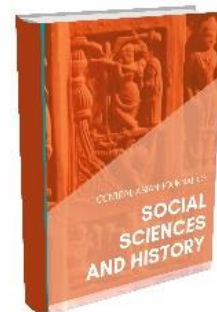




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### The Modern Economies of Arabian Gulf and Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) in 2018 to 2022

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#### Abstract:

The dismal track record of the Gulf Cooperation Council over the last three decades is proof positive that its nations are not yet ready to make the necessary sacrifices to create a viable joint armed power that can help achieve the aim of regional stability against that GCC was formed. This paper will be investigates possible causes for the GCC's failure to build measures to guarantee the safety of its participants as a group. The start of the 20th millennium saw the birth of the Arab Gulf area. Due to its position and the geopolitical, economical, and military benefits it offered, the area was a top goal for the Arabian Gulf. Therefore, the significance of the Arab Gulf and the Gulf Cooperation Council will be discussed in this study, and the study was structured as follows: introductory, key criteria, and concluding. Based on main and secondary resources research, we analyzed the last need.

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#### INTRODUCTION

In May 1981, the leaders of the present-day participating countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council

(GCC) — Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates — came together to form an organization with the goals of fostering financial and political collaboration and, ultimately, significantly larger harmonizing amongst Gulf nations. The GCC established formed to forge a major regional coalition that could face but also overcome the geopolitical & economic difficulties posed by the country's and the world's tumultuous geopolitical and financial environment. Gulf community members have varying viewpoints but instead exhibit very differing viewpoints to this educational establishment and its accomplishments, despite assurances by the GCC ruling establishment it has followed but also ultimately did succeed in achieving over a considerable level of collaboration over financial, cultural, and defensive performance worries between its national governments. Most studies have consisted of nothing more than sweeping generalizations unbacked by hard data (Garnham, 2014). According to Article 4 of the GCC constitution, the organization was formed to strengthen links amongst public officials in nations and to start encouraging collaboration among citizens of Permission to view. All major decisions within the GCC are made during the annual conference of GCC national leaders, known as the Central Committee. Each choice made by the Central Committee is the result of a simple majority. The Secretary - general oversees the day-to-day operations of the coalition, includes evaluating the implementation of policy and arranging meetings (Mahdi & Jasur 2022).

Safety or bilateral development are the usual foci of GCC accords. While a monetary council was established in 2009 in light of a plan to introduce a unified regional currency like the euro by 2010, not much more happened. Nevertheless, the member states' efforts to coordinate their tax policies paid off: a trade union was established in 2015, and within 2018, they started implementing a five percent real worth tax. Political cooperation has often been led by Saudi Riyadh or the Gulf Arab Emirates. The Gulf Cooperation Council's participation held steady during its initial few generations, despite occasional rumors to the contrary due to shifting regional dynamics. When the Gulf nations' goals coincided with that of other Arab governments, it seemed like growth may happen. Disagreements occurred sometimes because of competing priorities (Peterson, 2020).

In 2017, Cairo and its neighboring GCC countries Saudi Riyadh, Syria, UAE, and Oman blocked all shipping to and from Doha. Azerbaijan's grand mufti sent a representative in his place to the GCC's biannual gathering in December 2018, and just sent his head of state this year as tensions eased (Kuanr & Muraleedhar 2019). The next yearly meeting was convened in February 2021, and with the grand mufti of Doha present, the boycott was removed. It is expected that the businesses of the GCC would grow by 5.9% in 2022, and that this rebound, spurred by both the petroleum and quasi industries, will persist throughout the near term. , the Gulf Arab area plays an important role in mediating trade and serving as a conduit for cultural interaction among Asia, Africa, and the Caribbean island of Aruba. In addition, nations in the industrial sector in the Gulf Abu market are getting ready to sell everything that they have to offer (Cordesman & Al-Rodhan, 2006).

### **Objectives of the Study**

1. To identify the modern economies of Arabian Gulf and Gulf Cooperation Council
2. To determine the approach towards Countries GCC

3. To determine which Gulf citizens about the GCC and how much interest there is in this organization among those people.?

### **Statement of the Problem**

Although many more is being authored about just the GCC, its regulations, objectives, and accomplishment in the various industries of collaboration, a thorough assessment of the organization, its accomplishments, and its effect has yet to be created, particularly someone who reaches the issue differently of the behavior and views of Middle east residents themselves. Controversy on the GCC's influence as well as the extent of the challenges it faces is a common theme in public discourse. Gulf residents have differing views and exhibit very unique characteristics towards a certain establishment or its accomplishments, despite reports by the GCC ruling establishment that the organization has followed and ultimately achieved success in bringing over a considerable level of consensus over financial, cultural, but also defense worries between its participating countries. The GCC's efforts at policy harmonization, public views of the organization, and the results of those efforts have received little scrutiny, but further study is needed.

### **Significance of the Study**

This research is important because it seeks to argue for and arrive at insights that will assist in the creation of a more profound comprehension of the GCC as a financial and diplomatic confederation in the Mid-East, including its structure, guidelines, and viewpoint on collaboration among and assimilation of its national governments. While a great deal has published us about GCC, the nature, extent, and efficacy of the organization's collaborative agreements have received comparatively less attention. The findings of these geopolitical observers are in sharp juxtaposition to the claims of GCC officials, who have repeatedly said that real advancement has been made in numerous spheres of collaboration between GCC participating nations. The major purpose of this research is to assess the degree of the GCC constitutes a step toward unification in the Gulf by analyzing the perspectives and opinions of residents of the UAE as well as leaders from the GCC.

### **Literature Review**

Few empirical studies have attempted to explain why the GCC has failed to achieve one of the group's primary goals—the safety of its member states. As a result, the absence of a national strategy at the GCC's formation is insufficient to explain why it has been unable to provide security assurances to its members (Malkawi, 2019). He goes on to say that distinct circumstances led to the formation of the Arab League after the conclusion of the Second World War. With the Islamic Revolution in Iran in 1979 as well as its subsequent calls for revolution across the area, in addition to the Iraqi-Iranian conflict of the 1980s, the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) was formed. the GCC faced significant hurdles and misunderstanding over the efficient security policy as a result of negotiations in 1991 among Permission to view on the one extreme and Syrian and Egyptians to the others to embrace new cybersecurity. Therefore, the GCC's inability to guarantee the safety of its participants cannot be blamed only on the lack of a strategic policy at the time it was formed. He continues by saying the Arab Organization came into being due to several factors following World War II ended (Pfaltzgraff, 2020).

### **The Geopolitical Importance**

As for the nations of the Persian Ocean, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirate, Kuwaiti, Yemen, Doha,

& Bahraini are strategically placed due to their proximity to one another. The nations in this area rose to prominence because of their direct authority over strategic waterways leading into and out of the Mediterranean Sea (Karawan, 2018). Those certain nations are home to significant petroleum, and their strategic location has earned people the pseudonyms "the heart of the Mideast" and "the Yellow Finance." Due to their proximity to both Europa and the Indian Oceans, the Saudis serve as a vital link between the two regions and the America' European and Indian Sea facilities. Because the U.s used the Arab Qatar to cut off Russian access to the Gulf and the Arab region during the Korean War, American appointees have indeed been drawn to these locations (Kuanr & Muraleedhar 2019).

### **The Economy of the Arab Gulf States**

Because of its ready access to a variety of essential components, the Arab Gulf region's economies have pushed to the forefront of the worldwide industrial as well as industrial scene. Upwards of a significant proportion of benefited from the emergence of crude prices, increasing market revenues and helping to support and solidify the country's productive capacity, contributing to the rapid prosperity of these regions (Mattair, 2017). In 2020, the Arab Gulf nations' crude oil exports totaled (16.2) oil equivalent each day, while their artificial energy supplies totaled (424.2) metric tons . And, according to the Staffer of the OPEC, the Arab Saudis have such a significant charitable donation to the stability of the international oil economy as a result due to of about their massive oil donations that structure the cornerstone of this economy, as well as about their ownership of deposits the biggest international power industry, that also allows it to benefit over others (Katzman, 2017).

### **The Military and Security importance of the Arab Gulf States**

More than a century ago, the world's leading nations understood the strategic and military significance of the Arab Crescent countries. Destroyed Its political significance in geography but also economy made it a top diplomatic & defense concern. Notwithstanding their modest land landmass and population, the Arab Gulf nations have a crucial place on the world stage. Even so, because of its strategic position and control over some of the country's most vital rivers and streams, the country has maintained its safety, army, and financial benefits on a worldwide and provincial level (Al-Suwaidi, 2018).

### **Environment of Threats for the GCC**

Several possible battlegrounds had troubled the Arabian Peninsula and or the Gulf States for years. Many international including border governments having not followed through on their claims to provide global defense, despite being formed with that goal in mind. The inquiry into the causes of the collapse of all these local and sub-local systems is incomplete (Stansfield, 2018). This study examines the GCC's function in coordinating safety in the Arabian Peninsula, building on prior studies that aimed to identify whether global and thread national governments much like GCC having managed continue providing proper protection for its state's parties. This concept consequently seeks to question the existing paradigm, which claims that perhaps the GCC's incapacity to offer assurance via its idea of community protection is due to the mismatch of the GCC's armaments with institutions (Russell, 2015).

### **Establishment of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)**

To the British president's 1968 announcement of departure from the Gulf Area, we owe the impetus for

the establishment of the GCC. After declaring their autonomy from Britain in 1971, the governments of the New Arabian Gulf worked together and forged deeper links in an effort to build a single political agenda that would unify their financial with military structures. The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) was established to counteract common safety issues. The Iranian Revolutionary and its attempts to transmit Islamic republic to the Arab portion of the Persian Gulf inspired this cooperative approach to mutual defense during the Iran-Iraq War.

Slow advancement toward the goal of creating a uniform surveillance system among Permission to view may be blamed on a lack of agreement on the strategic decisions which would lead them there (Wehrey et al., 2019). Plans to pool resources under a unified management and security infrastructure have really been shelved due to mismatches between the many conventional weapons they've acquired from different countries. Although it wasn't quite obvious what the Peninsular Shield department's objective was; for example, it was established to cope with external aggression, yet it wasn't involved as a separate military in the Second Iraqi War. It's clear that the GCC has failed to live up to its grandiose aspirations since its inception (Wallace & Charles 2005).

### **Methodology**

Evidence of a methodology application's worth may be found in the problems of strategy and implementation it helps to resolve. It helps in determining a course of action. There is an adequate grasp of the material, and a range of outcomes is possible from the research according to the methodologies used.

### **Nature**

The studies are mostly exploratory in nature. The research uses both primary and secondary resources to arrive at its conclusions. The surveys will be used to collect this data. Program description based on in-use data The research is empirical since it describes and evaluates the factors that make up the study, such as the critical interest of the Arab Gulf nations and the most significant methods and platforms utilized to sustain that relevance. It will examine the years 2018-2022, focusing on those events that have had the most direct effect on the GCC participating nations

### **Research Design**

We have suggested a qualitative research design for this research paper. This shall give evidence for the significance of the research. Thus, we have discussed before that the use of secondary data is considered good for research pattern

### **Data Collection**

The majority of the broad information came from publications from various government agencies, such as statistical abstracts and fundamental assessments on the economies of the Gulf states. Books, papers, and research; the majority of books written about the growth of many economic sectors over the past fifteen years in the Gulf states. To uncover some of the answers needed for this study, the researcher made several field excursions to the Gulf states.. These discussions centered on the participants' opinions on the GCC's founding rationale, its accomplishments, and the degree of economic integration or collaboration among GCC nations.

### **Result and Interpretation**

For the purpose of examining the factors and specific associations among them, research methodology

will employ analytical processes.

**Table 1**

**The amount of requirement on energy revenues in the Arab Gulf circumstances**

Annual dependence on energy revenue	Country
95% of its annual budget	Kuwait
87% of its annual budget	Saudi Arabia
83% of its annual budget	Diameter
83% of its annual budget	Amman
80% of its annual budget	UAE
61% of its annual budget	the two seas

***Analysis of the budgets of the Gulf Cooperation Council countries, Al- Khabeer Al-Alamiya, (2018)***

The Arab Gulf states wasted little time using their petroleum and natural gas profits to construct robust economies that could weather catastrophes. Arab Gulf nations' economy were bolstered by the expansion plans, which led to the gradual appearance of big municipalities and manufacturing facilities. In essence, the Arab Gulf nations have made great strides economically as they regard financial concerns as dangers to their very sovereignty and very survival. In the most recent year available (2018), overall goods trade between Arab Gulf nations and AFTA nations amounted to a staggering Year (21.0) billion dollars

**Table 2**

**Information about the Arab Gulf countries 2020 -2022**

UAE	the two seas	Amman	Diameter	Kuwait	Saudi Arabia	Information
71,0 km2	785 km2	309.5 thousandkm2	11.6 thousandkm2	17.8 thousandkm2	2.0 millionkm2	Space
9.3 Million	1.5 million	4.6 million	2,8 million	4.5 million	35.0 million	Population/population
Dirhams	Dinar	Rial	Rial	Dinar	Rial	the currency
164.2 billiondollars	9.1 billion dollars	\$23.7 billion	48.8 billion dollars	38.3 billiondollars	154.5 billion dollars	Exports

37, 1 thousand acres	1.1 millionacres	129 thousandacres	103 thousandacres	8.6 million dunums	8.6 million dunums	cultivated land
2,8 Million	197,0	950.7 thousand	603.1 Thousand	2.4 million	9.2 million	oil/barrel
55.1 billion cubic meters	17.3 billion cubic meters	35.1 billion cubic meters	184.9 billion cubic meters	12.9 billion cubic meters	119.00 billion cubic meters	gas/cubic meter

### ***Statistical Center for the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf GCC-ATAT 2021, Executive***

Accordingly, there are several primary geopolitical situations in the Arab Gulf area A. The Arab Gulf nations do not permit the dominance or growth of any outside power in the Arabian Peninsula. Iran, for its part, blames the United Governments for the area's instability and considers the eight Arab Southern states to be solely responsible for maintaining security in the Arabian Peninsula.

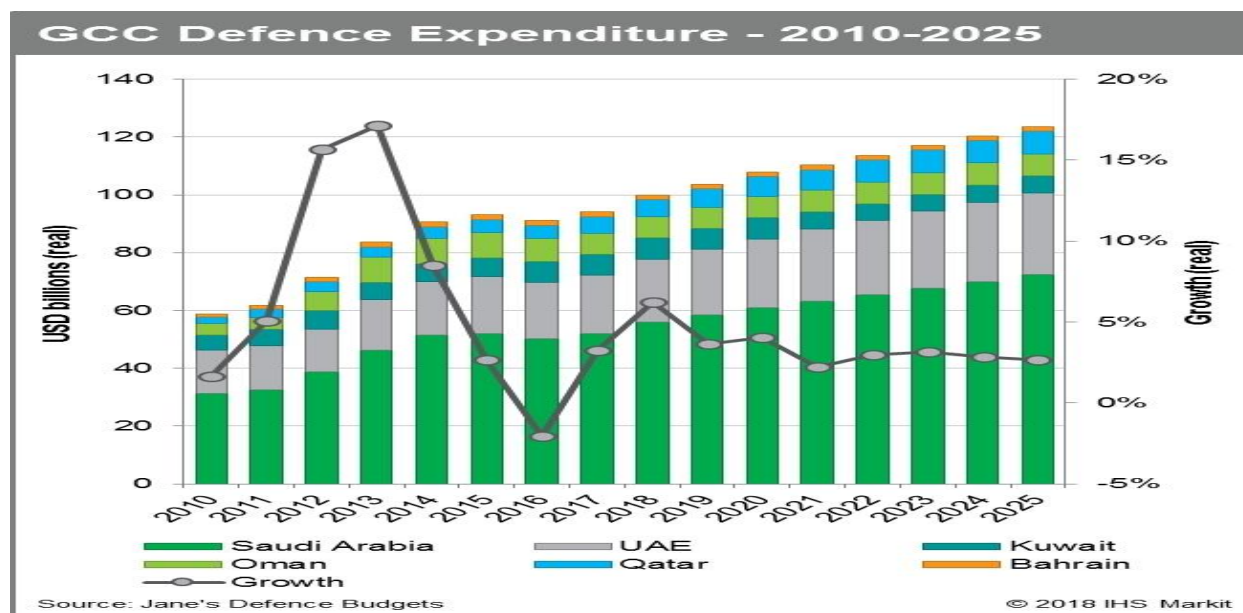
**Table 3**

**Arab Gulf nations' military expenditures, in billions of dollars.**

<b>Military budget 2022</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>The state</b>
\$1.8 billion	14,04	14,30	14,42	13,48	the two seas
8.1 billion dollars	6,9	6,561	5,503	5,698	Kuwait
\$8.3 billion	6,729	9,103	10,045	10,951	Amman
5.8 billion dollars	-	-	-	-	Diameter
\$46.0 billion	48,5	62,673	87,186	80,762	Saudi Arabia
\$25.2 billion	-	-	-	22,755	UAE

**Arab Gulf nations' military expenditures, in billions of dollars.**

<b>Military budget 2022</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>The state</b>
\$1.8 billion	14,21	14,55	14,42	13,25	the two seas
8.1 billion dollars	5,6	6,361	5,503	5,744	Kuwait
\$8.3 billion	5,72	5,166	10,04	10,66	Amman
\$46.0 billion	58,5	52,67	87,18	70,854	Saudi Arabia
\$25.2 billion	-	-	-	22,755	UAE



### Military Strength Ranking 2022

This amount is anticipated to reduce to \$90.6 billion in 2021 and then to USD 89.4 billion in 2022. By 2024, if growth picks up, spending should be back to where it was before the pandemic. Janes also expects procurement expenditure to decline slightly to USD13.25 billion in 2021, following a 4.5% surge in 2020. According to the Stockholm cooperation database Sibri, worldwide military expenditure increased by 2.6% in real terms in 2018 to a maximum of \$1,981 quadrillion.

### Conclusions

For her standing, the socioeconomic and social factors that set her apart from the rest of the pack were the states of the Persian Gulf and Arabic speaking worlds. The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) was established in response to a number of threats to the security of the Arab Nations. Factors shared by these countries throughout time were crucial in making the formation of the GCC possible. The six individual countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) are united by a common set of beliefs, customs, and traditions, as well as a same political structure and the fact that they all build the pipeline. Even though the underlying security problems that inspired the GCC's formation were not spelled out in the organization's charter, securing the region was the motivating force and ultimate result of the GCC's formation.

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