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**EMIRATI-ISRAELI NORMALIZATION AND ITS IMPACT ON THE  
PALESTINIAN-ISRAELI CONFLICT**

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**Abstract**

The Arab-Israeli conflict passed through several stages before reaching the final stage of normalization, namely conflict, conflict and public normalization. Thus, the UAE became the third country to establish official relations with Israel after Egypt in 1979 and Jordan in 1994.

With the announcement of the normalization agreement, opinions varied between supporters and opponents of the idea of normalization with Israel, and some countries expressed their acceptance of establishing official relations between the Emirates and Israel, while others warned of the consequences of normalization, which they described as treachery.

Although the UAE confirmed that the normalization agreement between the two sides was credited with stopping Israel's plans to annex parts of the West Bank, but in return, former Israeli Prime Minister Netanyahu confirmed that he is still committed to annexing the disputed territories and has not been canceled, but only postponed.

**Introduction**

After the signing of the normalization agreement reached by the UAE and Israel in the presence of former US President Donald Trump, who described it as a "historic peace agreement", the UAE is the first Gulf country to establish official relations with "Israel", and the third Arab

country after Egypt in 1979. and Jordan in 1994, but the irony is that Egypt and Jordan were at war with "Israel", and several wars took place between them, as well as the existence of geographical borders between them.

Many characteristics have been given to this normalization agreement, including (historical, achievement, betrayal of Jerusalem, the Al-Aqsa Mosque and the Palestinian cause, a stab in the back, etc.), and accordingly opinions differed about the idea of normalization with Israel between supporters and opponents. Some expressed their acceptance of establishing relations official relations between (the Emirates and Israel), while others warned of the consequences of this normalization.

In this regard, this treaty indicates the commitment of the two parties to work together to achieve a negotiated solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict to meet the legitimate needs and aspirations of both peoples and to advance peace, stability and comprehensive prosperity in the Middle East, and to resolve all disputes between them by peaceful means. Annexation of Palestinian lands and a return to the pre-1967 borders.

As for the advantages of this agreement, the UAE and the Gulf states own a lot of money that goes to consumption, trade, tourism, real estate, acquiring new knowledge in the fields of the Internet and innovations, and purchasing high-class security, military and civil technologies in the first place. In return, Israel owns a large part of these technologies through a production base And diverse and superior technology in more than one field, even at the global level, for example in the production of security equipment, communications, espionage, medicine, energy, agriculture, health care, etc., and there is another reason for the development and growth of relations between the two sides (the UAE and Israel) is to confront (the Iranian threat), and to combat Terrorism and support for the peace process in the region.

### **The importance of studying**

The importance of the Emirati-Israeli normalization agreement is not only dependent on what preceded it and paved the way for it, but also on the developments that followed at the regional level. Therefore, it cannot be forgotten that the Egyptian-Israeli normalization agreement at Camp David in 1978, finally removed Egypt from the circle of conflict and contributed to changing the course of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

### **The problem of studying**

The study will address a research problem raised by the Emirati move to normalize with Israel and its effects on Gulf security and Arab national security, as well as the far-reaching effects this move will have on the future of the Palestinian cause. Therefore, the study will attempt to answer the following questions: - Why the United Arab Emirates and not Any other Gulf country? Will the UAE-Israel peace agreement succeed more than its counterpart with Egypt and Jordan? Are there advantages to the peace agreement between the Emirates and Israel? What are the results of the normalization process with Israel?

### **Study hypothesis**

The study proceeds to prove a scientific hypothesis that the UAE's move towards normalization with Israel will have a negative impact on the Palestinian cause, and that the announced positives will not achieve benefits in the strategic term, but the opposite will

happen, as this normalization will become a pressure factor on the Palestinians to make concessions against Arab interests.

### **Study Methodology**

For the purpose of verifying the hypothesis of the research, the study relied on two approaches: the historical approach, considering that the issue of normalization applies to the Palestinians who entered into an Arab conflict with Israel as a result of its occupation since 1948, and the comparative approach by comparing it with the peace agreements that occurred previously between Israel, Egypt and Jordan.

### **Study Structure**

The structure of the study was divided into three demands, an introduction and a conclusion, and each demand dealt with a set of paragraphs. The second demand (the peace agreement and its most prominent articles), which includes two paragraphs: first (the peace agreement between the Emirates and Israel), and the second paragraph (the most prominent provisions of the peace treaty between the Emirates and Israel), and the third demand was highlighted (Arab and international reactions from normalization and its problems). It came in first (Arab and international reactions between supporters and opponents), and secondly, we touched on (the results of Emirati-Israeli normalization and its future problems), and finally the conclusion came, in which some of the conclusions reached through the study, and God grant us success.

#### **The first requirement: normalization and the beginnings of peace agreements**

Despite the existence of a long history of secret relations between many Arab countries and Israel, the steps of normalization have taken an accelerated and public trend in recent times, and this normalization is taking place on several economic, commercial, security, military, cultural and sports levels <sup>(1)</sup>.

Through this requirement, we will try to identify the previous peace agreements that took place throughout history between some Arab countries and Israel, but first we will discuss a simple introduction about normalization, what is the exact definition of the term normalization? And to whom does it apply?

#### **First: the definition of normalization**

The word “Normalization” is derived from the English word “Normal” meaning normal, habitual, or customary, and in the intermediate lexicon (it is printed with such, that is, it is created with it, and it is imprinted with such, that is, it is used to it), and there is no normalization article in Arabic dictionaries because it is updated, the current meaning It is taken from the translation of this word from an English word that was recently circulated, especially after the Camp David Accords (\*), but the meaning of the word “normalization” can be imagined in principle that (it is to return things to their previous era and nature<sup>(2)</sup>).

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<sup>1)</sup> The Arab Center for Research and Policy Studies, Arab normalization with Israel: its manifestations and motives, Qatar, June 21, 2020, pp. 1-2

<sup>\*)</sup> Camp David Agreement: On September 17, 1978, the United States of America announced that Egypt and Israel had reached a formula for an agreement between them to put a final end to

The Oxford Dictionary defines normalization as making something suitable for natural conditions and patterns of action, and to normalize something means to make it normal, normal, by adapting it to natural conditions, in other words, normalization is the process of altering the state of what is abnormal, unfamiliar, or abnormal, until it becomes normal, familiar, and normal<sup>(3)</sup>.

In the language, the word “normalization” comes to the weight of “activation.” It is a process and a continuous process to reach an end, not a single quick or non-quick step. Normalization is an approach, performance and mentality, its essence is to break the barrier of hostility with the enemy in different forms, whether cultural, media, political or economic tourist, religious, security, strategic, or other<sup>(4)</sup>.

As for the political term, it refers to “normalizing relations” after a period of tension or estrangement for any reason, as the relationship returns to normal as if there was no previous dispute or rupture, and normalization is participation in any project, initiative or activity, local or international, designed Specifically to bring together (whether directly or indirectly) Palestinians (and/or Arabs) and Israelis (individuals or institutions) and does not expressly aim to resist or expose the occupation and all forms of discrimination and oppression practiced against the Palestinian people<sup>(5)</sup>.

Normalization means a transition in relations between the two parties from the stage of hostility to a normal stage based on mutual interests, good neighborliness and cooperation in

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the Arab-Israeli conflict and establish lasting peace in the Middle East. The agreement that concluded a series of 13-day meetings that included US President Jimmy Carter, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin at Camp David, and for the first time in the history of this conflict, an Arab country signed a contractual agreement with the enemy, recognizing the legitimacy of its existence with the consequent concessions and obligations. Security and acceptance of the Zionist project as an idea, immigration, settlement, occupation and displacement. For more see: Institute for Palestine Studies, Camp David Accord and its Perils, Beirut, 1st Edition, 1978, p.3

<sup>2)</sup> Adel Al-Rajhi, Normalization..An archenemy becomes a close friend The Arab Library, on the website <https://arablib.com/harf?view=book&lid=3&rand1=T1dGbEchWCZhcWZ4&rand2=dilA>, p.1

<sup>3)</sup> Ahmed SaeedQazi, “Normalization with its Multiple Definitions,” Romanmagazine, 11-08-2017, available on the website: <https://rommanmag.com/view/posts/postDetails?id=4603>

<sup>4)</sup> Adnan Adwan, Normalization with the Zionist Entity..An Unforgivable Crime, Journal of Islamic Unity, Fifteenth Year, Issue 172, (Jumadi al-Thani 1437 AH) - (April 2016 AD), Lebanon, on the website <https://www.wahdaislamyia.org/issues/172/aadwan.htm#top>

<sup>5)</sup> Noon Post editorial team, Agreement of Shame.. The most prominent reactions to Emirati normalization, Politics / published on 15/08/2020, on the website <https://www.noonpost.com/content/37983>

all fields and fields <sup>(6)</sup>, so normalization has become part of the lifestyle in the Arab world and the occupied territories <sup>(7)</sup>.

Finally, when clarifying what is the meaning of normalization with Israel, any form of cooperation with it (Israel) will make this abnormal matter with time a normal thing, especially if there are those who support them in one way or another from the Arabs.

### **Second: The history of the Arab-Israeli conflict**

Throughout history, "Israel" entered into an Arab conflict as a result of its occupation of Palestine in 1948, and several wars erupted between Israel and some Arab countries.

Most of the large-scale hostilities ended with ceasefire agreements after the October 1973 war, then the term conflict in the Western context was transformed into a conflict between two entities, following peace agreements that occurred between "Israel" and Egypt at Camp David in 1978. The leaders of the Arab countries and the Arab and Egyptian street, 16 years after this treaty, the Jordanian-Israeli peace treaty or what is referred to as the WadiAraba Treaty <sup>(\*)</sup>, was signed, On the 26th of October 1994, in which the borders between the two states and those passing through WadiAraba were agreed upon, and the border disputes between them were dealt with, and this treaty is directly related to the efforts made in the peace process between "Israel" and the Palestine Liberation Organization, i.e. the Oslo Agreement <sup>(\*)</sup>.

There was also a proposal by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, which is the "Arab Peace Initiative of 2002 AD" that includes normalizing relations with Israel after ending the occupation and

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<sup>6)</sup> Hashem Hassan Hussein Al-Shahwani, Israeli research centers and their impact on Israeli political decision-making, Journal of Regional Studies, University of Mosul, Year 8, No. 23, p.6

<sup>7)</sup> Adel Samara, Normalization Runs in Your Blood, Publisher: Abaad House, Beirut, 1st Edition, 2010, p. 128

<sup>\*)</sup> WadiAraba Agreement: An agreement between Jordan and Israel that was signed on October 26, 1994, at the WadiAraba crossing. DahmanZubaydah and Shakaim Zahra, The Oslo Agreement and its Implications for the Palestinian Cause (1993-1994), Master Thesis, Faculty of Humanities, Social Sciences and Islamic Sciences, Ahmed Deraya University, Adrar Algeria, 2016, pg. 57

<sup>\*)</sup> The Oslo Agreement: The agreement was named after the Norwegian city of Oslo, in which the secret talks took place in 1991. It is the first direct official agreement between Israel, represented by its foreign minister at the time, Shimon Peres, and the Palestine Liberation Organization, represented by the Secretary of the Executive Committee, Mahmoud Abbas. Although the negotiation of the agreement It took place in Oslo, but the signing took place in Washington in the presence of former US President Bill Clinton, and the agreement stipulated that the negotiations would cover the remaining issues: including Jerusalem, refugees, settlements, security arrangements, borders, relations, and cooperation with other neighbors. For more see: Walid Hassan Al Mudallal and Adnan Abdul Rahman Abu Amer, Studies in the Palestinian Issue, Ummah University for Open Education, Gaza, 1, 2013, p. 237.

establishing a Palestinian state with East Jerusalem as its capital on the 1967 borders, and solving the refugee issue based on Resolution 194 <sup>(8)</sup>.

As for the Emirati-Israeli normalization agreement, we will try to show through this study to identify the beginnings of this agreement and how Israel obtained its recognition and this relationship came out into the open and is no longer secret.

### **The second requirement: the peace agreement and its most prominent provisions**

After 70 years of the boycott in the regional sphere, Israel obtained its recognition. It is not that there were no relations before that between Israel and the Emirates and other countries in the region, but now it has come out into the open and is no longer secret, and that this agreement with the Emirates is a prelude. There are other agreements with other countries in the region <sup>(9)</sup>, and the Israeli public opinion is not surprised by these agreements, as it has heard for years about rapprochement with some Arab countries that do not establish official public relations with Israel <sup>(10)</sup>.

During this requirement, we will try to get acquainted with the peace agreement that took place between the United Arab Emirates and Israel, and the extent of cooperation reached by both parties, and we will address the most prominent provisions of this treaty.

### **First: the peace agreement between the United Arab Emirates and Israel**

There are relations before the announcement of the agreement between the UAE and Israel that spanned for more than two decades, i.e. nearly 500 Israeli companies operating in the UAE, and that was with the help of the Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which stimulated the establishment of links between Israeli companies and those of the UAE, noting that cooperation includes multiple areas, including Water, technology, agriculture, health, technology for the financial services sector, as well as advanced weapons, which are the main pillars of the alliance <sup>(11)</sup>.

After the signing of the normalization agreement, the companies specialized in the industries concerned in both the UAE and Israel began to engage in inter-negotiations that led to the signing of multiple memoranda of understanding, and among those contracts, maritime cooperation between the two sides (the UAE and Israel), and this agreement will contribute to advancing the efforts made towards developing relations economic and trade between them <sup>(12)</sup>.

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<sup>8)</sup> Mahmoud Jaraba, The Emirati-Bahraini Normalization Agreement with Israel and Its Repercussions on the Palestinians, Reports, September 20, 2020, p.2.

<sup>9)</sup> Ruth Wasserman Linda, The Palestinians realize that they are no longer able to impose on the world when Israel will enter the circle of admissions, selections from the Hebrew newspapers, Issue 3407, Institute for Palestine Studies, 9/20/2020, p. 9

<sup>10)</sup> Barhoum Gracie, Netanyahu will invest normalization agreements in the upcoming elections, but they will not add strength to him in the polls, The Israeli Scene, Madar: The Palestinian Center for Israeli Studies, Issue 456, Eighteenth Year, p.1

<sup>11)</sup> Muhammad Qaadani, Technology, Weapons, and a Normalization Agreement.. About the Formation of the Israeli-Emirati Alliance, The Israeli Scene, Madar: The Palestinian Center for Israeli Studies, Issue 454, Eighteenth Year, 9/1/2020, p. 2

<sup>12)</sup> Ismail Noaman Talji, Israeli-Emirati normalization and their strategic cooperation in the fields of maritime navigation and aviation, analytical papers, November 29, 2020, pp. 2-3

Accordingly, the peace agreement between the Emirates and Israel did not come in vain, but rather came to give more importance to the agreement, which provides for the normalization of relations between the two countries, who did not fight any war between them, did not witness an armed conflict, and there is no common border between them that requires border adjustments and adjustments<sup>(13)</sup>.

Geographically, the United Arab Emirates is located in the continent of Asia, specifically in the western and southern front of it in the east of the Arabian Peninsula. It is bordered to the north and northwest by the waters of the Arabian Gulf. The country has a common maritime border from the northwest with the State of Qatar, and from the south and west it has land borders with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. , and from the southeast with the Sultanate of Oman (<sup>14</sup>).

Therefore, Netanyahu from the Israeli right-wing camp itself received reactions after the decision to normalize relations with the UAE was taken, not a rejection of the agreement in itself. A just solution to the Palestinian issue, but rather a refusal to grant any country, whether the UAE or others, the possibility to obtain new weapons or equipment that would prejudice the principle of Israeli superiority, especially qualitative superiority in the air force, a principle that Israel has historically preserved with the help of its strategic ally, the United States of America. , by providing it with exclusive support in this field, as in many other fields<sup>(15)</sup>.

The normalization agreements between the Emirates and Israel are considered a great diplomatic success for the latter, if not a victory and a breakthrough for the Arab security system, and this comes through the following<sup>(16)</sup>:-

- 1- Israel succeeded in exploiting the differences between the Arab regimes and the forces opposing them after the Arab Spring revolutions.
- 2- It succeeded in exploiting the state of fear that the Gulf countries' regimes suffer from Iran and presenting itself as having the military and political solutions to deal with the Iranian file, which made them seek to get closer to Israel in order to achieve self-benefit.
- 3- The preoccupation of the Arab countries and the Palestinian Authority with their internal problems, at a time when Israel was achieving great external successes.

Since the Emirati-Israeli normalization agreement is not only dependent on what it contains and what preceded it and paved the way for it, and not only on what is relied upon by its three parties,

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<sup>13</sup>) Ismat Mansour, The Emirates-Israel Agreement: Does it prove or refute the theory of peace in exchange for peace, The Israeli Scene, Al-Madar: The Palestinian Center for Israeli Studies, Issue 454, Eighteenth Year, Tuesday 1/9/2020, p. 2

<sup>14</sup>) The Yearbook of the UAE 2016, a comprehensive view of the country in terms of its establishment and stages of development for all walks of life, National Media Council, 2016, p. 10

<sup>15</sup>) Abdel QaderBadawi, Indicating Netanyahu's singularity with the decision of the normalization agreement with the UAE, The Israeli Scene, 9/8/2020, Madar: The Palestinian Center for Israeli Studies, Issue 455, Eighteenth Year, p. 3

<sup>16</sup>) Muhammad Abu Saada, Israel's internal capabilities and external ambitions, political studies, the Egyptian Institute for Studies, Cairo, July 22, 2019, p. 12



namely the Emirates, Israel and the United States, but also on the developments that follow at the regional and international levels<sup>(17)</sup>.

The Arab parties, including the Palestinian Authority, rejected this agreement, and viewed it as a betrayal of the Arab cause, given that there is no reason for the UAE to normalize with Israel, as it does not live in a border conflict with it, as Egypt was, for example, and it is not like Jordan, which went to sign peace agreements from He postponed the issue of the West Bank, Jerusalem, and the borders of the Palestinian Authority's control, not to mention that it is a border state with the Zionist entity. Therefore, the Emirates had no reason and it was a free concession from an Arab state in favor of Israel.

### **Second: The most prominent provisions of the peace treaty between the Emirates and Israel**

The United Arab Emirates and Israel signed, at the White House in the United States of America, a peace treaty that both Trump and Netanyahu called historic because it represented the first agreement with an Arab country that is not concerned with actual conflict except that it is a state within the Arab system in its regional framework, which provided for a group of Items, which are as follows <sup>(18)</sup>:-

- 1- Achieving peace, stability and prosperity in the Middle East.
- 2- The two countries desire to establish diplomatic and friendly relations, and they aim to cooperate and make relations completely normal, and to walk a new path that opens the door to the great potentials inherent in the region.
- 3- The treaty stated that "the challenges posed to the Middle East will only be solved by cooperation, not war," and the two parties "resolved to achieve lasting peace, stability and prosperity for their countries."
- 4- The two parties also acknowledged the "importance of establishing security and consolidating peace in the region and the world, based on mutual understanding and coexistence."
- 5- The two countries encouraged "efforts to promote interreligious and intercultural dialogue, with a view to consolidating a culture of peace among the three religions and all mankind."
- 6- The UAE and Israel also seek, according to the treaty, to "eradicate extremist ideology and end conflicts, in order to give all children a better future."

The treaty was signed by the UAE Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Sheikh Abdullah bin Zayed Al Nahyan, and by Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, in the presence of about 700 guests from different countries of the world.

The two parties also pledged to take important measures to prevent the use of their territories to carry out a hostile or terrorist attack targeting the other, and not to support any hostile operations in

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<sup>17)</sup> Antoine Shalhat, the upcoming Israeli elections, is it a matter of time, the Israeli scene, Madar: The Palestinian Center For Israeli Studies, Issue 456, Tuesday 15/9/2020 Eighteenth Year, 2020, p. 1

<sup>18)</sup> Al Bayan newspaper, highlights of the peace treaty between the UAE and Israel, on the website <https://www.albayan.ae/across-the-uae/news-and-reports/2020-09-16-1.3961930>

the territory of the other party, as stated in the text of the agreement recognizing the right of each country to sovereignty and to live in peace and security, as well as to continue Efforts to reach a just, comprehensive and lasting solution to the Palestinian-Israeli conflict<sup>(19)</sup>, and the agreement included Israel's pledge to "stop the plan to annex Palestinian lands," while Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu stated that "the annexation plan was postponed but not canceled" and is still on the table<sup>(20)</sup>.

In this regard, the American Foreign Policy magazine says, with regard to the item of "Israel" suspending its plan to annex parts of the occupied West Bank, "Israel and the UAE have reached an agreement to stop further Israeli annexation of the Palestinian territories, and the UAE and Israel also agreed to cooperate and develop a road map towards the establishment of Binary relationship"<sup>(21)</sup>.

In addition, the course of development of relations between the two sides is to confront (the Iranian nuclear threat), combat terrorism and support the peace process in the region<sup>(22)</sup>.

But from the researcher's point of view, he sees that the UAE knows very well that Iran is not the actual enemy, and this is just an argument from the Emirates with the intention of marketing its position in the Arab world, with evidence that the commercial class in the Emirates is mostly of Iranian origin, in addition to the large number of Iranians in the Emirates, not to mention that the Emirates Since 1971 AD, it has not claimed the islands occupied by Iran, as it never believes in transforming the relationship with it into a hostile one, unlike Israel, which occupies a direct occupation of the second holiest of sanctities for Arabs and Muslims.

### **The third requirement: Arab and international reactions to normalization and its problems**

Opinions varied between supporters and opponents of the idea of normalization with Israel, and some countries expressed their acceptance of establishing official relations, while others warned of the consequences of normalization, which they described as treason, and like all agreements and treaties that preceded it. About the results of the normalization process and its future problems.

#### **First: Arab and international reactions between supporters and opponents**

As soon as former US President Donald Trump announced the UAE and "Israel" agreement on normalization and the establishment of full diplomatic relations between them, official and popular opinions varied between supporters and opponents, and the following are some of the positions in favor and opposition to the normalization agreement:-

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<sup>19)</sup> Al Jazeera - Agencies, the normalization agreement.. Palestinian scholars forbid it, and Rouhani warns of the repercussions of the Emirati-Bahraini decision, on the website / <https://www.aljazeera.net/news/politics/2020/9/16/>

<sup>20)</sup> Arabi News, UAE and Israel agree to establish official relations, August 13, 2020, at <https://www.bbc.com/arabic/middleeast-53750517>

<sup>21)</sup> For more, see: Noon Post editorial team, Shame Agreement... The most prominent reactions to Emirati normalization..., a previously mentioned source.

<sup>22)</sup> YediothAhronoth, Selections from Hebrew newspapers, Institute for Palestine Studies, Beirut, issue 3407 on 9/21/2020, available on the website <https://digitalprojects.palestine-studies.org/ar/daily/mukhtarar-view>

## 1-Arab attitudes

Many Arab countries supported this agreement. In Egypt, President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi said that he followed “with great interest and appreciation the tripartite joint statement between the United States of America, the sisterly United Arab Emirates and Israel on the agreement to stop Israel’s annexation of the Palestinian territories,” considering that these are steps “that would replace Peace in the Middle East,” and in Oman, it “supported the decision of the United Arab Emirates regarding relations with Israel, within the framework of the joint historic declaration between it and the United States and Israel,” as it “contributes to achieving comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East” (23).

As for Bahrain, it congratulated the UAE that this step would contribute to strengthening stability and peace in the region.” Meanwhile, Jordanian Minister of Foreign Affairs and Expatriate Affairs AymanSafadi stressed that “Israel” must choose between a just peace or the continuation of the conflict deepened by its violations of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people(24) .

In Kuwait, the Palestinian issue has always occupied a central place in political life(25), seven Kuwaiti political forces and blocs announced their absolute rejection of normalization with the “Zionist entity (\*) in a practical way”.

As for Yemen, it has declared that the position of the Republic of Yemen will remain constant and will not change towards the Palestinian cause and the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people - on top of which is the establishment of its independent state with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital. And "Israel" has lost the dream of Arab unity that we have defended for decades ", He added, "The UAE will not achieve its goal, because the Palestinian cause is not an Emirati property and it is not an oil deal, but rather it is a cause of a people and a nation that will continue as long as the Palestinian people continue to exist"(26).

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23) For more, see: Noon Post editorial team, Agreement of Shame.. The most prominent reactions to Emirati normalization, Politics / published on 08/15/2020, on the website <https://www.noonpost.com/content/37983>

24) Hassan Al-Barari, The Abraham Agreement: The Close Relationship of Israel and the Emirates and Its Impact on Jordan, Analytical Study, Friedrich Erbet Foundation, Amman, September 2020, p.6

25) FatihaDazi Hani, The Gulf States and Israel after the Ibrahim Agreements, The Arab Reform Initiative: A think tank, November 6, 2020, p. 5

\*) The Deal of the Century: The first mention of the Deal of the Century dates back to April 2017, when former US President Donald Trump met with Egyptian President Abdel Fattah Al-Sisi, as Al-Sisi said to Trump (if you can conclude this deal, it will be the deal of the century), hence the talk about the term As for the roots of the term, it goes back to 2016, specifically after Donald Trami won the US elections, when he told Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu that he would work to conclude a deal between the Palestinians and Israelis for the sake of humanity. For more see: MuntasirJarrar and Ahmed Izz al-Din Asaad, The Palestinian Strategy in Confronting the Deal of the Century and Beyond, Research Center: The Palestine Liberation Organization, Political Studies Series, Ramallah, 2019, pp. 4-5.

26) For more, see: Noon Post editorial team, Shame Agreement... The most prominent reactions to Emirati normalization, a previously mentioned source.

In Mauritania, the National Rally for Reform and Development, "the largest opposition party represented in the Mauritanian parliament, announced its strong condemnation of the UAE's decision, describing it as a heinous crime and high treason for the first Arab and Muslim cause"<sup>(27)</sup>.

As for the Palestinian Authority, the normalization of Arabs with Israel is considered a "betrayal" of Jerusalem, a "stab in the back" for the Palestinians and Jerusalem, and a departure from the Arab consensus represented in the Arab Peace Initiative <sup>(28)</sup>.

The Association of Palestinian Scholars also issued a fatwa, prohibiting normalization with Israel or establishing relations with it under any circumstance, and it stressed that normalization is a major sin, for God has judged its owner with immorality, injustice, hypocrisy, apostasy and other provisions, on the other hand, the association's president, Marwan Abu Ras, said Normalization will give the (Israeli) occupation legitimacy in the land of Palestine to do whatever it wants with it, and he stressed that all kinds of relations with the enemy will strengthen it economically and support it politically<sup>(29)</sup>, As for Hamas, it described the US-Israeli-Emirati agreement as "dangerous", and that it is a free reward for the Israeli occupation for its crimes and violations against the Palestinian people. The movement condemned every form of normalization with Israel, and considered it a stab in the side of the Palestinian cause. The Islamic Jihad movement strongly denounced this agreement, and prepared normalization as "surrender and submission. It will not change the facts of the conflict, but will make the occupation more terrorist."In this regard, the spokesman for the Palestinian presidency, Nabil Abu Rudeineh, said that the UAE-Israel agreement is a betrayal of Jerusalem, the Al-Aqsa Mosque and the Palestinian cause, and added that the Palestinian leadership calls on the Arab brothers not to acquiesce and surrender to the US administration, and not to follow in the footsteps of the Emirates<sup>(30)</sup>.

The deputy head of the Islamic Movement, Sheikh Kamal Al-Khatib, said about the sale of real estate in Jerusalem, which is that some businessmen buy real estate in the Silwan neighborhood of occupied Jerusalem for the benefit of Emiratis, as they transfer these real estate after buying it through intermediaries, and Emirati personalities to sell it later to Israelis, that is, by leaking it to an association AteretCohanim, the Zionist settlement that seizes the homes of occupied Jerusalem in Silwan <sup>(31)</sup>.

As for the level of unofficial public opinion, all Palestinian opinions agreed that this normalization agreement reached by the UAE with "Israel" under American auspices is the height of treason, as are

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<sup>27)</sup> For more see: An imminent exchange of ambassadors between the UAE and Israel.. Announcing the first partnership contracts and the Iranian Defense Minister holding Abu Dhabi responsible for destabilizing the region, Al Jazeera, on the website <https://www.aljazeera.net/news/politics/2020/8/16>

<sup>28)</sup> Mahmoud Jaraba, The Emirati-Bahraini Normalization Agreement with Israel and Its Repercussions on the Palestinians, Reports, September 20, 2020, pg.

<sup>29)</sup> Al Jazeera - Agencies, the normalization agreement... Palestinian scholars forbid it and Rouhani warns of the repercussions of the decision..., a previously mentioned source.

<sup>30)</sup> Arabi News, UAE and Israel agree to establish official relations, August 13, 2020, at <https://www.bbc.com/arabic/middleeast-53750517>

<sup>31)</sup> For more see: UAE 2019 .. between Abu Dhabi and Israel is deeper than normalization and more dangerous than relations, news date: 01/06-2020, on the website <https://www.uae71.com/posts/79524>

all the agreements and treaties that preceded it and were made by Egypt, Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organization, as well as This agreement will not lead to a permanent peace for the Palestinian cause, but rather to its final liquidation <sup>(32)</sup>, meaning the greater the Arab-Israeli rapprochement without a solution to the Palestinian issue, the greater the isolation and marginalization of the Palestinians and the Arab disengagement with them <sup>(33)</sup>.

## 2- international positions

The United States, France, Britain and Germany as well as the European Commission have blessed this agreement, as has the United Nations. In this regard, former US President Donald Trump said, "Opening direct relations between two of the most dynamic societies and advanced economies in the Middle East will transform the region through Stimulating economic growth, promoting technological innovation, and forging closer relations between peoples. "As a result of this agreement, Israel will suspend its plans to annex large parts of the occupied West Bank," he added <sup>(34)</sup>.

US Secretary of State Mike Pompeo expressed his country's hope that "this will be the first bold step in a series that ends 72 years of hostility in the region," and United Nations Secretary-General Antonio Guterres welcomed "any initiative that would enhance peace and security in the Middle East." In this regard, British Prime Minister Boris Johnson said: "The decision of the United Arab Emirates and Israel to normalize relations between them is very good news, and his deep hope was that the annexation process would not move forward in the West Bank and the agreement to suspend those plans is a welcome step on the path to achieving more. of peace in the Middle East" <sup>(35)</sup>.

In France, she welcomed the normalization of relations between the UAE and Israel. Its foreign minister, Jean-Yves Le Drian, said that "Israel's decision to suspend the planned annexation of areas in the West Bank based on the historic agreement is a positive step," but indicated that the suspension "must become a final measure," and Le Drian added that "the agreement paves the way for the resumption of negotiations between the Israelis." and the Palestinians in order to achieve the two-state solution," he said, describing this as the "only option" to achieve peace in the region<sup>(36)</sup>.

As for Russia, Mikhail Bogdanov, Deputy Foreign Minister and Special Envoy of President Putin to the Middle East, "expressed its hope that the UAE's agreement with Israel would lead to peace and not harm the Palestinian-Israeli settlement." To the Russian side, it is committed to the Arab peace

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<sup>32)</sup> Abdel Bari Atwan, Ray Today, on the website <https://www.raialyoum.com/index.php/>

<sup>33)</sup> Mahmoud Jaraba, The Emirati-Bahraini Normalization Agreement with Israel and Its Repercussions on the Palestinians, a previously mentioned source, p. 8

<sup>34)</sup> For more see: Arab News, Normalization: What do we know so far about the peace agreement between the Emirates and Israel?

August 14, 2020, at <https://www.bbc.com/arabic/middleeast-53780429>

<sup>35)</sup> Arab News, UAE and Israel agree to establish official relations, August 13, 2020..., a previously mentioned source.

<sup>36)</sup> Normalization: Erdogan is considering closing the Turkish embassy in the UAE, August 14, 2020, at <https://www.bbc.com/arabic/middleeast-53776808>

initiative and to solving the Palestinian issue on the basis of the two-state principle, within the 1967 borders, with East Jerusalem as its capital<sup>(37)</sup>.

As for Turkey, it denounced the agreement to establish official relations between the Emirates and "Israel", and considered it a "betrayal of the rights of the Palestinian people." The Turkish Foreign Ministry said: The Palestinians have the right to express a strong reaction to this agreement, as Turkish President RecepTayyipErdogan said that Turkey is considering closing its embassy in Abu Dhabi and suspending diplomatic relations with the United Arab Emirates because of its agreement to normalize relations with "Israel" <sup>(38)</sup>.

While Iran described the agreement as a "dangerous and illegitimate step," the Supreme Leader declared that the UAE had betrayed the Islamic world, the Arab world and the countries of the region, as well as the Palestinian cause<sup>(39)</sup>, He also warned against providing any foothold for Israel in the region <sup>(40)</sup>,He said, "The Arab countries - which have normalized their relations with Israel and want to open the gates of the region to them - must bear the repercussions of this decision, which destabilizes security and stability in the region." the Islamic nation and their Arabism” <sup>(41)</sup>, and a statement by the Iranian Foreign Ministry said that the UAE’s normalization of its relations with “Israel” is a strategic mistake, and it will only lead to strengthening the axis of resistance <sup>(42)</sup>.

### **Second: The results of Emirati-Israeli normalization and its future problems**

Before the end of the administration of former US President Donald Trump, a series of normalization agreements began to be announced between Arab countries and Israel, the UAE on August 13, 2020, Bahrain on September 11, 2020, then Sudan on October 23, 2020, after which the US elections came on October 3. November, in which Democratic Party candidate Joseph Biden won over Republican candidate Donald Trump, and the main slogan in Biden’s campaign was to reset, rebalance and save, what Biden wants is to erase the effects of what his predecessor did in American domestic and foreign policies <sup>(43)</sup>.

In American foreign policy, former US President Donald Trump withdrew the United States of America from many international agreements and treaties, such as the Iranian nuclear agreement,

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<sup>37)</sup> Al Jazeera - Agencies of the normalization agreement... Palestinian scholars forbid it, and Rouhani warns of the repercussions of the decision..., a previously mentioned source.

<sup>38)</sup> TarekDiab, Turkey and the Emirati-Israeli Normalization Agreement: Interactions and Repercussions, Political Reports, September 4, 2020, Egyptian Institute for Studies, pg.2

<sup>39)</sup> Hassan Ahmadian, Emirati-Israeli Normalization in a Broad Context: The Iranian Vision and Possible Responses, Reports, September 10, 2020, pg 4.

<sup>40)</sup> For more see: An imminent exchange of ambassadors between the UAE and Israel.. The announcement of the first partnership contracts and the Iranian Defense Minister holds Abu Dhabi responsible for destabilizing the region, Al Jazeera, on the website <https://www.aljazeera.net/news/politics/2020/8/16>

<sup>41)</sup> Al Jazeera - Agencies of the normalization agreement... Palestinian scholars forbid it, and Rouhani warns of the repercussions of the decision..., a previously mentioned source.

<sup>42)</sup> For more see: Noon Post editorial team, The Agreement of Shame... The most prominent reactions to Emirati normalization..., a previously mentioned source.020/8/16

<sup>43)</sup> Palestinian Affairs, After the Arab Normalization Agreements, Research Center: Palestine Liberation Organization, Jerusalem, No. 281, Fall 2020, p.6

and also sought to liquidate the Palestinian cause and impose surrender on the Palestinians and then pressure them hard with measures such as recognizing Jerusalem as the capital of Israel and closing the office of the Palestine Liberation Organization In the United States, stopping aid to the Palestinians, including the Palestinian Authority, the Palestinian people, their hospitals, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian refugees (UNRWA), and persuading Western and Arab countries to stop aid to the Palestinians and persuading them or pressuring them to sign normalization agreements with Israel<sup>(44)</sup>.

Therefore, the negative impact of the Emirati agreement does not stop at the borders of the Emirates, and not even at the borders of Bahrain or Sudan, and from here stems its danger, as the process of normalization with Israel will create a set of problems for Arab security, Arab relations and the Palestinian cause, the most important of which are: the division of the Arab position, the isolation and weakening of the Palestinian position, The Palestinian cause has cut off the traditional Gulf political and media support and created a new political rift between the Gulf Cooperation Council states, all of which serve one party essentially, Israel. It also allows for the formation of a dangerous security, military and economic presence in the middle of the Arab world and in its vital surroundings in Africa, and provides Israel with a spying platform on the shores of the Gulf in confrontation with Iran <sup>(45)</sup>, There are other forms, which are the risks that this agreement will entail in the event that Israel reneges on its promise to suspend the annexation of parts of the West Bank <sup>(46)</sup>.

In this case, the Arabs would have made free concessions to Israel without return. Rather, the price would be high and against the Arab cause, because normalization is not only official, but it will be popular, and it is more dangerous than official normalization.

## **Conclusion**

In the Middle East, Israel has succeeded in being an important part of it, and it is noted that it is in a state of growth and development at the regional level, and the strategy that Israel follows in order to achieve its goals makes it present in many regional scenes, we can deduce the following:-

1 - Israel is the largest nuclear power in the region, in addition to being a major influence on the political processes in the world, and has a great influence on the American policy institutions that influence global decision-making.

2- As for the technological aspect, it is known that Israel is the most advanced country in the field of technology in the Middle East, a position it has reached depending on the pioneering inventions it offers, and thanks to the normalization of relations, the UAE may move to a new level of prosperity.

3- The UAE has a lot of money to buy high-quality security, military and civil technologies, and in return, Israel owns a large part of these technologies, and there is another reason for the development and growth of relations between the two sides (the UAE and Israel) is to confront the Iranian threat, combat terrorism and support the peace process in the region .

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<sup>44)</sup> Palestinian Affairs, After the Arab Normalization Agreements, Research Center: Palestine Liberation Organization, aforementioned source, p. 6

<sup>45)</sup> Jawad Al-Hamad, The Dangers of Arab Normalization with Israel and Its Future, Palestinian Affairs, No. 281, Jerusalem, 2020, Research Center - Palestine Liberation Organization, pp. 80-81

<sup>46)</sup> Frank Gardner, The Israel-UAE Agreement: “A New Page” in Relations with the Gulf Countries, August 18, 2020 at <https://www.bbc.com/arabic/middleeast>

4- The move to establish official relations between the Emirates and Israel, not only to confront Iranian influence in the region, but with regard to other issues such as Turkey and Qatar, while these relations were good at one time, but worsened during the Arab Spring when Turkey and Qatar supported the Muslim Brotherhood, while the UAE supported regimes Existing ruling.

5- One of the most important clauses of the Emirati-Israeli normalization agreement is that Israel stops its plan to annex Palestinian lands, returns to the pre-1967 borders, achieves peace and stability in the region, and normalizes relations, based on understanding and peaceful coexistence, and strengthening the language of dialogue between the three religions and cultures. Ending conflicts for a better future, and reaching a just and lasting solution to the Palestinian-Israeli conflict.

But if Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu reneges on his promise to suspend the annexation of parts of the West Bank, then the UAE will be in a very awkward position, which could lead to the collapse of the entire agreement and its popularity in the Arab world plummeting.

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