some defense-related trade.

SOURCE: Government of Israel, Central Bureau of Statistics, "Foreign Trade Statistics Monthly," December 2025, <https://www.cbs.gov.il/en/publications/Pages/2026/foreign-trade-statistics-monthly-december-2025.aspx> (accessed June 15, 2026).



KINGDOM OF BAHRAIN

Introduction

In 2025, Bahrain's relationship with Israel was marked less by rapid expansion than by quiet continuity, institutional resilience, and the preservation of direct diplomatic channels during a difficult regional year. Although the war in Gaza and broader regional tensions constrained the public pace of normalization, Bahrain maintained the core architecture of the Abraham Accords relationship.

This was most clearly demonstrated in August 2025 when Crown Prince and Prime Minister Salman bin Hamad Al Khalifa met with outgoing Israeli ambassador Eitan Na'eh. Later that month, Bahrain's Foreign Minister, Dr. Abdullatif bin Rashid Al Zayani, received the credentials of Shmuel Revel, Israel's newly appointed ambassador to Manama, welcoming him and emphasizing the importance of continued efforts to support regional security and stability. In December, Ambassador Revel met with the Crown Prince and Prime Minister at Riffa Palace to discuss the advancement of peace and coexistence as well as the latest regional developments.

Bahrain's role in 2025 also had a broader strategic dimension. In July, the U.S. State Department noted that the accession of the United Kingdom (U.K.) to the U.S.–Bahrain Comprehensive Security Integration and Prosperity Agreement built on the historic Abraham Accords and was intended to foster broader Middle East integration. This connection between Bahrain's security partnerships and wider regional integration efforts reflects Manama's role as a strategically important partner helping anchor a U.S.-aligned architecture of peace and security in the Middle East. This role was further highlighted both during the June 2025 Operation Midnight Hammer/Rising Lion and particularly during the February–March 2026 Operation Epic Fury/Roaring Lion.

Key Developments

JUL. 17, 2025

The U.S. State Department notes that the UK's accession to the U.S.–Bahrain Comprehensive Security Integration and Prosperity Agreement (CSIPA) “builds upon the historic achievement and vision of the Abraham Accords” and “is aimed at fostering broader integration in the Middle East...”

AUG. 4, 2025

HRH Crown Prince and Prime Minister Salman bin Hamad Al Khalifa meets with Israel's outgoing ambassador to Bahrain, Eitan Na'eh.

AUG. 28, 2025

Bahrain's Foreign Minister, Dr. Abdullatif bin Rashid Al Zayani, receives the credentials of Shmuel (Sammy) Revel, newly appointed Ambassador of Israel to Bahrain. The Foreign Minister welcomes the Ambassador, wishes him success, and emphasizes the importance of continuing efforts to support peace, security, and stability in the region.

DEC. 25, 2025

The Crown Prince and Prime Minister of Bahrain receives Ambassador Revel at Riffa Palace. They discuss the advancement of peace and mutual coexistence as well as the latest regional and international developments.

Bahrain-Israel Trade

(IN MILLIONS OF USD)

YEAR	ISRAEL EXPORTS TO BAHRAIN	ISRAEL IMPORTS FROM BAHRAIN	TOTAL
2020	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$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	\$7.5	\$13.7	\$21.2

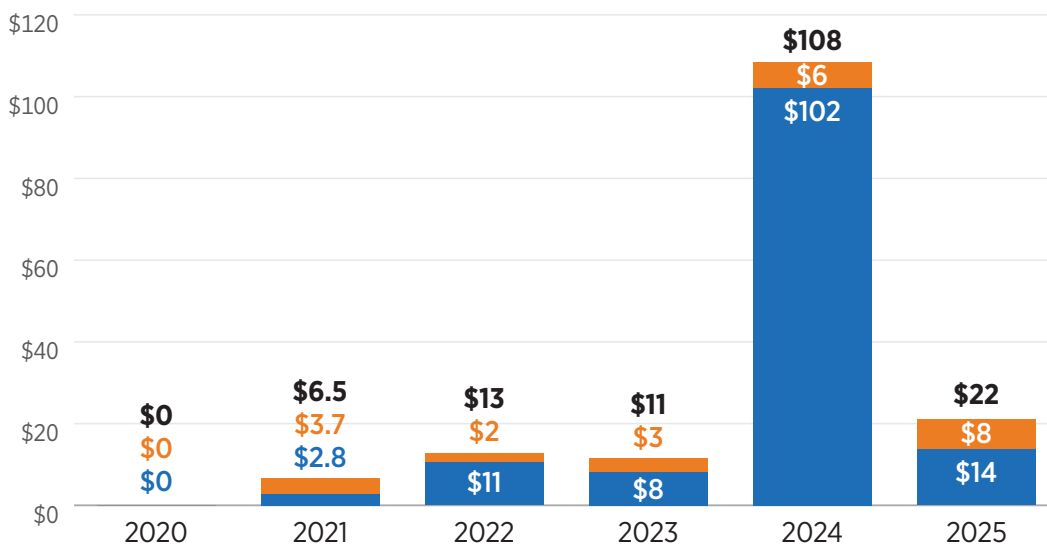
SOURCE: ISRAEL CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS. DOES NOT INCLUDE SERVICES, INVESTMENTS, AND SOME DEFENSE-RELATED TRADE.

CHART 2

Bahrain-Israel Trade

IN MILLIONS OF U.S. DOLLARS

■ Israel Exports to Bahrain ■ Israel Imports from Bahrain



NOTE: Trade data does not include services, investments, and some defense-related trade.

SOURCE: Government of Israel, Central Bureau of Statistics, "Foreign Trade Statistics Monthly," December 2025, <https://www.cbs.gov.il/en/publications/Pages/2026/foreign-trade-statistics-monthly-december-2025.aspx> (accessed June 15, 2026).

KINGDOM OF MOROCCO

Introduction

Morocco–Israel relations in 2025 reflected a steady pragmatic effort to preserve and advance the gains of normalization even as the regional environment limited the public pace of cooperation. There were fewer high-profile diplomatic moments than in previous years, but the relationship continued to develop through the implementation of existing agreements, the strengthening of economic infrastructure, and various delegations and visits.

Several developments pointed to the relationship’s institutional and practical depth. In February, Israel’s Transportation Minister attended the 4th Global Ministerial Conference on Road Safety in Morocco. In May, Israel’s cabinet approved the bilateral Maritime Transport Agreement, originally signed in Rabat in 2023. In July, Israel appointed its first Economic Attaché in Rabat, establishing a permanent trade mission to support Israeli–Moroccan commerce, investment, and business ties. Security-related cooperation also remained part of the broader regional picture: Israel participated in parts of African Lion 25, the largest annual military exercise conducted by U.S. Africa Command (AFRICOM), along with U.S., Moroccan, and other partner forces, underscoring the overlap between the Abraham Accords and U.S.-aligned security frameworks.

People-to-people ties continued, albeit at reduced levels, with several Moroccan youth delegations visiting Israel, touring sites related to the October 7 massacre, and meeting prominent Israeli thought leaders and policy shapers. Interfaith dialogue also continued.

The Morocco–Israel track also retained its distinctive tripartite dimension with the United States. U.S. recognition of Moroccan sovereignty over Western Sahara was a key element of the December 2020 Tripartite Agreement that reestablished normalized ties between Morocco and Israel. In September 2025, U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Christopher Landau emphasized U.S. support for American companies investing and doing business in all of Morocco, including Western Sahara, while reaffirming U.S. recognition of Moroccan sovereignty in the territory. Together, these developments showed that Morocco–Israel relations remain anchored in strategic alignment, economic cooperation, and religious and cultural ties.

Key Developments

FEB. 18, 2025



Israeli Transportation Minister Miri Regev attends the 4th Global Ministerial Conference on Road Safety in Morocco.

APR. 14–MAY 23, 2025



African Lion 25, AFRICOM’s largest annual military exercise, takes place across Morocco, Ghana, Senegal, and Tunisia. Israel participates in parts of the exercise along with U.S., Moroccan, and other partner forces.

MAY 9, 2025



Israel’s cabinet approves the bilateral Maritime Transport Agreement (originally signed in Rabat on May 29, 2023) for implementation within 30 days.

JUL. 11, 2025



Israel appoints its first Economic Attaché in Rabat, launching a new permanent trade mission.



JUL. 29, 2025



A Moroccan youth delegation visits the Atidna Association in Israel to learn about Arab-Israeli civic leadership models.

SEP. 25, 2025



“I was pleased to announce that we will support U.S. companies looking to invest and do business in all of Morocco, including Western Sahara,” U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Christopher Landau posts on social media. “As Secretary Rubio made clear, the United States recognizes Moroccan sovereignty over Western Sahara.”

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	\$115.7	\$12.5	\$128.2

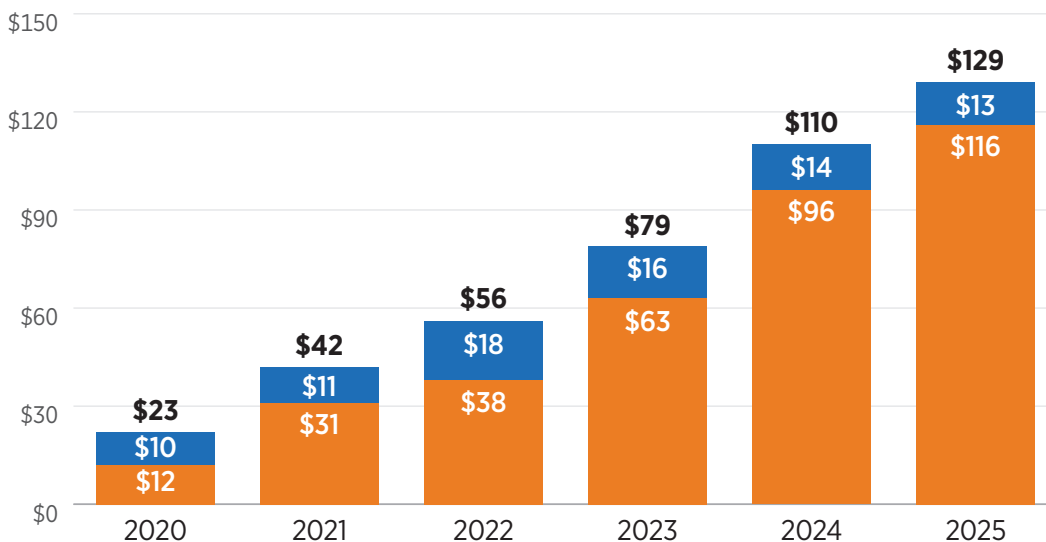
SOURCE: ISRAEL CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS. DOES NOT INCLUDE SERVICES, INVESTMENTS, AND SOME DEFENSE-RELATED TRADE..

CHART 3

Morocco-Israel Trade

IN MILLIONS OF U.S. DOLLARS

■ Israel Exports to Morocco ■ Israel Imports from Morocco



NOTE: Trade data does not include services, investments, and some defense-related trade.

SOURCE: Government of Israel, Central Bureau of Statistics, “Foreign Trade Statistics Monthly,” December 2025, <https://www.cbs.gov.il/en/publications/Pages/2026/foreign-trade-statistics-monthly-december-2025.aspx> (accessed June 15, 2026).



REPUBLIC OF SUDAN

Introduction

Sudan's participation in the Abraham Accords during 2025 remained largely frozen because of the devastating civil war that continued to consume the country and fragment its political, security, and institutional landscape. Since the outbreak of fighting in April 2023, Sudan's ability to advance formal normalization with Israel, deepen economic ties, or participate meaningfully in regional integration frameworks has been severely constrained.

The country's internal crisis has caused massive death, displacement, hunger, and instability. The United States and other international partners continue to seek pathways toward a ceasefire, humanitarian access, and a political settlement capable of preventing Sudan's collapse and countering the spread of Iranian and jihadist influence.

The year's most notable Abraham Accords-related development came in November when Sudanese leader General Abdel Fattah al-Burhan penned an op-ed in *The Wall Street Journal* noting that “[i]n 2021, Sudan took a historic step by joining the Abraham Accords” and adding that Sudan believes “peace and cooperation are the only path toward a stable Middle East and Horn of Africa.” This statement showed that, even as Sudan remains unable to operationalize its place in the Accords, the strategic logic behind its participation has not disappeared. Despite the tremendous potential for Abraham Accords cooperation to benefit Sudan and its people in countless areas, from food and water security to health to regional trade, sustained progress will depend on the restoration of stability and a viable political arrangement.

No data on Sudan–Israel trade are currently available.



REPUBLIC OF KOSOVO

Israel's ties with Kosovo, the Muslim-majority state that established relations with Jerusalem in February 2021, continued to develop in 2025. In May, Israel began to implement its visa-waiver program for Kosovar citizens in an important practical step to strengthen mobility, business ties, and people-to-people engagement between the two countries. Later in May, Israel Cultural Week was celebrated in Pristina, reflecting the warm ties between the two countries.

In September, Kosovo's Environment Ministry and Israel's Regional Cooperation Ministry signed an MOU to advance an Israel–Kosovo Climate Education Program, bringing Kosovar education policymakers together with Israeli counterparts for training and cooperative initiatives. Throughout the year, Kosovo's embassy in Jerusalem expressed its support for Israel in the face of attacks by Iran and its proxies.

By late 2025 and into early 2026, Kosovo's role began to take on a broader regional significance. Kosovo agreed to join President Trump's Board of Peace and contribute troops to the envisioned International Stabilization Force. For Israel, Kosovo represented a reliable European ally—one willing to offer support in international forums, deepen bilateral cooperation, and potentially contribute to regional stabilization. Overall, Israel–Kosovo relations during 2025 illustrated how the Abraham Accords' logic of U.S.-aligned partnerships could extend beyond the Middle East.

Key Developments

- MAY 5, 2025** ● Israel begins to implement a visa-waiver program for Kosovar citizens.
- MAY 21, 2025** ● Israel's Independence Day and Israel Cultural Week are celebrated in Pristina
- SEP. 16, 2025** ● An MOU is signed between Kosovo's Environment Ministry and Israel's Regional Cooperation Ministry to advance an Israel–Kosovo Climate Education Program. Within the framework of the program, policymakers from Kosovo's education system engage in educational and training programs with their Israeli counterparts.

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	\$3	\$1.02	\$4.02

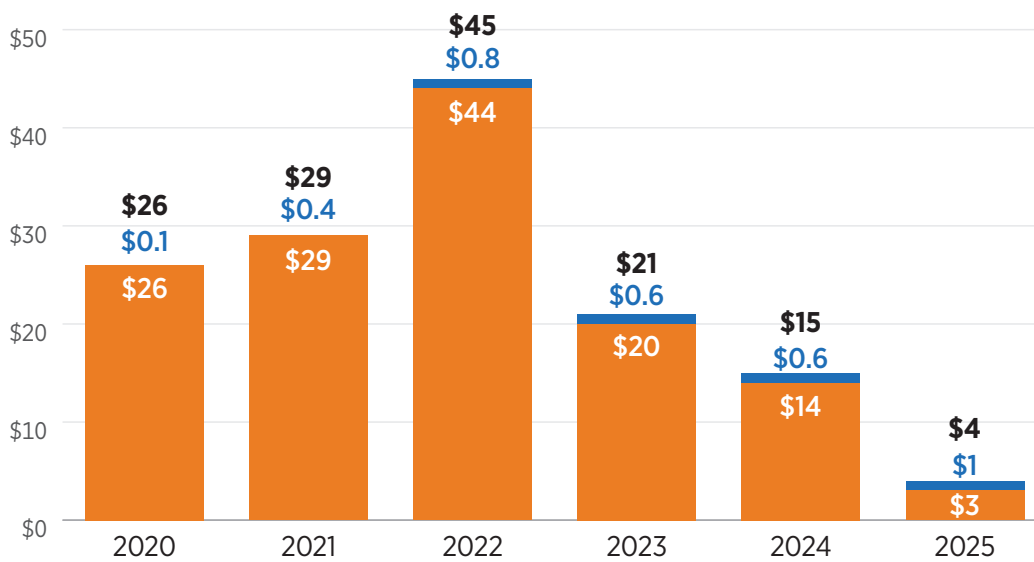
SOURCE: EUROSTAT.

CHART 4

Kosovo-Israel Trade

IN MILLIONS OF U.S. DOLLARS

■ Israel Exports to Kosovo ■ Israel Imports from Kosovo



SOURCE: KariRast.com, "Kosovo's Imports, Exports, and Trade Balance with Israel," https://karirast.com/euros/TradeTables/EUR_C/GB/XK_IL_A_sitc_Y.html (accessed June 12, 2026).





ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

The Arab Republic of Egypt became Israel's first Middle Eastern peace partner when Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin courageously signed a peace treaty brokered by President Jimmy Carter in March 1979. Since the peace agreement, Egypt-Israel security cooperation has become a central element of both countries' national security. 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.

Hamas's October 7, 2023, attack and the subsequent war in Gaza led to heightened tensions between Egypt and Israel while also leading to increased coordination on such issues as ceasefire negotiations, hostage releases, and humanitarian aid. Despite these tensions, Egypt-Israel trade remained largely stable in 2025, and strategic interdependence in the field of energy increased. In August, the partners in Israel's Leviathan gas field (Chevron, NewMed Energy, and Ratio) signed a long-term agreement to sell approximately 130 billion cubic meters of natural gas to Egypt through 2040 in a deal valued at about \$35 billion. The deal, which includes investment in energy infrastructure, was approved by the Israeli government in December. Israeli Prime Minister Netanyahu has declared that “[t]his deal greatly strengthens Israel's status as a regional energy power and contributes to stability in our region.”

There are numerous areas in which Egypt-Israel ties have the potential to deepen and expand in ways that would provide substantial mutual benefits in sectors of high national priority. The pace of this expansion will be influenced by developments in Gaza. However, certain critical steps can be taken even before a long-term ceasefire in Gaza, including the upgrading of the Egypt-Israel Nitzana/El Ouga border crossing. 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 the growing Emirati investment in Egypt, there is also significant potential for trilateral UAE-Egypt-Israel economic cooperation.

Key Developments

- MAY 5, 2025** ● Israel reports that total gas exports to Egypt and Jordan increased by about 13.4 percent in 2024 despite wartime disruptions.
- AUG. 7, 2025** ● The Leviathan partners (Chevron, NewMed Energy, and Ratio) sign a long-term agreement to sell approximately 130 billion cubic meters of natural gas to Egypt through 2040 in a deal valued at about \$35 billion. The contract foresees an initial phase through existing and enhanced connections and a second phase after infrastructure expansion, including a new onshore link toward Nitzana.
- DEC. 17, 2025** ● The Israeli government approves a natural gas deal with Egypt that Israel's Prime Minister Netanyahu says “greatly strengthens Israel's status as a regional energy power and contributes to stability in our region.”

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	\$202.6	\$357.9	\$560.5

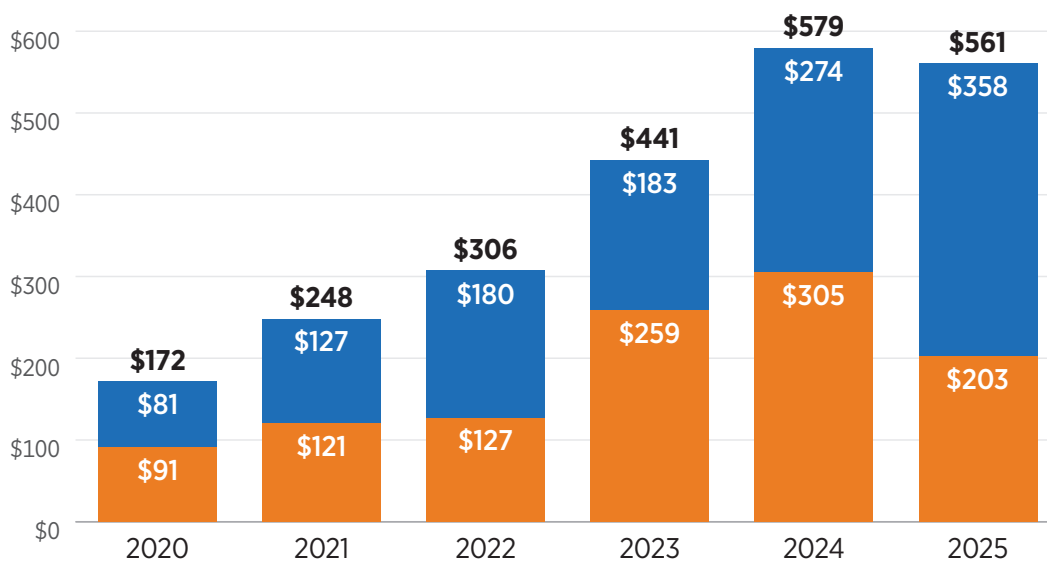
SOURCE: ISRAEL CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS. DOES NOT INCLUDE SERVICES, INVESTMENTS, AND SOME DEFENSE-RELATED TRADE.

CHART 5

Egypt-Israel Trade

IN MILLIONS OF U.S. DOLLARS

■ Israel Exports to Egypt ■ Israel Imports from Egypt



NOTE: Trade data does not include services, investments, and some defense-related trade.

SOURCE: Government of Israel, Central Bureau of Statistics, "Foreign Trade Statistics Monthly," December 2025, <https://www.cbs.gov.il/en/publications/Pages/2026/foreign-trade-statistics-monthly-december-2025.aspx> (accessed June 15, 2026).



HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN

The 1994 Israel–Jordan peace agreement, signed under American auspices, enabled close security cooperation and a relatively quiet border between the countries. Trade between the countries grew, and Israel, a world leader in water technologies, became a critical supplier of 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 has remained largely hostile, and people-to-people ties have remained minimal.

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, an Abraham Accords–inspired project under which Jordan would provide Israel with solar energy and Israel would provide Jordan with increased amounts of desalinated water.

At the same time, Israel–Jordan coordination on the delivery of humanitarian aid to Gaza increased. Security cooperation also remained robust in light of shared concerns regarding attempts by Iran and elements of the Muslim Brotherhood to destabilize the monarchy and launch attacks against Israel from Jordan. During June 2025’s Operation Midnight Hammer/Rising Lion against Iran, Jordan intercepted aerial objects fired by Iran, 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 34 percent in 2025 compared to the same period in 2024.

Progress in advancing large-scale regional projects such as IMEC and the Middle East Strategic Alliance will require stronger 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. The U.S. should therefore work with both Amman and Jerusalem to encourage a gradual but sustained warming and expansion of ties in the spirit of the Abraham Accords.

Key Developments

JUNE 2025



During the Israel–Iran war, Jordanian aircraft and air-defense systems intercept a number of Iranian drones and missiles aimed at Israel that enter Jordanian airspace. These interceptions demonstrate the potential of the emerging regional air-defense architecture involving Israel, the U.S., and U.S.-aligned regional partners.

DEC. 10, 2025



Israel reopens the Allenby Crossing with Jordan for the passage of goods and aid. Allenby had been closed to aid and goods since a Jordanian driver bringing aid to Gaza carried out a terrorist attack at the crossing on September 18, 2025, murdering two Israeli military personnel.

Jordan-Israel Trade

(IN MILLIONS OF USD)

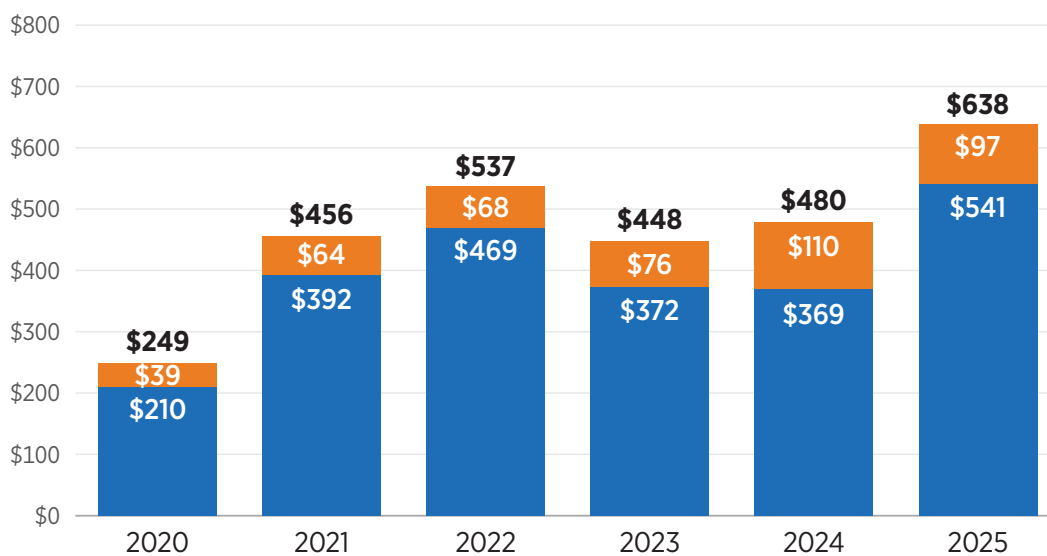
YEAR	ISRAEL EXPORTS TO JORDAN	ISRAEL IMPORTS FROM JORDAN	TOTAL
2020	\$39.4	\$210.0	\$249.4
2021	\$64.2	\$391.5	\$455.7
2022	\$67.6	\$469.0	\$536.6
2023	\$76.2	\$371.9	\$448.1
2024	\$110.4	\$369.2	\$479.6
2025	\$96.6	\$541.0	\$637.6

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

CHART 6

Jordan-Israel Trade

IN MILLIONS OF U.S. DOLLARS



NOTE: Trade data does not include services, investments, and some defense-related trade.

SOURCE: Government of Israel, Central Bureau of Statistics, "Foreign Trade Statistics Monthly," December 2025, <https://www.cbs.gov.il/en/publications/Pages/2026/foreign-trade-statistics-monthly-december-2025.aspx> (accessed June 15, 2026).



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	\$1,059.5	\$3,501.02	\$4,560.52
TOTAL	\$4,923.01	\$14,265.63	\$19,188.64

SOURCE: ISRAEL CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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

CHART 7

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 was \$19.2 billion, comprised of \$14.3 billion (74%) in Israeli imports and \$4.9 billion (26%) in Israeli exports.

IN MILLIONS OF U.S. DOLLARS



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

SOURCE: Government of Israel, Central Bureau of Statistics, "Foreign Trade Statistics Monthly," December 2025, <https://www.cbs.gov.il/en/publications/Pages/2026/foreign-trade-statistics-monthly-december-2025.aspx> (accessed June 15, 2026).

Israel’s Defense Sales to Abraham Accords Countries

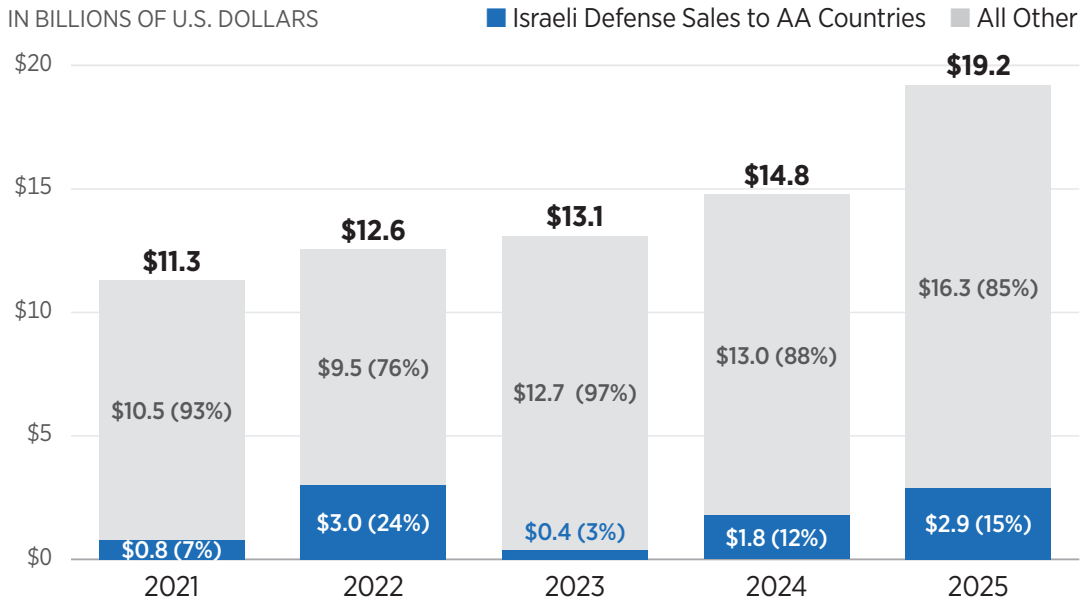
(IN BILLIONS OF USD)

YEAR	TOTAL VALUE OF ISRAEL DEFENSE EXPORTS	SHARE OF EXPORTS TO ABRAHAM ACCORDS COUNTRIES	VALUE OF SALES TO ABRAHAM ACCORDS COUNTRIES
2020	\$11.3	7%	\$0.79
2021	\$12.55	24%	\$3.01
2022	\$13.1	3%	\$0.39
2023	\$14.78	12%	\$1.78
2024	\$19.2	15%	\$2.88
2025	\$1,059.5	\$3,501.02	\$4,560.52

SOURCE: ISRAEL DEFENSE MINISTRY, INTERNATIONAL DEFENSE COOPERATION DIRECTORATE.

CHART 8

Israel’s Defense Sales to Abraham Accords Countries



SOURCE: Government of Israel, Ministry of Defense, “All-Time Defense Export Record: Israel Crosses the \$19 Billion Threshold,” January 6, 2026, <https://mod.gov.il/en/press-releases/press-room/all-time-defense-export-record-israel-crosses-the-19-billion-threshold> (accessed June 15, 2026).

Israeli Exports of Natural Gas to Regional Partners

(IN BILLIONS OF CUBIC METERS)

YEAR	EGYPT	JORDAN	TOTAL
2021	2.2	2.1	4.3
2022	4.2	2.9	7.1
2023	5.8	3.4	9.2
2024	8.6	2.9	11.5
2025	10.1	3.1	13.2
2025	8.9	3.5	12.4

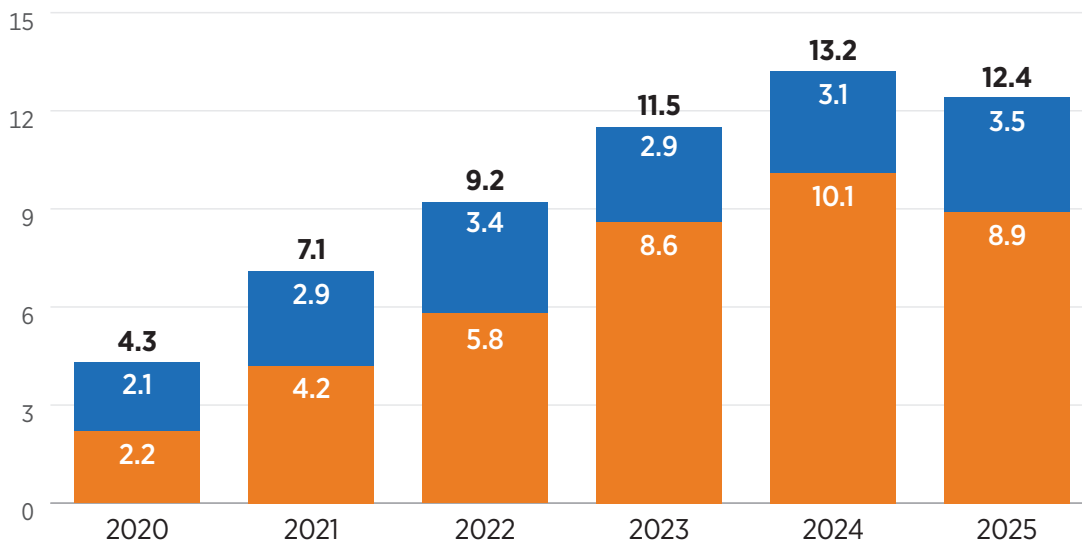
SOURCE: ISRAEL MINISTRY OF ENERGY, NATURAL GAS AUTHORITY.

CHART 9

Israeli Exports of Natural Gas to Regional Partners

IN BILLIONS OF CUBIC METERS

■ Egypt ■ Jordan



SOURCE: Government of Israel, Ministry of Energy and Infrastructure, "The Natural Gas Authority at the Ministry of Energy and Infrastructure Presents: 2025 – A Record Year for Domestic Consumption and Israel's Energy Security," <https://www.gov.il/en/pages/news-030626> (accessed June 15, 2026).

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

(IN THOUSANDS)

YEAR	UAE	BAHRAIN	MOROCCO	SUDAN	EGYPT	JORDAN	KOSOVO
2021	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	5.0	0.0
2022	1.6	0.4	2.9	0.0	5.0	16.6	0
2023	1.0	0.3	3.2	0.0	5.4	16.8	0.5
2024	0.6	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.8	7.2	0.1
2025	0.7	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.8	8.0	0.3

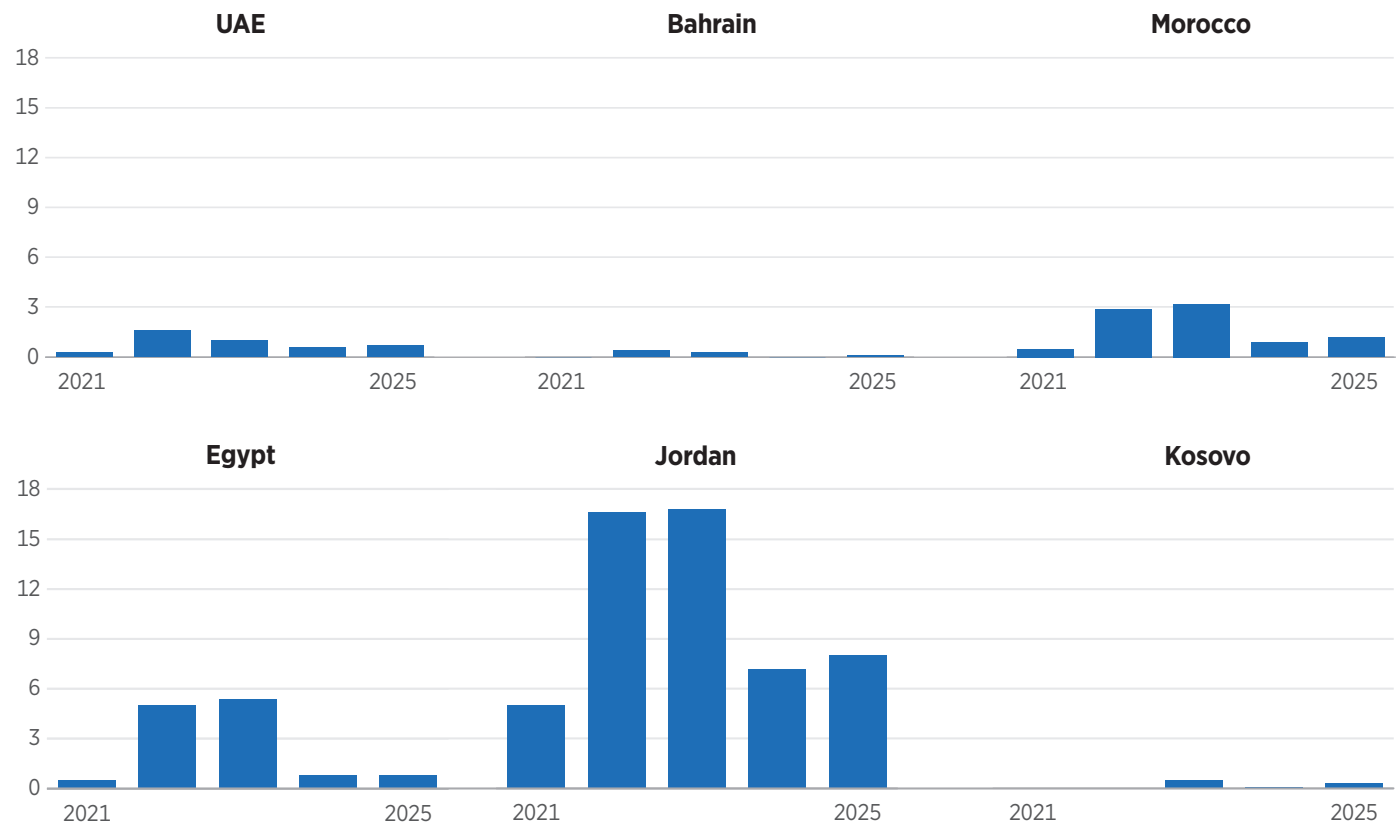
SOURCE: ISRAEL CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

Note: Less than 100 appears as 0.0.

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, "Visitor Arrivals to Israel in 2025," January 6, 2026, <https://www.cbs.gov.il/en/mediarelease/Pages/2026/Visitor-Arrivals-to-Israel-in-2025.aspx> (accessed June 15, 2026).



KAZAKHSTAN

On November 7, 2025, President Trump announced that Kazakhstan had committed to joining the Abraham Accords and praised Kazakhstan’s decision as “a major step forward in building bridges across the World.” Kazakhstan had long maintained diplomatic relations with Israel, and its entry into the Accords framework expanded the Accords beyond the Middle East/North Africa (MENA) region into Central Asia, underscoring their transformation into a broader U.S.-aligned architecture of peace, prosperity, and strategic cooperation.

The practical follow-up came quickly. On November 17, an Israeli delegation led by Regional Cooperation Minister David Amsalem traveled to Kazakhstan in the wake of Astana’s decision to join the Accords. During the visit, the Israeli delegation signed memoranda of understanding with Kazakhstan’s Ministers of Water Resources and Education, pointing to two areas in which Israeli expertise can contribute to Kazakhstan’s national priorities: water management and human-capital development. The delegation also planted an olive tree in the Astana Botanical Garden, symbolizing the growing friendship between the two countries.

By early 2026, Kazakhstan’s role in the Abraham Accords framework had begun to widen further. Visits by Israeli Foreign Minister Gideon Sa’ar and President Isaac Herzog, who were joined by high-profile business and governmental delegations, reflected the growing importance with which Israel views this relationship. Kazakhstan’s participation in the Board of Peace and willingness to contribute personnel to the envisioned International Stabilization Force gave its accession a broader regional significance. Kazakhstan is expected to sign the Abraham Accords declaration officially in 2026.

In addition, on December 26, 2025, Israel became the first country to extend formal recognition to the Republic of Somaliland as an independent and sovereign state. Israeli Prime Minister Netanyahu noted that the declaration “is in the spirit of the Abraham Accords, signed at the initiative of President Trump.” Somaliland President Abdirahman Mohamed Abdullahi also shared his country’s desire to join the Abraham Accords. It is widely believed that the UAE was involved in and supportive of Israel’s action, symbolizing the role of Abraham Accords alliances in broader geopolitical realignments.

Key Developments

NOV. 7, 2025

President Trump announces that Kazakhstan would join the Abraham Accords and declared that “Kazakhstan is the first Country of my Second Term to join the Abraham Accords, the first of many. This is a major step forward in building bridges across the World. Today, more Nations are lining up to embrace Peace and Prosperity through my Abraham Accords.”

NOV. 17, 2025

An Israeli delegation, led by Israel’s Regional Cooperation Minister David Amsalem, travels to Kazakhstan following Astana’s decision to join the Abraham Accords. The delegation signs MOUs with Kazakhstan’s Ministers of Water Resources and Education and plants an olive tree in the Astana Botanical Garden as a symbol of the growing friendship between the two countries.

DEC. 26, 2025

Israel becomes the first country to recognize the Republic of Somaliland as an independent and sovereign state. Israel declares that recognition is “in the spirit of the Abraham Accords, signed at the initiative of President Trump,” and that Israel plans to “immediately expand its relations with the Republic of Somaliland through extensive cooperation in the fields of agriculture, health, technology, and economy.”

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- ▶ Victoria Coates and Robert Greenway, “The Path to Greater Peace in the Middle East Is Clear,” National Review, April 30, 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,” 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 Ghouli, “Why the U.S. Must Confront Terror Proxy Polisario Front,” Daily Signal, May 21, 2025, <https://www.dailysignal.com/2025/05/21/why-must-confront-terror-proxy-polisario-front/>.
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