



Resolution on the Abraham Accords between Israel, UAE, Bahrain and Sudan

On September 15, 2020, Israel signed agreements with the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Bahrain officially referred to as the Abraham Accords. Sudan joined the Accords in January 2021. The Abraham Accords are a series of agreements calling for the UAE, Bahrain and Sudan, to normalize relations with Israel. The agreement normalizes the informal foreign relations between these countries and opens the door to a much wider range of economic cooperation, including formal investments, diplomatic relations and direct flight connections. The accords are named after the patriarch Abraham, regarded as a prophet by the religions of Judaism, Christianity and Islam. Abraham is important for all three monotheistic religions and has the potential to unite.

The IDC-EDI:

1. Shares the joy of the moment to find a historic agreement between rival nations that did not even recognize their right to exist.
2. Welcomes that at a time dominated by isolation and setbacks in the shadow of the pandemic, the UEA, Bahrain, Sudan and Israel are looking forward - towards innovation through cooperation.
3. Recognizes 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.
4. Welcomes that with the Abraham Accords economic and human potential get a broader chance. This includes the tourism sector, cooperation in energy, security and joint research. Underlines that the Accords reflect the reality of thousands of Israeli and Emirati workers and business people. Already now, these persons are flying and working in Israel, UAE, Bahrain and Sudan, contributing to economic prosperity, job creation and security.
5. Emphasizes that among the UEA, Israel, Bahrain and Sudan more countries could join the Accords.
6. Acknowledges the Israel–Morocco normalization agreement as closely linked with the Abraham Accords and acknowledges its focus on the resumption of diplomatic relations.
7. Acknowledges the “Al-Ula Declaration” (re-opening of the borders between Qatar and Saudi Arabia, and other countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council), as a solid starting point for Qatar to move towards the Abrahams Accords with Israel.
8. Asks the EU and EU institutions for full and a comprehensive recognition of the agreement,
9. Underlines the possibilities of the agreement for further Peace Negotiations and a stronger alliance of resistance against Iran in the region. Remembers at the same time the human rights situation in Iran and calls on the country to involve civil society in reforms.
10. Recognises that the Abraham Accords can represent a possibility for a solution to the Arab-Israel conflict based in the two-state solution.