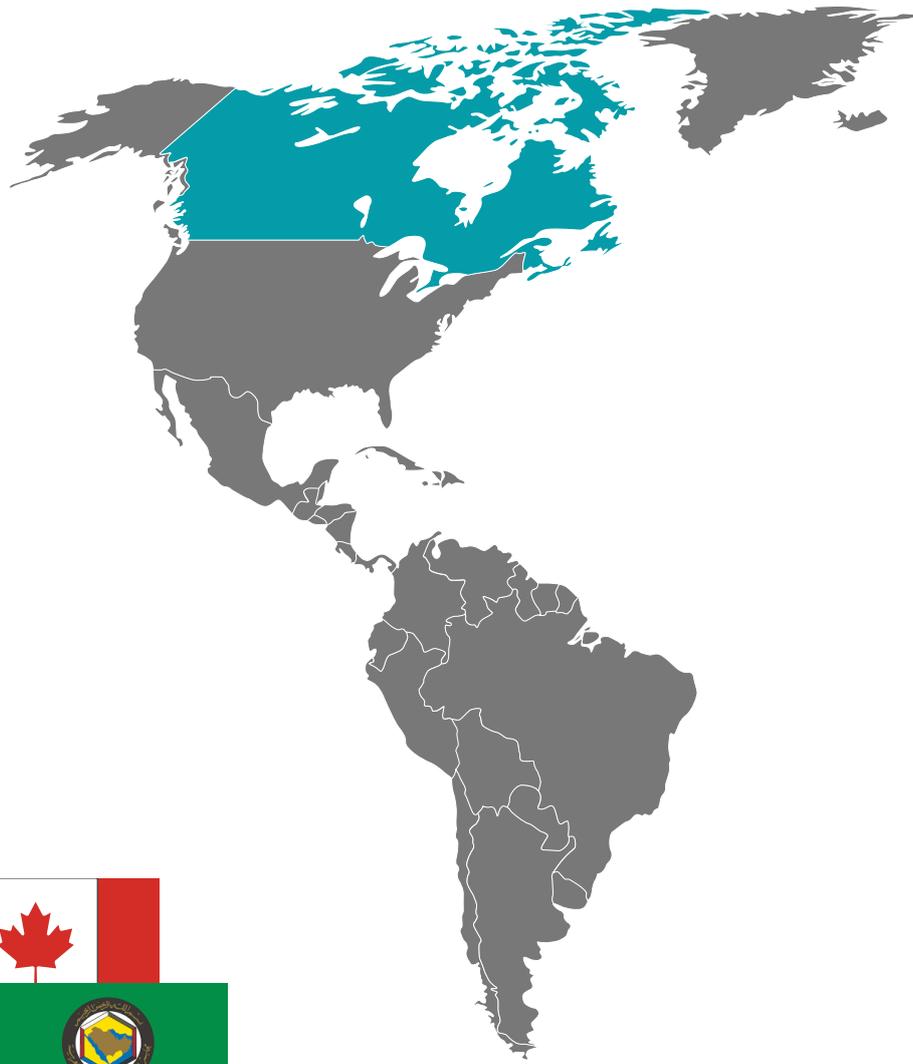




**Gulf Research Center**  
Knowledge for All

# Canada - GCC Relations



## January 2026

### 1. Key Domestic Developments

Canada's government is a federal parliament and constitutional monarchy under King Charles III as part of the British Commonwealth. Canada's current head of government is Prime Minister Mark Carney, the former head of both the Bank of Canada and the Bank of England, who was sworn in in March 2025, ending Justin Trudeau's nearly 10-year tenure. The Prime Minister streamlined a 23-member Cabinet, significantly reducing the number of ministers from the 36-member Cabinet under former Prime Minister Justin Trudeau. Prime Minister Carney also pledged to uphold Canada's interests in the face of tariffs and other threats from United States President Donald Trump, stating that Canada will "never, in any shape or form, be part of the U.S."

In January 2025, the former Canadian Prime Minister announced his resignation, stating that ongoing "internal battles" have led him to believe his renewed candidacy "cannot be the best option" in the upcoming election. Trudeau has been facing increasing dissatisfaction within his party, a situation worsened by the unexpected resignation of his finance minister last year. Chrystia Freeland, who also served as deputy prime minister, mentioned in her resignation letter that Trudeau asked her to assume a lesser role, but she believed that leaving the Cabinet was "the only honest and viable path." In recent years, Trudeau's popularity with Canadian citizens has also declined due to various issues, including rising food and housing costs as well as increased debate on immigration.



Canada's government has faced scrutiny after several recent controversial decisions. For one, the former Prime Minister advocated for the Trans Mountain Pipeline System, a pipeline that carries crude oil and refined petroleum products. The decision was criticized as contradicting the country's goals of reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Protests intensified across Canada between September 2024 and March 2025. Demonstrations against Palestine-related foreign policy, climate policies, and immigration reforms have put pressure on law enforcement. Due to these escalating protests, Canada's police chiefs have called for more help in keeping them contained, calling it an "unsustainable demand" on police services across the country.

Climate change remains a critical issue. Canada faced one of its worst wildfire seasons in 2024, with British Columbia and Alberta experiencing record-breaking destruction. Initiatives to address the issue have included reducing emissions and the burning of fossil fuels, as well as combatting climate change, as increasingly hot and dry weather is causing wildfires to burn hotter and spread faster. In January 2025, Alberta lifted its moratorium on new coal exploration and development in the Eastern Slopes of the Rocky Mountains, reinstating the 1976 Coal Policy. While the government asserted that this move aims to reduce regulatory confusion, it has sparked public debate due to environmental concerns, including potential water contamination and habitat destruction.

### *Key Canada Economic and Social Data*

- **GDP:** 2.24 trillion USD (2024)
- **GDP per capita:** 54,340.30 USD (2024)
- **Annual Growth Rate:** 1.6% annual change (2024)
- **Inflation:** 1.8% (2024)
- **Population:** 41.3 million (2024)
- **Unemployment Rate:** 6.6% (2025)



- **Credit Rating:** Standard & Poor’s credit rating for Canada stands at AAA with stable outlook. Moody’s credit rating for Canada was last set at Aaa with stable outlook. DBRS’ credit rating for Canada was last reported at AAA with stable outlook.

Defying expectations, Canada’s economy grew at an annualized rate of 2.6% in the fourth quarter, surpassing the projected 1.8%. Increases in consumer spending, business investments, and exports drove this growth. However, concerns persist regarding the potential negative impact of impending U.S. tariffs, which could dampen consumer confidence and economic momentum. The Bank of Canada faces the difficult task of balancing these growth figures against external trade threats in its monetary policy decisions.

## 2. Canada’s Foreign Policy

Canada is categorized as a “middle power” due to its role in international affairs. Canada’s foreign policy is centered around multilateralism, international peacemaking and security, and cooperating with international organizations. Canada was a founding member of the United Nations and is a member of many international organizations, such as the World Trade Organization, the G20, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), international financial institutions (IFIs), the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the International Organization of La Francophonie (OIF), the Commonwealth, the Organization of American States (OAS), the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), and the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC).



The country’s key foreign policy priorities include shaping the rules-based international system, promoting democracy and human rights, building and maintaining constructive relationships, defending its core principles, and preserving individual states’ sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity. Canada plans to strengthen engagement and presence in the United Nations and build on constructive global leadership as a G20 member. The nation also plans to initiate promotions of international peace and security, particularly through NATO, and continue to support UN peace operations.

### *Key Foreign Policy Initiatives*

- In November 2025, Qatar’s Ministry of Interior announced that Qatari citizens would be exempt from Canadian visa requirements and could instead use the Electronic Travel Authorization (eTA) program.
- In September 2025, Canada recognized the State of Palestine as part of a coordinated international effort to advance the two-state solution.
- On September 9, 2025, Canadian Prime Minister Mark Carney condemned an Israeli attack on a residential compound in Doha, calling it an unacceptable escalation of violence and a violation of Qatar’s sovereignty.
- In June 2025, Prime Minister Carney led this year’s G7 Summit in Kananaskis, Alberta.
- In March 2025, former Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau said Ottawa would respond to U.S. tariffs with their own 25% tariffs on C\$30 billion (\$20.7 billion) worth of U.S. imports and another C\$125 billion if Trump’s tariffs were still in place in 21 days.
- On August 9, 2024, the Minister of Foreign Affairs announced the imposition of sanctions against 10 individuals and six entities in Belarus as a response to their involvement in Russia’s war against Ukraine.

- On July 19, 2024, Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi held talks with Canada's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mélanie Joly, to normalize ties.
- On July 11, 2024, former Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau announced that the country would increase defense spending to meet the NATO target of 2% of GDP by 2032. This would be Canada's first commitment, following pressure from the United States.

In terms of international relations, Canada and the United States are seeing a strain in relations following President Trump's imposition of 25% tariffs on the country and reiteration of the idea of Canada becoming the 51st U.S. state, which Canada firmly rejected. Former Prime Minister Justin Trudeau said hours before the tariffs took effect, Ottawa would immediately respond with its own tariffs on \$30 billion of U.S. goods and by March 25--an additional \$125 billion tariff on American goods. "Canada will not let this unjustified decision go unanswered," Trudeau said. In late June, Trump threatened to end trade talks with Canada over its plans to push ahead with a new digital services tax, which would hit US technology companies financially. Although Canada has agreed to rescind its planned tax, President Trump announced he would raise import tariffs on most Canadian goods to 35%. Despite intense diplomatic efforts to avert these tariffs, the economic conflict underscores the complexities in U.S.-Canada trade relations.

As Prime Minister Mark Carney continues to diversify Canada's trade relations beyond the United States, the Prime Minister scheduled a visit to China to meet with Chinese President Xi Jinping in mid-January 2026, the first official Canadian prime ministerial visit in over eight years. "We're forging new partnerships around the world to transform our economy from one that has been reliant on a single trade partner, to one that is stronger and more resilient to global shock," Carney said in a statement.

Canada also plays an important role in providing aid to Palestinians. In October 2023, Global Affairs Canada announced that Canada would provide \$50 million in humanitarian aid to Palestinians in the Gaza Strip alongside \$10 million designated previously. According to Foreign Affairs Minister Mélanie Joly, "It is critical that Palestinian civilians in Gaza who need life-saving assistance receive it as soon as possible," and "Canada will continue to work with its trusted and experienced humanitarian partners to make sure this funding reaches those who are suffering."

In the wake of U.S. strikes against Iran, Canadian Prime Minister Mark Carney has called for immediate diplomatic engagement to avert a broader regional conflict. The statement follows overnight strikes by American B-2 bombers, which targeted three Iranian nuclear sites in response to escalating tensions in the region. "Canada calls on parties to return immediately to the negotiating table and reach a diplomatic solution to end this crisis," Carney stated on X. "As G7 leaders agreed in Kananaskis, the resolution of the Iranian crisis should lead to a broader de-escalation of hostilities in the Middle East, including a ceasefire in Gaza." Carney underscored Canada's longstanding stance on Iran's nuclear ambitions, reiterating the threat posed to global security.

Echoing the Prime Minister's message, Foreign Affairs Minister Anita Anand issued a parallel statement emphasizing the urgency of de-escalation and renewed dialogue. "Iran must not possess nuclear weapons as they are a threat to international security," she wrote on X. "Canada continues to support all efforts aimed at de-escalation, protecting civilian lives, and restoring stability through diplomacy. We urge parties to return to the negotiating table and reach a resolution to this crisis." Ottawa's response reflects growing international concern over the potential for a wider conflict in the Middle East, as world leaders warn that unchecked escalation could have far-reaching implications for global peace and security.



Regarding the Russia-Ukraine crisis, Canada has supported Ukraine since the start of the conflict in February 2022 to ensure the security and stability of the country. Former Prime Minister Trudeau has announced sanctions against Russia, additional military contributions to support NATO, and new refugee policies to facilitate Ukrainian families' immigration to the country. In January 2023, Anita Anand, Canada's Defense Minister, made a surprise visit to Ukraine and announced additional aid in the form of 200 Canadian-made armored vehicles worth \$90 million. Since the beginning of 2022, Canada has committed \$4.5 billion in military assistance to Ukraine. This funding will allow Canada to deliver military assistance to Ukraine through 2029.

Canada's relationship with India has also been recently tested. In September 2023, Former Prime Minister Justin Trudeau accused the Indian government of potentially being involved in the assassination of a Sikh separatist in British Columbia. India denied the accusations, and almost two-thirds of Canada's formal diplomatic representation in India was expelled when New Delhi threatened to suspend their diplomatic immunity. The situation further deteriorated in late October 2024 when Canada's Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister, David Morrison, implicated Indian Home Minister Amit Shah in the 2023 assassination of Hardeep Singh Nijjar. India vehemently denied these allegations, labeling them "absurd and baseless."

### 3. Canada-GCC Fact Sheet

Canada's Trade in Goods with GCC Countries (2023, USD millions)

Country	Canada Exports	Canada Imports	Trade Balance
Bahrain	193.76	60.57	133.19
Kuwait	104.55	309.06	-204.51
Oman	89.99	82.36	7.62
Qatar	168.32	147.90	20.42
Saudi Arabia	1590.77	1587.01	3.76
United Arab Emirates	1532.27	598.69	933.58

### Establishment of Diplomatic Relationships

- Canada-GCC Diplomatic Relations: Kuwait (1965), Saudi Arabia (1973), Bahrain, Oman, Qatar, and the United Arab Emirates (1974)

### Key Research Centers and Think Tanks

- The Institute for Peace & Diplomacy: <https://peacediplomacy.org/>
- Fraser Institute: <https://www.fraserinstitute.org/>
- Institute for Research on Public Policy (IRPP): <https://irpp.org/>
- Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI): <https://www.cigionline.org/>
- Canadian Global Affairs Institute (CGAI): <https://www.cgai.ca/>
- Macdonald-Laurier Institute (MLI): <https://www.macdonaldlaurier.ca/>
- Brookfield Institute: <https://brookfieldinstitute.ca/>
- Frontier Centre for Public Policy: <https://fcpp.org/>



### Selected Key Regional Experts

- Robert J. Bookmiller, Millersville University
- Peter Jones, University of Toronto
- Houchang Hassan-Yari, Royal Military College of Canada
- Thomas Juneau, University of Ottawa

#### 4. Key Developments in Canada-GCC Relations

Overall, Canada's relationship with the GCC continues to be positive. In 2013, Canada and the GCC states established the Canada-GCC Strategic Dialogue, committed to a long-term strategic partnership and promoting mutual economic prosperity, security, and stability. The second ministerial meeting was held on May 23, 2016, in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. The meeting was co-chaired by His Excellency Dr. Nizar bin Obaid Madani, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and His Excellency Mr. Stéphane Dion, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Canada. Abdullatif bin Rashid Al-Zayani, the GCC Secretary-General, and Their Excellencies, the Foreign Ministers of the GCC member states, also participated in the ministerial meeting. The ministers discussed various issues, including conflicts in Syria, Iraq, and Yemen, and cooperation on mutual humanitarian, political, and trade goals. Moreover, Canada also plays a political role in its membership in NATO, G7, and the G20.



Canada has also improved its relations with Saudi Arabia. There are numerous topics on which Saudi-Canada cooperation needs to be considered, including nonproliferation issues, nuclear safety, maritime security, cybersecurity, energy security, environment and climate change, disaster prevention (i.e., pandemics and earthquakes), food security, counterterrorism, and humanitarian

aid and donations. Additionally, Canada has much to offer regarding softer security issues, such as enhancing collaboration on humanitarian aid and advancing peace negotiations in conflict zones. The complete restoration of ties offers an opportunity to bring back the positive relationship between Saudi Arabian international students and Canadian institutions.

Canada also cooperates with the Gulf states in mediation and diplomacy and contributes to conflict resolution efforts in the Middle East. This comes at a time when the GCC states firmly establish themselves as important political and economic power brokers at the international level. Canada's history of mediating conflicts makes it an ideal partner for peacebuilding and conflict-resolution efforts in the Middle East and beyond. For instance, Canada has worked closely with Qatar on the release of hostages in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

Canada's relationship with the Gulf region remains positive as business and bilateral ties between them continue to support their mutual interests. On March 7, 2024, Canadian Minister for Foreign Affairs Mélanie Joly and GCC Secretary General Jassem Mohamed Albudaiwi met for talks surrounding bilateral relations and boosting cooperation to serve common interests. Saudi Arabia and Canada's progressive cooperation unlocks investment and business potential as the deadline for Vision 2030 approaches in the coming years. This reconciliation resulted in Canada welcoming Saudi students and Saudi government scholarship programs, enhancing relations between the countries. Mutual interest also includes international conflicts. During her visit to the region in March 2024, Minister Mélanie Joly discussed with her respective counterparts in Saudi Arabia, UAE, and Kuwait the Israel-Palestine conflict, reaffirming her support for a two-state solution and in agreement with Arab states' conditions to recognize Palestine as an official state.



## Bahrain-Canada

- In November 2025, H.E. Lieutenant General Abdullah bin Hassan Al Nuaimi, Minister of Defence Affairs, met separately with Ty Curran, Deputy Director General for International Security Policy at the Department of National Defence of Canada, and David Lewis, Assistant Secretary for Global Partners at the Australian Department of Defence, on the sidelines of the 21st IISS Manama Dialogue 2025.
- On December 8, 2024, H.E. Lieutenant General Abdullah bin Hassan Al Nuaimi, Minister of Defense Affairs, received H.E. Stefanie Beck, Deputy Minister of National Defense of Canada, during her visit to participate in the 20th IISS Manama Dialogue 2024.
- Also on December 8, 2024, H.E. Dr. Mohamed bin Mubarak Bin Dainah, Minister of Oil and Environment and Special Envoy for Climate Affairs, received H.E. Jean-Philippe Linteau, Canada's Ambassador to Bahrain. Ambassador Linteau commended Bahrain's initiatives to reduce carbon emissions and protect the environment.
- On November 6, 2024, H.E. Lieutenant General Abdulla bin Hassan Al Nuaimi, Minister of Defense Affairs, received H.E. Colonel John Pumphrey, the Canadian Defence Attaché to Bahrain. The minister commended the bilateral ties between the two countries across various domains.

## Kuwait-Canada

- In October 2024, Kuwait's Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) signed agreements with Canada to regulate air transport and develop the civil aviation sector.
- In March 2024, the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of Kuwait and Canada held a meeting in Kuwait to discuss the bilateral relationship and agreed to deepen it further. They also agreed to deepen their shared commitment to international law and security.

## Oman-Canada

- In January 2025, the two countries kicked off the Oman-Canada Business Forum in Muscat. The forum, organized by the Oman Chamber of Commerce and Industry (OCCI), explored ways to enhance trade and investment cooperation between Oman and Canada in the health sector.
- In September 2024, His Majesty Sultan Haitham bin Tarik and H.E. Justin Trudeau, Former Prime Minister of Canada, discussed areas of cooperation between Oman and Canada over the phone. They also exchanged views on regional and international developments.
- In January 2024, H.E. Former Prime Minister Justin Trudeau spoke with the Sultan and Prime Minister of Oman, His Majesty Haitham bin Tariq Al Said, and discussed the situation in Gaza.

## Qatar-Canada

- On January 8, 2026, Qatar's Minister of State for Foreign Trade Affairs, H.E. Dr. Ahmed bin Mohammed Al Sayed, met with Canada's Minister of International Trade of Canada, H.E. Maninder Sidhu, in Doha. They chaired the Qatar-Canada Trade and Investment Roundtable, which focused on enhancing bilateral cooperation in commerce and investment and the importance of finalizing agreements on investment protection and double taxation.
- On December 24, 2025, Mr. Ali Bu Sherbak Al Mansouri, Acting General Manager of the Qatar Chamber, met with Ms. Sonja Pandey, Commercial Counsellor at the Canadian Embassy. They discussed strengthening trade cooperation and investment opportunities in various sectors.
- On December 4, 2025, Qatar's Minister of State for Foreign Trade Affairs, H.E. Dr. Ahmed bin Mohammed Al Sayed, met with H.E. Scott



Gilmore, Senior Advisor to the Prime Minister of Canada, on Foreign, Defence, and Security Policy, in Doha to further discuss trade and investment ties and strengthening economic cooperation.

- On November 25, 2025, H.E. Dr. Ahmed bin Hassan Al Hammadi, Secretary-General of Qatar's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, met with H.E. Karim Morcos, the Canadian Ambassador to Qatar, to discuss areas of cooperation.
- On October 15, 2025, H.E. Mohammed bin Ali Al Mannai, Qatar's Minister of Communications and Information Technology, met with H.E. Evan Solomon, Canada's Minister of Artificial Intelligence and Digital Innovation. They discussed enhancing cooperation in ICT, digital transformation, and artificial intelligence, and agreed to finalize a Memorandum of Understanding.
- On October 7, 2025, H.E. Dr. Mohammed bin Abdulaziz bin Saleh Al Khulaifi, Qatar's Minister of State at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, met with H.E. Scott Gilmore, Senior Advisor to the Prime Minister of Canada. They discussed cooperation and regional developments, with Canada expressing appreciation for Qatar's mediation role. On the same day, Dr. Majed bin Mohammed Al Ansari, Advisor to the Prime Minister and Official Spokesperson for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the State of Qatar, also met with Mr. Gilmore to discuss similar topics.
- On September 30, 2025, in Montreal, Qatar's Minister of Transport, H.E. Sheikh Mohammed bin Abdullah bin Mohammed Al-Thani, met with Canada's Deputy Minister of Transport, H.E. Arun Thangaraj. Their discussions focused on enhancing cooperation in civil aviation and air transportation.
- On September 24, 2025, in New York, Qatar's Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, H.E. Sheikh Mohammed bin Abdulrahman bin

Jassim Al-Thani, met with Canada's Minister of Foreign Affairs, H.E. Anita Anand. They discussed strengthening bilateral cooperation and the latest developments in the Gaza Strip and the occupied Palestinian territories.

- In June 2025, Qatar and Canada hosted the meetings of the G7 Middle East and North Africa Directors and the Arab-International Quintet Committee in Doha as part of the preparatory track for the upcoming G7 Summit slated for mid-June in Canada.
- In January 2025, H.E. Minister of State for International Cooperation Maryam bint Ali bin Nasser Al Misnad met with H.E. Canadian Minister of International Development Ahmed Hussen, where they discussed the bilateral relationship and developments in Syria.

### Saudi Arabia-Canada

- In January 2026, Saudi Minister of Investment H.E. Khalid Al-Falih and Canadian Minister of International Trade H.E. Maninder Sidhu met in Riyadh to discuss ways to further enhance the business environment, attract quality investments, and expand partnerships between the two countries. The two ministers also reviewed opportunities in priority sectors, within the framework of strengthening economic relations between Saudi Arabia and Canada.
- In November 2025, Saudi Minister of Investment H.E. Khalid Al-Falih met with Canada's Minister of Artificial Intelligence and Digital Innovation, H.E. Evan Solomon, in Canada to discuss ways to strengthen relations between the countries and to build partnerships that contribute to mutual economic growth, particularly in priority investment sectors. The meeting was part of the Minister's two-day official visit aimed at strengthening bilateral investment ties. The visit program included two Saudi-Canadian roundtable meetings focused



on the mining and automotive sectors, as well as sessions of the Saudi-Canadian Business Council and several bilateral meetings between representatives of the government and private sectors from both countries.

- In September 2025, a high-level Canadian delegation began a three-day visit to Saudi Arabia aimed at linking Canada's G7 Presidency priorities on responsible artificial intelligence and digital governance with the Kingdom's Vision 2030 reform plan.
- In August 2025, Saudi Deputy Minister for Political Affairs Dr. Saud Al-Sati met in Ottawa with Global Affairs Canada's Assistant Deputy Minister for Europe, Arctic, Middle East, and Maghreb Alexandre Lévêque. The two officials discussed strengthening bilateral relations across various fields, addressed issues of mutual interest, and signed a memorandum of understanding on political consultations.
- In January 2025, Saudi Arabia's Deputy Foreign Minister H.E. Waleed Elkhareiji met with H.E. Alexander Lévêque, Assistant Deputy Minister for Europe, Arctic, Middle East and Maghreb at the Canadian Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Riyadh. During the meeting, they reviewed ways to enhance cooperation between the two countries and other topics of common interest.

### United Arab Emirates-Canada

- On November 20, 2025, Canada's Prime Minister Mark Carney met with President of the United Arab Emirates His Highness Sheikh Mohamed bin Zayed Al Nahyan in Abu Dhabi, marking the first leader-level meeting between Canada and the UAE since 1983 and Prime Minister Carney's first official visit to the country. During the visit, the two leaders agreed to strengthen bilateral economic relations and announced a roadmap to deepen cooperation across trade, investment, and selected areas

of regional engagement. The leaders signed a Canada-UAE Foreign Investment Promotion and Protection Agreement (FIPA) and launched negotiations toward a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA). They also announced expanded cooperation in sectors including energy, infrastructure, critical minerals, agri-food, AI, and digital innovation, alongside plans for increased business delegations, sovereign wealth fund engagement, and expanded air connectivity. Canada welcomed the UAE's "historic decision" to invest \$50 billion in Canada. On the margins of the visit, several commercial and institutional partnerships were announced, including cooperation in AI research, cybersecurity, and investment promotion. In addition, the leaders exchanged views on regional issues, including humanitarian assistance and stability in the Middle East.

- In October 2025, the United Arab Emirates and Canada held the fifth session of their joint Consular Committee in Abu Dhabi. At the consular level, both sides reaffirmed their commitment to enhancing coordination and delivering efficient, people-centric services for citizens and residents.
- In June 2025, H.H. Sheikh Abdullah bin Zayed Al Nahyan, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, met with H.E. Mélanie Joly, Minister of Industry and Minister responsible for Canada Economic Development for Quebec Regions, during his visit to Canada. The two sides reviewed prospects for cooperation across various sectors, particularly in industry, trade, investment, technology, and renewable energy.
- In December 2024, H.E. Abdulrahman Ali Al Neyadi presented his credentials as the UAE Ambassador to Canada to H.E. Mary Simon, the Governor General of Canada, during a meeting held at Rideau Hall in Ottawa.

- In July 2024, Canadian Nuclear Laboratories (CNL) and UAE’s Federal Authority for Nuclear Regulation (FANR) signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) to cooperate on nuclear science and technology. According to the agreement, both parties will collaborate on various nuclear aspects to pursue economic development, reduce emissions, and enhance innovative health, waste management, and environmental sciences technologies.

#### 4. GRC Material

- [Canada-GCC Economic Relations](#) – Gulf Research Center – September 2024
- [Saudi-Canada Relations: One Year Later](#) - Amnah Mosly – Gulf Research Center – July 2024
- [Saudi-Canada Relations: Restoration of Ties](#) - Amnah Mosly - Gulf Research Center - July 2023
- [Discovering the Arabian Gulf: Canada’s Evolving Ties with the GCC States](#) – Robert J. Bookmiller - Gulf Research Center – December 2006





# Gulf Research Center

Knowledge for All



**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](http://www.grc.net)

