

Naveed Zafar *

Adeel Irfan †

Faisal Ilyas ‡

Corresponding Author: Adeel Irfan (Head and Assistant Professor, School of Peace and Counter-Terrorism Studies, Minhaj University Lahore, Punjab, Pakistan. Email: adeel.rao@hotmail.com)**Vol. VI, No. I** (Winter 2023)**Pages:** 65– 77**DOI:** 10.31703/gfpr.2023(VI-I).06**Citation:** Zafar, N., Irfan, A., & Ilyas, F. (2023). A Potential Game-Changer: The Abraham Accord and its Implications. *Global Foreign Policies Review*, VI(I), 65-77. [https://doi.org/10.31703/gfpr.2023\(VI-I\).06](https://doi.org/10.31703/gfpr.2023(VI-I).06)

Abstract: *This study elucidates the relevance of the peace agreement between the UAE and Israel in reducing the country's ties to the Jewish state. The study's overarching goal is to decipher the truth behind the Abraham Accord and to explain the fundamental ideational variables like economy, politics, and defence that have contributed to this historical rapprochement and its influence in the region. With the global system in such a state of disarray, no country can be sure of the intentions or security of any other, driving them all into power politics. This is the framework that is used to make sense of the decision to normalize ties between the United Arab Emirates and Israel. The political, economic, and military aspirations of Middle Eastern governments as well as the fight of the United governments and Israel to imagine a new balance of power in the area independent of ideology have been examined.*

Key Words: Abraham Accord, Dynastic Politics, Middle East Palestine, Alliance, Status Quo

Introduction

The Middle East (ME) is a crucial part of the world in terms of global strategy. Politically, this area has never been stable, since it has been plagued by local upheaval, interregional warfare, and competition among the world's superpowers. The United States and its allies continue to see this area as strategically important on a global scale. This assertion is founded on the overextended geo-strategic and economic

interests connected to the control of strategic goods like crude oil and gas, and the maintenance of freedom of navigation. Due to the region's growing importance, both China and Russia, two other major powers, are making moves to expand their influence there. The birth of revolutionary Iran, the rise of Erdogan's Türkiye, and the struggle for regional dominance between Arab and non-Arab governments have all had a profound effect on regional affairs. With

* Research Scholar, School of Peace and Counter-Terrorism Studies, Minhaj University Lahore, Punjab, Pakistan.

† Head and Assistant Professor, School of Peace and Counter-Terrorism Studies, Minhaj University Lahore, Punjab, Pakistan.

‡ Research Scholar School of Peace and Counter-Terrorism Studies, Minhaj University Lahore, Punjab, Pakistan.

Israel located in the middle of the Middle East and embroiled in a conflict with Palestine, regional politics have become even more convoluted, giving rise to heightened anxiety. When it comes to protecting their national interests, Middle Eastern countries like Saudi Arabia, Iran, Iraq, and the United Arab Emirates often choose between alliances, compromises, uprisings, and military coups. There has been a noticeable shift in how relationships are formed, from ones based on shared historical and ideological values to ones based on shared ideals in the socio-political-military spheres. An academic analysis of the Abraham Accord is also required because of the political and strategic implications it has for the current balance of power in the Middle East. This research will provide light on the variables and consequences that may alter the region's geopolitical and geostrategic dynamics, with an emphasis on the underlying rationale based on ideological considerations.

Literature Review

Allen (2020) chronicles the failure of internationally fascinating, appealing, and imaginative research to benefit the Palestinian people in his book *A History of False Hope*. A study compiled by Palestinian research institutions emphasizes this point. This disappointing account, which was supposed to clarify the complexities of IR law and politics in order to deepen and highlight the archival investigative insights of leading scholars, has instead gone awry. This book sheds light on the probable outcomes of the Abraham Accords and their effects on intracommunity associations, geopolitical gains, and financial benefits, all of which are emblematic of the Palestinian cause. Accordingly, the most revealing results of Abraham's pact are emphasized, including

intracommunity and people relations that were limited to only agreed plans worked by only civil organizations and nonpublic elements of society. Along with laying the groundwork for a two-state solution to the Palestine issue, this treaty has opened the door to cooperation, partnership, and peace among the targeted nations. The nuances of political principles in the region will be altered by the Abraham Accord, although this is not emphasized in the volume.

Goldberg (2020) writes that the Jews, the Emirates, and Bahrain are being unfairly compared to Iran and the Palestinians in the Abraham Accords. It lays forth the fact that the Jewish people and the nations of the Middle East share a unified view on how to deal with the threat posed by their mutually agreed upon enemy in the region. The potential for this deal to open up a fresh pathway for the consolidation of new Israeli-Palestinian collaboration is also assessed. The article does not, however, elaborate on the effects on the region's power stability and dynamics. In their award-winning book *Voices of the Nakba: A Living History of Palestine*, which won the English PEN Award in 2021, the authors argue that the establishment of relations between the Jewish and Gulf states represents a significant geopolitical shift in a region previously branded by the acrimony between these two groups. It also means that no country or group can exert pressure on Israel in the Palestinian conflict if it can reach terms with Arab states of its own will. This agreement also provided room for Netanyahu to back down from his three times-promised appropriations of the West Bank, a change spurred by the nebulous language of the Trump Peace Plan.

The Emerging Abraham Accords: The Challenges of Positive Change is the title of an article by [Guzansky](#) and Michael (2020). The 2020 report assesses the progress made under the treaty between Jewish and

Emirates states towards establishing peace and stability between them. Israel's promise to cast doubt on the annexation of the West Bank and the UAE's potential gain in seeking the cutting-edge technology of F-35 fighter fighters are the only things standing in the way of its literal compliance. The recipients have improved their bargaining position with respect to long-term threats in the area, such as Iranian officials, Salafi jihadist organizations, and constitutional Islam supported by Turkey and Qatar.

The economic aspects of the Abraham Accord have been brought to light by Widakuswara (2020) in his article *How the Abraham Accord Might Impact the ME*. There is little evidence of strategic and constitutional benefits from this approach. Saudis in the twilight zone are not meddling and have reached a consensus. Saudi Arabia's Crown Prince, Mohammed bin Salman Al Saud, who recently became king, is currently playing it cool until the moment is right. Naturally, after Emirates, Bahrain and Morocco would be next in line to capture the benefits of the new organization, but it anticipates the tilt in the balance of power, which is not discussed in the paragraphs.

According to the US Air Force's Global Futures Report for June 2020, the "Arabian Ensemble" will feature a "convergence of pursuits in the Jewish state" from Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, and Bahrain. The analysis also showed how the "fault line" between the Qatari-Turkish coalition and the Arab quartet and the Jews had shrunk considerably. However, it fails to address the implications of becoming a game changer in its analysis of the presumed threat, which is not based on ethnic lines but on the destabilization of authority in the region. This Accord provides evidence supporting the benefits of pursuing the rule of law rather than Pan-Arab or Pan-Islamic unity in order to

improve public services and economic prospects in the areas of health, agriculture, tourism, energy, the environment, and innovation. It does focus on the advantages for the United States in the so-called Islamic bloc, but it does not go into detail about its prediction for the future. As a result, the Arabs now represent a leading power in this geopolitical region in exchange for the name proposed by the religions, which was the main cause of insight into the Arab and non-Arab grouping at the expense of the Palestine issue and occupation of its land by the Jewish state. Despite dealing with fundamental ideological concerns, it zeroes in on how the promised aid in the sociological spheres of modernization attracts all these Arab governments unflinchingly to their borders and domains, so that they may join forces. Recep Tayyip Erdogan and the Justice and Development Party (AKP) led Turkey toward a more practical approach during the 2000s. Qatar, on the other hand, has moved away from the status quo-supported Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) that unites the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA), the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Kuwait, Oman, and Bahrain, in favour of an ideological association with an Islamic bent. Fiore (2020) In his piece *The Abraham Accords and the Palestinian Issue 2020*, the author discusses the future course of U.S. relations with a fresh emphasis on the Palestinian Authority. The monarchies in the Gulf are receptive to the net set of opportunities, but the Palestinian regime is not. Regardless of the impact on the Palestinians, the Arab monarchies are committing heavily to overthrowing the growing influence of Iran's government across the region. This will weaken the spirit of the Muslim Brotherhood and related Sunni Islamist movements.

The Abraham Accord: A Possible Watershed Moment

The United States mediated a historic reunion between the United Arab Emirates and Israel through an agreement known as the Abraham Accord, with the goals of establishing peace and stability in the area and formalizing the two countries' diplomatic ties.

According to Myrvold (2022), additional Arab states have signed on to this treaty, and more are anticipated to follow suit in the future. The Abraham deal has been hailed as a "historic step" in establishing lasting peace. However, the real basis of this agreement is the signatories' slow clandestine march toward the projection of strategic aims and the formation of an alliance against their common opponents in the region. The significance of the Abraham Accord is examined in this section. There are three tiers to this analysis: As an example, the Abraham Accord's domestic ramifications for Israel and the UAE, as well as its regional ramifications, which will affect the whole Middle East but will focus primarily on Iran, Saudi Arabia, and Palestine, are all discussed. In addition, the study about how the Abraham Accord could be a game-changer for the United Arab Emirates, Israel, and the United States.

Arab-Israel Peace Talks

In the wake of the Arab Spring, Iran's expanding regional influence has posed a concern to Arabs, Non-Arabs, and Jews in particular. Iran's expanding influence in the Middle East can be seen in the continued existence of Hezbollah under Syrian authority, the pro-Iranian regimes in Lebanon and Iraq, and the expansion of Iranian-backed Houthi forces in Yemen. Iran's potential nuclear breakthrough adds

insult to injury, as it is seen as a threat not just by Saudi Arabia but also by Israel and the US regime. When it comes to the Middle East, the latter has looked to Saudi Arabia and Israel to work together as a countermeasure (Imran, 2020). But the factors that led to Iran expanding its regional dominance in the Middle East have yet to be investigated.

Tel Aviv's relations with the other Middle Eastern countries where Muslims are in the majority have never been limited, marking instead a pattern of conflict and support. Israel's historic claim on the region of Palestine has always been the cause fuel friction in Arab-Israeli ties, and this has been the main factor ruining Arab-Jewish bilateral relations and rising to war scenarios a couple of times. With time, however, the problem has faded as a result of Israel's firm grip on the occupied territory. As common reason triumphed over the pursuit of a merely diplomatic resolution, the Arab states' attitude toward Israel shifted as a result.

Anwar (2020) asserted that in the Middle East, Saudi Arabia, Iran, and Israel are the three most important countries. The dynamics of the Middle East have long been influenced by their strategies. While hostility and lack of cooperation still defined the relationship between Saudi Arabia and Israel in regard to Palestinian issues during the Cold War era, that has certainly changed recently. As the balance of power in the area and beyond shifts, so do the links between the KSA and Jews as bitter adversaries. Recent ties between the governments of the two countries are proof of how Iran's rising power in the region has brought together former enemies. Both the Saud family and the Jewish community feel threatened by Iran's growing might and the prospect of nuclear weapons. In a stunning interview with the KSA newspaper Elaph, Israeli Army Chief of Staff General Gad Eisenkot

called Iran the "greatest threat to the region" (El Kurd, 2020).

For the sake of 'dealing with' Iran, he added, "Israel is also willing to share intel with moderate Gulf states like Saudi Arabia." However, Saudi Crown Prince Muhammad Bin Salman (MBS) has stated, "I believe that every people, no matter where, has the right to live in peace in their nation. In my opinion, both the Palestinians and the Israelis deserve their own territories" (MAOI & Constantin, 2019). The acceptance of Israel's autonomy by an Arab leader is extremely rare, and it is likely that this declaration aided the Iranian driving force's influence in the area.

Iran has emerged as a potential regional influence in the wake of the 2011 Arab upheavals. The dominance of its Shiite-led axes has bolstered the country's position in the region. Its regional enemies, Israel and Saudi Arabia, in particular, have been caught off guard by the Shiite regime's victory in Syria and the expansion of Iranian influence into Lebanon. The two countries are joining together to counter this growing threat, which could eventually threaten Iran. The rise of Iran has brought the two countries closer together as a common enemy, but the global reshuffling is also affecting Riyadh and Tel Aviv as Iran reaps the benefits of a framework backed by China and Russia. Since the conclusion of the Cold War, the United States' autonomous supremacy in the global order has declined, prompting Saudi Arabia and Israel to switch allegiances.

The global system is in the midst of a transition. The United States and the Soviet Union presided over a bipolar organization during the Cold War. The fall of the Soviet Union, however, gave the United States a chance to dominate international politics on its own. However, the system is shifting from a unipolar to a multipolar structure as China and Russia rise and other regional

nations like India emerge to threaten the United States' position as an isolated behemoth. This has prompted the United States to reconsider its policy decisions, as evidenced by the Obama administration's efforts to sign an agreement with Iran despite the demands of its former allies Saudi Arabia and Israel.

Gaining Mutual Understanding in the Middle East: Iran's Role

Iran, however, is the only country in the area that has maintained its strategy of defiance to Israel as a symbol of resistance to the government and Jewish danger. In reality, Iran was a threat to its enemies in the West, the United States, and the Jewish people. Relationships with the Saudi-led Gulf alliance remained tight, however. Consequently, hostility between Saudi Arabia and Iran persisted as the dominant geostrategic factor in the Middle East. There is a real danger from both sides. The two sides aimed to balance each other out in the Middle East by developing competing agendas.

The modern narrative on the subject has elaborated on the causes of Iran's expanding sphere of influence and eventual nuclearization. As the story goes, American policy has allowed Iran to expand its influence in the Middle East. The International Crisis Group's report Middle East (ME) "Iran's Priorities in a Turbulent ME", Imran, 2020; Teipel, (2018) claims that Iran is on the rise in the region, with its influence extending in a concentric circle from Tehran to Baghdad, Damascus, and Beirut. It began to spread following the 2003 U.S. invasion of Iraq and accelerated after civil wars broke out in Syria and Yemen. There is growing concern that Iran wants to rule the entire Middle Eastern region as its influence grows. U.S. and regional allies like

Israel, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates are in grave danger from an aggressive Iran.

Understanding the situation from multiple vantage points reveals that Iran is key to the reconciliation between the KSA and Israel. The region's regional and global dynamics are changing as a result of the rise of China and the revival of Russia, two significant powers in the area. The United States' ability to aid Saudi Arabia and Israel in the region is constrained by the presence of China and Russia. Iran can expand its sphere of influence by driving a physical wedge between the Jewish and Arab communities.

Russia and China have played a significant part in this calculation since they help Iran expand its influence in the area, which is harmful to the interests of the United States, Saudi Arabia, and Israel (Kausch, 2015). Iran has been able to increase its influence in the Middle East thanks to Russia's assistance in resolving the Syrian Civil War and the United States' withdrawal from the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action, popularly known as the Iran nuclear deal. For this reason, Russia's policy in the wider Middle East region has only served to embolden Iran and infuriate its foes. As a result of the common threat posed by Iran, countries that were once at odds, such as the KSA and Israel, have grown closer to one another. Therefore, Iran's rise has been aided by the evolution of the international system. Therefore, Iran's rise in the Middle East has had a major impact on the growing alliance between Saudi Arabia and Israel. The United States also withdrew during the Obama administration as a result of Saud's influence.

A special bond exists between Washington and Tel Aviv. It's possible that the KSA and Israel have become closer as a result of these developments, on the principle that "the enemy of my enemy is my

friend." Israel, which is also under threat from Iran, replied in grand fashion by acting to further its interests by aligning with Saudi Arabia. The focus of the Israeli-Saudi alliance is solely on Iran. The issue, though, is how Iran's status in the Middle East has changed as a result of this alliance. In this opinion, the growing cooperation between Israel and KSA is being propelled by the altering international order.

Implications of the Abraham Accord on Israeli and UAE Domestic Policy

The Abraham Accord is, indeed, a "historic breakthrough" because it initiates a process that, hopefully, permanently normalizes relations between the United Arab Emirates and Israel. Shared political, economic, and security interests have quietly emerged through backchannels for over a decade (Dachtler, 2022; Wachsberger 2021). This has led to the goal of both countries to formalize their partnership. The agreement's signing marked the end of about seven decades of hostility between the two countries and the beginning of a new era of UAE-Israel relations and collaboration. The agreement has been characterized by the officials as a "win-win" for both parties (Myrvold, 2022).

In the first place, the Abraham Accord will have significant monetary effects on both countries. There will be gains for businesses of all stripes in both nations as a result (Dachtler, 2022; Wachsberger, 2021). Both nations are technologically advanced and innovative in their economic systems, and their economies are generally open with minimal tariffs and bilateral free trade agreements. By 2021, the value of bilateral trade between Israel and the UAE is projected to reach \$4 billion, generating 15,000 new employment (EMEK, 2021). The chairman and CEO of Dubai-based DP World, Sultan Ahmed bin Sulayem, likewise

saw the Abraham Accord as mutually beneficial: "We need something from Israel, they need something from us"(Telci, 2020). In the days following the agreement's signing, collaboration has begun in a wide variety of fields, including energy, healthcare, financial services, tourism, trade in products and services, aviation, and defence, creating virtually limitless possibilities.

Both nations stand to benefit economically from increased commerce, particularly in the forms of energy and high technology. Israel, which formerly had to rely on Turkey's oil exports, is now able to buy oil from the United Arab Emirates (UAE) thanks to the UAE's investment in Israel's high technology sector (Canal Forgues Alter & Janardhan, [2021](#)). Israel and the United Arab Emirates both gain from increased commerce and investment between their countries. In addition, it can help the United Arab Emirates (UAE) advance its economic development plan and continue its transition away from an oil-based economy toward a leading position in the global knowledge economy. In addition to boosting trade and cooperation, a rise in bilateral private investment to \$10 billion would also help advance regional economic cooperation. The United Arab Emirates (UAE), Israel, and the United States (USA) have set up a \$3 billion "Abraham Fund" (Egel et al., [2021](#)).

The agreement also has important strategic and political repercussions for those involved. The agreement is a much more astute strategic move for Israel. Their self-perception of their country as a "Villa in the jungle" and the policy of the "Iron Wall" has been constrained by the return of the terms "peace" and "normalizations" to public discourse after a hiatus of decades. The normalization of ties with the UAE has paved the way for improved ties with other Gulf States and Arab states on the African

continent, allowing Israel to become more accepted and integrated into the area without agreeing to the "Land for Peace" formula. As a key player in the Abraham Accord, Netanyahu has seen an increase in his political standing in Israel following a lengthy political crisis (Norlen & Sinai, 2020).

The United Arab Emirates reaped similar benefits from the pact in a number of spheres, including bolstering its ties to the United States, which would improve the country's long-term stability, and gaining access to the American military's advanced weaponry. As Michael and Guzansky point out, the United Arab Emirates sees the Abraham pact with Israel as "double insurance" against the United States. By acquiring cutting-edge weapons, intelligence capabilities, cyber capacity, artificial intelligence, etc., the United Arab Emirates will be more secure without having to rely on regional partners or the United States. The Abraham Accord relaxed restrictions on the United Arab Emirates' ability to purchase sophisticated defence equipment and ensured the safety of Israel for the United States and Israel. With the United States' approval, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) has received the F-35 system, making it the first Arab country to hold the cutting-edge Lockheed Martin F-35 Lightning II stealth fighter (Brown, [2021](#); Dorsey, [2021](#)).

The interests of the United Arab Emirates and Israel have converged due to their shared sense of threats from Iran, Turkey, and other Islamic extremist groups including the Muslim Brotherhood, ISIS, Hamas, Hezbollah, etc. In this so, they will be able to offset the perceived threat posed by Iran and Turkey and keep their foot on the throat of political dissidents (Al-Ansari et al., [2021](#)). Like the Camp Accord, which permitted Israel to reduce its ground forces, this agreement will bring peace, stability,

and security to the Jewish state. UAE's ability to compete with regional heavyweights like Egypt, Iran, and Turkey has been established, and this deal will only help to cement that (Donelli & Cannon, 2021).

A New Strategic Framework with Regional Implications for the Middle East

Since the end of the Cold War, regional power dynamics in the Middle East have been relatively stable. However, in the past decade or so, revolutions, civil wars, competition for regional hegemony, and the return of great power competition have drastically altered the region's geopolitical landscape. Arab powers, particularly the Gulf powers, with an active role in regional politics, switched their focus over time, and the result was the Abraham Accord. The repercussions of this situation could affect more than just the two countries involved. Considerable strategic, political, economic, and military ramifications flow from the Abraham Accord.

Almost three countries, including Bahrain, Sudan, and Morocco, have joined the Abraham Accord since the United Arab Emirates did, and the number is expected to grow to ten countries in the future (Egel et al., 2021). The treaty centres on economic integration with potential economic benefits for the signatories. Gains in GDP, free trade agreements (FTAs) that cover more ground, the creation of new jobs, the expansion of existing economic activity, and the expansion of the private sector are all positive outcomes. Egel et al. (2021) estimate that with just 10–11 signatories, the agreement would generate 150,000 new jobs in the initial signing phase alone, with the potential for 4 million jobs and over \$1 trillion in increased economic activity. As a result of the treaty, trade, and travel inside the region will become less restricted. For

the conflicted and war-torn area, this is a fantastic chance for growth and peace.

The Abraham Accord has rearranged the region's strategic coalitions. An important aspect of politics in the Middle East is the formation of alliances. Long ago, two camps diverged over fundamental differences in understanding of the Arab-Israeli conflict and other major issues. There have been tremors in the Gulf States and Israel since the 2011 Arab Spring when the revisionist side gained strength.

The Abraham Accord was signed in this context, shattering an Arab taboo in order to strengthen connections between Israel and the status quo alignment in order to prevent the mutual threat posed by revisionists. To restructure the region in its own image, this agreement can fortify the alignment with the status quo (Yossef, 2021). As a result, the Middle East's geopolitical focus shifted from the Palestine-Israel dilemma to an alliance between Iran and revisionists, ushering in a new strategic framework.

On the other side, the Arab states have become more bitter and suspicious of one another as a result of this agreement, which has weakened their cooperation and confidence. Although there are certain countries that are eager to sign on, there are also several that are opposed to it, like Kuwait and Qatar (Aras, 2000). However, Palestine voiced strong opposition to the accord, and Saudi Arabia kept quiet. Their UN vote on matters like Palestine may be affected as a result of this. External powers will have more control over a country or region if its citizens lack faith in its leaders and fail to unite behind a common vision (Gunes, 2020).

Even while the Abraham Accord is not a peace treaty that guarantees stability in the region, it has the potential to do a lot of good nonetheless. If the Abraham Accord between the United Arab Emirates and

Israel is any indication, long-standing animosity can be set aside if peace serves national interests. This would help to prevent further conflict in the region. Among these developments is a possible thawing of relations between Saudi Arabia and Iran, as well as a change in US foreign policy that involves re-entering the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action. However, the respective state governments' leaderships are crucial to this. A more peaceful and secure region may be the result of such adjustments.

Possible Consequences for Palestine

The Abraham Accord was deemed a "betrayal" by Palestinians (Baqai & Mehreen, 2021). With their usual ally having abandoned them, the Palestinians feel completely alone in their quest for freedom. However, the United Arab Emirates and the Gulf states never participated militarily in the Arab-Israel conflict, but they remained a regional feature of the conflict by offering diplomatic, material, and rhetorical support to Palestine (Feldman, 2019). Nonetheless, the "Arab cause" consensus that independence for Palestine was a condition for recognizing Israel had been ruptured by this accord (Fiore, 2020). Israel has gained so much from this agreement with no sacrifice on its part. Since the agreement between Israel and Egypt and Jordan was solely at the governmental level and normalization at the societal level was still in the works (Fiore, 2020), it had little to no effect on the "Arab Cause." Abraham's pact is founded on personal connections and cultural exchange by putting national interests over the "Arab Cause" and inoculating it in the next generation; nonetheless, there is little to no travel or trade between these states.

What this means is that the European Jewish colonial movement of Zionism has been able to successfully invade Palestine and turn it into a Jewish settler colony

according to the Abraham pact, with little pushback from the Arab world (Fiore, 2020). Because the atrocities, violent crimes, and bombing of Gaza—in other words, the ethnic cleansing of Muslims—have escalated despite the Abraham Accord and the vow to halt the annexation of areas in Palestine. This includes the recent crackdown on Muslim pilgrims at Al- Aqsa Mosque by Israeli police, the ongoing shelling of Gaza that has killed over 200 people (including children and women), and the deployment of tanks, artillery, and troops to the Gaza border (Virginia Pietromarchi, 2021). All while the world remains silent, Palestinian territory has been unjustly annexed, Palestinians have been forcibly evacuated from their homes, and many Palestinians have been ethnically cleansed and annihilated (Tahhan, 2018). UAE and other Gulf powers only offered words of criticism instead of mediating and forcing Israel to stop the annexation and human rights violation, despite this being an essential aspect of the pact. The United States backs Israel's atrocities and says: "Israel had a legitimate right to defend itself and its people, is fundamental and will never waver."

China and Russia, looking at the bigger picture, see the Abraham Accord as a containment policy designed to economically isolate China and strategically isolate Russia through the increased militarization of the Gulf States in an effort to restore American dominance in the region (Imam et al., 2021).

The postwar Middle East sits at a geographical and geopolitical hub, amidst a wealth of natural resources, at the intersection of three continents. It's the cultural hub where Judaism, Christianity, and Islam all had their starts. It's also known as the land of the seven seas. A lack of regional hegemonic power and massive natural barriers have left the area open to

invasion and trade since prehistoric times. The Middle East (ME) is a highly dynamic, unordered region that has remained an epicentre of world crises, immensely war-prone, and a region of persistent wars for years. This makes it a natural place for the major powers and regional power rivalry.

Politically, the region is in a vortex of instability due to its rapid change and lack of order. With the resurgence of great power rivalry and the rise of regional power struggle, the Middle East may be experiencing upheavals in power dynamics. China, the United States, and Russia, together with their developing regional opponent, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Qatar, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, and Israel, are all using the Middle East as a chessboard. Israel's location in the middle of the Middle East and the Arab-Israeli conflict make it an integral component of the region, but its recent shift toward the Arab world by constructing a bridge in the form of the Abraham Accord is altering the region's political dynamics.

In order to formalize their diplomatic connection, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Israel signed an agreement called the Abraham Accord, which was negotiated by the United States. According to structural realist game theory, the Abraham accord was reached thanks to cooperation between Israel and the UAE. For the sake of regional stability, this agreement is predicated on bolstering the significance of mutual understanding, reconciliation, and bilateral collaboration.

It has been dubbed a "peace deal" because it ends the "Arab Cause" and breaks a long-standing taboo among Arab nations. This is predicated on Israel's promise to stop the annexation of Palestine, as well as other bilateral agreements in the fields of investment, culture, tourism, technology, telecoms, healthcare, the environment, and security. All sides agreed to work for a fair,

practical, and all-encompassing resolution of the Israel-Palestinian issue.

Conclusion

The Abraham Accord is a major diplomatic achievement with far-reaching economic, defence, political, and strategic ramifications for all parties and the region, especially for the United States, the United Arab Emirates, and Israel. Increases in gross domestic product (GDP), free trade agreements (FTA), the creation of new jobs, the introduction of innovative economic practices, and expanded private sector opportunities are all positive outcomes. For the peace and prosperity of that area, this is a once-in-a-lifetime chance. In comparison to alternatives, this agreement provides Israel with the greatest political, economic, and strategic benefits while incurring no costs. Because of Israel's increased participation in regional affairs, the Jewish state's existence in the Middle East will be more widely accepted. Similarly, the United Arab Emirates benefited from the pact in a number of ways, including but not limited to: improving its standing in the regional power competition; establishing a more stable relationship with the United States; and gaining access to the American defence system.

The deal's superficial attractiveness belies its true nature as a cynical political manoeuvre designed solely to win over the Arab world and strengthen the coalition of its member states, with little regard for the Palestinian cause. A similar understanding of the threat posed by Iran, Turkey, and their regional proxies formed the basis for this agreement. The Abraham Accord is an act of alliance in the Middle East in which Israel rallies its supporters to build a regional NATO under the pretence of a peace treaty. Also, the United States is reinforcing all of its allies in an effort to reclaim American hegemony in the region, which amounts to

a form of containment aimed at commercially confining China and strategically containing Russia.

Without a doubt, the Abraham Accords herald a shift in the geopolitics of the region, not by helping the peace process (because they largely ignore the Palestinian issue), but by gaining Israel remarkably widespread acceptability across the Arabian Peninsula and the Persian Gulf. The United Arab Emirates and Israel are planning joint investments in the tourism and public works sectors along the Red Sea coast, particularly at Haifa and Eilat, but also in Socotra.

The Abraham Accord is a turning point that altered the strategic layout of the Middle East (ME), which had previously revolved around the Palestine-Israel question. However, it appears that the effects of these balancing and counterbalancing initiatives in the region could have a negative impact on future efforts to normalize relations between Iran and the GCC. However, a more effective approach would be to seek out ways to calm the rising tensions between Israel and Iran and reassure the regional strategic debate, in particular the Defense Talks involving Saudi

Arabia, Iran, and the United Arab Emirates.

With relations between Israel and the UAE having been normalized, the status quo alignment has been strengthened against the revisionist alignment, which seeks to shift the balance of power and the centre of gravity in the Middle East (ME) toward the Gulf States. In addition, the Arab states are now more divided than ever, with feelings of hostility and betrayal rising between them as a direct result of this agreement. However, while the Abraham Accord is not a peace treaty that establishes tranquillity and stability in the region, it can have some positive outcomes. For example, the Abraham Accord between the United Arab Emirates and Israel can foster constructive diplomacy and collaboration to prevent additional war in the region. Economic growth, peace, stability, prosperity, and fruitful diplomatic relations in the Middle East would all benefit from a renewed commitment to establishing the Abraham Accord as an effective multilateral regional platform. The parties' capacity to use this agreement intelligently, however, will determine whether or not it helps to reduce tensions in the region.

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