

Factsheet on Agreements Between the Governments of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the United States of America



On July 15, 2022, The Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud and HRH Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman held meetings with President Biden to reaffirm 80 years of strategic partnership, economic cooperation, and regional security. HRH the Crown Prince held a working meeting with President Biden and the two sides agreed on the importance of continuing to strengthen their strategic partnership for the interest of both countries, and emphasized the pivotal role this historic partnership has played in promoting regional stability and prosperity.

They stressed that the Saudi-US partnership has been a cornerstone of regional security over decades, and affirmed that the two countries share a vision of a more secure, stable, and prosperous region, interconnected with the world.

The two sides aim to solidify and strengthen the Saudi US partnership, and set the foundation for the partnership for the 21st century, by reinvigorating the pillars of the relationship and laying the foundation for future areas of cooperation, so that this partnership can contribute to a better future for the region and the world by helping address the challenges of this century.

To help achieve their shared vision for the future of the strategic partnership, the two sides released [The Jeddah Communiqué](#). To help achieve these aims, both sides also signed [18 agreements](#) that include

agreements and memoranda of understanding between the two governments **(G-G)**, as well as agreements involving the private sector known as **Government to Business (G-B)**, and **Business to Business (B-B)**. The agreements included the following areas:

1. Military and Defense:

- Both sides agreed to intensify their joint efforts to preserve the free flow of commerce, and deter illicit smuggling into Yemen, through the strategic waterways in the region by expanding their joint naval operations to include the newly established Combined Task Force 153, focused on the Red Sea and Bab Almandab Strait.
- The US also welcomed Saudi Arabia's assumption of command of Combined Task Force 150, which reinforces shared maritime security objectives in the Gulf of Oman and North Arabian Sea.
- Both sides emphasized the growing cooperation between the Royal Saudi Naval Forces and U.S. Fifth Fleet's Task Force 59, which leads an expanding fleet of cutting edge, integrated unmanned surface vessels using artificial intelligence to improve maritime security and domain awareness in support of regional security.

2. Energy, Climate, and Space:



- Partnership Framework for Advancing Clean Energy: Signed by the Saudi ministry of Energy and the US Department of Energy, this framework agreement, which involves substantial investments in clean energy transition, addressing climate change, development of renewable energy, and clean hydrogen. This framework will also include cooperation in human capacity-building in the nuclear energy field, and cooperation in nuclear-regulatory aspects, carbon capture utilization and sequestration, development of sustainable materials, and other initiatives under the Circular Carbon Economy Framework, where Saudi Arabia aims to be a global leader.
- President Biden also welcomed Saudi Arabia's signing, through the Saudi Space Authority, of the Artemis Accords for responsible, peaceful, and sustainable exploration and use of outer space.

3. Technology and Health:

- Memorandum of Cooperation between the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology (MCIT) with the US National Communications and Information Administration (NTIA) to connect U.S. and Saudi technology companies for collaboration in 5G, development of 6G, and cloud

infrastructure and related technologies. This agreement confirms Saudi Arabia's leadership as a regional hub for 5G deployments and 6G future developments.

- The Ministry of Communications and Information Technology signed a memorandum of understanding with IBM, a leading company in the field of digital technology, to train 100,000 young Saudi men and women over a period of 5 years.

- Saudi Arabia's National Cybersecurity Authority signed a bilateral agreement with the Department of Homeland Security's Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA). Through this memoranda of cooperation, Saudi Arabia and the United States will expand their existing bilateral relationship on this critical issue, share information about cybersecurity threats and activities of malicious actors to enhance the shared defense of our nations, and collaborate on best practices, technologies, tools, and on approaches to cybersecurity training and education.

- The Saudi Ministry of Health and the US Department of Health also signed a memorandum of cooperation on public health, medical sciences and research. The agreement aims to support and bolster existing relations in public health among individuals, organizations and institutions. It also seeks to consolidate joint efforts in addressing public health issues and medical, scientific and research challenges, as well as the exchange of information, expertise and academics. The memorandum also seeks to organize joint training for workers in the health and medical fields, while addressing the proper application of health information systems, research and development and health innovation.



4. Global Supply Chains:

- The United States welcomed Saudi Arabia's support for the Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment. Through this historic partnership, the United States and Saudi Arabia aim to strategically invest in projects that support digital connectivity, supply chain sustainability, and climate and energy security focused on low- and middle-income countries.

5. Travel and Sports:

- Both sides agreed to Extend the visa validity to 10 years for nationals of both countries to visit for business and tourism.

- The U.S. welcomes Saudi Arabia's bid to host the World Expo in 2030, and Saudi Arabia welcomed the United States serving as host for the World Cup in 2026.

6. Business and Private Sector Agreements:



During the visit, Saudi Arabia welcomed greater U.S. private sector investment in the Kingdom, as well as increasing Saudi investments in the American private sector for the benefit of both countries.

In this context, several G-B and B-B agreements were reached during the visit that will bolster commercial and trade ties between the two countries, and support the objectives of the Kingdom's Vision 2030. in the areas of renewable energy, manufacturing, healthcare, tech and innovation and others, while contributing to job creation and localization goals.

These agreements include a group of leading American companies, such as Boeing Aerospace, Raytheon Defense Industries, Medtronic and Digital Diagnostics, IKVIA in the healthcare sector, and many other US companies across the energy, tourism, education, manufacturing and textiles sectors. The agreements include:

- Memorandum of Understanding for investment with Saudi Aramco Energy projects in recycled thermal plastics in the USA.
- Several Memorandum of Understanding was agreed to in the areas of developing and implementing healthcare data and technology solutions, as well as supply chain localization for medical device technologies in Saudi Arabia.
- Memorandum of Understanding on supply chain localization for high-end medical device technologies in Saudi Arabia and building local capabilities through training and development.
- Memorandum of Understanding to attract advanced manufacturing capabilities for air defense systems into the Kingdom.