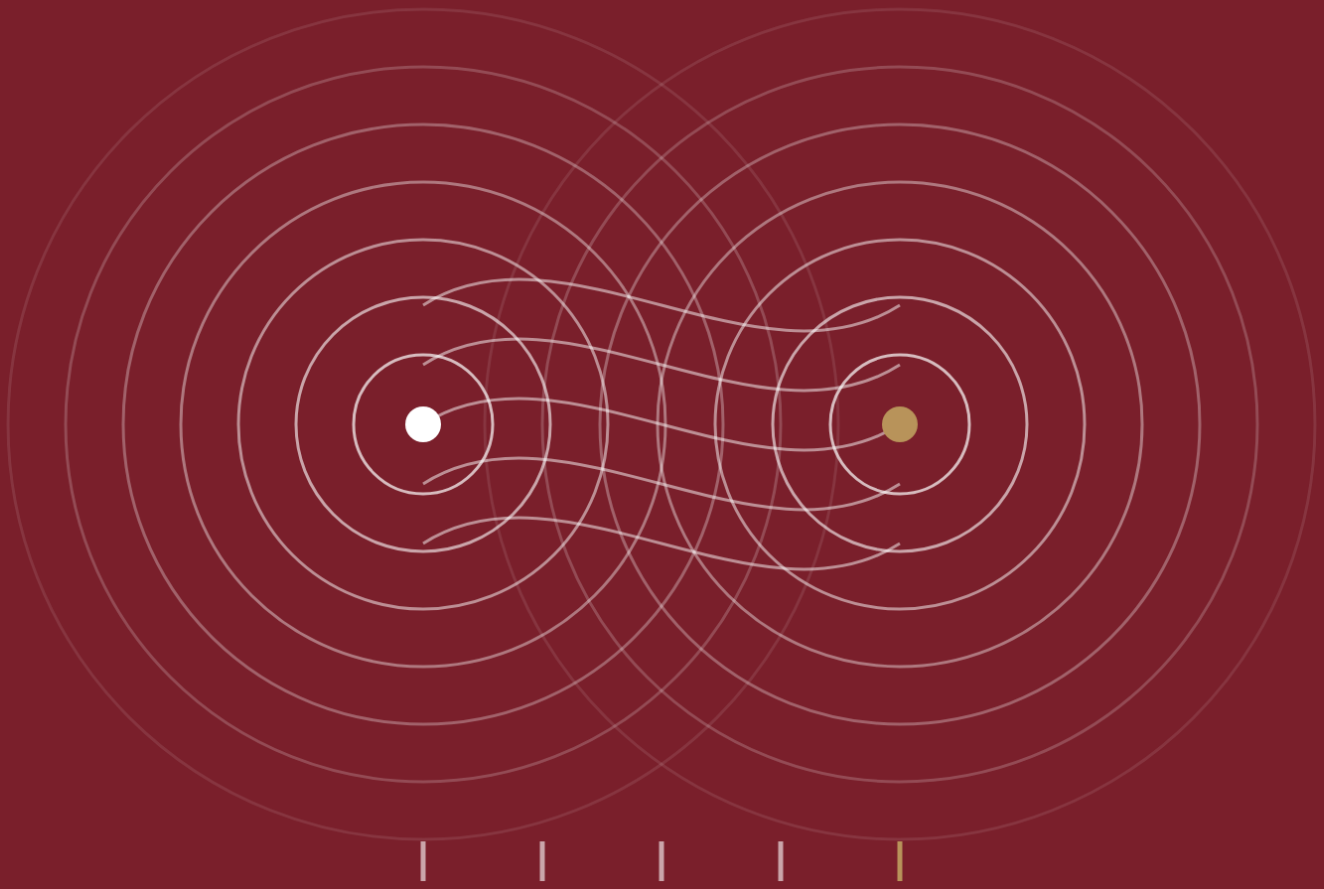
EPIC | Emirati Perspectives and Insight Centre



POLICY PAPER · EPIC-PP-2026-032

# The Abraham Accords, 2021–2025

## Trade, Investment and People-to-People Ties

**EPIC Research Team**

October 2026

# The Abraham Accords, 2021–2025: Trade, Investment and People-to-People Ties

*What the official record shows about UAE–Israel economic and social links, with trade data for 2021–2025*

EPIC-PP-2026-032 · Gulf Strategy · 28 October 2026 · EPIC Research Team

## Abstract

This paper reviews the record since the Treaty of Peace, Diplomatic Relations and Full Normalization between the United Arab Emirates and Israel (UAE and Israel 2020), using official statistics and government statements wherever they exist. Israel's Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) records goods trade with the UAE rising from US$11.2 million in 2019 to US$3.25 billion in 2024, and US$3.21 billion in 2025 (Israel CBS 2023; 2026b). The UAE Ministry of Economy records non-oil trade with Israel of US$2.53 billion in 2022, a dip to US$2.19 billion in 2024 and a recovery to US$2.96 billion in 2025 (UAE Ministry of Economy n.d.). A Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA), signed on 31 May 2022, entered into force on 1 April 2023 (WAM 2023). Scheduled flights and tourist visas for Israeli passport holders were in place within three months of signature, and resident embassies within ten. Investment has been concentrated in a small number of large transactions, one of which was suspended in March 2024 (NewMed Energy 2024). Official data on tourism and student flows were not found. The paper separates the parts of the record that rest on official data from those that do not.

**Keywords:** UAE; Israel; Abraham Accords; CEPA; trade; investment; tourism; people-to-people ties

## 1. Introduction

The Accords were signed on 15 September 2020, and the trade data reviewed here cover the full calendar years 2021–2025, which separates the early wave of agreements from measurable outcomes. In the months after the Treaty, the two governments signed a set of sectoral instruments covering investment protection, aviation, visas, science and finance (MOFA UAE 2020a). The question this paper asks is narrow: what do the published statistics and official texts show about economic links and contact between people since then?

The paper draws on two national trade series, the Treaty text, ministry and news agency releases, and corporate filings. It does not assess political relations beyond the points where they visibly affected economic links. Where a widely repeated figure could not be traced to an official source, it is listed in Section 8 and kept out of the analysis.

## 2. The legal and institutional base

The Treaty was signed in Washington, DC. It reaffirms the Joint Statement of 13 August 2020 and records an Agreed Protocol signed in Abu Dhabi on 1 September 2020 (UAE and Israel 2020). Its annex lists areas for future agreements, including finance and investment, civil aviation, visas and consular services, trade and economic relations, science and technology, and tourism.

On 20 October 2020 the two governments signed six instruments: an agreement on the promotion and protection of investments, an air services agreement, a mutual visa exemption agreement, a memorandum of understanding (MoU) on science and technology, an MoU on economic cooperation, and a declaration of intent on financial services (MOFA UAE 2020a). The UAE Cabinet ratified the visa exemption agreement on 1 November 2020, and tourist visas for Israeli passport holders were activated pending its entry into force (MOFA UAE 2020b).

Resident embassies followed in mid-2021. Israel's embassy in Abu Dhabi was inaugurated on 29 June 2021 (WAM 2021c), and the UAE Embassy in Tel Aviv on 14 July 2021 (MOFA UAE 2021).

The CEPA was signed on 31 May 2022 and entered into force on 1 April 2023. According to WAM, it removes or reduces tariffs on more than 96% of tariff lines, covering 99% of the value of bilateral trade, and the two sides set a goal of raising non-oil trade from US$1.3 billion in 2021 to US$10 billion by the end of the decade (WAM 2023).

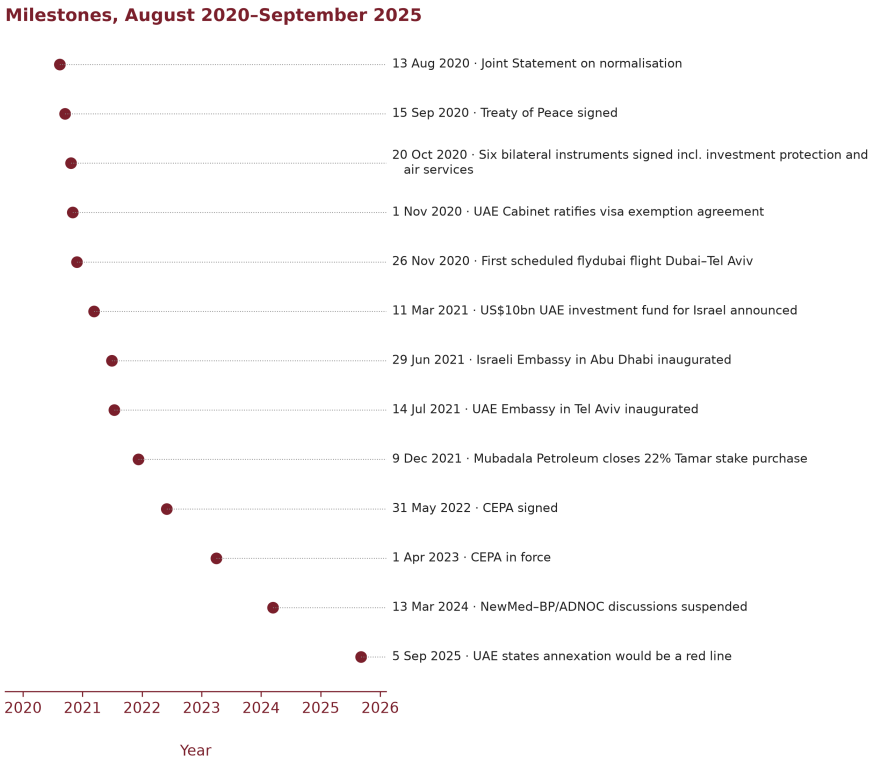



Figure 3. Milestones, August 2020–September 2025

*Source: references cited in this section and in Sections 5 and 7.*

# 3. Trade: two official series

## 3.1 Israel's Central Bureau of Statistics

CBS Table D1 reports Israel's goods imports by country of origin and exports by country of sale, in US$ million (Israel CBS 2023; 2025; 2026a; 2026b). Imports from the UAE rose from nil in 2019 to US$115.8 million in 2020, US$836.9 million in 2021 and US$1,890.9 million in 2022. They reached US$2,316.3 million in 2023 and US$2,753.3 million in 2024, before easing to US$2,574.9 million in 2025. Israel's exports to the UAE grew more slowly, from US$11.2 million in 2019 to US$637.3 million in 2022, then fell to US$626.6 million in 2023 and US$500.8 million in 2024, recovering to US$637.8 million in 2025. The 2025 values are as revised in the CBS edition of April 2026 and unchanged in the August 2026 edition of 17 September 2026 (Israel CBS 2026b). In January 2026, CBS had described the 2025 data as provisional, with final data due in April 2026 (Israel CBS 2026c).

Combined, CBS-recorded goods trade was US$189.8 million in 2020, US$1.22 billion in 2021, US$2.53 billion in 2022, US$2.94 billion in 2023, US$3.25 billion in 2024 and US$3.21 billion (US$3,212.7 million) in 2025. Israel has run a goods deficit with the UAE in every year since 2020, and imports made up about 85% of the total in 2024.

Later CBS editions revise earlier years. Israel's 2022 exports to the UAE were first published as US$669.9 million and later revised to US$637.3 million; 2024 imports were first published as US$2,754.4 million and later as US$2,753.3 million; 2024 exports were first published as US$494.0 million and later as US$500.8 million; and 2025 exports were first published as US$634.1 million and later as US$637.8 million (Israel CBS 2023; 2025; 2026a; 2026b). This paper uses the most recent edition for each year.

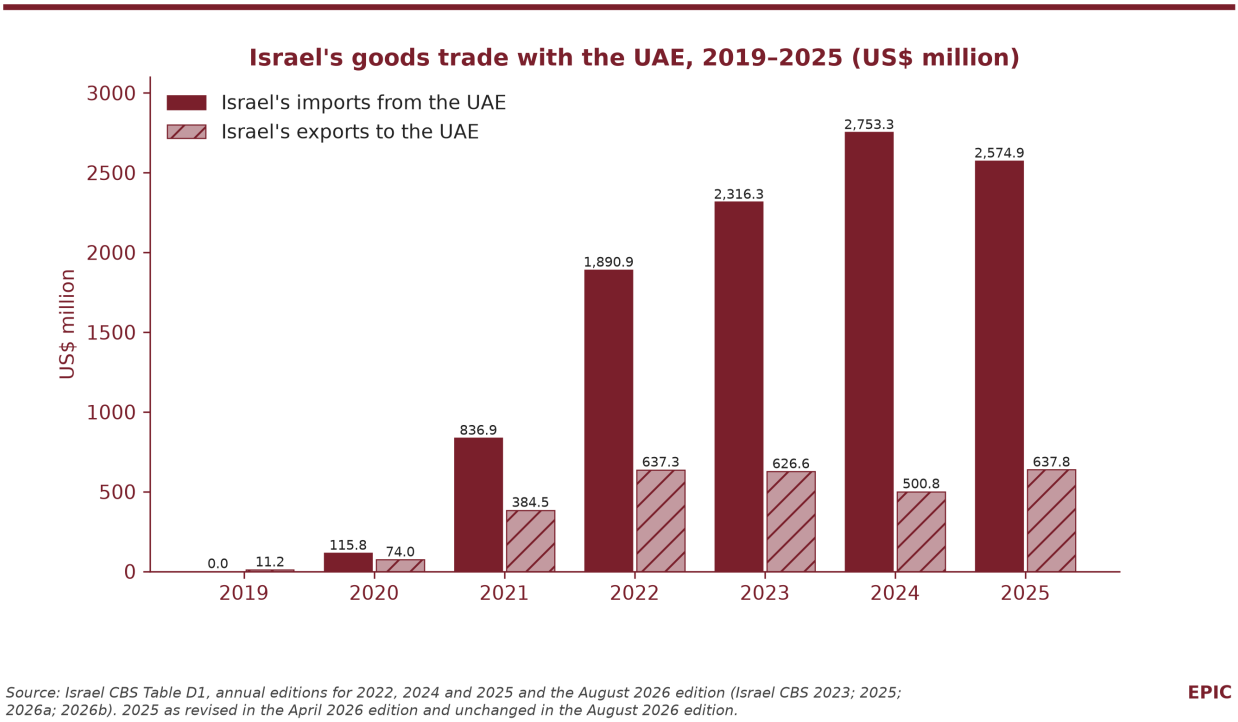



Figure 1. Israel's goods trade with the UAE, 2019–2025 (US$ million)

*Source: Israel CBS Table D1, annual editions for 2022, 2024 and 2025 and the August 2026 edition (Israel CBS 2023; 2025; 2026a; 2026b). 2025 as revised in the April 2026 edition and unchanged in the August 2026 edition.*

## 3.2 UAE Ministry of Economy

The UAE Ministry of Economy's trade portal publishes a non-oil trade report for Israel covering imports, non-oil exports and re-exports (UAE Ministry of Economy n.d.). Total non-oil trade was US$159.7 million in 2020, US$1,308 million in 2021 and US$2,527 million in 2022. It fell to US$2,316 million in 2023 and US$2,193 million in 2024, then rose to US$2,958 million in 2025, the highest value in the series.

Re-exports form the largest component in every year: US$1,419 million in 2022, US$1,277 million in both 2023 and 2024, and US$1,625 million in 2025. UAE non-oil exports of national origin grew from US$4.6 million in 2020 to US$599.1 million in 2025. Imports from Israel peaked at US$801.3 million in 2022 and stood at US$734.3 million in 2025.

From 2024 the report puts all trade under "Direct" and shows the free zone column as zero; in 2023, free zone trade was US$476.3 million. Totals do not fall by that amount, which suggests free zone flows are now included in the direct figures and no longer shown separately. The

Ministry does not explain the change. Totals can be compared across 2023–2024; the direct and free zone split cannot. The report header reads "Last update: May 2020", which appears to be template text, since the tables run to 2025.

WAM's figure for 2022 non-oil trade, US$2.49 billion, up 90% on the year (WAM 2023), is close to but slightly below the portal's current US$2,527 million, consistent with later revision.

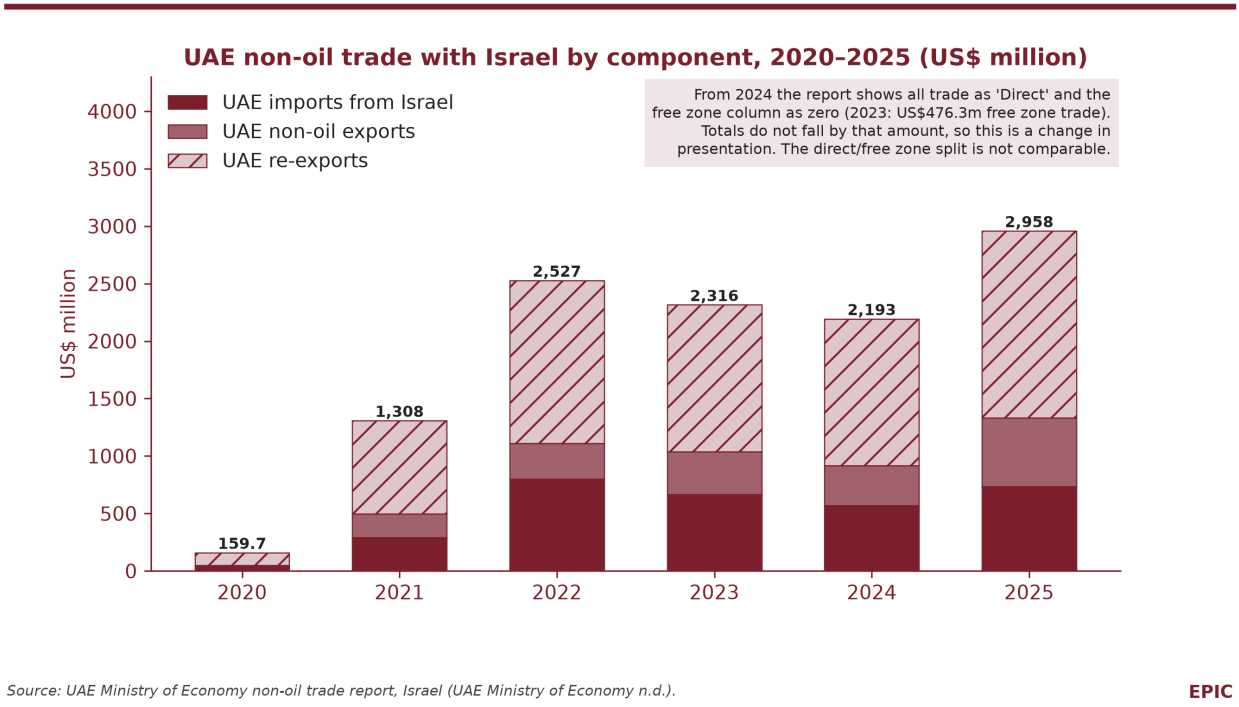



Figure 2. UAE non-oil trade with Israel by component, 2020–2025 (US$ million)

*Source: UAE Ministry of Economy non-oil trade report, Israel (UAE Ministry of Economy n.d.).*

### 3.3 Reading the two series together

The two series measure different things. CBS counts all goods, attributes imports to the country of origin and exports to the country of sale, and is compiled by Israel. The Ministry of Economy excludes oil, counts UAE re-exports of goods made elsewhere, and is compiled by the UAE. Goods that pass through the UAE but originate in a third country appear in UAE re-exports and in CBS imports from that third country. These differences explain why the two totals do not match and why their direction of change can differ, as in 2024, when CBS shows a rise and the Ministry shows a fall.

Both series agree that trade grew very fast from a near-zero base between 2020 and 2022 and that growth slowed after 2022. On either measure, the 2025 level is roughly a third of the way to the US$10 billion goal set for the end of the decade (WAM 2023).

## 4. Air links and tourism

The air services agreement signed on 20 October 2020 allows Emirati airlines to operate 28 passenger flights a week to Tel Aviv and unlimited weekly flights to Eilat, as well as cargo

flights, with no restrictions on unscheduled flights (WAM 2020a). The first scheduled flydubai service from Dubai landed in Tel Aviv on 26 November 2020, and the airline announced a double-daily service (WAM 2020b).

This paper found no official series on visitor numbers between the two countries. Neither the UAE nor Israeli statistics offices reviewed here publish a bilateral tourism table in a form that could be opened and cited. Press estimates of Israeli visitor numbers exist, but the one checked for this paper could not be confirmed from the page as loaded, so it is not used (Section 8).

# 5. Investment

## 5.1 Framework

The investment promotion and protection agreement of 20 October 2020 gives investors in each country treaty protection in the other (MOFA UAE 2020a). On 11 March 2021, the UAE announced a US$10 billion fund for investment in strategic sectors in Israel, including energy, manufacturing, water, space, healthcare and agricultural technology, to be drawn from government and private-sector institutions (WAM 2021b). This paper found no official public account of how much of the fund has been deployed.

## 5.2 Transactions

The largest completed transaction found is Mubadala Petroleum's purchase of a 22% stake in the Tamar and Dalit gas leases offshore Israel. The company said it closed the acquisition on 9 December 2021 for US$1.025 billion (Energy Connects 2021).

A proposed acquisition by a BP and ADNOC consortium of participation units in NewMed Energy, which lists the Leviathan gas field among its operations (NewMed Energy n.d.), did not proceed on the original timetable. On 13 March 2024, NewMed told the Israel Securities Authority and the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange that the committee assessing the offer and the consortium had agreed, "due to the uncertainty created by the external environment", to suspend discussions, and that the consortium "reiterated its interest" (NewMed Energy 2024). The filing gives no date for resumption.

Official bilateral FDI stock data, broken down by partner country, were not found in a form that could be opened for this paper.

# 6. Science, education and culture

Science and technology cooperation was among the first instruments signed (MOFA UAE 2020a). On 24 February 2021, MBZUAI and the Weizmann Institute of Science announced a joint programme of artificial intelligence research. It builds on an MoU signed in September 2020 and covers joint research, training, mutual visits, and exchanges of students and staff (WAM 2021a).

Official data on the number of students or academic staff moving between the two countries were not found. Cultural exchange is reported mainly through event announcements, which do not add up to a measurable series.

## 7. Where momentum has stalled

The documented evidence of slower progress after 2022 falls under two headings, trade and investment, set against a changed political context.

On trade, the UAE Ministry of Economy series fell in 2023 and 2024, before recovering in 2025 (UAE Ministry of Economy n.d.). The CBS series shows Israel's exports to the UAE falling in 2023 and 2024 while imports kept rising until 2024 (Israel CBS 2025; 2026b).

On investment, the NewMed process was suspended in March 2024 with reference to the external environment (NewMed Energy 2024), and no public account of the US$10 billion fund's deployment was found.

On 5 September 2025, the UAE stated, at a press conference following a session of the Council of Arab Foreign Ministers, that annexation by Israel of the West Bank, or of any part of the occupied Palestinian territories, "represents a red line" and "would undermine regional security" (WAM 2025). The statement did not refer to the Accords or to the CEPA.

The record also shows continuity. The CEPA has been in force since April 2023, and both trade series show 2025 values well above those of 2021.

## 8. Gaps

- **Tourism.** No official bilateral visitor series was found. A press figure for Israeli visitors in the first ten months of 2022 could not be confirmed and is excluded.
- **Investment stock.** No official bilateral FDI stock by partner was found for either country.
- **Fund deployment.** No public report of disbursements from the US$10 billion fund announced in March 2021 was found.
- **Education.** No official count of students or academic staff moving between the two countries was found.
- **Services trade.** Neither series covers services, so tourism, technology and financial services are absent from the trade figures.
- **Free zone presentation.** From 2024 the Ministry of Economy report shows all trade as direct and the free zone column as zero, after US$476.3 million of free zone trade in 2023. Totals remain comparable; the split does not. The Ministry gives no explanation.
- **Israel Ministry of Economy.** An Israeli Ministry of Economy page on the CEPA's entry into force returned an access error (403) and is not cited.

## 9. Recommendations

1. Publish a joint reconciliation of the CBS and Ministry of Economy trade series, explaining re-exports, free zones and oil.

2. Report CEPA utilisation, such as the number of preferential certificates of origin issued, as India's commerce ministry does for its own CEPA.
3. Publish bilateral visitor arrivals from official border or hotel data.
4. Report the deployment of the March 2021 investment fund at least once a year.
5. Track student and academic exchanges under the September 2020 MBZUAI–Weizmann MoU and similar agreements.

## 10. Assessment

On CBS figures, goods trade between the UAE and Israel moved from near zero in 2019 to about US$3 billion a year by 2023 and has stayed around that level since. The UAE Ministry of Economy non-oil series is lower, at US$2.3 billion in 2023, before reaching US$2.96 billion in 2025. The CEPA came into force in April 2023, after most of that growth had already happened, so its separate effect cannot yet be read from annual totals. Investment is lumpy and dominated by energy. Data on people-to-people ties are the weakest part of the record, and the claims most often made about tourism and education cannot be checked against official numbers. The September 2025 statement and the 2024 suspension are the clearest documented signs of strain, while the 2025 trade figures are the clearest documented sign of resilience.

## About this paper

This paper was prepared by the EPIC Research Team. Sources were opened and checked on 28 October 2026 (Asia/Dubai). Trade figures are in current US dollars as published. CBS 2025 values are as revised in the April 2026 edition.

## References

Energy Connects. 2021. "Delek Drilling Sells 22 Percent Stake in Tamar Field to Mubadala Petroleum." 9 December 2021. https://www.energyconnects.com/news/oil/2021/december/delek-drilling-sells-22-percent-stake-in-tamar-field-to-mubadala-petroleum/.

Israel CBS (Central Bureau of Statistics). 2023. "Foreign Trade Statistics 2022, Table D1: Imports and Exports by Country." https://www.cbs.gov.il/he/publications/DocLib/2023/fr_trade12_2022/td1.pdf.

Israel CBS (Central Bureau of Statistics). 2025. "Foreign Trade Statistics 2024, Table D1: Imports and Exports by Country." https://www.cbs.gov.il/he/publications/DocLib/2025/fr_trade12_2024/td1.pdf.

Israel CBS (Central Bureau of Statistics). 2026a. "Foreign Trade Statistics 2025, Table D1: Imports and Exports by Country." January 2026 edition. https://www.cbs.gov.il/he/publications/DocLib/2026/fr_trade12_2025/td1.pdf.

Israel CBS (Central Bureau of Statistics). 2026b. "Foreign Trade Statistics, August 2026, Table D1: Imports and Exports by Country." 17 September 2026. https://www.cbs.gov.il/he/publications/DocLib/2026/fr_trade08_2026/td1.pdf.

Israel CBS (Central Bureau of Statistics). 2026c. "Israel's Foreign Trade in Goods by Countries, 2025." Media release 022/2026, 20 January 2026. https://www.cbs.gov.il/he/mediarelease/DocLib/2026/022/16_26_022b.pdf.

MOFA UAE (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, United Arab Emirates). 2020a. "UAE Delegation to Israel Signs Agreements to Strengthen Cooperation in Investment, Tourism, and Technology." 20 October 2020. https://www.mofa.gov.ae/en/mediahub/news/2020/10/20/20-10-2020-uae-cooperation.

MOFA UAE. 2020b. "UAE Activates Tourist Entry Visas for Israeli Passport Holders." 3 December 2020. https://www.mofa.gov.ae/en/mediahub/news/2020/12/3/03-12-2020-uae-visa.

MOFA UAE. 2021. [Inauguration of the UAE Embassy in Tel Aviv]. Published title names an individual and is given here in descriptive form. 14 July 2021. https://www.mofa.gov.ae/en/mediahub/news/2021/7/14/14-07-2021-uae-israel.

NewMed Energy. n.d. "Operations: Leviathan." Accessed 28 October 2026. https://newmedenergy.com/opertaions/leviathan/.

NewMed Energy. 2024. "Update re Offer to Purchase Participation Units of the Partnership." Filing to the Israel Securities Authority and Tel Aviv Stock Exchange, 13 March 2024. https://newmedenergy.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/NewMed-IR-10.3.24-%D7%9E%D7%95%D7%A0%D7%92%D7%A9.pdf.

UAE and Israel (Government of the United Arab Emirates and Government of the State of Israel). 2020. "Abraham Accords Peace Agreement: Treaty of Peace, Diplomatic Relations and Full Normalization between the United Arab Emirates and the State of Israel." 15 September 2020. https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/UAE_Israel-treaty-signed-FINAL-15-Sept-2020-508.pdf.

UAE Ministry of Economy. n.d. "Non-Oil Foreign Trade Relation Report between the United Arab Emirates and Israel, 2010–2025." Accessed 28 October 2026. https://trd.economy.ae/trd/pdfreport/pdf?catfilter=287&country=376&currency=1&fromACV=2010&fromTGB=2010&fromTV=2010&lang=EN&limit=

WAM (Emirates News Agency). 2020a. "UAE, Israel Sign Air Transport Services Agreement." 21 October 2020. https://www.wam.ae/en/article/hszrb3yb-uae-israel-sign-air-transport-services-agreement.

WAM. 2020b. "flydubai's First Scheduled Commercial Flight from Dubai to Tel Aviv Receives a Warm Welcome." 26 November 2020. https://www.wam.ae/en/article/hszrbcjl-flydubais-first-scheduled-commercial-flight-from.

WAM. 2021a. "MBZUAI, Israel's Weizmann Institute of Science Establish Joint AI Programme." 24 February 2021. https://www.wam.ae/en/article/hszrbu64-mbzuai-israels-weizmann-institute-science.

WAM. 2021b. "UAE Announces $10 Billion Fund for Investments in Israel." 11 March 2021. https://www.wam.ae/en/article/hszrbxfz-uae-announces-10-billion-fund-for-investments.

WAM. 2021c. "UAE Officials Commemorate Inauguration of Israeli Embassy in Abu Dhabi." 30 June 2021. https://www.wam.ae/en/article/hszrcljw-%E2%80%8Fuae-officials-commemorate-inauguration-israeli.

WAM. 2023. "UAE-Israel Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement to Come into Force on 1st April." 30 March 2023. https://www.wam.ae/en/article/hszrgs5w-uae-israel-comprehensive-economic-partnership.

WAM. 2025. "UAE Says Israel's Annexation of West Bank or Any Part of Occupied Palestinian Territories Constitutes 'Red Line'." 5 September 2025. https://www.wam.ae/en/article/15r79p7-uae-says-israels-annexation-west-bank-any-part.

## Sources and verification notes

### Sources: EPIC-PP-2026-032, The Abraham Accords, 2021–2025: Trade, Investment and People-to-People Ties

Chicago author-date. All URLs accessed 28 October 2026 (Asia/Dubai). "Opened" means the primary document itself was downloaded or loaded and read by the EPIC Research Team on that date.

Energy Connects. 2021. "Delek Drilling Sells 22 Percent Stake in Tamar Field to Mubadala Petroleum." 9 December 2021. https://www.energyconnects.com/news/oil/2021/december/delek-drilling-sells-22-percent-stake-in-tamar-field-to-mubadala-petroleum/. Accessed 28 October 2026.

Israel CBS (Central Bureau of Statistics). 2023. "Foreign Trade Statistics 2022, Table D1: Imports and Exports by Country." https://www.cbs.gov.il/he/publications/DocLib/2023/fr_trade12_2022/td1.pdf. Accessed 28 October 2026.

Israel CBS (Central Bureau of Statistics). 2025. "Foreign Trade Statistics 2024, Table D1: Imports and Exports by Country." https://www.cbs.gov.il/he/publications/DocLib/2025/fr_trade12_2024/td1.pdf. Accessed 28 October 2026.

Israel CBS (Central Bureau of Statistics). 2026a. "Foreign Trade Statistics 2025, Table D1: Imports and Exports by Country." January 2026 edition. https://www.cbs.gov.il/he/publications/DocLib/2026/fr_trade12_2025/td1.pdf. Accessed 28 October 2026.

Israel CBS (Central Bureau of Statistics). 2026b. "Foreign Trade Statistics, August 2026, Table D1: Imports and Exports by Country." 17 September 2026. https://www.cbs.gov.il/he/publications/DocLib/2026/fr_trade08_2026/td1.pdf. Accessed 28 October 2026.

Israel CBS (Central Bureau of Statistics). 2026c. "Israel's Foreign Trade in Goods by Countries, 2025." Media release 022/2026, 20 January 2026. https://www.cbs.gov.il/he/mediarelease/DocLib/2026/022/16_26_022b.pdf. Accessed 28 October 2026.

MOFA UAE (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, United Arab Emirates). 2020a. "UAE Delegation to Israel Signs Agreements to Strengthen Cooperation in Investment, Tourism, and Technology." 20 October 2020. https://www.mofa.gov.ae/en/mediahub/news/2020/10/20/20-10-2020-uae-cooperation. Accessed 28 October 2026.

MOFA UAE. 2020b. "UAE Activates Tourist Entry Visas for Israeli Passport Holders." 3 December 2020. https://www.mofa.gov.ae/en/mediahub/news/2020/12/3/03-12-2020-uae-visa. Accessed 28 October 2026.

MOFA UAE. 2021. [Inauguration of the UAE Embassy in Tel Aviv]. Published title names an individual and is given here in descriptive form. 14 July 2021. https://www.mofa.gov.ae/en/mediahub/news/2021/7/14/14-07-2021-uae-israel. Accessed 28 October 2026.

NewMed Energy. n.d. "Operations: Leviathan." https://newmedenergy.com/opertaions/leviathan/. Accessed 28 October 2026.

NewMed Energy. 2024. "Update re Offer to Purchase Participation Units of the Partnership." Filing to the Israel Securities Authority and Tel Aviv Stock Exchange, 13 March 2024. https://newmedenergy.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/NewMed-IR-10.3.24-%D7%9E%D7%95%D7%A0%D7%92%D7%A9.pdf. Accessed 28 October 2026.

UAE and Israel (Government of the United Arab Emirates and Government of the State of Israel). 2020. "Abraham Accords Peace Agreement: Treaty of Peace, Diplomatic Relations and Full Normalization between the United Arab Emirates and the State of Israel." 15 September 2020. https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/UAE_Israel-treaty-signed-FINAL-15-Sept-2020-508.pdf. Accessed 28 October 2026.

UAE Ministry of Economy. n.d. "Non-Oil Foreign Trade Relation Report between the United Arab Emirates and Israel, 2010–2025." Accessed 28 October 2026. https://trd.economy.ae/trd/pdfreport/pdf?catfilter=287&country=376&currency=1&fromACV=2010&fromTGB=2010&fromTV=2010&lang=EN&limit=5 Accessed 28 October 2026.

WAM (Emirates News Agency). 2020a. "UAE, Israel Sign Air Transport Services Agreement." 21 October 2020. https://www.wam.ae/en/article/hszrb3yb-uae-israel-sign-air-transport-services-agreement. Accessed 28 October 2026.

WAM. 2020b. "flydubai's First Scheduled Commercial Flight from Dubai to Tel Aviv Receives a Warm Welcome." 26 November 2020. https://www.wam.ae/en/article/hszrbcjl-flydubais-first-scheduled-commercial-flight-from. Accessed 28 October 2026.

WAM. 2021a. "MBZUAI, Israel's Weizmann Institute of Science Establish Joint AI Programme." 24 February 2021. https://www.wam.ae/en/article/hszrbu64-mbzuai-israels-weizmann-institute-science. Accessed 28 October 2026.

WAM. 2021b. "UAE Announces $10 Billion Fund for Investments in Israel." 11 March 2021. https://www.wam.ae/en/article/hszrbxfz-uae-announces-10-billion-fund-for-investments. Accessed 28 October 2026.

WAM. 2021c. "UAE Officials Commemorate Inauguration of Israeli Embassy in Abu Dhabi." 30 June 2021. https://www.wam.ae/en/article/hszrcljw-%E2%80%8Fuae-officials-commemorate-inauguration-israeli. Accessed 28 October 2026.

WAM. 2023. "UAE-Israel Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement to Come into Force on 1st April." 30 March 2023. https://www.wam.ae/en/article/hszrgs5w-uae-israel-comprehensive-economic-partnership. Accessed 28 October 2026.

WAM. 2025. "UAE Says Israel's Annexation of West Bank or Any Part of Occupied Palestinian Territories Constitutes 'Red Line'." 5 September 2025. https://www.wam.ae/en/article/15r79p7-uae-says-israels-annexation-west-bank-any-part. Accessed 28 October 2026.

## Verification notes

- **Israel CBS Table D1 (all editions):** opened directly as PDFs from cbs.gov.il. The 2020 annual file could not be downloaded, so 2019 and 2020 values are taken from the comparison columns of the 2022 annual file. The most recent edition is used for each year. Revisions noted in the paper: 2022 exports first published as 669.9 and later 637.3; 2024 imports first published as 2,754.4 and later 2,753.3 (US$ million). 2025 values are marked provisional; CBS has stated final 2025 data were due in April 2026, and no later edition was found on 28 October 2026.
- **UAE Ministry of Economy report:** opened directly as a PDF generated by trd.economy.ae. The header text "Last update: May 2020" appears to be template text, since the tables run to 2025. Free zone trade is shown as 0.0 for 2024 and 2025 after 476.3 in 2023.
- **Treaty text:** opened directly (state.gov PDF). The state.gov landing page returned 403 and is not cited.
- **WAM articles (2020a, 2020b, 2021a, 2021b, 2021c, 2023, 2025):** each opened directly. Titles are as published. Names and titles of officials in these articles are not reproduced in the paper.
- **MOFA UAE (2020a, 2020b, 2021):** opened directly. The 2021 title names an individual, so a descriptive title is given.
- **NewMed Energy 2024:** filing opened directly (PDF). The offer size reported in news coverage was not confirmed from an opened primary document and is not used. Signatories are not named.
- **Energy Connects 2021:** opened directly; it quotes the acquirer's own announcement. The Israel Ministry of Energy PRIME update of 9 December 2021 approving the transfer was seen only as search-index text and is not cited.

- **Not used:** Israel Ministry of Economy page on CEPA entry into force (gov.il, 403); Etihad first-flight page (fetch failed); El Al first flight of 31 August 2020 (news report not

opened); Khaleej Times estimate of 150,000 Israeli visitors in ten months of 2022 (page loaded without the figure).

- **Research Integrity revision (28 October 2026):** 2025 CBS values updated to the April 2026 revision (unchanged in the August 2026 edition, 2026b, SR-151); January 2026 media release (2026c, SR-150) cited for the provisional status at first release; NewMed "Operations: Leviathan" (SR-153) added; the 2021 annual edition (former SR-119) is no longer cited, since 2021 values are taken from the 2022 annual edition.