



Gulf Research Center
Knowledge for All

Netherlands - GCC Relations





Key Domestic Developments:

The Kingdom of the Netherlands is a parliamentary representative democracy and constitutional monarchy whose political system is distinguished by coalition governments, consensus-driven policymaking, and a strong tradition of civil freedoms. Over the last decade, the country's political environment has become increasingly fragmented, characterized by a rise in right-wing populism. For over a decade (2010-2023) the country was under the leadership of the center-right People's Party for Freedom and Democracy (VVD) under Mark Rutte. Dutch politics shifted dramatically after Rutte's fourth cabinet collapsed in 2023 due to disagreements over asylum policy.

The far-right Party for Freedom (PVV,) led by Geert Wilders, won the majority of seats in parliament in the 2023 general election, showing increased popular anxiety about migration and national identity. The following coalition, created after months of discussion, brought together the PVV, VVD, the pro-countryside Farmer-Citizen Movement (BBB,) and the centrist New Social Contract (NSC,) with Dick Schoof, a nonpartisan figure, chosen as prime minister.

This new government faced substantial challenges, particularly in implementing immigration and asylum policies. The controversial "spreading law," which compels all municipalities to accommodate refugees, continues to be a source of contention. While many local authorities endorse the rule, the coalition's asylum minister proposed and supported its repeal, emphasizing major internal division within the government but also between national and local authorities. The coalition's agenda included stiffer measures on asylum seekers, decreased family reunion rights for refugees, and a cap on international students, indicating a stronger stance on migration and integration.

The Dutch government collapsed in June 2025. The immediate cause was a disagreement over migration policy, which led Geert Wilders, leader of the PVV, to withdraw his party and ministers

from the coalition. Wilders had proposed a ten-point migration plan that included tougher measures such as deploying the army at land borders, suspending family reunion for asylum seekers, and freezing all new asylum applications. When Wilders' coalition partners refused to support his demands, he followed through on his threat to depart, leaving the government without a majority. Prime Minister Dick Schoof later resigned, and snap elections were announced for October 29, 2025, signaling a new phase of political turmoil in the Netherlands.

The Dutch social model, long associated with consensus and a strong welfare state, is under pressure. Social assistance, pension, and healthcare reforms remain active as the country faces an aging population and fiscal constraints. The "participation society" framework, which stresses individual responsibility, has been criticized as inequality rises and access to affordable housing and necessary services becomes more difficult. These social tensions are further exacerbated by arguments about newcomer integration and the balance between national identity and openness.

Internationally, the Kingdom remains a committed member of the EU, actively shaping the bloc's policies on security, climate change, and the internal market. The Dutch government favors EU enlargement and the preservation of democratic standards, but domestic political changes have led to a more cautious stance in its approach. The Netherlands also maintains active involvement in NATO and global affairs, combining national interests with a long-standing commitment to multilateralism and human rights. This dual engagement-which addresses local challenges while remaining outward-looking-defines the country's political and social trajectory as it navigates a complicated and continuously changing landscape.

Key Dutch Economic and Social Data:

- **GDP:** \$1.367 trillion (2024)
- **GDP per capita:** \$64,493 (2024)



- **Annual Growth Rate:** 0.9% (2024)
- **Inflation:** 3.3% (2024)
- **Population:** 18.04 million (2024)
- **Unemployment Rate:** 3.70% (2024)
- **Credit Rating:** Standard & Poor's: AAA, stable outlook; Moody's: Aaa, stable outlook; DBRS: AAA, stable outlook; Fitch: AAA, stable outlook. (2024)

Following a period of stagnation and slight recession in 2023 and early 2024, the Dutch economy started 2025 on a moderate recovery path. GDP growth in 2024 is expected to be 0.9%, with predictions indicating an increase to between 1.6% and 1.9% in 2025, outperforming several eurozone counterparts. This recovery is mainly driven by strong domestic demand: rising real earnings and government policy improvements have boosted household consumption, while state spending, particularly in healthcare, continues to underpin growth. Despite persistent global uncertainty and a tight labor market, investment activity surged toward the end of 2024, particularly in transportation and durable goods.

Inflation remains an issue, with the annual rate set at 4.1% in April 2025, the highest level in almost a year and a half. This increase is primarily due to growing costs for housing, utilities, and services; however food inflation has steadied. Wage growth remained solid, supporting household spending power while also contributing to continued pricing pressures. The labor market remains resilient, with unemployment anticipated to average 3.8% in 2025. However, employment growth is expected to decline as labor force participation reaches record highs and demographic forces begin to weigh.

Looking ahead, domestic and foreign uncertainty will continue to impact the economic outlook. Geopolitical tensions and the possibility of disruptive global trade developments pose threats to the Dutch export sector and overall economic stability. Nevertheless, the government's

budgetary situation remains reasonably strong, with deficits rising less than previously expected, allowing for some policy flexibility if new issues occur. Overall, the Netherlands is poised for steady development, supported by strong domestic demand and a stable labor market, but moderated by inflationary pressures and global uncertainty.

Dutch Foreign Policy:

Dutch foreign policy remains driven by pragmatism and self-interest, prioritizing domestic economic prosperity, security, and stability over broader global ambitions. The government explicitly aligns international engagement and development aid to national interests, emphasizing sectors where the Netherlands excels, such as food security and water management, as well as regions that have a direct impact on Dutch trade, security, and migration.

A prominent trend in recent years has been the structural decline of development aid spending. The government has promised to decrease the international development budget by €2.4 billion beginning in 2027, reducing official development aid from 0.62% of GDP in 2024 to 0.44% in 2029. This retrenchment comes with a clearer focus: aid and collaboration are now largely tools for promoting Dutch trade, improving security, and managing migrant flows. Programs and diplomatic engagement have become increasingly concentrated in neighboring regions, such as MENA, Horn of Africa, and West Africa, where Dutch engagement can directly and more effectively open new markets for Dutch businesses, strengthen regional stability, and ease migration pressures.





Another significant shift is the transition from broad, multilateral collaboration to more targeted, bilateral relationships, particularly with local organizations and Dutch firms. The government is reducing or eliminating financing for initiatives deemed too fragmented to be effective. Instead, resources are being directed toward sectors where the Kingdom has a competitive edge, with the explicit aim of creating and fostering win-win situations for both the Netherlands and partner countries.

Migration management has become a key component of Dutch foreign policy. The government is investing in agreements with migrants' home countries to expedite their return and boost prospects in those regions, targeting the incentives to migrate to Europe. There is also a considerable emphasis on utilizing development policy to address core causes of instability and displacement, such as food insecurity and a lack of economic opportunity, which are considered as intimately related to Dutch security and migratory interests.

The Netherlands maintains its active and prominent involvement within the EU, viewing a strong and stable bloc as critical to its prosperity, values, and security. As one of the most internationally connected EU members, the government continues to shape EU policies in different domains, notably migration, defense and security, and single market. The Netherlands pushes for deepening the internal market, strengthening the bloc's response to geopolitical challenges, and lowering regulatory burdens. On a larger scope, despite its cutbacks and re-orientations, the Netherlands continues to meet its international duties and participate in humanitarian situations, particularly through rapid-response help provided by local NGOs. The overarching trend is toward a more focused, results-oriented foreign policy that tries to maximize dividends for Dutch society while retaining a credible and constructive presence on the global stage.

The Netherlands remains committed to a diplomatic and balanced solution for complicated international conflicts. On the ongoing war on Gaza, the Dutch government supports a two-state solution based on international law, urging all parties to engage in peaceful negotiations and denouncing any actions that intensify violence. In the Russia-Ukraine crisis, the Netherlands strongly supports Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity and is engaged in EU and NATO initiatives to put pressure on Russia, mainly through political isolation and sanctions.

On Israeli-Iran tensions, the Netherlands shares broader Western concerns about regional security, supporting diplomatic efforts to prevent nuclear proliferation and asking for moderation to avoid additional Middle East turmoil. Through these views, the Netherlands strives to maintain peace, security, and human rights in accordance with its pragmatic foreign policy priorities.

Key Foreign Policy Initiatives:

- The Netherlands has signed bilateral agreements with Norway (November 2023), Sweden (January 2024), and Ukraine (February 2024) to simplify the exchange and mutual protection of sensitive information. These accords, which went into effect on March 1, 2025, increase intelligence sharing and security collaboration, especially considering heightened geopolitical tensions in Europe.
- The Netherlands signed a Host State Agreement with the UNDP to create a UNDP Office in The Hague, consolidating its position as a global hub for development cooperation and diplomacy.
- Mongolia and the Benelux nations (Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxembourg) concluded a trilateral agreement on the readmission of those staying without authorization, migration management support, and cooperation on return.



- The Netherlands has been actively updating and expanding its tax treaty network including: New or updated treaties with Kirgizstan, Moldova, Curaçao, and Andorra (effective January 2025); A new pact with Bangladesh (signed March 2024, pending ratification) and anti-abuse terms were introduced with Sint Maarten; Pending ratification of updated treaties with Belgium and Germany, with a focus on double taxation, anti-abuse measures, and simplifying remote work for cross-border employees; ongoing negotiations with 11 nations in 2025, including Brazil, Mozambique, Uganda, and Portugal.

Netherland-GCC Trade, 2024, USD:

Country	Exports	Imports	Total Trade	Trade Balance
Bahrain	\$206M	\$325M	\$531M	\$119M
Kuwait	\$742M	\$1.68B	\$2.422B	\$938M
Qatar	\$882M	\$1B	\$1.882B	\$118M
Oman	\$535M	\$300M	\$835M	-\$235M
UAE	\$4.68B	\$1.98B	\$6.66B	-\$2.70B
Saudi Arabia	\$4.79B	\$3.76B	\$8.55B	-\$1.03B

Source: Trading Economics

Establishment of Diplomatic Relationship

- **Bahrain:** 1972
- **Kuwait:** 1964
- **Qatar:** 1972
- **Oman:** 1972
- **UAE:** 1972
- **Saudi Arabia:** 1930

Key Research Centers and Think Thanks

- [Clingendael Institute \(Netherlands Institute of International Relations\)](#)
- [The Hague Centre for Strategic Studies \(HCSS\)](#)
- [European Centre for Development Policy Management \(ECDPM\)](#)
- [Netherlands Atlantic Association](#)
- [Netherlands Institute for Multiparty Democracy \(NIMD\)](#)
- [The Netherlands Scientific Council for Government Policy](#)
- [Transnational Institute \(TNI\)](#)

Selected Key Regional Exports

- Erwin van Veen
- John van der Zande
- Giovanni Angiolini

Key Developments in Netherlands-GCC Relations:

The Dutch-GCC relationship has traditionally been based on energy trade. The Netherlands has been a major player in refining and trading oil from the Gulf states, with its ports serving as vital gateways for petrochemical trade and energy supplies between the two regions. Over time, this economic partnership has expanded to encompass collaboration in sustainability, food security, and technology.



Dutch expertise in water management and advanced agriculture is increasingly valuable to GCC countries looking to develop long-term solutions and improve food security. For example, during the 41st Saudi Agriculture Exhibition in October 2024, the Netherlands had the largest foreign pavilion with over thirty enterprises showcasing their dedication to smart water management and agricultural innovation. In addition, the two countries have also signed deals worth more than €200 million in these sectors. Furthermore, Dutch companies are engaging with the UAE on food security efforts and with Oman on green hydrogen development, demonstrating a move toward assisting the Gulf's green transformation.

While multilateral progress has been gradual, bilateral initiatives are generating tangible advancements, especially in renewable energy and infrastructure. The Netherlands, as a member of the Benelux group, has engaged in structured conversation and strategic collaborations with the GCC. Launched in 2022, the EU-GCC Strategic Partnership works on identifying key areas of cooperation such as economic relations, infrastructure, energy transformation, and security. The Kingdom's current pragmatic strategy strives to ensure mutually advantageous partnerships with GCC countries, thereby benefiting both Dutch economic interests and Gulf governments' development ambitions.

Bahrain-Netherlands Relations:

- On November 24, 2024, the Embassy of the Netherlands in Kuwait and Bahrain commemorated the 60th anniversary of established diplomatic relations between the countries. The festival commemorated six decades of expanding political, cultural, and economic links. Officials from both countries recognized mutual accomplishments and addressed potential new areas of bilateral collaboration, such as green energy, the digital economy, and educational exchanges. The event demonstrated the depth and longevity of their relationship.

- On July 10, 2024, the Ambassador of the Kingdom of Bahrain to the Kingdom of the Netherlands paid an official visit to the Rotterdam Port. The event included high-level discussions with leaders from one of the world's largest and most modern seaports. The discussions focused on improving cooperation in logistics, maritime infrastructure, and sustainable port development. Both sides explored the potential opportunities for technical collaboration and knowledge sharing.

Kuwait-Netherlands Relations:

- On May 1, 2025, during the King's Day ceremony at the Netherlands Embassy in Kuwait, Dutch Ambassador Laurens Westhoff underscored the two countries' long-standing relationship and shared commitment to upholding international principles of freedom and prosperity. He recalled the Netherlands' contribution in the international coalition for Kuwait's freedom in 1990-1991, and emphasized continued ties in energy, technology, education, and trade. The event emphasized the significance of maintaining a rules-based international order and the role of diplomacy in protecting national interests.
- On November 24, 2024, Kuwait's Embassy in The Hague organized a party to commemorate the country's National Day and Liberation Day. Over 300 people attended the ceremony to mark 63 years of independence and 33 years of independence, including ambassadors, Dutch officials, and business associates. Ambassador Ali Ahmad Ebraheem S. Aldafiri highlighted the 60th anniversary of Kuwait-Netherlands diplomatic ties, emphasizing mutual respect and cooperation. The event also highlighted Kuwait's development in a variety of sectors, including a presentation on the country's petroleum business.
- On November 20, 2024, a Dutch diplomatic delegation visited the Kuwait Direct Investment Promotion Authority (KDIPA)



headquarters, which was organized in collaboration with the Saud N. Al-Sabah Kuwait Diplomatic Institute. The delegation attended presentations about KDIPA's role in recruiting foreign investment that correlated with Kuwait's economic development agenda. The discussions covered a review of KDIPA's planning and development strategies, investor services, and project follow-up, with a focus on potential for Dutch investment in Kuwait.

- On September 25, 2024, on the sidelines of the 79th session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York, Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Abdullah Al-Yahya attended a joint ministerial meeting of the Benelux Union and GCC countries. The event aimed to strengthen connections and collaboration between the two parties across different sectors, mainly in economics, politics, and investment, reiterating their commitment to shared ideals and strategic alliances, reviewing regional and international trends and underscoring the need for ongoing collaboration to address common issues.

Qatar-Netherlands Relations:

- On March 27, 2025, Qatar's Cabinet authorized a draft MoU between the Qatari Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The MoU emphasizes collaboration in the peaceful resolution of conflicts, showing both countries' commitments to advancing world peace and legal cooperation.
- The Netherlands attended AgriteQ 2025, Qatar's International Agricultural Exhibition, which took place at The Cultural Village Foundation - Katara in Doha from February 4 to 8, 2025. The event featured Dutch firms' innovations in sustainable agriculture, including Artechno Growsystems, JASA Packaging Solutions, KUBO Group, and Ridder. The Netherlands Embassy in Qatar promoted exchanges between Dutch and Qatari parties, promoting debates about agricultural technologies and food security.
- On February 17, 2025, the Qatari and Dutch foreign ministries held their fourth round of political negotiations in Doha. The meeting was co-chaired by Dr. Ahmed bin Hassan Al Hammadi, Secretary-General of Qatar's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Christiaan Rebergen, Secretary-General of the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs. These discussions focused on improving bilateral cooperation and addressing issues of mutual concern, demonstrating both countries' commitments to strengthening diplomatic relations.
- On August 13, 2024, The National Human Rights Committee (NHRC) of Qatar and the Netherlands Institute for Human Rights launched a new relationship during a diplomatic visit to Amsterdam, marking a significant step forward in international human rights cooperation. This collaboration intends to improve human rights monitoring capacity, enhance training programs, and strengthen institutional responses to violations. The proposal shows both countries' common commitments to transparency, the rule of law, and the protection of human dignity, and it comes at a time when international human rights systems are facing heightened scrutiny.
- On June 24, 2024, His Highness Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad Al Thani visited the Netherlands. In The Hague, H.H. the Amir met with King Willem-Alexander and Prime Minister Mark Rutte to discuss strengthening bilateral relations in political, economic, and cultural areas. They expressed their shared concern about regional crises such as Gaza, calling for humanitarian assistance and adherence to international law. A CEO roundtable and memorandums of understanding on clean energy, climate adaption, digital innovation, and health were among the economic cooperation highlights. A new defense exchange memorandum of understanding was signed to improve military coordination in peacekeeping and humanitarian activities.



- On April 15, 2024, H.E. Dr. Mutlaq bin Majed Al Qahtani, Ambassador of the State of Qatar to the Netherlands, met with Mrs. Ingrid Thijssen, President of the Confederation of Netherlands Industry and Employers (VNO-NCW,) the country's largest business federation. The meeting provided an opportunity to discuss evolving economic relationships and developing partnerships between Qatari institutions and Dutch businesses. Both parties addressed trade facilitation, collaborative ventures, and investment prospects in industries like energy, logistics, technology, and agriculture. The discussion highlighted a shared goal for strengthening economic diplomacy and promoting the private sector's participation in bilateral ties.
- On February 11, 2024, Qatar's Ambassador to the Netherlands, H.E. Dr. Mutlaq bin Majed Al Qahtani, met with Mr. Kasper Veldkamp, a member of the Dutch Parliament's Foreign Affairs Committee. The meeting addressed critical worldwide developments, with a particular emphasis on the humanitarian and political situation in Gaza. Both parties discussed Qatar's mediation role and humanitarian efforts, as well as their perspectives on regional stability, the rules-based international order, and the enhancement of bilateral parliamentary relations.
- During Sultan Haitham's visit, Oman and the Netherlands signed several agreements, including establishing the world's first commercial liquefied hydrogen export corridor connecting Oman, the Netherlands, and Germany, a partnership for infrastructure development to transport hydrogen and CO₂ via pipelines, and a cooperation deal with Dutch logistics giant Royal Vopak. These accords demonstrate the countries' commitments to pioneering sustainable energy solutions and deepening economic cooperation.
- On November 25, 2024, Sheikh Khalifa Alharthy, Omani Undersecretary for Political Affairs, and Christiaan Rebergen, Dutch Secretary-General of Foreign Affairs, presided over the 30th session of bilateral political consultations. The event included in-depth discussions about international security, trade cooperation, and strengthening diplomatic channels. The meeting was critical for assessing progress on ongoing initiatives and establishing new collaboration goals in areas such as water management, renewable energy, and cultural exchange.
- On May 14, 2024, Eng. Said Hamoud Al Maawali, Omani Minister of Transport, Communications, and IT, met with his Dutch counterpart from the Ministry of Infrastructure and Water Management. Their conversations focused on growing collaboration in sustainable energy, specifically hydrogen technologies, and port infrastructure development. Both countries expressed a great interest in leveraging their key port locations to promote logistics and clean energy corridors, indicating a strengthening of economic and technological connections.
- On January 22, 2024, Khalid Al Muslahi, Omani Undersecretary for Administrative and Financial Affairs, met with Marcel de Vink, the Dutch Director-General for Political Affairs. The meeting centered on the contemporary complex geopolitical landscape in the Middle East, particularly the humanitarian crisis in

Oman-Netherlands Relations:

- His Majesty Sultan Haitham bin Tarik's official state visit to the Netherlands, between April 15-16, 2025, was a historic occasion commemorating nearly 400 years of friendship. Meetings with King Willem-Alexander and Prime Minister Mark Rutte included a wide range of themes, including energy transition, sustainable logistics, and water resource management. The visit aimed to strengthen bilateral cooperation, advance cooperative initiatives in green hydrogen and decarbonization, and foster people-to-people relationships through cultural and scientific collaborations.



Gaza. Both parties highlighted the need for humanitarian relief while maintaining regional stability.

UAE-Netherlands Relations:

- On April 9, 2025, the UAE and the Netherlands held their fourth round of political negotiations in The Hague. Lana Zaki Nusseibeh co-chaired the meeting with Marcel de Vink, Director-General for Political Affairs at the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The topics of discussion included economic cooperation, advanced technology, digital transformation, food security, and renewable energy. Officials also discussed Middle Eastern developments, coordinating their positions on regional stability. This round represented a strategic endeavor to institutionalize bilateral conversation and strengthen collaboration on global and regional issues.
- On January 19, 2025, UAE President Sheikh Mohamed bin Zayed Al Nahyan and Dutch Prime Minister Mark Rutte spoke on the phone to discuss ways to strengthen strategic collaboration. They talked on strengthening commercial and developmental ties and exchanging opinions on regional challenges, particularly the Middle East. Both leaders applauded the Gaza ceasefire and highlighted the importance of long-term peace through a two-state solution, demonstrating their shared commitment to regional stability and improved bilateral cooperation.
- On June 10, 2024, President His Highness Sheikh Mohamed bin Zayed Al Nahyan received a phone call from His Excellency Mark Rutte, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The discussion centered on the UAE and the Netherlands' strong bilateral relations, with both sides confirming their commitment to expanding cooperation in a way that benefits both countries and coincides with their shared vision of sustainable development and prosperity.

Saudi Arabia-Netherlands Relations:

- On April 5, 2025, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Kingdom of the Netherlands held their fifth round of political consultations in The Hague, chaired by Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Ambassador Saud Al-Sati and Dutch Director-General for Political Affairs Marcel de Vink. The summit aimed to strengthen collaboration in a variety of industries, reflecting the two countries' increasing partnership. In addition to bilateral partnership, the conversations covered significant regional and international developments, emphasizing the shared commitment to dialogue and concerted efforts to address global concerns.
- On November 21, 2024, Hussein Ibrahim Taha, Secretary General of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC,) welcomed Dutch Ambassador Hans Peter van der Woude in Jeddah. The summit aimed to improve dialogue and collaboration between the OIC and the Netherlands, with discussions on matters of mutual concern, particularly the Palestinian question and countering Islamophobia.
- On October 22, 2024, Abdulrahman Al-Rassi, Saudi Deputy Minister for International Multilateral Affairs, met with Wim Geerts, Dutch Ambassador for Human Rights, and Hans Peter van der Woude, the Netherlands Ambassador to Saudi Arabia. The conversations focused on bilateral relations, international trends, and issues of mutual interest, reflecting the two countries' continued debate on human rights and multilateral collaboration.
- On October 18, 2024, the Netherlands and Saudi Arabia reaffirmed their commitment to deepening cooperation on food security in line with Saudi Vision 2030. Key developments include the signing of an MoU between Dutch Greenhouse Delta and KAUST, as well as the establishment of a training program to impart Dutch experience in sustainable agriculture to future Saudi farmers. These accomplishments were showcased during the Saudi Agriculture Exhibition in Riyadh.

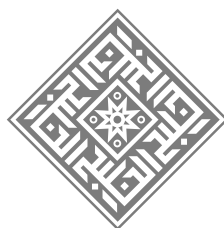


- On September 24, 2024, on the sidelines of the United Nations General Assembly, Saudi climate ambassador Adel Al-Jubeir met with Dutch climate envoy Prince Jaime of Bourbon-Parma. The envoys addressed how to deepen bilateral cooperation and share developments in environmental protection and climate change mitigation. Al-Jubeir emphasized Saudi Arabia's efforts to address climate change, which show the Kingdom's commitment to environmental sustainability.
- On August 15, 2024, Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Faisal bin Farhan received a phone call from Dutch Foreign Minister Caspar Veldkamp. The ministers discussed the Gaza Strip issue, efforts to end the conflict, and strategies to prevent regional escalation. They also discussed bilateral relations and collaboration between Saudi Arabia and the Netherlands, highlighting the significance of diplomatic involvement in solving regional concerns.
- Between April 22-25, 2024, Saudi Arabia's energy sector represented the country at the 26th World Energy Conference in the Netherlands. The Kingdom outlined its national policies and activities aiming at energy transformation, sustainability, and reaching net-zero emissions by 2060. Saudi experts met with international colleagues to discuss renewable energy development, energy efficiency, and carbon capture technology, emphasizing the Kingdom's commitment to global energy transition initiatives.

Publications:

- [The Danish Mandate: Navigating Complexity in a Shifting European Landscape](#)
- [Unlocking Global Connectivity: The Strategic Imperative of IMEC and The Global Gateway](#)
- [Turning East: Redefining the EU-Central Asia Relationship](#)
- [As it Grapples with the Way Forward, Europe Can Learn Strategic Lessons From The GCC States](#)
- [Europe's Moment of Truth in The Middle East](#)
- [Beyond the Stalemate: Rethinking EU-GCC Trade Engagement](#)
- [Bridging Continents for Better Strategic Alliances at Sea](#)
- [The Prospects and Implications of Poland's "Security, Europe!" on EU-GCC Relationship.](#)





Gulf Research Center

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**Gulf Research Center
Jeddah
(Main office)**

19 Rayat Alitihad Street
P.O. Box 2134
Jeddah 21451
Saudi Arabia
Tel: +966 12 6511999
Fax: +966 12 6531375
Email: info@grc.net



**Gulf Research Center
Riyadh**

Unit FN11A
King Faisal Foundation
North Tower
King Fahd Branch Rd
Al Olaya Riyadh 12212
Saudi Arabia
Tel: +966 112112567
Email: info@grc.net



**Gulf Research Center
Foundation**

Avenue de France 23
1202 Geneva
Switzerland
Tel: +41227162730
Email: info@grc.net



**Gulf Research Centre
Cambridge**

University of Cambridge
Sidgwick Avenue,
Cambridge CB3 9DA
United Kingdom
Tel: +44-1223-760758
Fax: +44-1223-335110



**Gulf Research Center
Foundation Brussels**

4th Floor
Avenue de
Cortenbergh 89
1000 Brussels
Belgium
grcb@grc.net
+32 2 251 41 64



@Gulf_Research Gulfresearchcenter gulfresearchcenter gulfresearchcenter

www.grc.net

