



DEBATE PACK

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UK relations with the Gulf

Westminster Hall

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1. Background

Saudi Arabia

UK/Saudi cooperation spans a range of activities: education, healthcare, culture, defence and counter-terrorism. The UK's relationship with the Saudis has been particularly controversial in view of the substantial links between the two countries and Saudi Arabia's poor protection of human rights. A project for the commercial arm of the National Offender Management Service to help administer Saudi prisons was [controversial](#).

But it is the arms trade which most troubles human rights campaigners. The government says that it has faith in the 'robust' arms exports licensing regime, saying that it has no evidence that any goods supplied by the UK have been used for the violation of human rights in Saudi Arabia.

Concern has been raised about the use by Saudi Arabia of UK-supplied military hardware in the Yemen conflict. In March 2015, Saudi Arabia lead a coalition of nine Arab states in imposing a naval blockade on Yemen and bombing Houthi positions. The air operation has caused a lot of destruction and killed many civilians but has not decisively reversed gains made by the Houthis. In January 2016 the UN said that nearly [2,800 civilians had been killed](#). Some say that the Saudi forces' failure to avoid Yemeni civilian casualties should be investigated for compliance with international humanitarian law. UK trainers have been associated with the Saudi operations. On 28 January, in [answer to an Urgent Question](#), the government re-iterated its confidence in the licensing system in relation to Yemen: "The Government are satisfied that extant licences for Saudi Arabia are compliant with the UK's export licensing criteria."

The UK Government also says that intelligence sharing with Saudi Arabia and the other Gulf States has helped prevent terrorist attacks going ahead, such as when a bomb concealed in a printer was [discovered on a plane at East Midlands Airport](#).

Bahrain

The UK has a long relationship with Bahrain and has recently cooperated on a new naval base there, the first UK naval base east of Suez since 1971. The base will support four minesweepers and visiting frigates. Questions have been raised about the UK government licensing exports of military equipment to the country, in the light of the political unrest.

[British ministers say](#) that they regularly raise human rights and democracy issues with their Bahraini counterparts, and that it supports the implementation of the recommendations of the [Bahrain Independent Commission of Inquiry](#) into unrest in 2011. Human rights campaigners say that the recommendations are being quietly ignored.

Kuwait

Tobias Ellwood, Middle East minister, travelled to Kuwait in November 2015 for a meeting of the Joint UK-Kuwait Steering Group. In March, a relaxation of visa requirements for Kuwaiti citizens [was announced](#), allowing travel on the electronic visa waiver system. In April 2016, Kuwait and the UK government signed a contract for 28 Typhoon aircraft.

Kuwait has one of the liveliest and most influential parliaments in the region, with the power to cross examine ministers and significant influence over legislation. Questions have been raised, however, about the protection of certain individuals, particularly the stateless Bidoon people.

Oman

The UK has friendly relations with the Sultanate of Oman. About 195 UK service personnel are based in Oman, some of whom are on loan to the Omani armed forces for training purposes. Mr Ellwood travelled to Oman for the eighth meeting of the UK-Oman Joint Working Group, a twice yearly bilateral forum.

Omanis, along with Qataris and citizens of the UAE were [granted the right](#) to travel to the UK on the electronic Visa Waiver system on 1 January 2014.

UAE

The UAE ended its negotiations in 2013 with BAE Systems over a possible purchase of the Typhoon aircraft.

Along with Saudi Arabia, the UAE is a member of the coalition taking military action in Syria (although not in Iraq, where the Sunni monarchies of the Gulf were not invited to take action by the Iraqi government). The contribution of both Gulf States countries is reported to be small, however, with more commitment being shown to the Yemen campaign.

2. Press Articles

The following is a small selection of recent press and media articles relevant to this debate.

Please note: the Library is not responsible for either the views or accuracy of external content.

Daily Telegraph

[Our allies in the Gulf feel let down by Britain](#)

Simon Mayall

26 April 2016

Gulf News

[Nahyan commends relations binding UAE with UK](#)

5 April 2016

RT.com

[Scouting for business? British Royal Navy to head Gulf task force amid UK trade push](#)

30 March 2016

Daily Telegraph

[Britain must side with the Saudis against Iran](#)

Con Coughlin

5 January 2016

The Independent

[David Cameron urged to reassess UK ties with Saudi Arabia as he maintains 'shameful' silence over executions](#)

Chris Green, Cahal Milmo and Charlie Cooper

3 January 2016

The Independent

[Britain's relationship with Gulf States needs updating](#)

21 December 2016

Middle East Eye

[Muslim Brotherhood review: A tale of UK-UAE relations](#)

Rori Donaghy

17 December 2015

The National

[UK is harming human rights in the Gulf says Bahrain exile](#)

Kirsteen Paterson

10 December 2015

The Guardian

[Saudi Arabia unashamedly championed in UK security review](#)

Richard Norton-Taylor

24 November 2015

Daily Telegraph

A welcome renewal of friendships in the Gulf

Charles Moore

1 November 2015

Daily Telegraph

UK starts construction of new naval base in Bahrain

1 November 2015

International Business Times

Saudi Arabia-UK relations: Is this realpolitik or greedy nihilism?

Shane Croucher

27 October 2015

Daily Telegraph

How Saudi Arabia helps Britain keep the peace

Mohammed bin Nawaf bin Abdulaziz (Ambassador of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to the United Kingdom)

25 October 2015

Daily Telegraph

What does the increasing assertiveness of Persian Gulf states mean for regional security?

Dr David B Roberts

15 April 2015

3. PQs

Kuwait: Visits Abroad

26 Apr 2016 | 34845

Asked by: Tom Brake

To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, with reference to Ministers: quarterly return October to December 2015, published on 24 March 2016, whom he met during the visit to Kuwait that began on 26 November 2015; and what the agenda was at those meetings.

Answering member: Tobias Ellwood | Foreign and Commonwealth Office

I travelled to Kuwait on 26 November 2015 to co-chair the seventh UK-Kuwait Joint Steering Group meeting with my Kuwaiti counterpart, Deputy Foreign Minister Khaled Al Jarallah. This six-monthly discussion covers a range of bilateral issues, including migration, healthcare, defence, security, education, energy and trade. In addition to the Steering Group, I also had bilateral meetings with the Deputy Foreign Minister and the Minister for Cabinet Affairs, which focussed on Gulf Strategy, Typhoon, COP21 and regional and humanitarian issues.

Gulf States: Human Rights

07 Mar 2016 | HL6357

Asked by: The Marquess of Lothian

To ask Her Majesty's Government when they last raised the issue of human rights with the governments of (1) Saudi Arabia, and (2) Iran.

Answering member: Baroness Anelay of St Johns | Foreign and Commonwealth Office

We regularly raise our concerns over human rights in Saudi Arabia with the Saudi Arabian government, and did so most recently on 22 February. We repeatedly call on the Iranian government to guarantee the human rights of all Iranians and will continue to do so. The Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, my right hon. Friend the Member for Runnymede and Weybridge (Mr Hammond), most recently raised the issue with Iranian Foreign Minister Zarif when he visited the UK on 5 February.

Gulf States: Foreign Relations

07 Mar 2016 | HL6355

Asked by: The Marquess of Lothian

To ask Her Majesty's Government when they will publish their strategy for the UK's relationship with the Gulf States.

Answering member: Baroness Anelay of St Johns | Foreign and Commonwealth Office

The UK is clear that its relationships with Gulf States matter to our mutual security and prosperity as laid down in the Strategic Defence and Security Review 2015. We continue to work in collaboration with Gulf partners to deepen relations. We will set out in due course our vision of our future relationships with partners in the region in our new Gulf Strategy.

**Saudi Arabia: Human Rights
24 Feb 2016 | 27084****Asked by: Paul Monaghan**

To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, what assessment he has made of the effect of the UK's relationship with Saudi Arabia on human rights in that country.

Answering member: Tobias Ellwood | Foreign and Commonwealth Office

We use the strength of our relationship and engagement with Saudi Arabia to encourage reform. Saudi Arabia remains a Foreign and Commonwealth human rights priority country and we do not shy away from raising legitimate human rights concerns when it is appropriate to do so – I raised them most recently when I visited Riyadh last month. The Government of Saudi Arabia is well aware of our position on Human Rights issues.

**Bahrain: Foreign Relations
03 Feb 2016 | 24235****Asked by: Andrew Smith**

To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, if he will make an assessment of the implications for his policy on Bahrain of the analysis and conclusions of the report by Americans for Democracy and Human Rights in Bahrain, entitled Shattering the Façade, published in November 2015.

Answering member: Tobias Ellwood | Foreign and Commonwealth Office

We have noted the report by Americans for Democracy and Human Rights in Bahrain which assesses the progress the Government of Bahrain is making against the recommendations of the Bahrain Independent Commission of Inquiry Report (BICI). In June 2014, the UN Human Rights Council presented similar findings by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. That is why we continue to encourage plus support the Government of Bahrain in ensuring full implementation of the BICI recommendations, as well as those accepted in their UN Human Rights Council Universal Periodic Review. We are offering UK assistance to help them achieve this.

Royal Military Academy

21 Jan 2016 | HL4954

Asked by: Baroness Jolly

To ask Her Majesty's Government how many nationals of (1) Bahrain, (2) Kuwait, (3) Oman, (4) Qatar, (5) Saudi Arabia, and (6) the United Arab Emirates, received training at the Royal Military Academy Sandhurst in each year between 2005 and 2016.

Answering member: Earl Howe | Ministry of Defence

Defence has a long and proud tradition of training overseas military and civilian personnel at its training establishments throughout the UK and this is an essential ingredient of Defence Engagement. Training establishments such as Royal Military Academy Sandhurst (RMAS) offer international students prestigious courses which remain highly prized. Courses currently undertaken by foreign nationals are the Commissioning Course, the Army Reserve Commissioning Course, the Professionally Qualified Officer Course and the International Trainer Development Course.

These courses expose international partners to UK policy, and promote concepts of accountability, human rights and transparency. They are important in building skills which enable other countries to deal appropriately with their own internal problems, thereby contributing to regional security. The courses are paid for by a combination of self and UK funding. Information on the number of foreign nations in receipt of training at RMAS is provided in the attached table.

Saudi Arabia: Capital Punishment

18 Jan 2016 | 21549

Asked by: Matthew Offord

To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, with reference to page 3 of the HMG Strategy for Abolition of the Death Penalty 2010-2015, as revised in October 2011, what bilateral agreements his Department promotes between the Government and the government of Saudi Arabia on reducing the number of executions carried out as part of that government's judicial process.

Answering member: Tobias Ellwood | Foreign and Commonwealth Office

The British Government remains firmly opposed to the use of the death penalty in all circumstances and in every country, including Saudi Arabia. The death penalty undermines human dignity and there is no evidence that it works as a deterrent. We continue to remind the Saudi authorities of our views on the death penalty at every suitable opportunity.

Bahrain: HMS Defender**18 Jan 2016 | 22497****Asked by: Douglas Chapman**

To ask the Secretary of State for Defence, what the cost was to the public purse of hosting Crown Prince Salman bin Hamad Isa Al Khalifa and a Bahraini delegation aboard HMS Defender at the event to mark the 200th anniversary of UK-Bahrain relations.

Answering member: Philip Dunne | Ministry of Defence

As part of the 200th Anniversary Celebrations marking Bahrain and UK relations, HMS DEFENDER, which was deployed to the region, hosted His Royal Highness, Deputy King Salman bin Hamad Al Khalifa and approximately 200 guests for a Capability Demonstration. This event cost £940.

Bahrain: Politics and Government**14 Jan 2016 | 21959****Asked by: Helen Goodman**

To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, what recent discussions he has had with opposition politicians and groups in Bahrain.

Answering member: Tobias Ellwood | Foreign and Commonwealth Office

We engage with a broad range of political groups in Bahrain to encourage their participation in inclusive political dialogue. I had the opportunity to do so during my recent visit to Bahrain in June 2015.

Bahrain: Foreign Relations**14 Jan 2016 | 21768****Asked by: Helen Goodman**

To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, whether his Department has an official statement of the UK's relationship with Bahrain and the Bahraini government.

Answering member: Tobias Ellwood | Foreign and Commonwealth Office

We have a long and shared history with Bahrain. Our relationship with Bahrain is important for our respective security and prosperity. We will continue to work with Bahrain to support their reform agenda. Bahrain has made progress but we are clear more needs to be done.

Middle East

24 Nov 2015 | 602 cc1186-7

Asked by: Sir Nicholas Soames

What recent discussions he has had with (a) the Gulf Co-operation Council and (b) other governments on plans to improve security in the Middle East.

Answered by: Tobias Ellwood | Foreign and Commonwealth Office

Given Britain's strong strategic, diplomatic and economic ties with Gulf nations and other states in the middle east, both the Foreign Secretary and I regularly meet our counterparts to discuss a range of issues including security. In recent weeks, the UK hosted the Egyptian President here in London. The Foreign Secretary has visited Saudi Arabia, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain. I have returned from Oman, and will shortly be heading to Kuwait—I say that hopefully, looking at the Whip on duty.

Gulf Cooperation Council

20 Nov 2015 | 15561

Asked by: Henry Smith

To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, what recent discussions he has had with the governments of the Gulf Co-operation Council on improving bilateral trade and security.

Answering member: Tobias Ellwood | Foreign and Commonwealth Office

Our mutual security and prosperity are key parts of our bilateral relations with the Gulf states. The Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, my right hon. Friend the Member for Runnymede and Weybridge (Mr Hammond) discussed security and bilateral trade with the governments of Bahrain, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) on his visit to the Gulf at the end of October.

In the last month, I have discussed these issues with Oman and Qatar, at our regular working group meetings; with the Bahraini Royal Court Minister for Follow Up Affairs, Sheikh Ahmed bin Attiyatallah al Khalifa; and with UAE Minister of State for Federal National Council Affairs, Dr Anwar Mohammed Gargash, at the Coalition Counter ISIL Strategic Communications meeting.

Saudi Arabia: Foreign Relations

16 Nov 2015 | HL3273

Asked by: The Marquess of Lothian

To ask Her Majesty's Government what is their assessment of the current state of relations between the United Kingdom and Saudi Arabia.

Answering member: Baroness Anelay of St Johns | Foreign and Commonwealth Office

The UK and Saudi Arabia have a strong and broad relationship. We work closely on mutual security interests and also in areas as diverse as education, energy, defence, trade, culture and the challenges facing the Middle East. As the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, my right hon. Friend the Member for Runnymede and Weybridge (Mr Hammond), said during a press conference in Riyadh on 28 October, "the UK and Saudi Arabia have a long and deeply established relationship. We have worked together over many many years including difficult times as well as easier times".

Gulf States**10 Nov 2015 | 14442****Asked by: Andrew Rosindell**

To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, what discussions he had during his recent visit to the Gulf States to encourage those states to increase their involvement in the (a) war against ISIL and (b) resolution of the refugee situation in Syria.

Answering member: Tobias Ellwood | Foreign and Commonwealth Office

The Foreign Secretary discussed the counter ISIL effort with all the countries that he visited during his recent trip to the Gulf, which included Qatar, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia and UAE. We will continue to work intensively with Gulf States to deal with ISIL, both bilaterally and multilaterally, including under the auspices of the Global Coalition to counter-ISIL.

Our partners in the Gulf share our view that ISIL presents a threat to regional stability. Several of them have suffered from ISIL attacks in their homelands, and many host large numbers of refugees fleeing Assad's and ISIL's brutality. They are committed to defeating ISIL, and fully recognise that coordinated international action is the best way to achieve that. All the countries that the Foreign Secretary visited during his recent trip are working to defeat ISIL, including as part of the Global Coalition to counter-ISIL.

As a result of the Syrian crisis, there are now over 4 million refugees from Syria in neighbouring countries. All of the countries that the Foreign Secretary visited are in agreement with us that a political solution is the only way to resolve the Syrian crisis.

Qatar: Migrant Workers

27 Oct 2015 | 13106

Asked by: Diana Johnson

To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, whether (a) the deaths of migrant construction workers engaged on building the infrastructure for the 2022 World Cup or (b) the kafala system of sponsoring migrant workers was raised by the Government during the Qatar-UK Sharaka bilateral dialogue in London on 15 October 2015.

Answering member: Tobias Ellwood | Foreign and Commonwealth Office

The Qatar-UK Sharaka bilateral dialogue included agreement on security cooperation and engagement around investment. We also agreed to work closely together to resolve ongoing conflicts in the region, tackle terrorism and counter extremism, in particular tackling the threat posed by ISIL. The issue of migrant workers was not included in the agenda for the meeting. The British Government takes seriously the issue of health and safety of construction workers building all infrastructure projects in the Gulf, including Qatar. We expect FIFA to do the same with regard to specific World Cup related projects. British officials promote the importance of local construction projects meeting international safety standards with their Qatari counterparts. I have had a number of discussions on human rights and the working conditions of foreign workers with my direct Qatari counterparts.

Arab Partnership Participation Fund

16 Jul 2015 | HL1048

Asked by: Lord Chidgey

To ask Her Majesty's Government by how much they have expanded the Arab Partnership Participation Fund in order to support political and economic reform in the Middle East and North Africa since 2011; to which countries the funds were allocated; and how much was allocated in each case.

Answering member: Baroness Anelay of St Johns | Foreign and Commonwealth Office

The Arab Partnership was created in 2010 as a part of the Government's response to the Arab Spring. This initiative comprised two parts; the Foreign and Commonwealth Office-led Arab Partnership Participation Fund (APPF) and the Department for International Development-led Arab Partnership Economic Facility (APEF). Since 2011 APPF and APEF programmes have channelled £166m to projects across the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region to support the development of legitimate and inclusive institutions (including civil society, parliaments, media and judiciaries) to improve governance and enable inclusive economic growth and reform.

The APPF was launched in the Financial Year (FY) 2011-2 and provided funding worth £5,195,304. In FY 2014-5 it provided £10,512,791. The total funding from FY 2011-12 up to and including FY 2014-15 was £42,803,007. It was distributed as follows:

Algeria £3,798,631

Bahrain £227,021

Egypt £5,644,406

Iraq £1,417,916

Jordan £3,286,270

Kuwait £130,155

Lebanon £917,622

Libya £4,458,601

Mauritania £215,552

Morocco £3,386,058

Oman £255,144

OPT £625,551

Regional £9,595,633

Syria £584,961

Tunisia £8,180,151

UAE £7355

Admin £71,980

Total £42,803,007

For FY 2015-6, the APPF will allocate £6m of funding to countries not currently receiving Conflict, Stability and Security Fund (CSSF) funding, including Algeria, Mauritania, Morocco, Tunisia and a small proportion of non-Official Development Assistance funding available for projects in Gulf States (£150k). The CSSF allocation to the MENA region for FY 2105-16 currently stands at £136.5m.

Gulf States: Foreign Relations
22 Jun 2015 | 2631

Asked by: Daniel Kawczynski

To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, what assessment he has made of the effect on the UK's relationship with Saudi Arabia of recent steps to improve relations with Iran.

Answering member: Tobias Ellwood | Foreign and Commonwealth Office

The UK and Saudi Arabia have a long history of friendship, understanding and co-operation. Relations are based on a number of pillars including defence, security, trade and investment, regional issues, as well as essential co-operation on counter-terrorism. Our relationship remains strong. We have been clear with Saudi Arabia, and other regional partners, that engaging with Iran to ensure its nuclear programme remains exclusively for civil purposes, does not mean we will turn a blind eye to Iran's destabilising actions in the region.

4. Other Parliamentary material

Statements

[Saudi Arabia](#)

Statement on the relationship between the UK and Saudi Arabian Governments.

05 Jan 2016 | 604 cc92-111

Debates

[Yemen](#)

24 February 2016 | 593 cc92-65WH

[Middle East](#)

23 Feb 2016 | 769 cc208-224

[Saudi Arabia](#)

5 January 2016 | 604 cc92-111

[Middle East](#)

30 November 2015 | 603 cc46-125

[Human Rights \(Saudi Arabia\)](#)

21 Jul 2015 | 598 cc403-426WH

[Middle East and North Africa](#)

17 July 2014 | 584 cc355-362WH

5. Gov.uk

UK-Oman Joint Working Group Statement

Foreign and Commonwealth Office
27 April 2016

The ninth meeting of the UK-Oman Joint Working Group took place in London on 27 April 2016. The meeting was chaired by Tobias Ellwood MP, Minister for the Middle East at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, and His Excellency Sayyid Badr Bin Hamad Al Busaidi, Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The bi-annual Joint Working Group was established to further strengthen and expand the close and historic relationship between the UK and Oman. These regular discussions also underline the friendship between our two countries.

Both sides welcomed updates on further improvements to the visa system, and heard about work being done to increase trade links. A discussion on education and youth engagement, led by the British Council, looked at ways to ensure the close relationship continues into the future through the next generation.

Other sessions focused on expertise sharing in areas of strategic communications, planning, and the economy. Both sides welcomed a UK commitment to offer further support and assistance to Oman in these areas.

Mr Ellwood and Sayyid Badr also exchanged views on recent political and security developments within the Middle East, and agreed to maintain an open dialogue. Mr Ellwood reiterated the UK's appreciation of the Sultanate of Oman's diplomatic efforts in the region. Sayyid Badr expressed appreciation of the UK role and constructive engagement and consultation on a number of important issues.

Both parties were pleased by the progress made during the work of the Joint Working Group and expressed their shared commitment to continue to advance the relationship to the benefit of both countries.

Multi-million pound joint venture announced between Britain and Oman

Ministry of Defence
30 March 2016

The agreement, supporting development at the booming Duqm Port complex, will provide vital engineering work and support to the world's naval vessels, including the UK's new Queen Elizabeth Class Aircraft Carriers.

Speaking on a visit to Oman today, Defence Secretary Michael Fallon said:

This partnership will bring British engineering expertise to help develop Duqm as a strategic port for the Middle East on the Indian Ocean, benefiting the Royal Navy and others.

It demonstrates how our long term commitment to the Middle East is promoting our security and prosperity.

The Duqm port project provides significant opportunity to the defence, security and prosperity agendas for both the UK and Oman. A permanent presence at Duqm would enable the UK to shape the development of the naval facility to support future carrier capability and wider British maritime needs in the area.

During his visit, the Defence Secretary reaffirmed the longstanding relationship between the UK and Oman by signing a new Memorandum of Understanding. The agreement will allow the countries to continue conducting exercises and training together.

The Defence Secretary is meeting with the Minister Responsible for Defence Affairs, His Excellency Sayyid Badr bin Saud bin Harub Al Busaidi and the Minister of the Royal Office, His Excellency General Sultan bin Mohammed Al Numani to strengthen the relationship and to review what more can be done to counter Daesh and other extremist groups.

Mr Fallon said:

“Last week’s attacks in Brussels were a reminder that all of us, the Gulf and Europe, must stand together to defeat Daesh and its ideology.”

Kuwait - visit of the Lord Mayor of London

Foreign and Commonwealth Office
28 January 2016

Lord Mayor delivers strong message that Britain is open for business and has the skills and expertise to compete. Busy programme sees Lord Mayor attend Britain in Kuwait trade exhibition, address Kuwait Chamber of Commerce and Industry, deliver a speech at a reception for Kuwaiti and British business representatives, make calls on the former Prime Minister, Minister of Finance, Minister of Communications, Minister for Cabinet Affairs and Central Bank Governor and sign an MOU with the Capital Markets Authority.

UAE-UK Business Council revitalised and winning business

Foreign and Commonwealth Office
6 November 2015

High level participants from the UAE and UK show serious commitment to expanding trade. Positive UAE participation driven by direction from the Emirati leadership.

6. Further reading

[Human Rights and Democracy Report 2015](#)

[Bahrain – Human Rights Priority Country](#)

[Saudi Arabia - Human Rights Priority Country](#)

[The UK's relations with Saudi Arabia and Bahrain](#), Government response to the House of Commons Foreign Affairs Committee's fifth report of session 2013-2014 (HC88), January 2014

[The UK's relations with Saudi Arabia and Bahrain](#), Foreign Affairs Committee fifth report with formal minutes and written evidence, HC 88, 12 November 2013

[Relations between the Gulf Cooperation Council \(GCC\) and the EU](#), European External Action Service

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