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September 4, 2024



## **Future of the Abraham Accords**

## Introduction

In 2020, the United States facilitated a series of landmark accords between Israel, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Morocco, Bahrain, and Sudan, marking a historic shift in Middle Eastern and North African geopolitics. [i]

2020, when the UAE and Israel announced the normalization of

House. This was quickly followed by similar agreements between Israel and Bahrain, Morocco, and Sudan. The Abraham Accords included the exchange of ambassadors, the opening of embassies, and collaboration across various economic and security sectors, symbolizing a strategic realignment in regional relationships. These accords paved the way for enhanced economic, cultural, and strategic partnerships.

## **Background**

The announcement of diplomatic ties between the UAE, Bahrain, Morocco, and Sudan with Israel elicited mixed reactions globally. Leaders within the region welcomed the potential for increased engagement, others viewed it as a betrayal, arguing it undermined 

[ii] Critics

of the agreements also voiced concerns about the continued marginalization of the Palestinian cause and its potential impact on the broader Middle East peace process by fragmentating the Arab bloc and delaying a resolution on the core issue. Palestinian leaders and citizens feared that the normalization of economic deals might lessen international pressure on Israel to address longstanding grievances. Beyond the Middle East, the agreements sparked

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its diplomatic foothold in west Africa. Meanwhile, Sudan renewed its ties with Iran vis-à-vis the UAE, and the Sudanese Armed Forces appear to have acquired Iranian attack drones and anti-tank

The lack of a comprehensive peace agreement with Israel has led to

governed by the relatively secular Fatah-led Palestinian Authority (PA) and the Gaza Strip controlled by the fundamentalist Hamas organization. International recognition of a sovereign Palestinian

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