



Gulf Research Center
Knowledge for All

U.S. - GCC Relations



1. Key Domestic Developments

Despite being the first former president to face criminal charges, President Donald Trump continues leading the GOP presidential nomination over Florida's Governor Ron DeSantis. President Biden has also announced his re-election bid, setting the scene for a potential Biden-Trump rematch. Before his re-election bid, President Biden announced that his domestic policy adviser, Susan Rice, would step down after serving two years and playing an influential role in shaping the current immigration policy, which will be a crucial issue in the 2024 presidential election. President Biden continues to face low approval ratings due to inflation, high crime rates, restrictive immigration policies, and other domestic matters. In addition, President Biden's age has been a cause for concern regarding his re-election run, as he would be the oldest president in American history to serve, at 86 years old, by the end of his second term if re-elected. In a recent poll, President Biden's approval rate reached an all-time low, with only 37% approval of his overall job performance. Trump, on the other hand, has improved from 38% to 48%.



Domestic challenges and political polarization between the two sides of the American political divide remain as stark as ever. To defy President Biden, the US House of Representatives passed a bill that raised the government's \$31.4 trillion debt ceiling but also attached sweeping cuts for the upcoming years. Voters have also been split on numerous issues after suffering from high consumer prices and interest rates. In addition, gas prices surged to \$4 per gallon in March 2022, their highest since 2008. For the Republicans, the blame for these developments

falls on President Biden, whereas Democrats are keen to emphasize that the recent spikes are related to the Ukraine crisis.

There has also been deep polarization regarding crime and gun control following numerous mass shootings nationwide. 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 to the United States Constitution. Although President Biden and the Democrats promoted the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act passed in June 2022 to provide stricter gun safety laws, Republicans continue identifying mental health issues as a top cause of public shootings. Abortion was another critical topic in the midterm 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—a right no longer guaranteed under the US Constitution. 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 continues to be a deeply divided issue among American voters.

Key US Economic and Social Data

- GDP: \$23.32 trillion (2021)
- GDP per capita: \$70,248.63 (2021)
- Annual Growth Rate: 5.9% (2021)
- Inflation: 5% (2021)
- Population: 331.9 million (2021)
- Unemployment Rate: 5.3% (2021)
- Credit Rating: Standard & Poor: AA+ with a stable outlook. Moody: Aaa with a stable outlook. Fitch: AAA with a stable outlook. DBRS: AAA with a stable outlook.



The COVID-19 pandemic signaled the 2020 recession, the worst recession since the Great Depression, causing the US economy to contract by 3.5%. Due to states requiring non-essential businesses to shut down, the US economy lost around 20.6 million jobs, with the unemployment rate peaking at 14.8% in April 2020. However, GDP growth recovered to 5.7% in 2021, with the unemployment rate falling to a healthy 5.3%. Despite these developments, economists estimate a mere 0.3% average GDP growth and a 70% chance of another US recession in 2023.

In March 2023, US annual inflation stood at 5%, the lowest price increase rate since 2021. Housing is considered the most significant contributing factor to price increases, which offsets the impact of decreasing energy prices. The US economy is also in danger as a shutdown in the Senate may be imminent and strikes by the United Automobile Workers union against Detroit's Big 3 Automakers continue in the Midwest.

2. US Foreign Policy

In October 2022, the White House released the US National Security Strategy with the goal of a “free, open, prosperous, and secure international order.” The strategy outlines how the US will tackle “shared challenges,” particularly climate change, pandemics, and economic turbulence -- by investing in national power to maintain a competitive edge through implementing a modern industrial and innovation strategy, supporting American citizens, and strengthening democracy. The National Security Strategy also outlines US efforts to “build the strongest possible coalitions” through transformative cooperation with alliances such as NATO, AUKUS, Five Eyes, Quad, and the G7.

The National Security Strategy's global priorities involve China and Russia. Regarding China, the White House provided a three-part strategy:

invest in the foundations of the US' strength, align US efforts with allies and partners, and compete responsibly with China. Regarding Russia, the US aims to make Russia's involvement in Ukraine a strategic failure. Other strategies include promoting a free and open Indo-Pacific, deepening the US alliance with Europe, fostering democracy and shared prosperity in the Western Hemisphere, supporting de-escalation and integration in the Middle East, maintaining a peaceful Arctic, and protecting the sea, air, and space domain.

Another pillar in the National Security Strategy is building and strengthening 21st-century US-Africa partnerships, as President Biden has emphasized a new relationship with Africa to strengthen ties with African partners. President Biden held the US-Africa Leaders Summit in Washington from December 13-15, 2022. The meeting highlighted the importance of developing new economic engagement, cooperating to strengthen regional and global health, promoting food security, advancing peace and security, and fighting climate change. The summit was the first to include most of Africa's leaders in Washington since 2014.

Key Foreign Policy Initiatives

- The US signed a new security and economic agreement with Bahrain, the Comprehensive Security Integration and Prosperity Agreement (C-SIPA).
- The US announced the India-Middle East-Europe Economic Corridor (IMEC) at the 2023 G20 Summit in India alongside Saudi Arabia and the UAE.
- The US and South Korea announced a new agreement to deter North Korea, including deploying a nuclear-armed submarine.
- The US president visited Northern Ireland to mark the 25th anniversary of the Good Friday Agreement. The President is also seeking to support a post-Brexit trade deal.



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. Moreover, the US announced that it would stop sharing data on nuclear weapons with Russia under the New START treaty.

In August 2022, a US diplomatic visit to Taiwan was condemned by China, who viewed the trip as a US deviation from its “One China” policy. Following the meetings, China imposed sanctions on Taiwanese political figures and warned the US to avoid further interference. The visits also yielded negative reactions internationally. To repair US-China relations, President Biden and President Xi held a three-hour meeting on the sidelines of the G20 summit in Indonesia in November 2022. Both leaders agreed to make an attempt to get their bilateral ties back on track, but little progress could be seen as of May 2023. President XI did not attend the G20 summit in India in 2023.

In the Middle East, the US welcomed the China-brokered deal between Saudi Arabia and Iran from March 2023, with US Secretary of State Blinken calling it a “positive”. In Israel, the Biden administration has been critical of its new settlements law that has set the stage for restoring illegal settlements north of the occupied West Bank. The US has also denounced recent statements by far-right Israeli Finance Minister Bezalel Smotrich, who claimed that the Palestinian people are “an invention” of the past century.

3. US-GCC Fact Sheet

- US trade in goods with GCC countries in 2023, up to July (USD millions):

Country	Exports	Imports	Balance
Saudi Arabia	7,395.4	9,788.8	-2,393.5
United Arab Emirates	14,032.7	3,792.4	10,240.3
Qatar	2,200.3	1,220.0	980.3
Oman	1,046.4	861.1	185.3
Bahrain	607.8	676.3	-68.5
Kuwait	1,762.4	954.3	808.1

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).

Current Diplomatic Representation

- US Embassy in Riyadh: Ambassador Michael Alan Ratney.
 - Consulate General Dhahran: Consulate General David Edginton.
 - Consulate General Jeddah: Consulate General Faris Y. Asad.
- Embassy of The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in Washington: Ambassador H.R.H. Princess Reema bint Bandar bin Sultan bin Abdulaziz Al Saud.
 - Consulate General Houston: Consulate General Mr. Saad Hamad Aljebreen.
 - Consulate General Los Angeles: Consulate General Mr. Fawaz Alshubaili.
 - Consulate General New York: Consulate General H.E. Mr. Hatem Al Gahamdi.



Key US Officials with Responsibility for the Gulf Region

- US Department of State:
 - 71st Secretary of State: Antony J. Blinken
 - Deputy Secretary of State: Victoria Nuland
 - Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs:
 - Assistant Secretary: Barbara A. Leaf
 - Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary: Henry T. Wooster
 - Deputy Assistant Secretary: Ethan A. Goldrich
 - Deputy Assistant Secretary for Iran, Iraq, and Public Diplomacy: Jennifer Gavito
 - Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Arabian Peninsula Affairs: Daniel Benaim
- Director for Gulf Affairs: Stephanie Hallett
- Director for the Arabian Peninsula: Evyenia Sidreas
- Congress:
 - United States Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, Subcommittee on Near East, South Asia, Central Asia, and Counterterrorism:
 - Chair: Chris Murphy (D-CT)
 - Ranking Member: Todd Young (R-IN)
 - United States House Committee on Foreign Affairs, Subcommittee on the Middle East, North Africa, and Global Counterterrorism:
 - Chair: Joe Wilson (R-SC)
 - Ranking Member: Dean Phillips (D-MN)
- US Department of Defense:
 - 28th Secretary of Defense: Lloyd James Austin III
 - Under Secretary of Defense: Sasha Baker
 - Assistant Secretary of Defense of International Security Affairs: Celeste A. Wallander
 - Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for the Middle East: Dana Stroul
- National Security Council:
 - National Security Advisor: Jake Sullivan
 - Coordinator for the Middle East and North Africa: Brett McGurk
 - Senior Director for the Middle East: Stephanie Hallett

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)

Key Recent Literature

- [Gulf De-escalation and Hedging in the Shadow of US Retrenchment – The Washington Institute, September 2023](#)
- [Pariah or Partner? Reevaluating the U.S.-Saudi Relationship – CATO Institute, September 2023](#)
- [The Kingdom and the Power: How to Salvage the U.S.-Saudi Relationship – Foreign Affairs, January/February 2023](#)

- [US and Saudi Arabia Have Put Their Rift Behind Them - Bloomberg - December 2022](#)
- [Why the US-Saudi Crisis is So Bad and So Unnecessary - Arab Gulf States Institute in Washington - October 2022](#)

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 Alabdaiwi 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 shared determination to contribute to regional security and stability under the framework of the GCC-US Strategic Partnership. The Ministers commended the outcomes of the GCC-US working groups on integrated air and missile defense, maritime security, and Iran. They further stressed the importance of the Fourth GCC-US Trade and Investment Dialogue meeting held on March 9, 2023, also in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.
- At the 2023 G20 Summit held in India, the US announced the India-Middle East-Europe Economic Corridor (IMEC) with Saudi Arabia and the UAE.
- In March 2023, the GCC announced that the member states sent a joint letter to the US condemning controversial comments made by Israel's finance minister. Furthermore, the GCC called on the US "to assume its responsibilities in responding to all measures and statements that target the Palestinian people" and "to play its role in reaching a just, comprehensive and lasting solution" to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

US-Saudi Arabia

- On September 9, 2023, Saudi Arabia and the United States announced that the two countries signed an MoU on the sidelines of the G20 conference held in New Delhi, India. The MoU established

a foundation for formulating a protocol for intercontinental green transit corridors through Saudi Arabia to connect Asia with Europe by railway. According to the Joint Communiqué between the two countries, "this project aims to facilitate the transit of renewable electricity and clean hydrogen via transmission cables and pipelines as well as constructing rail linkages. It is also intended to enhance energy security, support efforts for the development of clean energy, promote digital economy through digital connectivity and transmission of data via fiber cables, and promote trade and transport of goods by rail and through ports."

- In July 2023, US National Security Advisor Jake Sullivan met with the Crown Prince in Jeddah. The two discussed "the strategic relations between both countries and means of enhancing them across various fields" and "bilateral and regional matters."
- Antony Blinken, US Secretary of State, traveled to Saudi Arabia June 6-8 to meet with Saudi officials, where he discussed US-Saudi strategic cooperation on regional and global issues and bilateral issues such as economic and security cooperation. The visit marked the third consecutive month a senior official from the Biden Administration has paid a visit to the Kingdom following Jake Sullivan, the White House National Security Advisor, who traveled to Jeddah in May, and NSC Coordinator for the Middle East and North Africa Brett McGurk and Special Presidential Envoy Amos Hochstein who visited the Kingdom in April. The Secretary of State met with HRH Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman to discuss shared priorities such as countering terrorism through the Global Coalition to Defeat ISIS, achieving peace in Yemen, and deepening economic and scientific cooperation. Blinken also participated in a



US-GCC Ministerial Meeting during which the US and GCC states discussed growing cooperation to promote security, stability, de-escalation, regional integration, and economic opportunities across the Middle East, particularly in finding a solution to the crisis in Sudan, ending the conflict in Yemen, and countering Iran's destabilizing behavior. Blinken also co-hosted a ministerial meeting of the Global Coalition to Defeat ISIS with Saudi Arabia's Foreign Minister, HRH Prince Faisal bin Farhan.

US-United Arab Emirates

- Officials from the US, EU, and Great Britain visited the UAE in September 2023 due to concerns regarding shipments of goods, including computer chips, transiting the UAE to Russia. The Western officials also discussed sanctions against Russia.
- On February 28, 2023, the US and the UAE, alongside Qatar, Somalia, Türkiye, and the United Kingdom, issued a joint statement on Somalia. It discussed Somalia's security, state-building, development, and humanitarian priorities.
- In mid-February 2023, the UAE hosted the I2U2 meeting, which included the US, India, Israel, and the UAE. The meetings focused on economic development and food security amid global climate change.
- On February 14, 2023, UAE Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Sheikh Abdullah bin Zayed Al Nahyan met with Secretary of State Antony J. Blinken in Washington to discuss regional and international developments, including Palestine, the earthquakes in Türkiye and Syria, and the war in Ukraine.

US-Qatar

- In September 2023, five American

prisoners and five Iranian prisoners were released as part of an Iran-US prisoner swap deal brokered by Qatar. The agreement also led to the unfreezing of \$6 billion in Iranian assets held in South Korea. Following Qatar's mediating role, Qatar's Foreign Ministry suggested new talks could be coming between Iran and the US.

- In April 2023, the US welcomed the deal between Qatar and Bahrain to resume diplomatic ties. Both countries are close US partners in the Middle East, with Bahrain hosting the US Navy's 5th Fleet.
- On February 28, 2023, the US and Qatar, alongside the UAE, Somalia, Türkiye, and the United Kingdom, issued a joint statement on Somalia. It discussed Somalia's security, state-building, development, and humanitarian priorities.

US-Oman

- In October 2023, Oman and the US signed key agreements to bolster trade and investment.
- The US Naval Forces Central Command and US Air Forces Central (AFCENT) conducted a joint Air Operation in Maritime Surface Warfare (AOMSW) exercise in the Gulf of Oman on 23-24 September 2023.
- In May 2023, White House Middle East coordinator Brett McGurk travelled to Oman to discuss with Omani officials Iran's nuclear program. Oman facilitated US-Iran talks as the two sides communicated indirectly through the Omani officials.

US-Bahrain

- As Washington continues strengthening its relations and renewing its engagement in the Gulf, the US has signed a new security and economic agreement with Bahrain in July 2023. The Comprehensive



Security Integration and Prosperity Agreement (C-SIPA) deal aims to promote cooperation between the two countries across various fields, such as defense, security, technology, and trade, and is set as a “potential blueprint” for similar deals with Saudi Arabia and the UAE.

- In April 2023, the US welcomed the deal between Qatar and Bahrain to resume diplomatic ties. Both countries are close US partners in the Middle East, with Qatar being home to the largest US air base in the region.
- On February 23, 2023, the US and Bahrain established a working group to operationalize unmanned systems.
- On January 15, 2023, military personnel from the US and Bahrain participated in a 10-day naval exercise. The exercise focused on maritime operations, installation defense, expeditionary operations, tactical combat, medical response, and search and rescue training.

US-Kuwait

- In February 2023, the US approved the possible sale of military systems to Kuwait for an estimated cost of \$250 million.
- On December 11, 2022, Kuwait, the US, and Iraq completed the 2nd Joint Patrol in the Arabian Gulf to promote regional maritime security.
- In October 2022, the US State Department approved the sale of a \$3 billion deal for the National Advanced Surface-To-Air Missile System (NASAMS) and Medium Range Air Defense Systems (MRADS) to Kuwait to help the country defend itself “against regional malign actors and improve interoperability with systems operated by US forces and other Gulf countries.”

Despite initially having significant skepticism among GCC member states regarding US policy in the region, US ties with the GCC states have developed positively over the past few months. The Jeddah Security and Development Summit 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 successes 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 the United States 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.

On October 12, 2022, the Biden-Harris administration announced the US National Security Strategy, outlining a new framework for US policy in the Middle East. This framework reiterates US policy in not allowing Iran to acquire a nuclear weapon, combatting terrorism in Yemen, Syria, and Libya, and supporting a two-state solution to the Israel-Palestine crisis. It rests on five principles:

First, the United States will support and strengthen partnerships with countries that subscribe to the rules-based international order, and we will make sure those countries can defend themselves against foreign threats. Second, the United States will not allow foreign or regional powers to jeopardize freedom of navigation through the Middle East’s waterways, including the Strait of



Hormuz and the Bab al Mandab, nor tolerate efforts by any country to dominate another—or the region—through military buildups, incursions, or threats. Third, even as the United States works to deter threats to regional stability, we will work to reduce tensions, de-escalate, and end conflicts wherever possible through diplomacy. Fourth, the United States will promote regional integration by building political, economic, and security connections between and among US partners, including through integrated air and maritime defense structures, while respecting each country’s sovereignty and independent choices. Fifth, the United States will always promote human rights and the values enshrined in the UN Charter.

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 Turkey and Syria following the devastating earthquakes in 2023 and assisted in Ukraine throughout the war there.





5. Supporting Documents

GRC publications and GRM workshops

- GRC Publication 2021: Changes in United States Foreign Policy Shifts Towards the Middle East: Strategies - Approaches - Evidences - Forecasts (Dr. Amara Alrashid Alghamdi).
- GRC Publication 2019: The Arab Gulf States and the West. Perception and Realities - Opportunities and Perils (Edited by: Dania Koleilat Khatib and Marwa Maziad)
 - GRM Workshop 2017: The Arab Gulf in the West: Perceptions and Realities; Opportunities and Perils.
- GRC Publication 2015: The United States and the Gulf: Shifting Pressures, Strategies and Alignments (Edited by: Steven W. Hook and Tim Niblock).

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.
- [Issue 132](#): The US Withdrawal from the Iran Nuclear Deal: Implications and Scenarios - August 2018.

GRC recent interviews on the issues related to the US:

- September 22, 2023: Dr. Abdulaziz Sager, Chairman of the Gulf Research Center, participated on MBC channel and discussed the interview of Saudi Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman with Fox News.
- September 21, 2023: Dr. Abdulaziz Sager, Chairman of the Gulf Research Center, participated in Al-Akhbariyah and discussed the interview done by the Crown Prince.
- September 21, 2023: Dr. Abdulaziz Sager, Chairman of the Gulf Research Center, participated in the Al Sharq TV (Bloomberg) and discussed the interview by Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman on Fox News.





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