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Knowledge for All

U.S. - GCC Relations





1. Key Domestic Developments

After weeks of speculation, President Joe Biden officially dropped out of the 2024 US presidential race, citing the move as “in the best interest of my party and the country.” President Biden’s decision came after increasing pressure following concerns about his advanced age and mental acuity in recent media and campaign trail appearances. While the current president reiterated that he would continue to serve the remaining term, he endorsed Vice-President Kamala Harris to take his place at the top of their party’s nominations. With only three months until the November election, Vice President Kamala Harris has made a significant move by selecting Minnesota Governor Tim Walz as her running mate in the 2024 presidential race. This decision carries substantial implications as Harris aims to close the gap with former President Donald Trump.

Domestic challenges and political polarization between the two major sides of the American political divide remain as stark as ever. In terms of the presidential elections, voters have been split on numerous issues after suffering from high consumer prices and interest rates. There has also been deep polarization regarding crime and gun control following continued widespread violence, and concerns over immigration. Democrats have pushed for stricter gun control laws and tougher regulations, such as banning assault weapons. In contrast, Republicans have fought back for their legal right to keep and bear arms under the Second Amendment of the United States Constitution. An attempted assassination on former President Donald Trump during a campaign rally on July 13, 2024, resulted in a surge of gun stocks and shares. Despite the assassination attempt, Trump announced if elected in November, to protect the Second Amendment, which guarantees the right to bear arms.

Abortion is another critical topic in the elections. Democrats pushed to protect the right to have an abortion, while Republicans continued to support restrictive abortion laws, eventually passing a law delegating abortion regulation to the states—

meaning it is no longer a right guaranteed under the US Constitution. In the presidential race, Trump and Harris have taken opposing stances on abortion rights. Trump, speaking for Republicans, plans to limit access to abortion and praised the Pro-Life Movement. On the other hand, Harris puts forth an extensive plan to protect abortion access after the Voting Rights Act of 1965, requiring states to obtain pre-clearance from the Justice Department before abortion laws can be changed. Following the *Dobbs v. Jackson Women’s Health Organization* ruling in June 2022 overturning *Roe v. Wade*, abortion was cited as a significant contributor to voter turnout, particularly among young women, and it continues to be a deeply divisive issue among American voters.



Other challenges like the ongoing discord over the southern border and illegal immigration continue to play a divisive role. Republicans continue to demand stricter border control and harsher immigration laws, while Democrats support easing such restrictions citing humanitarian concerns. The issue has grown even more controversial after the passage of an aid bill that was passed by the US Senate allocating funds for Israel and Ukraine but that did not include measures for border control as demanded by the Republicans. Opponents of the bill argue that while the US is providing foreign aid to Israel and Ukraine, it fails to address the “most pressing issue facing [the country],” which is securing the American border with national security mandates. That the Republicans are voting against legislation providing aid to Israel on border control, is telling about how strongly the right wing views illegal immigration as a real national security threat.



Key US Economic and Social Data

- GDP: \$27.97 trillion (2024)
- GDP per capita: 83.06 thousand (2024)
- Annual Growth Rate: 1.5% (2024)
- Inflation: 2.8% (2024)
- Population: 336.69 million (2024)
- Unemployment Rate: 3.8% (2024)
- Credit Rating: Standard & Poor: AA+ with stable outlook. Moody: AAA with negative outlook. Fitch: AA+ with stable outlook. DBRS: AAA with stable outlook. (2023)

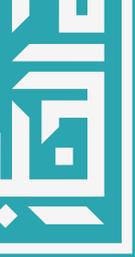
2. US Foreign Policy

Since October 7th, the crisis in Gaza has overshadowed much of US foreign policy. In general, the US continues to be against international calls on Israel to end its military operations in the Gaza Strip. What one has seen instead is some gradual shifts in approach, for example, the imposition of sanctions on “extremist settler violence” in the West Bank with President Biden stating that “the situation in the West Bank—in particular high levels of extremist settler violence, forced displacement of people and villages, and property destruction—has reached intolerable levels and constitutes a serious threat to the peace, security, and stability.” Yet, despite President Biden warning Israel for months that if civilian deaths in Gaza continue to rise, it will continue to lose backing from other countries as well as calling the potential Israeli invasion of Rafah a “red line” for him, no substantial steps have been taken to exert real pressure on Israel. Following the escalated missile attacks between Iran and Israel, the US sent military warships to the Middle East and called for Americans residing

in Lebanon to leave the country. The US has also sent more fighter jets to Israel in fear of retaliation from Iran.

The US presidential elections have sparked new debate on whether or not the US should continue providing support to Ukraine in its war with Russia. The question has been raised as to whether or not the US ought to continue providing aid to Ukraine with some arguing that we should be more concerned with domestic security issues. Presidential candidate Donald Trump went so far as to say that the US should stop sending aid to Ukraine, as well as any NATO country that has not paid its share of 2% towards its defense. The former president’s pick for Vice President, United States Senator J.D. Vance, led to backlash. His controversial comment on “not caring about what happens in Ukraine” gave the public an opportunity to question his approach to foreign policy. Vance is one of the many Republicans who seek to limit US attention on Europe and shift focus another threat to US interests – competition with China - pointing out an economic nationalist argument. The controversial comments were seen as a green light for Russia to continue its attacks on Ukraine and any other country for that matter. It is still not certain what the future of US aid to Ukraine will be, but it was included in the same bill that has been held up by Republicans regarding aid to Israel being contingent on a solution to America’s own border control.

In terms of a potential foreign policy under candidate Kamala Harris, Harris’s ambitions for foreign policy do not differ much from the current President’s; however, approaches on climate control, human rights, and in the Africa and Middle East domains could be quite different. In terms of Biden’s current policy on the Israel-Palestine conflict, if elected, Harris would not steer too far from them. Harris continues to encourage a two-state solution and prioritizes a ceasefire as the US stands with its ally, Israel.



Key Foreign Policy Initiatives

- The US provided substantial assistance to Ukraine, imposed a series of increasingly severe sanctions on Russia, and sought to promote accountability for Russian war crimes. To deter further aggression in Ukraine, the US increased its military presence in Central and Eastern Europe.
- The US has supported a two-state solution regarding Palestine and Israel, but the Biden Administration continues to push forward with its military and diplomatic support for Israel, despite acknowledging the crisis and casualties.
- The US has engaged with the European Union to accelerate the green transition in the US, via initiative programs such as the EU-US Trade and Technology Council, the EU-US High-Level Climate Action Group, and the further implementation of the Global Methane Pledge.
- The United States completed one of the last major troop departures from Niger after the ruling leadership in the country ordered the troops to leave ahead of the September 15, 2024, deadline. As a result, the US is re-evaluating its policy on US Africa Command (AFRICOM) and its respective aid initiatives.
- The US signed the Comprehensive Security Integration and Prosperity Agreement (C-SIPA) with Bahrain on September 13, 2023.
- The US announced the India-Middle East-Europe Economic Corridor (IMEC) at the 2023 G20 Summit in India alongside Saudi Arabia and the UAE.

President Biden has faced criticism over several foreign policy initiatives. The sudden and chaotic withdrawal of US troops from Afghanistan, which

opened the door for the Taliban to take over Kabul and seize overall political power significantly damaged US international credibility. Regarding the Russian invasion of Ukraine, the crisis has brought forward a newfound unity in the Western alliance. Still, there are concerns that some of the steps announced by the US could lead to an increase in tensions rather than bringing the crisis to an end. This includes, for example, President Biden stating that the International Criminal Court’s arrest warrant for Russian President Putin was justified.

In the Middle East, the US welcomed the China-brokered deal between Saudi Arabia and Iran of March 2023, with US Secretary of State Antony Blinken calling it a “positive” development. The most urgent task now for the US is to stabilize the situation in Gaza, including de-escalating tensions in the Red Sea. This entails engaging more effectively with the region and listening to their concerns, including their consistent calls to end the military operations in Gaza and warnings that unless managed immediately, will lead to even more devastating consequences.

3. US-GCC Fact Sheet

US trade in goods with GCC countries. (2023, USD million):

Country	Exports	Imports	Balance
Saudi Arabia	13,873.2	15,877.0	-2,003.8
United Arab Emirates	24,857.1	6,578.6	18,278.5
Qatar	4,658.2	2,047.6	2,610.7
Oman	1,862.4	1,651.0	211.4
Bahrain	1,676.2	1,179.9	496.4
Kuwait	2,918.9	1,718.2	1,200.7

Source: US Census Bureau



Establishment of Diplomatic Relationships

- US-GCC Diplomatic Relations: Saudi Arabia (1940 following recognition in 1931), Kuwait (1961), Bahrain (1971), United Arab Emirates (1972), Qatar (1972), and Oman (1972).

Key Research Centers and Think Tanks

- American Enterprise Institute: <https://www.aei.org>
- Arab Gulf States Institute in Washington: <https://agsiw.org>
- Atlantic Council: <https://www.atlanticcouncil.org>
- Brookings: <https://www.brookings.edu>
- Carnegie Endowment for International Peace: <https://carnegieendowment.org>
- Center for American Progress: <https://www.americanprogress.org>
- Center for Strategic and International Studies: <https://www.csis.org>
- Council on Foreign Relations: <https://www.cfr.org>
- Foreign Policy Research Institute: <https://www.fpri.org>
- Heritage Foundation: <https://www.heritage.org>
- Hudson Institute: <https://www.hudson.org>
- Middle East Institute: <https://www.mei.edu>
- Middle East Policy Council: <https://mepc.org>
- Quincy Institute for Responsible Statecraft: <https://quincyinst.org>
- RAND Corporation: <https://www.rand.org>
- Stimson Center: <https://www.stimson.org>
- The Century Foundation: <https://tcf.org>
- Wilson Center for International Scholars: <https://www.wilsoncenter.org/>
- United States Institute of Peace: <https://www.usip.org/>
- Center for a New American Security (CNAS): <https://www.cnas.org/>
- Baker Institute for Public Policy: <https://www.bakerinstitute.org/>
- Congressional Research Service: <https://crsreports.congress.gov/>

Selected Key Regional Experts

- [Karen Young](#) (Middle East Institute)
- [Hussein Ibish](#) (Arab Gulf Institute in Washington – AGSIW)
- [David des Roches](#) (National Defense University)
- [F. Gregory Gause, III](#) (Texas A&M University)
- [Frederic Wehrey](#) (Carnegie Endowment for International Peace)
- [Anthony Cordesman](#) (Center for Strategic and International Studies – CSIS)
- [Kirsten Fontenrose](#) (The Atlantic Council)



4. Key Developments in US-GCC Relations

US-GCC

- In September 2023, US Secretary of State Antony Blinken, Foreign Ministers of the Gulf Cooperation Council member states, and the GCC Secretary General Jasem Albudaiwi met in New York to strengthen consultation, coordination, and cooperation in all fields. In addition to continuing the discussion on the issues raised in the June 2023 meeting, the ministers stressed the significance of climate change and sustainability. After their meeting, they issued a joint statement calling for the completion of the demarcation of the Kuwaiti-Iraqi maritime borders “beyond marker number 162.”
- In June 2023, US Secretary of State Antony Blinken, Foreign Ministers of the Gulf Cooperation Council member states, and the GCC Secretary General Jasem Albudaiwi released a joint statement following the GCC-US Ministerial Meeting in Riyadh on February 13 and 15, 2023. They discussed issues of mutual concern, such as Iran, Yemen, Israeli-Palestinian issues, Syria, Iraq, Sudan, and Ukraine. According to the Joint Statement, the Ministers affirmed their mutual determination to contribute to regional security and stability under the framework of the GCC-US Strategic Partnership.
- In April 2024, US Secretary of State Antony Blinken traveled to Saudi Arabia and met in Riyadh with the Foreign Ministers of Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Egypt, and Jordan, as well as Palestine Liberation Organization Secretary General Hussein Al Sheikh to discuss the war in Gaza. The US Secretary also met with the Foreign Ministers of the Gulf Cooperation Council Member States.

US-Saudi Arabia

- In June 2024, US Special Envoy for Yemen Tim Lenderking traveled to Saudi Arabia and Oman to continue discussions on Houthi detentions of UN, diplomatic, and international NGO staff and Houthi attacks in the Red Sea.
- In May 2024, Saudi Oil Company Aramco signed three Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) with leading American companies to advance the development of possible low-carbon energy solutions. The MoUs were signed by the Minister of Energy for the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, HRH Prince Abdulaziz bin Salman al Saud, and US Secretary of Energy Jennifer Granholm.
- In May 2024, US Special Envoy for Yemen Tim Lenderking traveled to Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, and Oman to continue discussions with partners regarding the peace process in Yemen and an immediate end to the reckless Houthi attacks in the Red Sea and surrounding waterways.





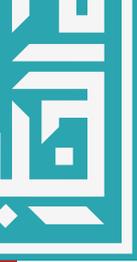
- In April 2024, US Secretary of State Antony Blinken traveled to Saudi Arabia to discuss ongoing efforts to achieve a ceasefire in Gaza that would secure the release of hostages.
- In February 2024, US Secretary of State Antony Blinken made his fifth visit to the Middle East since October 7th meeting with HRH Crown Prince and Prime Minister Mohammed bin Salman for continued discussions on regional coordination to achieve an enduring end to the crisis in Gaza. He attempted to push forward a proposal by the US, Qatar, and Egypt to end the conflict and secure the release of hostages on both sides.
- In January 2024, HRH Crown Prince and Prime Minister Mohammed bin Salman met with US Senator Lindsey Graham at the Winter Camp in Al Ula to discuss Saudi-US relations, international and regional developments, and issues of common interests. HRH also met with Secretary of State Antony Blinken to review ongoing efforts to reduce regional tensions, including the deterrence of Houthi attacks on commercial shipping in the Red Sea.
- In May 2024, US Special Envoy for Yemen Tim Lenderking traveled to Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, and Oman to continue discussions with partners regarding the peace process in Yemen and an immediate end to the reckless Houthi attacks in the Red Sea and surrounding waterways.
- In January 2024 Secretary of State Antony Blinken met in Abu Dhabi with UAE President Sheikh Mohammed bin Zayed. The two discussed the ongoing conflicts in Gaza and Sudan. They affirmed their shared vision of a more secure and prosperous region and underscored the importance of the strategic partnership between the United States and the United Arab Emirates.
- In December 2023, Vice President Kamala Harris met with President Mohammed bin Zayed of the United Arab Emirates in Dubai, UAE on the sidelines of the 28th Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP28). The two officials discussed the situation in Gaza.

US-United Arab Emirates

- In August 2024, the UAE's Foreign Minister, Sheikh Abdullah bin Zayed Al-Nahyan, and US Secretary of State Antony Blinken held a phone conversation to discuss diplomatic efforts to respond to the rising conflicts surrounding the Middle East. During the phone call, a negotiation on ways to secure a ceasefire in Gaza and increase humanitarian aid was conducted. Throughout this conversation, Sheikh Abdullah affirmed the urgency of escalating efforts by the international community to improve the humanitarian response to the crisis in Gaza and ensure civilians' protection.

US-Qatar

- On August 4, 2024, Qatar's Undersecretary Minister of Interior, Abdullah bin Khalaf bin Hattab Al-Kaabi, and the US Ambassador of Qatar, Timmy Davis, signed an agreement in Doha to magnify security cooperation between the countries.
- In late July 2024, Qatar's Prime and Foreign Minister, Sheikh Mohammed bin Abdulrahman Al Thani, in a phone call with the US Secretary of State, Antony Blinken, discussed the importance of continuing to push for a ceasefire in Gaza. This call, which occurred after the killing of Hamas chief Ismail Haniyeh, sought to reaffirm achieving a ceasefire as a top priority for both Qatar and the US, as both nations have been active mediators throughout the conflict, alongside Egypt.



- The US Embassy in Qatar has announced a Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) for non-profit organizations and individuals to have a chance to submit applications for funding between \$10,000 and \$100,000 to subsidize initiatives. The targeted initiatives support the increase of political and economic opportunity for women in Qatar, promote higher education and emerging technology between the US and Qatar, promote sustainable technology, alleviate climate change, and support environmental causes.
- In February 2024, Secretary of State Antony Blinken met with HH Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad Al Thani in Doha to discuss ongoing efforts to secure the release of the hostages held by Hamas and enable an extended humanitarian pause in the conflict in Gaza.
- In January 2024, Secretary of State Antony Blinken met with Qatari Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs Mohammed bin Abdulrahman Al Thani in Washington, DC to discuss hostage negotiations between Hamas and Israel. They agreed to continue close coordination to provide increased humanitarian assistance to civilians in Gaza and to urge the protection of civilians consistent with humanitarian law.
- In May 2024, Washington's top Middle East official Brett McGurk and the deputy special envoy for Iran, Abram Paley, spoke with Iranian counterparts through intermediaries from Oman to reduce regional tensions.
- US Ambassador-at-Large to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons Cindy Dyer traveled to Muscat, Oman from January 20-23, 2024. Ambassador Dyer discussed with her Omani counterparts their endeavors to criminally investigate reports of domestic worker abuse and prosecute and convict labor traffickers, particularly those who exploit migrant workers.
- The United States and Oman held the inaugural meeting of the Subcommittee on Environmental Affairs on February 19-20, 2024, under the United States–Oman Free Trade Agreement, and the fourth meeting of the Joint Forum on Environmental Cooperation (Joint Forum) under the United States–Oman Memorandum of Understanding on Environmental Cooperation. The two countries discussed efforts to tackle the climate crisis.

US-Oman

- In June 2024, US Special Envoy for Yemen Tim Lenderking traveled to Saudi Arabia and Oman to continue discussions on Houthi detentions of UN, diplomatic, and international NGO staff and Houthi attacks in the Red Sea.
- In May 2024, US Special Envoy for Yemen Tim Lenderking traveled to Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, and Oman to continue discussions with partners regarding the peace process in Yemen and an immediate end to the reckless Houthi attacks in the Red Sea and surrounding waterways.

US-Bahrain

- On July 9, 2024, Bahrain's King Hamad received the commander of the US Naval Forces Central Command Fifth Fleet, Vice Adm. George Wikoff, and the US Ambassador to Bahrain, Steven C. Bondy, to discuss regional navigation, protection, and trade. During this meeting, the King of Bahrain praised and acknowledged the historical and bilateral ties between the two nations as well as their cooperation, particularly in the areas of military and defense. The officials also discussed recent regional and international developments.
- On March 19, 2024, the US approved a potential \$2.2 billion sale of Abram tanks to Bahrain. According to a statement by the



Pentagon, the deal would improve Bahrain's ability to meet potential threats through the provision of a credible force strong enough to deter opponents and give it the capability to take part in regional operations with the US and their allies. The decision to authorize the sale of tanks and other equipment to Bahrain was made on the basis of the Kingdom's status as a prominent non-NATO ally to the US as well as being the home of the US Naval Forces Central Command (NAVCENT).

- In January 2024, Secretary of State Antony Blinken met with Bahrain's leader, His Majesty King Hamad bin Isa Al Khalifa, in Manama. The two officials discussed the Houthi attacks on commercial shipping in the Red Sea and reaffirmed their shared commitment to international law and freedom of navigation through Operation Prosperity Guardian.

US-Kuwait

- In December 2023, Secretary of Defense Lloyd J. Austin III met with the Kuwaiti Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defense, His Excellency Sheikh Ahmad Fahad Al-Ahmad Al Sabah, to convey his condolences on the passing of His Highness Amir Sheikh Nawaf Al-Ahmed Al-Jaber Al-Sabah.
- In February 2023, the US approved the possible sale of military systems to Kuwait for an estimated cost of \$250 million.

Despite initially having significant skepticism among GCC member states regarding US policy in the region, US ties with the GCC states have developed positively. The Jeddah Security and Development Summit held in Jeddah in July 2022 can be seen as an example of a positive shift in US-GCC relations, with President Biden stating that the US would “remain an active, engaged partner in the Middle East” and “will not walk away and leave a vacuum to be filled by China, Russia, or

Iran.” He added that the interests of the US are “closely interwoven” with the success of the Gulf region. Addressing the leaders of the GCC countries, President Biden stated that “the United States is invested in building a positive future in the region, in partnership with all of you, and... is not going anywhere.” Moreover, President Biden outlined a “new framework for the Middle East,” including economic development, military and security, and regional stability. Overall, military ties between the US and the GCC continue, as demonstrated by military sales to Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and the UAE and joint military cooperation with Qatar and Bahrain.

Since the Jeddah Summit, the Biden administration has increased its engagement in the Gulf, as evidenced by high-level visits, more dialogue, and cooperation on various issues and mediation efforts. The US has also been more open to China playing a more active role in the region, specifically on the economic front. The announcements of projects and initiatives, such as the India-Middle East-Europe Economic Corridor and the Comprehensive Security Integration and Prosperity Agreement, show continued US commitment and reassurance that Washington is not abandoning the region, especially in the face of growing Chinese influence. The two Gulf strategic announcements by the Biden administration look more substantive than anything China offers.

The Gulf region has also been keen on playing a more decisive mediating role. This can be seen in light of the Sudan crisis as Saudi Arabia and the UAE joined the US in mediation efforts to end the conflict. Saudi Arabia has been leading the evacuation processes of its nationals and other citizens out of Sudan and hosting negotiations and peace talks between the conflicting parties. The Gulf countries also delivered substantial humanitarian aid to Türkiye and Syria following the devastating earthquakes in 2023 and assisted in Ukraine throughout the war there.



The current war in Gaza, however, once again highlights the region’s dissatisfaction with the US’ handling of the Israel-Palestine issue. The United States remains the most consequential actor when it comes to the medium to long-term security landscape in the wider Middle East. Yet, its policies over the past decades have been unbalanced, haphazard, and uncommitted and have threatened the long-term stability of the region. Moreover, the US has not listened to the advice of its Gulf allies throughout this period. While the US is the only external actor with a measure of influence over Israel, it has yet to use that influence effectively in ending the hostilities and promoting a more comprehensive and just political solution to the Palestinian issue. Instead of focusing on an Israel-only approach, what this would involve is a genuine engagement with all its regional allies to defuse the situation and prevent further escalation. This can best be done if there is adequate and wide-ranging engagement with the Arab world, including with the GCC states. The region now expects the US to demonstrate a real and substantive commitment to pursuing a ceasefire and two-state solution as every day this conflict continues the threat of extremism and a widening regional conflict increases.

5. Supporting Documents

Araa Magazine

- [Issue 176](#): Enhancing US-Gulf Relations and the Results of the Jeddah Security and Development Summit - August 2022
- [Issue 167](#): The AUKUS Agreement and Its Impact on Global Alliances and the Gulf Region - October 2021
- [Issue 159](#): The Features of Biden’s Policy Towards the Middle East and the Gulf Region - February 2021

- [Issue 153](#): US-Chinese Relations and Its Impact on the Arab Region - September 2020
- [Issue 148](#): US-Saudi Relations Over 75 Years - April 2020

GRC Commentary & Analysis

- What Does President Biden’s Withdrawal Mean? - [August 2024](#)
- Pressure is Adding Up, Ratings are Going Down: The US Presidential Elections in the Midst of the Gaza Crisis - [February 2024](#)
- Saudi Arabia Needs to See a New Approach from Washington - [January 2024](#)
- The US and Europe Must be More Balanced to Diffuse Middle Eastern Tensions - [October 2023](#)
- Antony Blinken’s Visit and its Significance in Mending Ties with the Region - [June 2023](#)
- US-Saudi Relations: Oil & Energy - [October 2022](#)
- Jeddah Security and Development Summit Boosts US-GCC Strategic Relations - [August 2022](#)
- U.S.-GCC Changing Energy Relations - [June 2022](#)





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