



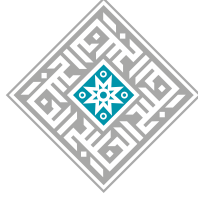
Gulf Research Centre Cambridge

K n o w l e d g e f o r A l l

Seminar Report

Gulf Research Meeting, 2-5 July 2013
University of Cambridge, United Kingdom





Gulf Research Centre Cambridge

K n o w l e d g e f o r A l l

The 2013 Gulf Research Meeting

University of Cambridge, 2-5 July 2013

With the support of :



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Welcome



Dr. Abdulaziz Sager

The 2013 Gulf Research Meeting was the fourth meeting in what has become within the short period of its existence an established tradition in the field of Gulf studies. During this time and since the first gathering in 2010, the objectives of the GRM remain the same - to further build and extend the bridge of scholarly and academic excellence, and to promote continued exchange among scholars working on this critical part of the world. The past year has once again underlined the numerous issues that impact the Gulf region as well as the entire Middle East. A proper understanding of these issues and their wide-ranging consequences continues to be urgent and absolutely necessary.

For the 2013 meeting, the number of workshops was restricted to twelve, a policy that we will continue in order to ensure the quality and longevity of our meeting. This made the selection from over 50 excellent proposals, covering a broad spectrum of critical issues currently facing the Gulf region, even more difficult. At the same time, the meeting still brought together more than 300 participants with 180 paper presenters and well more than 100 listening participants. The response for the meeting continues to be significant.

The Gulf Research Centre Cambridge would like to express its sincere gratitude to all our GRM sponsors. Without their financial commitment and faith in our mission, this meeting would not have been possible. Detailed information about all sponsors can be found in this brochure as well as through the Gulf Research Meeting website. We would also like to once again thank the University of Cambridge and especially the Centre of Islamic Studies for their tremendous cooperation and support.

Allow me also to alert you about the 2014 Gulf Research Meeting, which will take place from August 25 to 28, 2014. This is a shift from the previous years, when the meetings were always held in July. Due to the fact that the Holy Month of Ramadan will take place during the month of July in 2014, we have decided to move the GRM to the late August period for the next several years. The selection of the workshops for this 2014 meeting has been made, and you can find the listing in this report. I encourage you to consider applying as a paper presenter or a listening participant as well as spread the word to other colleagues. Thank you for all of your support.

Dr. Abdulaziz Sager

Chairman

Gulf Research Center



About the Gulf Research Meeting

At the Gulf Research Center (GRC), one of the most important goals remains the spread of scholarly research and knowledge relating to the Gulf throughout the international community. In a bid to foster greater understanding of the GCC and the challenges the region faces, and to strengthen the links between scholars from different regions, we decided to create the Gulf Research Meeting (GRM).

Led by the commitment of the GRC's founder and chairman, Dr. Abdulaziz Sager, the GRM is unparalleled in both its scope and value as far as scholarly and policy-oriented research about the critical Gulf region is concerned. A flagship event that is hosted annually at the University of Cambridge, the GRM brings together hundreds of specialists, policy practitioners, and aspiring academics from the Arab region and the rest of the world to discuss and debate the key challenges and changes facing the GCC and enhance their knowledge about this unique part of the world.



Prof. Toshiya Hoshino, Osaka University, Yuji Takagi, Sasakawa Peace Foundation, Dr. Abdulaziz Sager, Gulf Research Center and H.E. Dr. Abdul Latif Al-Zayani, Gulf Cooperation Council



Prof. Saleh Al-Mani, King Saud University, speaking at the 2013 GRM Opening Ceremony

Advancing Knowledge

At a time when the Gulf region continues to gain in strategic relevance and importance, it is more urgent than ever to expand knowledge about this critical part of the world and to become more familiar with the issues that are defining its overall development. Of equal importance is the promotion of scholarly and balanced research about the six member states of the Gulf Cooperation Council (Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates),

About the Gulf Research Meeting

its adjacent neighbors that constitute the wider Gulf region (Iran, Iraq and Yemen) and their relations to one another as well as with the wider external environment.

Through parallel workshops dedicated to specific topics in the fields of politics, economics, energy, security and the wider social sciences, the Gulf Research Meeting addresses the existing shortcomings, to provide correct and insightful information about the region and to promote mutual understanding between the Gulf and the rest of the world.

Producing Output

Committed to a high-level academic standard, the GRM's objectives are to produce policy input and generate solutions to many of the region's pressing challenges. Each year, workshops are selected on both their ability to contribute to the development of literature on the Gulf and their relevance to issues of present and common concern. In this manner, and through the intensive debates that are part of the individual meetings, concrete ideas and initiatives are created that can then be disseminated to a wider audience through generated publications, whether as short policy briefs, extended essays or more broader edited books. Such discussions also lead to additional collaborative efforts among the participants and their institutions beyond the framework of the GRM.



Shaikh Abdullah Al-Khalifa with GRC Chairman Dr. Abdulaziz Sager



Audience at 2013 GRM Opening Ceremony

Creating Networks

Through its workshops and constant interaction among participants, the GRM also promotes widespread research efforts among different institutions from within the Gulf and other parts of the region to heighten awareness of Gulf-specific issues. At the core lies the partnership between the Gulf Research Centre Cambridge and the Centre of Islamic Studies at the University of Cambridge. Universally recognized as one of the world's leading educational institutions, the University of Cambridge together with the Centre of Islamic Studies has provided a strong commitment to foster cooperation and promote exchanges such as the Gulf Research Meeting. Such collaboration opens the door to promote further work and link into a worldwide network of leading individuals and research initiatives.



GRC Chairman Dr. Abdulaziz Sager speaking at the 2013 GRM Opening Ceremony

Beyond the University of Cambridge, the GRM brings together institutions from throughout the world, thereby creating additional opportunities for networking and cooperation. Particular importance and emphasis is given to encourage young scholars, in particular from the GCC countries – including those studying abroad - to engage in the debate and take part in research collaboration. In this way, GRM provides a path into the future generation and the role it will play in shaping the region's development.



2013 GRM Opening Ceremony

The Gulf Research Meeting is a ground-breaking and progressive project that the GRC is proud to be at the forefront of.

The 2013 GRM Program



Monday, 1st July 2013

09:30 - 19:00

Arrival of the participants and registration

Tuesday, 2nd July 2013

09:30 - 15:30

Arrival of the participants and registration

GRM 2013 Opening Ceremony

Welcome Remarks :

Dr. Abdulaziz Sager, Chairman, Gulf Research Center

Opening Address:

Dr. Jennifer Barnes, Pro-Vice-Chancellor for International Strategy, University of Cambridge

Keynote Address:

H.E. Dr. Abdul Latif Bin Rashid Al-Zayani, Secretary-General of the Gulf Cooperation Council

16:00 - 18:00

18:15 - 18:45

Group Photograph and Reception, King's College

19:00 - 21:00

Gala Dinner, King's College

Wednesday, 3rd July 2013

09:30 - 15:00	Arrival of the participants and registration
9:30 - 12:30	Morning workshop sessions
13:00 - 14:00	Lunch, King's College
14:30 - 17:30	Afternoon workshop sessions

Thursday, 4th July 2013

9:30 - 12:30	Morning workshop sessions
13:00 - 14:00	Lunch, Downing College and University Centre
14:30 - 17:30	Afternoon workshop sessions
19:00 - 21:30	Closing dinner, King's College

Friday, 5th July 2013

9:30 - 12:30	Morning workshop sessions
13:00 - 15:00	Buffet Lunch, Cambridge City Hotel







Opening Ceremony

Opening Ceremony

Welcome Remarks

Dr. Abdulaziz Sager

Chairman, Gulf Research Center



Chairman of the Gulf Research Center, Dr. Abdulaziz Sager

Now in its fourth year, it is once again my great pleasure to welcome all participants, special guests and dignitaries to the Gulf Research Meeting held here at the University of Cambridge.

It has again been possible to collect a fantastic group of people with a passion and interest in the Gulf region. I am happy to see that the Gulf Research Meeting has established itself in such a short period of time as one of the preeminent meetings on the region.

As has been the case in the past, the workshops on offer were oversubscribed despite the fact that this year we intentionally limited the number of workshop as compared to last year. Still, response has been overwhelming with over 300 participants including paper writers, workshop directors and listening participants.

Equally important is the fact that we have witnessed two key developments in the composition of the GRM since we started in 2010:

- There has been a significant increase in the number of attendees from the Gulf itself, in particular from the growing student community in the region, which represents the future pool of researchers and academics which we want to draw on. This is also one of the key objectives of the GRM from the beginning, i.e. to encourage and bring in the next generation of scholars that will shape the thinking and developments in the Gulf and to encourage that generation to engage in promoting and disseminating their analysis of the Gulf.



- The second development has been an increased interest from the policy community, which is not surprising, given the current events in the region and the way that the Gulf continues to dominate the world's headlines. This interest is important, because in addition to contributing to the academic literature on the region, we are also able to establish a link to effective policy making and to ensure that some of the work being done here has the opportunity to be reflected in the work of the people that shape the policies of their respective governments on a day-to-day basis. If we are able to base our decision-making on the Gulf on more accurate and balanced information, then this will be seen as a better and more accurate policy approach by the international community.

I can thus only express my sincere thank you for all of your efforts and support in making the Gulf Research Meeting the success that it has turned out to be.

This year GRM once again reflects a wide variety of workshop from a social science perspective:

Opening Ceremony

- GCC-Turkey Relations
- Gulf Cities as Interfaces
- Boundaries and Territories in the Gulf Region
- The Gulf and Asia in terms of Political Relations and Strategic Options
- Challenges Facing the GCC Oil and Gas Industry
- Saudi Arabia and the Arab Uprisings
- The Rentier State at 25
- Sustainable Development Challenges in the GCC
- The Relationship between the Gulf Countries and Latin America
- Educational Challenges in the GCC in the 21st Century
- GCC Relations with Post-War Iraq

In total, we will have this year 150 papers being presented. That brings us to a total in 4 years of 60 workshops, 1500 total participants, and nearly 800 papers having been presented.

Equally important has been the effort to get as much of the work presented here published in various formats and distributed worldwide so that we can reach an even larger audience. I am pleased to announce 2 particular additions to the material that has come out of the GRM:

- The Gulf-Asia volume edited by Tim Niblock from the 2012 meeting with 16 excellent chapters providing an in-depth treatment of the increasingly important but also complex relations between the Gulf and countries of Asia;
- The volume on India and the Gulf stemming from the 2011 workshop headed by Amb. Ranjit Gupta and Prof. Abubaqer Bagader.

In addition, you will see many more additions to follow and we of course hope that we will see the same success from this year's workshops in terms of more published works.

Let me extend a thank you to some very special guests who have joined us for this occasion. A special feature of the GRM has been the close support and cooperation from the Gulf Cooperation Council and as such it is my sincere pleasure to once again welcome:

- H.E. Maj. Gen. Dr. Abdul Latif Bin Rashid Al-Zayani, the Secretary-General of the Gulf Cooperation Council, alongside Amb. Saad Al-Ammar, the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs of the GCC
- H.E. Dr. Rawya Saud Al-Busaidi, the Minister of Higher Education from the Sultanate of Oman

- Dr. Jennifer Barnes, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor for International Strategy of the University of Cambridge,
- H.E. Sheikha Misnad, the President of Qatar University, alongside the Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences of Qatar University, Dr. Eiman Mustafawi
- Your Excellencies the GCC Ambassadors, who have made the journey up to Cambridge from London.

This meeting and everything that is involved would of course not have been possible without the strong support from our sponsors. Thus, a very special thank you has to be extended to them:

- KAB Holding, who have supported us for four years running now;
- The Kuwait Fund for the Advancement of Science;
- The School of Foreign Service at Georgetown University in Qatar
- Derasat of Bahrain
- Al Diyar
- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Saudi Arabia
- The NEC Corporation of Japan
- The Alwaleed Bin Talal Foundation
- The Saudi Binladin Group

Finally, an equally important thank you needs to be given to the University of Cambridge for their continued support for both the Gulf Research Meeting and for the GRC office hosted by the Centre of Islamic Studies. Prof. Yasir Suleiman, His Majesty Sultan Qaboos Bin Sa'id Professor of Modern Arabic Studies and the Director of the Centre of Islamic Studies, is as always the driving force behind our cooperation and we highly appreciate all of his effort.

At the end, I want to once again alert you to the fact that the Call for Proposals for the 2014 Gulf Research Meeting has been issued and we certainly look forward to receiving a rich array of proposals. Due to the fact that next year the Holy Month of Ramadan will take place in July, please note that the 2014 Meeting will take place from August 25 to 28, 2014. I encourage you to pass the call around to interested colleagues and to disseminate it as widely as possible. A flyer is included in the information package that you all have and further information is available on the event website.

Thank you again for all of your support, welcome to Cambridge and please enjoy the coming days to the fullest.

Opening Ceremony

Opening Address

Dr. Jennifer Barnes

Pro-Vice-Chancellor for International Strategy

University of Cambridge



Dr. Jennifer Barnes

Chairman, your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen

As a Deputy-Vice Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, it is a considerable pleasure to welcome you to Cambridge and in many cases, welcome you back to Cambridge. This year is the 4th year of the Gulf Research Meeting, a short time by many measures, yet still long enough to be consolidating the reputation of the Gulf Research Center and its Foundation.

Thirteen years ago, in the year 2000, Chairman Abdulaziz Sager founded the Gulf Research Center. His gracious and modest welcome a few moments ago underplayed his prescience in realizing the need for scholarship and informed dialogue needed to emerge not about the GCC countries, but from within the GCC.

In the year 2000, the same year Chairman Sager established the GRC, many think tanks around the world devoted much time and speculation about the Middle East. Many of these were formed to interpret the impact of the Middle East on the rest of the world. The Foreign Policy Research Institute in the US, an Institute founded to bring 'the insights of scholarship to bear on the development of policies that advance US national interests', summarized what the US saw as threats that could disrupt the Arabian Gulf oil supplies: 'the overt use of force by regional hegemony armed with weapons of mass destruction, domestic instability and terrorism with the Gulf states themselves; and conflict over the Caspian Basin's promising energy reserves'. I quote at some length because studying the Middle East from the outside has and will be a source of immense interest. However, the Gulf Research Center gives voice to the region, giving the rest

of the world a view from the inside. A year before 9/11, Dr. Abdulaziz Sager understood the importance of a Research Centre, to paraphrase, 'by the region and for the region'.

In 2010, Stuart Laing, former Ambassador to Kuwait and Oman, now Master of Corpus Christi College, wrote to our previous Vice-Chancellor Professor Dame Alison Richard. He and Professor Yasir Suleiman, a friend to many of you, and the Founding Director of the Prince Alwaleed Bin Talal Centre of Islamic Studies, proposed that the Gulf Research Center hold their annual meeting in Cambridge. I wish to pay tribute to my colleagues for having the foresight and energy to create this significant opportunity for Cambridge. In today's world, a global university must build friendships of integrity and networks that cross boundaries, both intellectual and geographical. A great university exists to promote these principles, but principles become theoretical if we do not have you, your preparedness, the urgency to instigate the right debates. You have travelled, in some cases thousands of miles, to join together in Cambridge, and we honour your presence.

I wanted to spend a few moments to consider what this annual Meeting, the Center and the Foundation have achieved, not simply (although partly) to pay homage to your achievements, but also underscore the responsibility in being an organization that is turned to, to anticipate the pressure points, to analyze what is possible, to identify the right fora for discussions, to influence decisions which changes peoples lives. This is what you have done over the past 13 years, but the work is far, far from complete and requires arguably more commitment from you than it did when the GRC was founded.

In just 4 years, the Gulf Research Meeting has become the largest global forum in the world for the sharing of social science research on the Gulf Region. Indeed, as some of you will be aware, in the most respected international ranking for Global Think Tanks, surveying over 300 in the Middle East and North Africa alone, the Gulf Research Center was ranked 2nd in this region, for the 3rd year running. This is an outstanding result, but given the growing reputation of this gathering, I ask you to forgive me briefly while I hear the voice of my former swimming coach in my head, coming up to me when I was thrilled to place 2nd in a competition and say to me: 'Jennifer, now you've tried coming in second, why not come in First?'

The GRC consistently advocates the ideal of co-operation. In doing so, you challenge the stereotype that yours is a region that exists with fault lines of irreconcilable differences. Past Meetings have drawn a different picture and purpose, offering sessions as diverse as The GCC Banking and Financial Sector, Developing an Agenda for Security Studies in the Gulf, The Role of

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Business Women in the Economies and Societies of the Arab Region, and Natural Resources, Accountability and Democracy. As Dr. Nasser Saidi recently pointed out in Al Arabiya, the GCC region is characterized by 'a young, fast-growing population...liberal economic policies...a common cultural heritage, language and political framework...' . Anticipating this, you have established 3 projects with the European Commission, and in doing so emphasized the importance, both geographically and historically, of Europe and the Gulf re-invigorating long-overlooked synergies, in governance, a potential monetary union and aligning legal frameworks, for the 21 century. And returning to Cambridge for a moment, the University of Cambridge has been, since the establishment of the GRC, the leading University in Europe. Therefore we welcome bringing that aspect of our work together with the Gulf Research Center.

Should anyone mistake this for a conference of the esoteric, I remind you what you know already, that the concept of a Weapons of Mass Destruction Free Zone in the Gulf Region was originally developed by this Gulf Research Center. As we sit in a concert hall in the East of England, this concept continues to make its way in conversation, negotiation, and associated policy initiatives in the governments of the Gulf region.

Finally, as a university, we exist to build the next generation, and we only know if we have got it right, if they surpass our expectations of them. The Gulf Research Center and the Foundation have established this meeting to bring together not only the most distinguished thinkers, leaders and advocates of the region today, but those who will be so tomorrow. I thank you for this opportunity to greet you, look forward to meeting you and, on behalf of the University of Cambridge, our wishes for a Gulf Research Meeting which surpasses those of the past and prepares for those of the future.

Keynote Address

H.E. Dr. Abdul Latif Bin Rashid Al Zayani

Secretary General of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)



H.E. Dr. Abdul Latif Bin Rashid Al Zayani

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Firstly, I am delighted to be here and extend my sincere thanks and appreciation to the Gulf Research Centre, represented by its Chairman Dr. Abdulaziz Sager and his fellow assistants for organising this annual conference in this beautiful and historic City of Cambridge. Needless to say the arrangements, as always, are first class. I wish him and the Centre continued success into the future.

This conference, with its reputation of being the largest in its field, is an excellent annual opportunity for dialogue between specialists in Gulf affairs, allowing those from different backgrounds inside and outside the region, to participate and discuss issues of the Gulf. I feel privileged to have had the

opportunity to speak here at the two previous sessions. Now, here I am with you again, knowing that I will learn much from you and hoping that you may gain something from my words.

During these last two years, the Middle East and the Arab world have been affected by almost unprecedented political transformation. All are well known to you and I do not need to analyse or describe to you the changes, the depth of their impact or the dimensions and meaning of what has occurred. It is happening before our very eyes. Even now as I talk, the process of crystallisation continues on paths that are difficult to determine, but, let there be no doubt, will impact on the future of the region and its stability. We are all observers and witnesses to these events.

In our discussions preceding this Conference, Dr. Abdulaziz and I reflected on how during this period, the Gulf Cooperation Council has faced constant questioning of its position concerning

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ongoing developments in certain Arab countries. There are implications that the GCC has no, or undeclared positions: that we have private agendas or that we are supporting one party against another. In response we say that our position is clear and transparent to those who take the trouble to seek the truth. But our Chairman felt, with some justification, that it might be helpful, if during this talk I could articulate clearly our thinking on matters relating to our international, and particularly regional relationships.

Consequently I am pleased to have the chance at this opening talk, to blow away some of this fog and give you an outline on the GCC's foreign policy where I will seek to link the GCC's position to the principles by which we abide. With this in mind I will begin with the principles which determine our foreign policy and follow this with some examples of how the principles are reflected as we react to recent regional developments.

The GCC's foreign policy emanates from respect for the unity, sovereignty and stability of our neighbouring countries and in non-interference in their internal affairs. These two principles are not something transient or temporary in our political history, nor are they derived from recent political conditions or developments; rather they represent the pillars that our members have always maintained and respected in their political behaviour. In turn we invite other countries to respect these principles; in doing so they will add to the region's stability. Our countries take seriously their responsibilities towards all regional nations and support their development and



evolution. We seek to provide aid and assistance to those in need, recognising that by doing all these things we enhance the chances of a more stable region, as well as of course, meeting the legitimate and humanitarian needs of citizens of various nations.

Based on our nations' long histories; the legitimacy of their regimes; the traditions of good governance and caring for their citizens as well as interacting with other countries, we believe that the overriding formula for internal and regional stability is to reject violence in all its forms. In order to resolve and prevent conflict we adopt the language of dialogue, with no one excluded, and in doing so, we recognise and accept cultural and religious differences, and different customs and traditions. Throughout history, our nations have abided by these principles. We just have to look at the ways in which the members of the GCC have resolved internal border disputes and consider our on-going political reforms and national dialogues. Here, a good example is the efforts of His Majesty King Hamad bin Isa Al Khalifa and his encouragement of dialogue within the Kingdom of Bahrain. At the same time on a Global Scale, the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Abdulla bin Abdul-Aziz, has taken practical measures to encourage communication by establishing a permanent International Centre for Dialogue in the Austrian capital Vienna. This will do much to further understanding between different religions and cultures and enhance conflict prevention.

We hope to implant these principles of encouraging dialogue and rejecting violence within the "mindset" of the Region. At the same time we believe in the importance of reform and

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development, improving the lives and respecting the dignity of human beings, thus allowing all to live dignified lives, free of discrimination or exclusion. We further believe that accepting and following these principles of dialogue reduces the strength of unilateral opinions, perceived notions and frozen attitudes about a particular political situation or a past moment in history.

Those familiar with the reality of the GCC's international relations within both regional and global contexts, understand how open the GCC states are to the world, and how its nations have maintained transparent and broad ties with other countries and organisations. We believe that we have made a significant contribution to the affairs of both sides. This is largely due to our belief in the fundamental importance of regional and international cooperation to solve mutual challenges and build a better world for all. This is the "beyond our boundaries" vision that we hope to achieve through dialogue, understanding and cooperation.

I believe it is also important to be reminded that the GCC nations are an integral part of the Arab and Islamic world, situated at the very heart of a turbulent region. We understand intimately the challenges and are thus in a strong position to give advice, assist with solutions, and provide a unique contribution to building a secure and stable Middle East.

Now to how these dreams and principles are reflected in the way in which the GCC views and reacts to recent developments within the region for instance our foreign policy towards Yemen where our mediation role was crucial. Some of you will have heard me talk on the subject last year - but I think some of it is worth repeating. By late 2010 the security situation in Yemen was deteriorating with political divisions more apparent than ever and the situation on the verge of civil war. At that point our Yemeni brothers asked for our intervention and the GCC Supreme Council issued a directive to open channels of communication between the GCC and the Government and opposing factions in Yemen. In April 2011 meetings began with the proviso that any successful outcome depended on five principles, namely:

1. The solution should guarantee the unity of Yemen and its security and independence.
2. The solution should meet the aspirations of the Yemeni people for change and reform
3. There should be a smooth and peaceful transition of authority as a result of national consensus.
4. All parties would be committed to removing political and security tensions.
5. All parties must pledge to stop all forms of revenge, prosecution and pursuit.



These five principles which acted as the basis for negotiation, in effect reflect the essence of the GCC foreign policy principles. Once consensus had been reached by all parties on the five criteria, the framework for negotiation was in place and proved to be a key component of success. The development of the basic framework was followed by intensive, detailed and difficult negotiations lasting about eight months, until agreement was reached and the “GCC Initiative” and its Implementing Arrangement were signed on 23 November 2011 in Riyadh.

There is no doubt that the GCC Initiative represented a life line which prevented Yemen from plunging into civil war. It opened the door to a political settlement, with the Implementing Arrangement paving the way for a phased peaceful transfer of power. We are now in the second phase of implementation, namely comprehensive national dialogue leading to a new Constitution and elections by February 2014. We hope sincerely that the Yemeni dialogue reaches an agreement that helps them to commence a new phase in their history and that Yemen will remain united, stable, secure and become prosperous. Despite the numerous obstacles facing the implementation of the GCC Initiative, and the interests of certain parties who would like to see it fail, we remain optimistic. Here we continue to follow our principles and make every possible effort, in cooperation with regional and international parties, to ensure successful implementation.

As I have said, our role in Yemen is in line with the GCC’s foreign policy. A similar role could be repeated for other regional issues, thus promoting chances for enhancing the region’s stability, developing regional cooperation and encouraging development within the region. This highlights

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the importance of the role played by states and regional organisations in resolving local conflicts and reflects Chapter VIII of the United Nations Charter which recognises exactly this role which complements and supports the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security.

Now to move from Yemen and what we hope is a success story, to the crisis in Syria which could still go either way. Here, since the beginning of the crisis, the GCC has maintained a clear line in accordance with its principles — committing itself to the security, stability and unity of Syria. Our member states have expressed repeatedly our concerns at the continuation of the tragic events there which have resulted in so many civilian deaths and injuries; they have called time and again on the Syrian regime to renounce violence and resort to dialogue in dealing with the aspirations of their people. This is particularly important in face of the persistence of the Regime to continue in its choice of armed military force leading to increasing numbers of deaths and refugees. We have asked that the Syrian authorities implement the terms adopted by the Arab League. All to no avail — the Regime, supported by external allies, continues as before. All this death and destruction has made the support for the Syrian people a responsibility on moral and humane grounds — and in addition, ending the crisis and preventing it from escalating is essential to the stability of the region. We all witnessed recently, how the Syrian Regime, with the full knowledge of its supporters, and in anticipation of the second Geneva Conference, launched major attacks on its own people. The intention clearly was to change the reality on the ground before the conference. Needless to say the death and destruction caused by their military machine was of no concern to the Government. In Syria we will do everything to work with our friends to support the Syrian people and prevent what is already a humanitarian disaster from deteriorating even further into what could end in a major impact on the region. In particular we remain concerned about Hizbollah's influence, interference and sinister involvement in that country. We support fully any actions that will enable the Syrian citizens to better defend themselves and restore sovereignty to the people.

To Libya, where there is still a long way to go before stability finally prevails following the end of the Ghadaffi regime. Again from the beginning and during the uprising we condemned the suffering of the ordinary people and sought ways to deliver humanitarian aid. We were loud in calling on the International Community and the Security Council in particular, as well as the Arab League to carry out their responsibilities to protect the innocent victims, seek a resolution to

the problems and achieve lasting stability and security. In the end, as we all know, the Regime collapsed, but the GCC, recognising the importance of “after care”, continues to take an interest in this volatile part of the region by doing what we can to assist with advice, funding and other assistance as the new nation emerges from its past.

With regard to our relations with Iran, as between most nations and international groupings, there are inevitably areas of disagreement - Iran is no exception! All the areas of contention are well documented: occupation of three UAE Islands; interference in the internal affairs of Bahrain and other countries in the Region; threats to close the Straits of Hormuz; suspected nuclear aspirations are all on the agenda. However this is a challenge where dialogue is our forefront policy. We will do everything we can, unilaterally and in consultation with our friends and allies, to reduce tensions and ultimately find solutions. Let us hope that the result of the recent elections will assist — after all, dialogue requires two parties and resolving these issues is in both our interests.

Before I conclude, I believe of interest to us all are the very latest developments in Doha where, with Qatari support, the Taliban have opened an office and where it was arranged that there would be talks between the US and the Taliban. I know that uncertainties surround this issue and that there has been criticism that the initiative does not necessarily comply with diplomatic protocols. Nevertheless, it is an example of a GCC member state using its initiative, exploring all avenues and offering the opportunity for dialogue between two opposing sides through the auspices of a third party.

Now I will conclude by reiterating that the close relationship between the nations of the GCC and the principles by which we carry out our foreign policy have done much to assist our quest for a stable Middle East. By promoting cooperation and understanding at regional and global levels; by promoting dialogue in place of violence; by supporting human development and human dignity, I would like to hope that the GCC has earned both the reputation as an effective regional facilitator and also international respect.

List of Workshops/ Directors

Workshop 1

The GCC States-Turkey Relations: Opportunities and Challenges

Dr. Özden Zeynep Oktav, Yıldız Technical University, Istanbul, Turkey

Dr. Birol Baskan, Georgetown University Qatar, Doha, Qatar

Workshop 2

The Relationship between the Gulf Countries and Latin America: The Role of Non-State Actors

Dr. Alejandra Galindo Marines, University of Monterrey, Mexico

Workshop 3

The Gulf and Asia Political Relations and Strategic Options in a Developing Scenario

Prof. Tim Niblock, Emeritus Professor, University of Exeter, UK

Prof. Yang Guang, Institute for West Asian and African Studies, Beijing, China

Dr. Marc Valeri, University of Exeter, United Kingdom

Workshop 4

Saudi Arabia and the Arab Uprisings: National, Regional, and Global Responses

Prof. Paul Aarts, University of Amsterdam, Netherlands

Dr. Saud M. AlTamamy, King Saud University, Riyadh, KSA

Workshop 5

The Rentier State at 25: Dismissed, Revised, Upheld?

Dr. Steffen Hertog, The London School of Economics and Political Science, United Kingdom

Prof. Giacomo Luciani, Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva, Switzerland

Workshop 6

Gulf Cities as Interfaces

Prof. George Katodrytis, RIBA, College of Architecture, Art and Design, American University of Sharjah, United Arab Emirates

Sharmeen Syed, Sharjah Art Foundation, Sharjah, United Arab Emirates

Workshop 7

Sustainable Development Challenges in the GCC

Dr. David Bryde, Research Institute, Liverpool John Moores University, United Kingdom

Dr. Yusra Mouzugh, Liverpool John Moores University, United Kingdom

Dr. Turki Al Rasheed, Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Workshop 8

Educational Challenges in the GCC in the 21st Century

Dr. Khadijah Bawazeer, King Abdulaziz University, Jeddah, KSA

Dr. Tariq Elyas, King Abdulaziz University, Jeddah, KSA

Dr. Ahmar Mahboob, University of Sydney, Sydney, Australia

Workshop 9

GCC Relations with Post-War Iraq: A Strategic Perspective

Dr. Omar Al-Ubaydli, DERASAT, Manama, Bahrain

Dr. Bashir Zain AlAbdin, DERASAT, Manama, Bahrain

Workshop 10

Boundaries and Territory in the Gulf Region

Richard Schofield, Senior Lecturer, Department of Geography, King's College London, United Kingdom

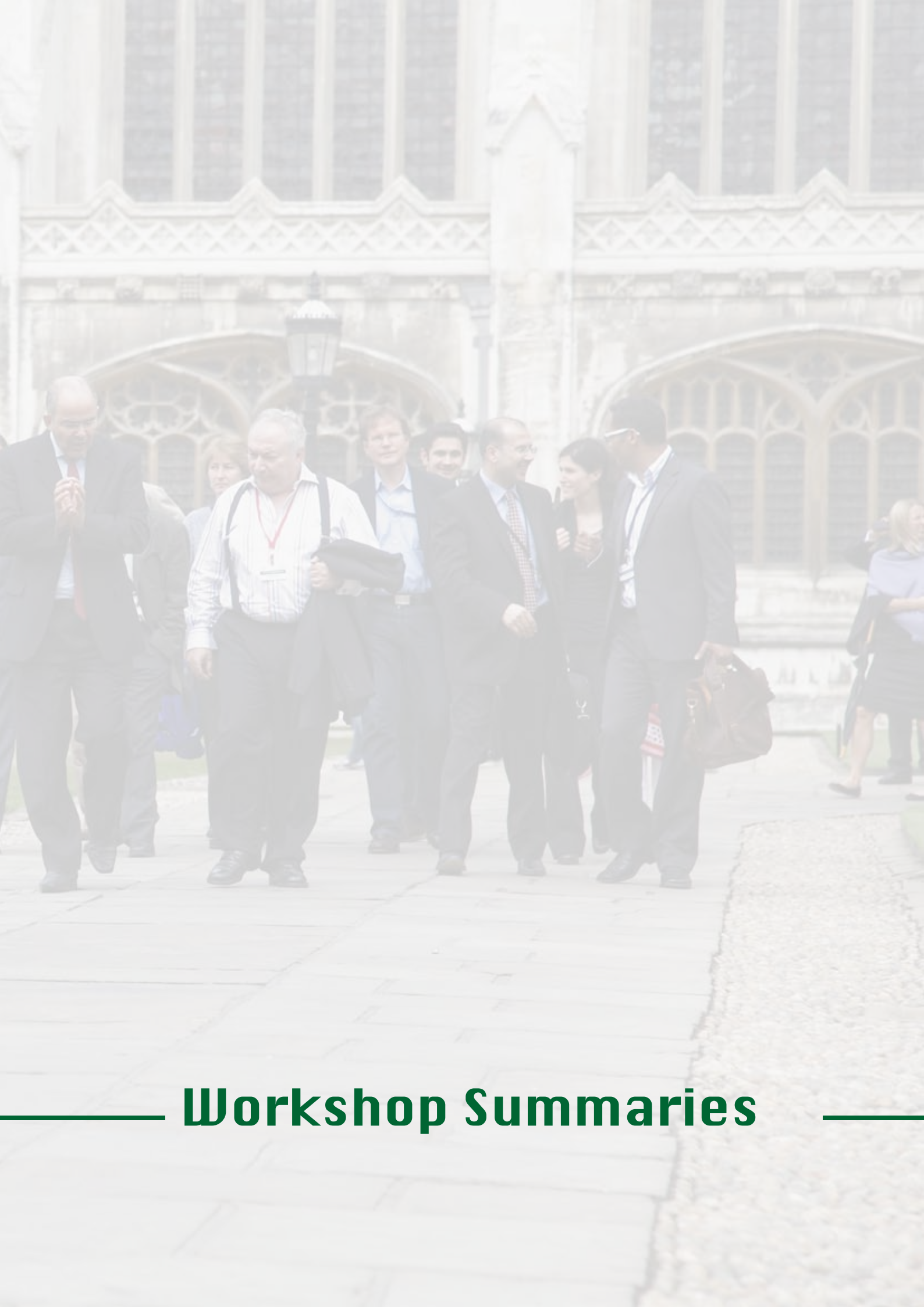
Workshop 11

Challenges Facing the GCC Oil & Gas Industry

Dr. Naji Abi-Aad, COO of PetroLeb, Beirut, Lebanon

Dr. Christian Panzer, Senior Researcher, Department of the Energy Economics Group, Vienna University of Technology, Austria





Workshop Summaries

Workshop Summaries

Workshop I:

The GCC States-Turkey Relations: Opportunities and Challenges



Dr. Özden Z. Oktav

Yıldız Technical
University, Istanbul,
Turkey



Dr. Birol Baskan

Georgetown University
Qatar, Doha, Qatar

Among the reasons for the rapprochement between the GCC states and Turkey, the most significant one relates to the fact that trade and foreign markets have become important in Turkish foreign policy. The strong Islamic sentiment of AKP's support base, which identifies more closely with the Muslim Arab world than with the West, also played an important role in the expansion of relations with the GCC states. This workshop mainly sought to explore the converging and diverging areas in relations between the GCC states and Turkey especially from the 2000s to the present day. In addition, the workshop also focused on what could be done to further bilateral relations in the future.

With 10 papers, this workshop covered the full range of relevant topics, including the importance of TV and media, history-geopolitics, investment activities, and the impact of Arab Spring on future relations. In a span of two days, the workshop participants sought to analyze the potential for cooperation between the two sides in areas of vital importance such as constituting complementary economic structures, security, energy, and tourism. For example, one of the papers discussed Turkey's potential to contribute to food security in the Gulf and pointed out that the country has been a major supplier of iron and steel. It was also discussed that Turkey has the potential to help the GCC states in areas such as measuring knowledge-related indicators; innovation outputs; and human capital and research. While the GCC states are ahead of Turkey on issues associated with knowledge enablement, Turkey is ahead of the GCC states on issues concerned with knowledge deliverables. In sum, special emphasis was put on the establishment of "a joint knowledge society group" by the GCC states and Turkey so as to generate interdependent relations between the two sides.



One of the primary objectives of the workshop was to understand the existing barriers in improving relations and to formulate new policies so as to surmount those barriers. In this context, the Kurdish issue in Turkey and the policies of the GCC states and Turkey towards the probability of the foundation of an independent Kurdish state in northern Iraq were discussed. Needless to say, bilateral relations between the GCC and Turkey are not without constraints. For example, a free trade agreement between the two sides has not been signed so far although Turkey, a state outside the GCC, was given the status of strategic partner by the GCC for the first time in its history. This was also one of the subjects of hot discussion at the workshop. In general, the two sides have common interests such as ensuring stability, promoting democracy and peace, weakening “the Tehran-Damascus-Hezbollah” axis, and reducing Iran’s ability to project its influence in the Levant. As each author also functioned as a discussant for other papers, diverse perspectives were presented by the participants, which added to scholarly work on the subject. While concluding the workshop, the participants agreed that the publication of the papers presented at the workshop would not only fill the gap in our knowledge of GCC states-Turkey relations but would also be a launch pad for future academic works on the subject.

Workshop Director Profiles

Dr. Ozden Zeynep Oktav

Dr. Ozden Zeynep Oktav is an Associate Professor and a lecturer at Yıldız Technical University, Department of Political Science and International Relations. She obtained her BA in English

Workshop Summaries



Language and Literature at Bogazici University, Department of English Language and Literature in 1984. She received her MA and Ph.D. degrees from the same university in 1987 and 1992. She is the author of *Limits of Relations with the West: Turkey, Syria and Iran* (Beta, Istanbul, 2008) and *The Changing Dynamics of the Arab Gulf and Saudi Arabia-US-Iran Relations* (Beta, Istanbul, 2011); and editor of *Turkey in the 21st Century: Quest for a New Foreign Policy* (Ashgate, Burlington, 2011). Besides, she has contributed various book chapters and articles including “The Limits of Change: Turkey, Iran, Syria” in Nursin Atesoglu Guney (ed.), *Contentious Issues of Security and Future of Turkey* (Hampshire: Ashgate, 2007); “The October 1998 Crisis: The Change of Heart of Turkish Foreign Policy Towards Syria?” *CEMOTI*, June 2001, no.31, 142-163, and “The Gulf States and Iran: A Turkish Perspective,” *Middle East Policy*, Vol. XVIII, no. 2 (Summer 2011).

Dr. Birol Baskan

Dr. Birol Baskan is Assistant Professor at the Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar. He received a B.A. in International Relations and in Economics from Koc University, Istanbul, Turkey in 1998 and a Ph.D. in Political Science from Northwestern University in 2006. Baskan taught at State University of New York Fredonia in 2006-2007 and at Qatar University in 2007-2010. His research looks at the roles religion, religious institutions, and grassroots religious groups play in creating, maintaining, undermining, and destroying political order in the Middle East. Currently, he is working on several projects, one of which is a book project analyzing the

role of religion in state and nation building in the Gulf. At SFS-Qatar, Baskan teaches courses on comparative politics, religion and politics, and methodology. He has published in *Politics and Religion*; *HAWWA: the Journal of Women in the Middle East and the Islamic World*; *Islam and Christian-Muslim Relations*; *Insight Turkey*; *Akademik Ortadogu*; *Arab Studies Quarterly*; *Turkish Yearbook of International Politics and Comparative Political Studies*.

Workshop I Papers

“Governing Turkey’s Role in GCC Affairs through BITs”

Abdallah AbuOliem, Maquarie University, Australia

“The Future Role of the GCC in Turkey’s 2023 Economic Vision”

Omer Akkaya, Fatih University, Turkey

“Maintaining Economic Cooperation and Sustaining Political Relations: Bahrain-Turkey Challenges and Opportunities”

Marwa Al-Obaidli, Bahrain Center for Strategic, International and Energy Studies, Bahrain

“Turkey and the Gulf States after the Arab Spring: Old Friends, New Partners”

Muhittin Ataman, Abant Izzet Baysal University, Turkey and Gulsah Neslihan Akkaya, SETA, Turkey

“Soul Searching in the Gulf: From the Ottoman Age of Exploration to Strategic Depth and Trading State”

Bezen Cozkun, Zirve University, Turkey

“Turkey’s Growing Relations with Iran and GCC countries”

Suleyman Elik, Istanbul Medeniyet University, Turkey

“Identifying Knowledge Development Opportunities to Promote the GCC States-Turkey Relations”

Saad Haj Bakry, King Saud University and Ministry of Higher Education, Saudi Arabia and Abdulkader Alfantookh, Ministry of Higher Education, Saudi Arabia

“Towards a Strategic Partnership: Turkish Foreign Policy and GCC Alliance Building in the Era of the Arab Uprisings”

Robert Mason, United Kingdom

Workshop Summaries

“Turkey-Iran Relations and the GCC States”

Mahsa Rouhi, MIT, Center for International Studies, USA

“Arab Spring and the “Regionalization” of Turkey’s Kurdish Problem”

Helin Sari Ertem, Yildiz Technical University, Turkey

“The Turkish TV Series in the Gulf Countries: Identification and Collective Imagination”

Marc Saurina Lucini, Middle East and Mediterranean Languages and Cultures Institute, Center for Social and Human Sciences, Spain

“The Prospects of GCC-Turkey Cooperation and the Syria Crisis”

Konstantinos Zarras, University of Macedonia, Greece

Workshop 2:

The Relationship between the Gulf Countries and Latin America: The Role of Non-State Actors



***Dr. Alejandra
Galindo Marines***

University of
Monterrey, Mexico

This workshop reflected the increasing interest in the relationship between the Gulf and Latin America. Despite the lack of literature on this topic, the workshop was able to build on the previous year's workshop by focusing on another aspect of the relationship between the two regions. By examining the role of non-state actors and their input in creating, maintaining, and enhancing inter-regional links, the workshop was able to reassess the governments' role in developing the relationship between the Gulf and Latin America.

The workshop provided an overview not only of the type of non-state actors but also of their different roles and the ways they implement their strategies. The first part of the workshop examined the knowledge and awareness that each region had of the other region. A paper presented by Zaid Eyadat compared the role played by Funglode and the Qatar Foundation in developing inter-regional links through education; Francesca Bellini outlined the important but under-examined aspect of how the art market and exchange is drawing greater links between the regions.

The usual aspect highlighted as an important sign of increasing exchange between the regions is trade. From this perspective, the primary non-state actors are the business and private sectors. A paper by Jorge Morteau examined the trade relationship between Iran and Brazil. Cecilia Baeza detailed the slow emergence of business networks between the regions which act as mediators between the governments. Yusuf Balushi explored the specific experiences of foreign investment in Latin America and the role that the private sector played in absorbing those funds. He sought to highlight potential lessons for the Gulf countries.

Workshop Summaries



The existence of Arab communities in Latin America and their role in promoting or limiting exchanges between the regions was explored in the last part of the workshop. Rasheed Abualsamh discussed how Muslim communities were constructing their identity in Brazil and the role of Saudi Arabia as a main donor. Gladys Lechini analyzed the Arab Federation's role in Argentina in creating links especially in the agribusiness sector. Myriem Abu Taher also focused on the Arab Federation to examine how the transnational identities of most Argentine Arabs backing Assad's regime is at odds with the Argentine government's attempt to build closer links with the Gulf countries. Paolo Botta discussed the role played by the Argentine Jewish community in the country's foreign policy, with the leadership's preferred focus on international issues rather than on national issues. Despite the Jewish lobby's attempts to direct Argentine foreign policy, its lack of a trade lobby limits its influence in comparison to the Arab Federation. Consequently, Argentina continues to maintain relations with Iran.

The workshop ended with a discussion on setting up a research agenda for the future, which would also look at the role played by different trans-regional and intra-regional actors in driving the "new" rapprochement seeing whether it follows short-term political impulses or a long-term strategy.



Workshop Director Profile

Dr. Alejandra Galindo Marines

Dr. Alejandra Galindo Marines specializes in Middle East politics with a focus on the Gulf area. She is currently Professor in the Department of Social Sciences at the Universidad de Monterrey, México. Her areas of research interest include citizenship and gender, as well as international relations of the Arab Gulf. She has conducted field research on Saudi Arabia and Yemen on the topic of gender, in addition to studying the relationships of some Latin American countries, including Mexico towards the Middle East and particularly the Gulf region. Among her recent publications are: “La Diplomacia del petróleo: las relaciones China - Arabia Saudita” (Estudios de Asia y África XLV, 1) and “Mexico’s Elusive Foreign Policy towards the Middle East: Between Indifference and Engagement” (Contemporary Arab Affairs 4, 3).

Workshop 2 Papers

“Saudi Arabian Aid to Muslim Community of Brazil. 38 Years Helping Build Mosques and Community Centers”

Rasheed Abualsamh, O Globo Newspaper, Brazil

Workshop Summaries

“Lessons from Latin America Experiences in Managing Foreign Direct Investment to Enhance the Domestic Private Sector”

Yousuf Al-Balushi, Kings College London, United Kingdom

“The Slow Emergence of Gulf-Latin American Business Networks”

Cecilia Baeza, Universidade de Brasilia, Brazil

“Cross-Fertilisation of Growth Art Markets: Latin America Meets the Middle East”

Francesca Bellini Joseph, Sotheby’s Institute of Art, United Kingdom

“Iran and Argentina: Between Ethnic and Trade Lobbies”

Jorge Paulo Botta, CEMOC-Center for Contemporary Middle Eastern Studies, Argentina

“The Gulf and Latin America: Non-state Actors, the Key to Unlocking Possibilities”

Zaid Eyadat, University of Jordan, Jordan

“Non-Governmental Actors in Argentina’s Agenda towards the Gulf States. The Role of Agribusiness”

Gladys Lechini, Universidad Nacional de Rosario, Argentina

“Comparative Analysis between the Economic Policies of Iran and Brazil and their Bilateral Trade in the 1970s and the 2000s”

Jorge Morteau, University of Sao Paulo, Brazil

Workshop 3:

The Gulf and Asia Political Relations and Strategic Options in a Developing Scenario (China, India, South Korea and Japan)



Prof. Tim Niblock

Emeritus Professor,
University of Exeter, UK



Prof. Yang Guang

Institute for West
Asian and African
Studies, Beijing, China



Dr. Marc Valeri

University of
Exeter, United
Kingdom

Building on the successful “Asia and the Gulf” workshop held during GRM 2012, which translated in April 2013 into the publication of an edited volume entitled “Asia-Gulf Economic Relations in the 21st Century” gathering 16 international experts in this field, this workshop, unfortunately held without the presence of Professor Tim Niblock, due to personal reasons, was determined to keep this growing network in being and to develop it further. It marked a new, substantial and important development in the analysis of Gulf-Asia relations by studying the political and strategic relations between the eight Gulf countries (Gulf Cooperation Council, Iraq, and Iran) and leading East Asian powers. It particularly intended to look at the existing political and defence strategies being pursued by all the states and powers concerned, assess whether the Gulf States will in fact need external strategic support, compare the potential Asian strategic contribution with that which can be obtained from elsewhere, consider the security roles which the main Asian powers could seek to play over this period and assess the potential for different non-Gulf powers to work together under a common security umbrella.

By far the most popular workshop of GRM 2013, it attracted scholars and policy practitioners from 15 countries who presented 25 papers as well as a dozen listening participants and journalists whose presence added an extremely valuable layer to the analysis of the papers and the vibrant discussions.

Workshop Summaries



Over a span of two days of intense debate, a range of topics were discussed, including the security dilemmas faced by Gulf countries in a context of changing US and Europe involvement in West Asia; opportunities and constraints of Gulf-Asia strategy and energy partnerships at multi- and bilateral levels; dynamics of competition and cooperation between Asian powers in West Asia, the Gulf and the Indian Ocean; and the impact of the Arab Spring on Asia-Gulf relations. One of the most significant achievements of the workshop was to bring together a substantial number of papers covering analyses of Asian powers' policies towards the Gulf (including perspectives on the Gulf from East Asian countries), with six papers on China's perceptions of Gulf-Asia relations, four on Indian views, three on Japan's perceptions, two on South Korean approaches to the topic and one on ASEAN-GCC relations. While the GCC countries were seen as sharing common political interests, it was also recognized that their economic and strategic mid- and long-term priorities vary substantially, which is reflected in the different perceptions on (and relations maintained with) each Asian power – as illustrated by papers discussing particular case studies (e.g., Saudi-China relations) or bilateral relations of Gulf countries with Asian powers in a comparative perspective.

Concluding the workshop, the participants agreed that the publication coordinated by Professors Niblock and Yang Guang which will result from this workshop would represent a new milestone in our knowledge of the Gulf-Asia relationship.

Workshop Director Profiles

Prof. Tim Niblock

Prof. Tim Niblock is Emeritus Professor of Middle Eastern Politics at the University of Exeter and Chair of the Management Board of the University's Institute of Arab and Islamic Studies. He also serves as Vice-President of the European Association for Middle Eastern Studies. He began his academic career at the University of Khartoum in Sudan (1969-77), where he served as Associate Professor on secondment from the University of Reading. He has since worked at the Universities of Exeter and Durham. Between 1978 and 1993, he was at Exeter, establishing the Middle East Politics Programme there. In 1993, he was appointed Director of the Centre for Middle Eastern and Islamic Studies at Durham. In 1999, he returned to the University of Exeter and served as Director of the Institute of Arab and Islamic Studies there from 1999 to 2005. He has written widely on the politics, political economy and international relations of the Arab world. Among his books are: *The Political Economy of Saudi Arabia* (2007), *Saudi Arabia: Power, Legitimacy and Survival* (2006), *'Pariah States' and Sanctions in the Middle East: Iraq, Libya and Sudan* (2001), *Muslim Communities in the New Europe* (edited, with Gerd Nonneman and Bogdan Szajkowski, 1997), *Economic and Political Liberalisation in the Middle East* (edited, with Emma Murphy, 1993), *Class and Power in Sudan* (1987), *Iraq: the Contemporary State* (edited, 1982), *State, Society and Economy in Saudi Arabia* (edited, 1981), and *Social and Economic Development in the Arab Gulf* (edited, 1980).

Prof. Yang Guang

Prof. Yang Guang is Director-General of the Institute of West Asian and African Studies (IWAAS) of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS) in Beijing, China, President of the Chinese Associations of Middle East Studies, Executive President of the Chinese Society of African Studies, and editor-in-chief of the academic journal *West Asia and Africa*.

Dr. Marc Valeri

Marc VALERI is Senior Lecturer in Political Economy of the Middle East and Director of the Centre for Gulf Studies at the University of Exeter. His main areas of interest are the social, political and economic transformations and reform in the Arabian Peninsula. Moreover he is developing researches in the issues of stability and legitimacy of authoritarian regimes in the Middle East. He is the author of *Oman. Politics and Society in the Qaboos State* (London/New

Workshop Summaries

York: Hurst/Columbia University Press, 2009) and co-editor of *Business Politics in the Middle East* (London/New York: Hurst/Oxford University Press, 2013).



Workshop 3 Papers

“The Gulf Security Imbroglio: Shaping an Asian Initiative for a New Regional Cooperative Security Architecture”

Talmiz Ahmad, IOT Infrastructure & Energy Services, United Arab Emirates

“The Dilemma of the Saudi Security Regime: an Analysis of the Future US-Saudi Relations”

Mohammed Al-Sudairi, Gulf Research Center, China

“Saudi Arabia and Nuclear Weapons: What is the Role of the Asian Powers?”

Naser Al-Tamimi, independent, United Kingdom

“Gulf Security Options after the US Pivot towards Asia”

Atul Aneja, The Hindu Newspaper, India

“Prospects of Asian Energy Cooperation: India, China and the Gulf, Scenario 2020, 2040”

Sujata Ashwarya, Centre for West Asian Studies, India

“Towards the Asianization of GCC Resilience Strategies? Gulf Engagement with the Discourse on Asian Values”

Mhabeni Bona, Durham University, United Kingdom

“An Analysis on China’s 10-Year Development Guideline and Its Impact on China-GCC Relations”

Mo Chen, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, China

“Impact of Arab Spring on China-Arab Gulf Relations”

Ahmed Gaffar, Peking University, China

“The Strategic Significance of the Gulf Region for India Security Implications for the Future”

Ranjit Gupta, independent, India

“Forging China-Gulf Strategic Partnership in the East Asian Context: Hong Kong as China’s Gateway of Islamic Finance?”

Wai Yip Ho, Hong Kong Institute of Education, Hong Kong

“The Competitions on the India Ocean and the Relations between China and Gulf Countries”

Yi Hou, China Academy of Social Sciences, China and Quoqiang Li, China Academy of Social Sciences, China

“JMSDF’s Contribution for the Regional Security of Indian Ocean and the Gulf: From Perspectives of Japan’s Defense and Foreign Policy to 2023”

Hirotake Ishiguro, Kyushu University, Japan

“ASEAN-GCC Relations: Significance in Comparison with China and India”

Norafidah Ismail, Universiti Utara Malaysia, Malaysia

“Asian Security for Gulf Stability: Prospects and Challenges”

N. Janardhan, United Arab Emirates

“The Gulf and South Korea Political Relations & Strategic Options in a Developing Scenario”

Jinwoog Kim, Korea Research Institute of Military Affairs, South Korea

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“Iran and Asian Countries (China, South Korea, Japan and India): Perspectives of the Economic Dialog”

Nikolay Kozhanov, St.-Petersburg State University, Russia

“The Evolution of India’s ‘Strategic Autonomy’ Policy in the Gulf Context”

Melissa Levallant, Science Po, CERI, IRSEM, France

“The Future of Japan’s Politico-Strategic Relations with the Gulf”

Yukiko Miyagi, University of Durham, United Kingdom

“The Role of Asian Countries in the Evolving Security Dynamics and Architecture of the Gulf Region”

Tim Niblock, University of Exeter, United Kingdom

“Strategizing the Gulf in India’s Emerging Global Profile”

Girijesh Pant, Jawaharlal Nehru University, India

“Demise of Japan’s Independent Policy on the Middle East”

Keiko Sakai, Chiba University, Japan

“Economic Dynamo of Non-Alignment: Flexible Connectivity and India’s Inclusive Diplomacy in the Gulf”

Kottapurath Mohammed Seethi, Mahatma Gandhi University, India

“Changing Mutual Strategic Interests between South Korea and the Gulf: From Nuclear to Military Cooperation”

Jeongmin Seo, Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, South Korea

“Kuwait and the Asia Pacific: A Strategic Outlook”

Dania Thafer, Near East South Asia Center for Strategic Studies, United States of America

“China and the Gulf: Prospective in 2030”

Bingbing Wu, Peking University, China

“The Structural Change of International Oil Market and its Future Impact on China-GCC Relations”

Guang Yang, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, China

Workshop 4:
**Saudi Arabia and the Arab Uprisings:
National, Regional, and Global Responses**



Prof. Paul Aarts

University of
Amsterdam,
Netherlands



**Dr. Saud M. Al
Tamamy**

King Saud University,
Riyadh, KSA

This workshop opened up an opportunity for detailed, interdisciplinary, and original research on Saudi Arabia's domestic developments, foreign relations, and its socio-economic and cultural fabric within the framework of the Arab Spring. The two-day workshop brought together 14 presenters from nine countries with diverse cultural and academic backgrounds and some 30 listening participants.

The workshop's main question was: How has Saudi Arabia responded to the Arab revolts at the national, regional, and global level? What is the impact of these responses?

The first day explored the major aspects of Saudi responses at the national, regional, and global levels towards the Arab awakening. At the national level, the workshop discussed state-society relations and the possible impact of the evolution of these relations on long-term stability. The workshop looked at the state structures of Saudi Arabia to see how they explain features of social mobilization. In this regard, the use of social media as an organizational tool was identified as a key development in state-society relations, even if it was mainly in the short run, facilitating social mobilization. Inevitable changes to the economic structure of the state – in the form of a transition to a non-rentier economy – in the longer run were also explored. Within the framework of state-society relations, the workshop examined Saudi Arabia's system of dialogue and consultation, which contributed to the kingdom's stability and explained why it addressed several of the core issues of the Arab Spring earlier and more effectively than other Arab states. Furthermore, the workshop discussed the possible link between the kingdom's responses to the developments in some neighboring countries and political stability at the national level.

Workshop Summaries



The Saudi response to the Arab Spring at the regional level was also covered thoroughly during the first day of the workshop. The kingdom has been working to preserve the political status quo and regime stability in some Arab states, support revolutionary factions in others, and has interfered in post-revolutionary processes yet elsewhere. In this regard, the workshop discussed both the legitimacy question and the security implications of the regional turmoil. Papers tried to explain how the Arab revolts are pressuring Saudi Arabia into adopting a more assertive foreign policy. An increasingly important issue that was discussed was the kingdom's growing contest for influence with other regional actors like Qatar. Clearly, as a consequence of the Arab revolts, new fields of competition for Saudi Arabia and Iran have opened up, leading to what is sometimes labeled as a new regional 'cold war.' This definitely seems to be a topic deserving more academic attention.

The second day of the workshop concentrated on some specific themes of Saudi responses at the national, regional, and global levels towards the Arab awakening. Besides the divided Saudi/Wahhabi religious response to the Arab Spring, the security actions of Saudi Arabia toward the Syrian crisis were examined as a case study (using, among others, the omnibalancing framework). At the national level, the workshop discussed the centrality of terms and concepts such as "national identity", "national unity", "citizenship", and "plurality". Furthermore, as the Arab Spring has also brought up a new dimension of the issue of women's rights and empowerment, the

workshop focused on the opportunities available for Saudi women leaders, the challenges they face, the methods utilized in order to deal with such challenges and ways in which Saudi women activate their leadership roles.

Workshop Director Profiles

Paul Aarts

Paul Aarts is senior lecturer in international relations in the Department of Political Science, University of Amsterdam. His research focuses on the politics of the Arab world, with a specific focus on the Gulf countries. He has published several edited volumes and numerous articles in different academic journals, including *Democracy & Society*, *Orient*, *Middle East Policy*, *International Spectator*, *Review of International Affairs*, and *Middle East Report*. He is co-author (with Gerd Nonnemann) of “Saudi Arabia in the Balance: Political Economy, Society, Foreign Affairs” (London/ New York: Hurst & Company/ New York University Press, 2005/2006). Recently, the updated Arabic edition was published by the Center for Arab Unity Studies in Beirut (http://www.caus.org.lb/Home/publication_popup.php?ID=4763&MediaID=1). Earlier this year, he edited, together with Roel Meijer, the report “Saudi Arabia Between Conservatism, Accommodation, and Reform” (The Hague: Clingendael Institute, January 2012; available via <http://www.clingendael.nl/publications/?id=8961&&type=summary>). Last June, he finished a report “From Resilience to Revolt. Making Sense of the Arab Spring” available via (<http://wodc.nl/onderzoeksdatabase/duiding-maatschappelijkeomwentelingen-in-noord-afrika-en-het-midden-oosten.aspx>) or via (http://issuu.com/pwhaarts/docs/from_resilience_to_revolt). Later this year he will publish an edited volume (together with Francesco Cavatorta), titled “Civil Society in Syria and Iran. Activism in Authoritarian Contexts” (Boulder, Co.: Lynne Rienner). More on: <http://medewerker.uva.nl/p.w.h.aarts>.

Dr. Saud Mousaed Al Tamamy

Dr. Saud Mousaed Al Tamamy is an assistant professor of political theory at King Saud University (KSU), Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. He was awarded his Ph.D. from the University of Exeter (UK) in 2009. I.B. Tauris will shortly publish his Ph.D. thesis under the title “Averroes, Kant and the Origins of the Enlightenment: Reason and Revelation in Arab Thought.” Al Tamamy’s academic interests are political theory and international and strategic issues. He has, among others, contributed to the book “Saudi Foreign Policy 1960-2010” (forthcoming) by writing a chapter on ‘Saudi Foreign Policy towards the Arab-Israeli Conflict.’ His paper “Saudi Arabia and the Arab Spring: Opportunities and Challenges of Security” will be published in the coming issue of the *Journal of Arabian Studies*

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(December 2012). He has also contributed to Orient the article “Hegemonic or Defensive? Patterns of Saudi Foreign Policy in the Era of the Arab Spring” (published in November 2012). Al Tamamy regularly contributes to conferences and workshops on a variety of subjects. In February 2012, he delivered a contribution to the conference “Gulf Cooperation Council: Choices to Move from Cooperation to Unity,” in Riyadh. The paper presented (“Moving from Cooperation to Unity: Practical Choices”) will be published in Alta’awn (nr. 76). Al Tamamy is a part-time advisor of the Riyadh-based Institute of Diplomatic Studies (IDS); the director of the International Scientific Twinning Program (ISTP); a member of the Saudi Political Science Association, KSU; and a member of the Academic Accreditation Committee of the Political Science Department, KSU.



Workshop 4 Papers

“Wahhabi Islam and the Arab Spring”

Muhammad Al-Atawneh, Ben Gurion University of the Negev, Israel

“Saudi Arabia and Arab Spring : Re-Shaping Saudi Security Doctrine”

Yahya Al-Zahrani, Naif Arab University for Security Science, Saudi Arabia

“Political Economy and Contention: Societal Mobilisation and Political Change in Saudi Arabia”

Eleanor Bayley, The Graduate Institute of International And Development Studies, Switzerland

“The Legitimacy Question in Saudi Arabia in the Aftermath of the Arab Spring: Domestic and Regional Perspectives”

Silvia Colombo, International Affairs Institute, Italy

“Qatar: Challenging Saudi Arabia with an alternative view of Wahhabism”

James Dorsey, Nanyang Technological University /University of Wuerzburg, Singapore

“Enjoying “the Comfort of Opinion without the Discomfort of Thought”: Saudi Arabia, the Arab Spring, and the West”

Sean Foley, Middle Tennessee State University, United States of America

“Saudi-Iranian Rivalry: Egypt after the Revolution as an Area of Influence”

Nahla Mahmoud, Cairo University, Egypt

“New Omnibalancing Theory and Tasks for Preventive Diplomacy: Case of Saudi Arabian Foreign Policy during the Syrian Humanitarian Crisis”

Satoru Nakamura, Kobe University, Japan

“Saudi National Dialogue and the Arab Uprisings – The Question of Citizenship and Plurality”

Menno Preuschaft, University of Münster, Germany

“In Search for Stability: Saudi Arabia and the Arab Spring”

Rene Rieger, University of Exeter, United Kingdom

“Regional Disorder and New Geo-economic Order: What Saudi Security Strategies within the Arab Gulf Moment?”

Emma Soubrier, IRSEM/Auvergne University/Cassidian, France

“Saudi Women Leaders: Challenges and Opportunities”

Mark Thompson, King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals, Saudi Arabia

“Iran’s Influence in the Gulf after the ‘Arab Spring’: Failed Strategy or Successful Saudi Containment?”

Luciano Zaccara, Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona /University of Exeter, Spain

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Workshop 5: **The Rentier State at 25: Dismissed, Revised, Upheld?**



Dr. Steffen Hertog
The London School
of Economics and
Political Science, United
Kingdom



**Prof. Giacomo
Luciani**
Graduate Institute
of International and
Development Studies,
Geneva, Switzerland

Workshop 5 set out to re-evaluate the rentier state concept 25 years after its first application to the GCC states, which continue to be discussed mainly through the conceptual lens of rentier state theories.

The first paper by Justin Gengler analyzed individual attitudes in rentier states, which play an important implicit role in the causal logic of rentier theory but have not been subjected to systematic empirical analysis. Drawing on Bahraini survey data, Gengler demonstrated that the logic of co-optation only works for some groups in the polarized Bahraini society.

Matthew Gray's paper contained a conceptual discussion of late rentierism and the role of tourism as a source of rents, an argument that led to a lively debate about how to delimit rents more generally. Mona Hamade's paper covered gender and rentierism with the UAE as a case study, arguing for an extension of the paradigm to include women's issues. This was followed by Abdulhadi Khallaf's paper on the "Royal Makrama" as a tool of rent distribution in the GCC, adding a new cultural and symbolic dimension to the "co-optation" mechanisms of rentier state theory.

Matthias Basedau and Jan Pierskalla presented a technical but stimulating empirical paper on the effect of rents on conflict in Africa, which they claimed differs depending on whether the ethnic group in a specific area is nationally dominant or not. Wojciech Ostrowski followed with another paper focusing on non-MENA cases, discussing the utility of the rentier paradigm in Central Asia.



Day 2 opened with a paper by Alexander Shumilin and Inna Shumilin which examined the utility of the rentier state model in the post-Soviet states, arguing for its wide applicability. Jessie Moritz's paper turned the focus back on the GCC states, surveying how state-society relations in Bahrain and Qatar were characterized by rent distribution and repression during the Arab uprisings, arguing that the rentier model basically holds, although Bahrain has witnessed a different mix of repression and more targeted co-optation than Qatar.

Camille Ammoun's paper then discussed the environmental sustainability of the rentier state in the Gulf, presenting a sobering survey of the environmental costs of the current development model. Miguel de Corral followed with a presentation on how GCC diversification policies signal a slow retreat of traditional GCC rentierism, surveying the various patterns of diversification in the region. The final paper by Ahmet Evin, Manfred Hafner and Simone Tagliapietra went back to a global survey of the rentier state's evolution after 25 years, with special focus on the role of sovereign wealth funds.

Workshop Director Profiles

Dr. Steffen Hertog

Dr. Steffen Hertog is senior lecturer in comparative politics at the London School of Economics. He was previously Kuwait Professor at Sciences Po in Paris, lecturer in Middle East political economy at Durham University and a post-doc at Princeton University. He holds a Ph.D. from

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the University of Oxford. He has been travelling and working in the Middle East extensively since 2000, both as an academic and as public policy consultant. Dr. Steffen Hertog's main interest lies in Gulf and Middle East political economy, specifically Arab bureaucracies, state-business relations and labour markets. He has a subsidiary interest in issues of political violence in the Islamic world. His academic publications have appeared in leading political science and area studies journals, including *World Politics*, *International Journal of Middle East Studies*, *Review of International Political Economy*, and *Comparative Studies in Society and History*. His book on the politics of economic reform in Saudi Arabia, *Princes, Brokers and Bureaucrats: Oil and the State in Saudi Arabia*, was published by Cornell University Press in 2010. He is the editor of *Labour Market, Unemployment, and Migration in the GCC* (Gerlach Press 2012) and co-editor, with Giacomo Luciani and Marc Valeri, of *Business politics in the Middle East* (Hurst 2013). A book about Islamic radicalism and higher education, co-authored with Diego Gambetta, will be published soon by Princeton University Press.

Prof. Giacomo Luciani

Prof. Giacomo Luciani is Scientific Director of the Master in International Energy of the Paris School of International Affairs at SciencesPo and a Princeton University Global Scholar attached to the Woodrow Wilson School and the Department of Near Eastern Studies. He is also a visiting professor at the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies in Geneva and co-director of the Executive Master in Oil and Gas Leadership. He is Senior Advisor to the Gulf Research Center and in this context serves as the Team Leader in the EU-GCC Clean Energy Network Project. He is also actively involved in the POLINARES FP7 research project. From 2007-10, he was Director of the Gulf Research Center Foundation, Geneva. In 1997-2010, he was Adjunct Professor of International Relations at the SAIS Johns Hopkins University Bologna Centre. From 2000-06, he was Professor of Political Economy and co-director of the Mediterranean Programme of the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies at the European University Institute. In this time, he directed the EUROGULF project within the SYNERGY program and participated in several other EU-supported projects (INDES, 3ENCOURAGED, MEDSUPPLY, EUROGULFHCT). His research interests include the political economy of the Middle East and North Africa and the geopolitics of energy. His work has focused primarily on the economic and political dynamics of rentier states and issues of development in the GCC countries. He is a member of the Oxford Energy Policy Club, the Geneva Petroleum Club, and the Energy, Oil and Gas Club of the Institut Français du Pétrole (IFP). He is a frequent speaker at conferences and events organized by leading institutions in the field of energy affairs.



Workshop 5 Papers

“Sustainability in the Rentier State”

Camille Ammoun, The Executive Council, United Arab Emirates

“Ethnicity, Natural Resources and the Rentier State: A Spatial Conflict Analysis of Africa from 1990 to 2010”

Matthias Basedau and Jan Pierskalla, GIGA German Institute of Global and Area Studies, Germany

“Evolution, not Revolution: Political Reform in Gulf Rentier States”

Miguel De Corral, Northeastern University, United States of America

“Political Segmentation and Diversification in the Rentier Arab Gulf”

Justin Gengler, Qatar University, Qatar

“The Categorization and Delineation of Rentierism: With Special Reference to Tourism”

Matthew Gray, The Australian National University, Australia

“Gender and Late Rentierism in the UAE”

Mona Hamade, University of Cambridge, United Kingdom

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“Crude Ambitions: The Internationalization of Emerging Country NOCs”

Pauline Jones Luong, University of Michigan, United States of America

“The Revolutionary Rentier? State-Society Relations in Bahrain and Qatar during the Arab Uprisings”

Jessie Moritz, Australian National University, Australia

“The Rentier State Encounter’s Central Asia: (Un)critical Interrogation?”

Wojciech Ostrowski, United Kingdom

“The Rentier State Model in the Post-Soviet States”

Alexander Shumilin and Inna Shumilin, Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia

“The Rentier State at 25: Part of the Global Economy?”

Simone Tagliapietra and Ahmet Evin

Workshop 6: Gulf Cities as Interfaces



Prof. George Katodrytis
RIBA, College of
Architecture, Art and
Design, American
University of Sharjah,
United Arab Emirates



Sharmeen Syed
Sharjah Art Foundation,
Sharjah, United Arab
Emirates

The workshop on Gulf Cities as Interfaces aimed to conduct a discourse on the crucial subject of urban development and the built environment in the Gulf and its intrinsic relationship with socio-cultural and socio-economic aspects of cities in the region. The intention was to geographically cover the Gulf and plot and collate original research on these cities and identify what defines them and what connects them.

During the two-day workshop, fourteen academics and practicing professionals presented some insightful papers on the production and urbanization of Gulf cities that have evolved as pure interfaces of the 21st century economy. Presentations were followed by round-table discussions. Mappings and transcripts of the various discussions were prepared that would become part of a wider body of ideas and outcomes of the workshop. These ideas and discussions will be part of a cohesive volume that is being developed. The trans-disciplinary background of the participants (architects, landscape architects, planners, geographers and artists working in the private and governmental organizations as well as academics) was reflected in the diversity of research and concepts that were presented and analyzed. The presentations included theoretical explorations, methodological case studies, and visual investigations.

Some of the engaging discussions addressed the following topics and challenges facing contemporary Gulf cities and the way these urban settings interface historical, socio-economic, geographical and environmental issues:

- Methods of urbanization and the spatial and social cohesion of small scale spaces in Jeddah.

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- The process of mapping vs. master planning and how these methods can have an influence on planning policies of Doha.
- Everyday urbanism and the interface to global networks of Doha.
- Urban stakeholders and the organizational methodologies of the so-called 'accidental cities' of Dubai and Abu Dhabi .
- The politics of urbanism and the reading of the city, as power and participation of Dubai.
- Ecological systems and production of food, landscape urbanism of Doha.
- Port and trading cities as interfaces projecting their image across global networks in the case of Salalah.
- Identity and public spaces in the case of Manama, Bahrain.
- Projected images of the city as a backdrop and a stage set of decorated façades of Dubai.
- Natural processes in urban design and architecture as systems of natural processes to address the climatic geographies of the Gulf city in general.
- Historically evolving urban patterns and the conflict that these Islamic cities face with the influx of modernity and rapid investment.
- Inter-connectivities and sharing resources at a local and regional level as well as global level seems to be a pivotal point of interface.



Workshop Director Profiles

George Katodrytis

George Katodrytis is an architect involved in practice, teaching, and research. He is currently Associate Professor of Architecture at the American University of Sharjah, UAE. He has built a number of projects in Europe and the Middle East as well as published widely on contemporary architecture, urbanism, cultural theory and digital media. He recently exhibited his aerial photographs of Dubai. His work addresses the ‘city’, especially as it is evolving in the 21st century.

Sharmeen Syed

Sharmeen Syed has a background in architecture and urban design and is currently working as an architect and researcher at Sharjah Art Foundation. Syed is also engaged in independent research and artistic projects investigating subject matter in the fields of cultural geography and urban sociology. Her current projects focus on 21st century urbanism and derivative spatial experiences through new media and projected memories.

Workshop 6 Papers

“Dohaization: An Emerging Interface between Knowledge, Creativity and Gulf Urbanity”

Ali Alraouf, Qatar University, Qatar

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“Contemporary Urban Landscape of Bahrain”

Noura Al-Sayeh, Bahrain

“Dubai: Urban and Political Configurations”

Adria Carbonell, American University of Sharjah, United Arab Emirates

“Designing Productive Landscapes for Increased Consumption in an Emerging Desert Metropolis. The Case of Doha”

Anna Grichting Solder, Rana Al-Amawi, and Rama Asadi, Qatar University, Qatar

“Accidental Cities or Cities Envisioned: A Comparative Analysis of Planning in Abu Dhabi and Dubai, United Arab Emirates, and Initiatives for Sustainable Cities in the Gulf Region”

Jerry Kolo, American University of Sharjah, United Arab Emirates

“Alwagan Community of the UAE: A Socioeconomic Study”

Musa Shallal, United Arab Emirates University, United Arab Emirates

“Dynamics of Populations and the Everyday Urban Environment in the Emerging City of Doha”

Ashraf Salama, Fatma Khalfani and Ahoud Al Maimani, Qatar University, Qatar

“To The Desert; In Presence or In Absence”

Talin Hazber, American University of Sharjah, United Arab Emirates

“Dubailand”

Sophie-Therese Trenka Dalton, Germany

“Mirages in the Desert: The Fallacy of a Universal Urbanism”

Steven Veleginis, American University of Sharjah, United Arab Emirates

“The Role of Advanced Producer Service Firms in the Development of Urban Diversity in Doha”

Florian Wiedmann, Qatar University, Qatar

“Salalah Globalized: Developing, Fragmenting and Marketing a “Secondary City” at Spatio-Temporal Interfaces”

Steffen Wippel, Zentrum Moderner Orient, Germany

Workshop 7: Sustainable Development Challenges in the GCC



Dr. David Bryde

Research Institute,
Liverpool John Moores
University, UK



Dr. Yusra Mouzoughi

Liverpool John Moores
University, UK



**Dr. Turki Al
Rasheed**

Riyadh, Kingdom
of Saudi Arabia

The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries increasingly face challenges that have also confronted western countries in terms of how to balance the need to develop their economies while at the same time taking into account the impact of such developments on the environment and on communities and individuals – the classic concepts of “profit” vs. “planet” vs. “people” or balancing the Triple Bottom Line of “environmental,” “economic” and “social” sustainability. Much of the current research in this area has taken a western-centric approach to sustainability issues and there is a call for further research and discussion to unravel the specifics of issues relating to sustainability in the Gulf region per se.

The workshop tried to explore the sustainable development challenges that face the GCC and provide decision-makers in both the public and the private sector organizations a better understanding of the issues while aiding them in developing appropriate policies and practices for sustainable development. The workshop was sponsored by the Kuwaiti Foundation for the Advancement of Sciences (KFAS), highlighting the importance of this research area for the region. Over 44 abstracts were received and after a rigorous process, nine high quality papers were selected to represent some of the issues on the sustainability agenda. The workshop was spread over two full days and saw meaningful discussions in which the listening participants took active part along with the presenters and directors. The workshop focused on five main themes which

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were: general sustainability, urban development, planning and real estate; water management; public and private sector issues; and knowledge and awareness.

Providing a solid platform to start, the first paper in the workshop gave an overview of sustainability and provided a focus on sustainable production and consumption. The paper touched on the idea of the 'rentier' state and its impact on moving towards a culture where sustainability is viewed as important. The workshop continued with a paper focusing on the relationship between sustainability and urban and real estate development. The paper took Bahrain as a case study exploring the opportunities and impacts of sustainability on economic development. Workshop delegates from across the Gulf countries participated enthusiastically in the ensuing discussion.. Technological and social developments in sustainability challenges formed the next stream of papers focusing on sustainable agriculture, tackling the water crisis, and a specific case study of water usage in the UAE. Given the criticality of the topic, the debates and discussion were intense and provided a rich environment for the exchange of ideas and research findings.

Taking a more macro view of the sustainability agenda, the next workshop theme focused on green growth and governance providing an overview of challenges in environmental sustainability for the region. The session posed many questions (not all of which could be answered) and offered a platform for further discussion in the area. The workshop ended with two papers under the theme of knowledge and awareness focusing on youth unemployment and raising awareness

as a tool for long-term development. Both papers were well received and led to the realization that policies and decisions makers were only one part of the equation; of equal importance in achieving long-term sustainable development is changing attitudes and behaviors.

In conclusion, the papers and discussion attempted to address the main sustainability challenges facing the GCC in the current era. The directors tried to draw themes and trends from the presentations and debates in order to develop a broad framework of the main issues. While we concede that the workshop did not, and obviously could not, address all of the challenges that the sustainability topic poses, the workshop did provide an opportunity for debate and discussion and for exploring the potential for collaborative research between delegates in the West and the GCC in order to provide answers to some of the burning questions related to the sustainability issue. Delegates have also agreed to set up an online forum in order to continue the exchange of research and ideas in the area.

Workshop Director Profiles

Dr. David Bryde

Dr. David Bryde is Professor of Project Management in the Built Environment & Sustainable Technologies (BEST) Research Institute, Liverpool John Moores University (LJMU). He brings a management science/social science perspective to the topic of sustainability. Working with Dr. Al-Rasheed and Dr. Mouzoughi, he is investigating attitudes and behaviors towards sustainability among key stakeholders in Saudi Arabia. His work has also encompassed the topics of sustainable project management and sustainable procurement. He has published over 80 journal papers, research monographs, book chapters, conference presentations, invited guest lecturers/presentations, expert interviews and articles. Recent publications related to his work on sustainability include a journal paper: Meehan, J. & Bryde, D.J. (2010) "Sustainable Procurement Practice" in *Business Strategy and the Environment* 20 (2), 94-106; a research monograph, Bryde, D.J. & Maravelea, F. (2011) "Sustainable Management Assessment in Building and Infrastructure Projects" in Collins, R.J. (ed.) *Project Management*. Nova Publishing, New York, US and a chapter titled "Sustainable Project Management" in Cotgrave, A. & Riley, M. (eds.) *Total Sustainability in the Built Environment* (Palgrave MacMillan, 2013).

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Dr. Yusra Mouzughi

Dr. Yusra Mouzughi is a Principal Lecturer at Liverpool Business School and the Programme Leader for Doctoral Programs. Her main responsibilities include overseeing the Ph.D. and Doctorate of Business Administration (DBA) programs as well as teaching a range of postgraduate courses. She is currently supervising 11 doctoral students. Dr. Mouzughi is also a member of the Centre for Stakeholder Management. Her research is cross-disciplinary focusing on a broad range of sustainability issues including general attitudes towards sustainability as well as the impact of information and technology on sustainability. Her research interests include the field of knowledge management with a particular emphasis on critical success factors for knowledge management as well as the role of key stakeholders in knowledge management activities. She has various publications in the knowledge management field including a research monograph “Critical Success Factors for Knowledge Management” (Germany: Lambert Publishing, 2012). Being of Libyan origin, Dr. Mouzughi also has research interests in various aspects of Libyan development and has given invited lectures on a range of management issues within the Libyan context.

Dr. Turki Faisal Al Rasheed

Dr Turki Faisal Al Rasheed established Al Ulama Management and Agricultural Consultancy Services and Feasibility Studies for both private and government organizations. He is the Chairman of Golden Grass, Inc. (GGI) and Turki Faisal International Corporation (TFIC) and the Founder-Director of Saudi Voters Center. Dr Al Rasheed is currently Acting Chairman for the Southwest Initiative for the Study of Middle East Conflicts (SISMEC), University of Arizona, USA, which addresses issues for the betterment of the Middle East. In 2000-2004, he served as a Board member of the he served as a Board member of the National Agriculture Development Company (NADEC). He is frequently invited to be a speaker at international conferences and recently gave lectures at Princeton University, University of Arizona, Universidad De Palermo, King Saud University, King Abdulaziz University, and Hail University. He is a weekly columnist for Al Jazirah newspaper which covers the local and current issues particularly in Saudi Arabia. He has published *Al Taba Al Ula* and *Ma KaTabt* (in Arabic) and *Agricultural Development Strategies: the Saudi Experience* (English); soon-to-be released are three books in Arabic titled *Agricultural Development Strategies: the Saudi Experience*; *Post Arab Spring*; and *Shammar Tribes: Horse Breeders, War Poems, and Honorary Title*.



Workshop 7 Papers

“Private Sector Contribution towards Inclusive and Sustainable Growth in the Gulf Region”

Yousuf Al-Balushi, Kings College London, United Kingdom

“The Youth Unemployment and the Challenge of Sustainable Development in the GCC”

Abdulnabi Alekry, National Center for Studies, Kingdom of Bahrain

“Dynamic Real Estate Developments and their Impact on Economic Sustainable Development of the Kingdom of Bahrain”

Maher Al-Shaer, Diyar Al Muharraq, Bahrain

“Improving the Sustainable Development in the Gulf: Raising Awareness as a Tool”

Nilly Elamir, Cairo University, Egypt

“Transition toward Sustainable Development: Sustainable Consumption and Production Opportunities and Challenges in GCC”

Kassem El Saddik, TEC, United Arab Emirates

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“Trends in Green Technology for the Sustainability of Agricultural Communities”

Haidar Fraihat, UN-ESCWA, Lebanon

“Public Governance and Green Growth: Contextualizing the Concepts of Governance, Economic Growth, and Environmental Sustainability to the GCC Countries”

Paul Joyce, Liverpool John Moores University, United Kingdom

“Tackling the Water Crisis in the GCC - a New Proposal for Demand-Side Management”

Martin Keulertz and Mark Mulligan, King’s College London, United Kingdom

“Quenching the Thirst of the UAE: Water Security Stresses that Challenge Developments”

Rachael McDonnell, International Centre for Biosaline Agriculture, United Arab Emirates

Workshop 8: Educational Challenges in the GCC in the 21st Century



**Dr. Khadijah
Bawazeer**

King Abdulaziz
University, Jeddah, KSA



Dr. Tariq Elyas

King Abdulaziz
University, Jeddah,
KSA



**Dr. Ahmar
Mahboob**

University of Sydney,
Sydney, Australia

This workshop explored various aspects of the challenges to education in the Arabian Gulf in the 21st century. The workshop was directed by Dr. Tariq Elyas and Dr. Khadijah Bawazeer from King Abdulaziz University, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, and Ahmar Mahboob from the University of Sydney in Australia.

Twelve interesting presentations were made during the three-day workshop. These covered three main themes: women and education; cultural challenge and modern educational practices especially in universities; and reforms in the GCC. Each session generated thought provoking questions and inputs. Invariably, all presentations generated lively discussions that carried on until the workshop ended.

The workshop opened with a presentation by Prof. Shaikha Al-Misnad, the President of Qatar University, who spoke from a practitioner's standpoint on "Challenges of Higher Education in the Gulf, with Particular Reference to Qatar." Then Prof. Gordon Campbell from the University of Leicester in UK discussed "The Challenge of Cultural Autonomy in GCC Education". Dr. Kay Gallagher from Zayed University in UAE gave a presentation on late vs. early immersion. Dr. Salah Troudi from the University of Exeter discussed "Issues of Language Policy in the Gulf." Finally,

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Dr. Ali Fuad Selvi and Bedrettin Yazan from the University of Maryland explored the subject of a “Sustainable Alternative for Teaching English in the GCC Region.”

The second day started with an open discussion moderated by Dr. Mahboob. Dr. Victor Zengyu Huang from Zayed University discussed how to unlock entrepreneurship through education. Dr. Khalid Al-Ruwaihi from Bahrain Center for Strategic, International and Energy Studies presented his investigation of corporate universities in the GCC and argued for the need for custom-designed market-driven higher education institutions. Sumaiyah Ahmed from Jawaharlal Nehru University in India discussed women’s education and empowerment. Dr. Bawazeer explored the different feminist perceptions in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia and their impact on education.

On the third day, Dr. Rahma Al-Mahrooqi from Sultan Qaboos University in Oman presented her research on Foreign Language (FL) attrition among Omani teachers of English. Then Dr. Victoria Tuzlukova and Dr. Saleh Al-Busaidi from Sultan Qaboos University in Oman discussed the development of English foundation programs in the GCC states. Finally, Dr. Mariam Orkodashvili from the American University of Georgia spoke about English language testing practices.

Dr. Bawazeer made the closing remarks. She emphasized the purposes of education and topics such as the problems of education for economic reasons, English language learning in the GCC, Arabic language learning, learning a new language as a way to add rather than to subtract, differences

between higher and lower education, GCC foundation programs and how to attract nationals to be future teachers and researchers.

This workshop opened up enriching possibilities for joint research projects. The participants formed an online group for further academic exchanges and to explore the possibilities of expanding some of the research done in the presentations as well as to work on the creation of new projects. The workshop, as Dr. Selvi says, was “intellectually stimulating” and a “thoroughly mind-opening experience” that enabled “participants to share insights and get to know a wide spectrum of ideas and perspectives on various educational topics in the Gulf and beyond.”

Workshop Director Profiles

Dr. Ahmar Mahboob

Dr. Ahmar Mahboob is Senior Lecturer in the Department of Linguistics at the University of Sydney. He is the co-editor of ‘Questioning Linguistics’ with Naomi Knight (2008), ‘Studies in Applied Linguistics and Language Learning’ with Caroline Lipovsky (2009), and ‘Applicable Linguistics: Texts, Contexts and Meanings’ with Naomi Knight (2010). He also edited the internationally acclaimed book on non-native English speakers in TESOL, ‘The NNEST Lens: Nonnative English Speakers in TESOL’ (2010); and, with Namali Tilakartna, authored the White Paper ‘Towards A Principles Based Approach for ELT Policies and Practices’ (2012) for TESOL International. Dr. Mahboob, along with Eden Li, are co-authors of ‘English Today: Forms, Functions and Uses’ (2012). His current book projects include ‘Genre Pedagogy in Higher Education: The SLATE Project’ (co-authored with Shooshi Dreyfus, Sally Humphrey and Jim Martin); and two edited volumes: ‘Language and Identity across Modes of Communication’ (with Novi Djenar and Ken Cruickshank), and ‘English in a Multilingual Context’ (with Leslie Barratt). In addition to these books and edited volumes, Dr. Mahboob has published over 45 papers.

Dr. Tariq Elyas

Dr. Tariq Elyas is an assistant professor of Applied Linguistics at King Abdelaziz University, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. He obtained his Ph.D. from the University of Adelaide, Australia. He holds an M.A. in American Literature from the United States and a graduate degree in TESOL. Dr. Elyas also received a Chevening Fellowship from the UK where he obtained a degree in International Law and Human Rights from the University of Nottingham in England. He has presented and published

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in a broad variety of international conferences and journals and is the winner of the 2008 Bunday Prize for English Verse, Australia and Emerald Publication Reviewer of the Year 2010. His interests are: Global English, Teacher Identity, Policy Reform, Human Rights, International Law, Language Rights, and Pedagogy.

Dr. Khadijah Bawazeer

Dr. Khadijah Bawazeer is an assistant professor of English Literature, criticism and translation at King Abdulaziz University in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. She obtained her Ph.D. from the University of Leicester in postcolonial feminism and her MA from the University of California, San Diego. Dr. Bawazeer works on translation, writing and editing. She has a weekly column in the Saudi newspaper, Saudi Gazette. Besides book reviews, she has written articles on history. She is currently working on a book about learning English in Saudi Arabia taking into consideration the specific cultural and study patterns of Saudi students, the natural processes of language acquisition, student's autonomy and their familiarity with the Internet and smart phone technology. Dr. Bawazeer spent last summer as a visiting professor to Clare Hall College at Cambridge University and is in the process of publishing a translation of a book on Artificial Intelligence.



Workshop 8 Papers

“Education of Women in GCC States and the Challenges for their Empowerment with Special Reference to Oman”

Sumaiyah Ahmed, Jawaharlal Nehru University, India

“Investigating FL Attrition among Omani Teachers of English: Implications for Educational Reform in GCC Counties”

Rahma Al-Mahrooqi, Sultan Qaboos University, Oman

“A Practitioner’s Perspective of the Challenges of Higher Education in the Gulf, with Particular Reference to Qatar”

Shaikha Al-Misnad, Qatar University, Qatar

“Corporate Universities in the GCC: The Necessity for Custom-Designed Market-Driven Higher Education Institutions in the 21st Century”

Khalid Al-Ruwaihi, Bahrain Center for Strategic, International and Energy Studies, Bahrain

“Feminist Perceptions and the Challenges for Gender Education Saudi Arabia”

Khadija Bawazeer, King Abdulaziz University, Saudi Arabia

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“The Challenge of Cultural Autonomy in GCC Education”

Gordon Campbell, University of Leicester, United Kingdom

“From ‘Late-Late’ to ‘Early-Early’ Immersion: Dilemmas and discontinuities”

Kay Gallagher, Zayed University, United Arab Emirates

“Unlock Entrepreneurship Through Education - the Case of UAE”

Victor Zengyu Huang, Zayed University, United Arab Emirates

“Western University Branch Campuses and ‘Off-Campus Orientalism’ in the Gulf”

Mulamparambil Hussain Ilias, India Arab Cultural Centre, Jamia Millia Islamia, India

“English Language Testing Practice in the Gulf Countries: Educational, Social and Linguistic Perspectives”

Mariam Orkodashvili, Georgian American University, Georgia

“English as an International Language Pedagogy: A Sustainable Alternative for Teaching English in the GCC Region”

Ali Fuad Selvi and Bedrettin Yazan, University of Maryland, United States of America

“Issues of Language Policy in the Gulf”

Salah Troudi, University of Exeter, United Kingdom

“Current Status and Future Development of English Foundation Programs in the GCC States: Example of the Sultanate of Oman”

Victoria Tuzlukova, Sultan Qaboos University, Oman

Workshop 9:

GCC Relations with Post-War Iraq: A Strategic Perspective



Dr. Omar Al-Ubaydli

DERASAT, Manama,
Bahrain



Dr. Bashir Zain AlAbdin

DERASAT, Manama,
Bahrain

The workshop examined the history and future of the often fractious relationship between Iraq and the GCC countries. The backdrop was the US dominance of security arrangements in the Gulf region for most of the postwar period. Prior to the new millennium, the region's major security threat was perceived to be mounting rivalry between a GCC-US camp on the one hand and an Iranian camp on the other. Some semblance of equilibrium had been achieved through the late 1990s, but the US invasion of Iraq in 2003 created new fault lines. In the invasion's aftermath, regional peace was maintained by the overwhelming presence of US troops both in Iraq and in the GCC more generally.

However, there was a broad consensus among the workshop's participants that a state of disequilibrium emerged in the wake of the 2011 withdrawal of US troops from Iraq. The participants were also in agreement that there was a need for a more inclusive and multilateral approach to regional security, and that any such approach should be spearheaded by the region's principle stakeholders, i.e., Iraq, Iran and the GCC countries themselves. This was partly out of necessity, since the global recession had abated the US ability to unilaterally enforce security in the region, and there are major doubts over the effectiveness of soft military units as a replacement for hard military presence; and partly because the new socio-political forces unleashed by US military activity and the Arab Spring had altered the previous dynamics and denuded the suitability of the prevailing security arrangement.

The workshop participants showed much more discord over the precise nature of a potentially successful new common security strategy. Among the areas of contention was the extent of

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Iranian influence in Iraq: those perceiving it to be large regarded it as a driver of regional sectarian polarization and therefore a barrier to the emergence of a common security strategy, while those dismissing it regarded Iraq as a potential bridge between the GCC and Iranian camps. A closer examination of the process of constructing Iraq's federal architecture post-2003 demonstrated the oft-underestimated complexity of Iraq's ethno-sectarian composition and the subtlety required to forge lasting and productive relations between the GCC countries and Iraq. Certainly there remains much controversy over what Iraqi policies that reflect "the will of the Iraqi people" – a particularly nebulous concept – might look like.

Frequent reference was made to the rising tide of sectarianism in the GCC countries themselves and how this has impeded the emergence of successful regional security cooperation. The Arab Spring and the advancing medium of the Internet have combined to open the political arena for previous depoliticized religious clerics, as well as raising the ceiling and widening the horizons (nationally and internationally) for those who were already engaged in the political process.

Despite the recognized need for a common regional security strategy, the prospects for its emergence remain dim due in large part to questions over Iran's nuclear program, persistent instability in the broader Middle East (especially Syria), and Obama's posturing over "pivoting to

* This summary was based on the discussions between (listed alphabetically): Omar Al-Ubaydli (workshop co-director), Abderraouf El Ouazzani Taibi, Ashraf Kishk, Safa Mugbar, Andrea Plebani, Eman Regab, Fatin Shabbar, Degang Sun, and Bashir Zain AlAbdin (workshop co-director).



Asia.” The overarching uncertainty means that the parties are yet to reach the point where they feel that they have no alternative to constructive rather than adversarial trips to the bargaining table.

Workshop Director Profiles

Omar Al-Ubaydli

Omar Al-Ubaydli is a senior fellow at the Bahrain Center for Strategic, International and Energy Studies, an affiliated assistant professor of economics at George Mason University, an affiliated senior research fellow at the Mercatus Center and a member of Virginia Governor Bob McDonnell’s Joint Advisory Board of Economists.

Bashir Zain AlAbdin

Bashir Zain AlAbdin is a Senior Fellow with Derasat. He was previously Assistant Director at the Center for Historical Studies and Assistant Professor in the Department of Social Sciences at the University of Bahrain. He holds a Bachelor’s degree in History specializing in the Near and Middle East and a Doctorate in Political History, both from the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, UK. He is a Member of the Arab Historian’s Union in Egypt, the Royal Asiatic Society and the Institute of Historical Research in London. He has published several papers and authored and coauthored a number of books.

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Workshop 9 Papers

“GCC and Post-War Iraq Relations: Dilemma of National Stability and Regional-International Conflicting Interest Issues”

Abderraouf El Ouazzani Taibi, AFD International, Belgium

“Confronting Threats from Iran through Proactive Cooperation with Iraq: “Objective Necessity” for the Gulf Cooperation Council”

Metodi Hadji-Janev, Military Academy Genral Mihailo Apostolski, Macedonia

“Iraq after the 2011 US Withdrawal: Effects on Regional Gulf Security”

Ashraf Keshk, Bahrain Center for Strategic, International and Energy Studies, Bahrain

“Integrating Iraq in the Gulf Region: Possibilities and Threats”

Maha Mahmoud, Information and Decision Support Center, Egypt

“Religious Use of Social Media in the Gulf and Iraq”

Safa Mubgar, United Kingdom

“Iraq: the Trampling Ground of Contestation for Hegemony of the Gulf, Arab and Islamic Worlds”

Yacoob Abba Omar, Mapungubwe Institute for Strategic Reflection, South Africa

“Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait: Post 2003 Challenges, Opportunities and Positions towards the Iraqi Federal Architecture”

Andrea Plebani, Catholic University of the Sacred Heart, Italy

“Thorny Issues in GCC-Iraq Relations”

Eman Ragab, Al-Ahram Center for Political and Strategic Studies, Egypt

“GCC-Iraq Relations in the New Middle East: Closing the Political Gap”

Fatin Shabbar, University of South Australia, Australia

“From Hard Military Bases to Soft Military Presence: US Military Deployment in Iraq Reassessed”

Degang Sun, Shanghai International Studies University, China

Workshop 10: **Boundaries and Territory in the Gulf Region**



Richard Schofield

Senior Lecturer,
Department of
Geography, King's
College London, UK

The purpose in proposing a GRM workshop on Boundaries and Territory in the Gulf Region had been essentially two-fold. Firstly, it would serve as a review of territorial developments in the region in the last couple of decades or so that might provide the starting point for a timely, resultant publication – for there hasn't been a dedicated regional review published since the Territorial Foundations of the Gulf States volume edited by Richard Schofield back in 1994. Secondly, since the end of the Cold War, the humanities and social sciences have embraced exciting new methodologies for studying how bordering and bounding practices shape identities at various levels of human organization – it was hoped that some of these advances might be applied to an Arabian context. It is also the workshop director's belief that to deliver better coverage of boundary and territorial questions in the region, evident multi-disciplinarity has to be done better than currently. All too often, what is excellent research from a legal, political, geographical, historical or technical background ends up somewhat isolated in its impact when all of this should be combining to inform and enrich the field.

Douglas Boyd got things off to an intriguing start in his paper, Boundary-spanning in the Arabian Gulf States, by recounting his experiences close to the Saudi-Kuwaiti Neutral Zone during the late 1960s at a time of territorial change for NE Arabia. In a story of how radio wave transmission cannot respect international boundaries per se, even if certain personalities might have wished it could, the paper also underlined just how much the social and political landscape has changed in the last half-century. Then Yoel Guzansky presented his well-researched overview, Competition and Territorial Disputes in the GCC States, which only went to show that regional treatment of territorial questions will reflect current inter-state political dynamics, whatever strides have been made towards completing the Arabian political map in the last couple of decades.

Workshop Summaries



In *From Border Dispute to Bridge: the Bahrain-Qatar Dispute in Postcolonial Perspective*, Staci Strobl argued a persuasive postcolonial case for viewing the conduct and resolution of this dispute beyond the statist, legal narratives that dominated the International Court of Justice's deliberation over the decade between 1991-2001 – the longest case on record at the World Court. It was then left to Khalid Almezaini to bring Day One's proceedings to a close, with a fascinating, well-illustrated account of how traversing the international border at Buraimi, Al Ain has changed with recent urban development in *Post UAE-Oman Border Disputes: Socio-economic Dimensions*.

Early on Day Two, Richard Schofield sought to illustrate how we might more intelligently link the current status, previous legal settlement, and historical drivers of boundary and territorial disputes in his *Back to 1975 and all that: Linking the Technicalities and Drivers of Disputes in the Northern Gulf*. This was followed by Noura al Mazrouei's thoughtful presentation on UAE-Saudi Border Disputes, the subject of her current doctoral research and one with an obviously topical dimension that drew the biggest audience of the workshop.

Fadhil al Maghafi then got us all thinking creatively about the premise of his recent doctorate, whether we can judge that Saudi-Yemeni relations have materially improved since their major territorial settlement 13 years ago (*Potential Threats to the Saudi-Yemeni Territorial Settlement*



of June 2000). Continuing the South Arabian theme in her paper, Privatization, the Land Question and the Southern Cause in Yemen, Susanne Dahlgren presented an enlightening, well-illustrated and bang-up-to-date ethnographic perspective on land and territory questions.

Workshop Director Profile

Richard Schofield

Richard Schofield studied geography and the Middle East at the School of Oriental and African Studies and the University of Durham. In the early 1980s, he worked as a Senior Research Assistant in Durham University's Geography Department and collaborated with Dr Gerald Blake in a major archival research project on Arabian Boundaries, the success of which allowed for the institution of Durham's International Boundaries Research Unit in 1989.

Following his well-received book on Kuwait-Iraq disputes, Schofield joined the SOAS geography department as a part-time Research Fellow, acting as Deputy Director of its active Geopolitics Research Centre. After the launch of SOAS's MA programme in International Boundary Studies in 1997, he took up a lecturing post in the Geography Department to convene the program. A year earlier he had founded the triannual journal, *Geopolitics* (formerly *Geopolitics and international*

Workshop Summaries

Boundaries), published today by Taylor and Francis but originally by Frank Cass. He and the International Boundary Studies masters program made the short hop down to the Strand in 2001 with the merger of the SOAS and King's geography departments. Schofield edited *Arabian Boundaries 1966-1971*, recently published by the Cambridge University Press. The product of a four-year research effort, it covers in vivid detail the most tumultuous decade in the territorial evolution of the Arabian peninsular states, one that was dominated by Britain's departure as protecting power from the region in the 1967-71 period.

Workshop 10 Papers

“Potential Threats to the Territorial Settlement of June 2000”

Fadhl Almaghafi, SOAS, United Kingdom

“UAE-Saudi Border Disputes”

Noura Almazrouei, University of Exeter, United Kingdom

“Post UAE – Oman Border Dispute: Social and Economic Implications”

Khalid Almezaini, Qatar University, Qatar

“Boundary Spanning in the Arabian Gulf States: When Physical Boundaries are not an Impediment to Communication”

Douglas Boyd, University of Kentucky, United States of America

“Privatisation, the Land Question, and the Southern Cause in Yemen”

Susanne Dahlgren, Academy of Finland, Finland

“The Thin Lines between GCC States”

Yoel Guzansky, Tel Aviv University, Israel

“Back to 1975 and all that: Linking the Technicalities and Drivers of Disputes in the Northern Gulf”

Richard Schofield, King's College London, United Kingdom

“From Border Dispute to Bridge: The Bahrain-Qatar Territorial Conflict in Postcolonial Perspective”

Staci Strobl, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, United States of America

Workshop II: Challenges Facing the GCC Oil & Gas Industry



Dr. Naji Abi-Aad
COO of PetroLeb,
Beirut, Lebanon



Dr. Christian Panzer
Senior Researcher,
Department of the
Energy Economics
Group, Vienna University
of Technology, Austria

The workshop provided an intensive discussion on different challenges facing the GCC oil and gas industry in the mid- to long-term future. A brief introduction to the topic laid the ground for all participants to focus themselves on the various presentations. However, due to some last-minute cancellations the workshop had only five presentations. Each of the presented papers is detailed here. The audience comprised a diverse group of listening participants. The first paper focused on legal challenges faced by the GCC oil and gas industry. Therein the author presented three different case studies which affirmed the importance of arbitration laws in different parts of the world.

The second paper pointed out the challenges of human resources in the Gulf oil and gas sector. Several aspects relating to human resources, especially in attracting newly qualified staff and developing and retaining qualified staff, were analyzed in detail. The concept of talent management was outlined besides empirical studies and results of future expectations which highlighted the specific challenges in the Gulf oil and gas industry.

The next paper described the increasing energy dependence of Bahrain. The question was raised whether oil hinders national development. In this context, it was pointed out that formerly mining and quarrying amounted to more than three quarters of Bahrain's GDP. Today a major part of the GDP is contributed by finance, manufacturing and governmental services. However, while the oil and gas sector is still very significant, in terms of employment it only accounts for 0.2% of the total Bahraini economy. This presentation saw an intensive discussion on the cooperation among the GCC countries in terms of energy trade and infrastructure systems. On the one hand,

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there has hardly been any cooperation between two or more GCC countries in terms of energy trade except for the Dolphin pipeline from Qatar to Oman, which does not run on full capacity anyhow. On the other hand, Bahrain has become the center of Islamic finance and therefore holds an important role in the region. It has initiated cooperation with different countries in this field. In the next paper, a comparative risk analysis was presented using a multi-level approach. Some preliminary results qualifying different categories of risk in the GCC oil and gas industry were addressed and analyzed with respect to potential remedies.

Finally, a very detailed paper depicted the many opportunities and challenges for the GCC oil and gas industry in transforming it in the 21st century. The author concluded by using a SWOT analysis to mention several of the topics discussed before, such as the human resource issue as well as the risks in terms of cyber-attacks against operational tasks. Moreover, the potential impact of shale gas developments and its implication for GCC gas demand was discussed in particular.

Concluding remarks by the workshop directors rounded off the fruitful discussions on the future challenges of the GCC oil and gas industry. Relevant aspects such as the operational, market as well as social and security challenges were addressed which provide significant potential for a follow-up workshop at GRM 2014.

Workshop Director Profiles

Dr. Naji Abi-Aad

Dr. Naji Abi-Aad is Senior Fellow, American University of Beirut (AUB), and COO of Petroleb, an oil company based in Beirut and active in petroleum exploration offshore in the East Mediterranean. He manages the newly-established Institute for Energy Economics at the American University of Beirut (AUB). Prior to his move to Lebanon, Dr. Abi-Aad served for an year as Senior Advisor to the CEO of Qatar Petroleum International (QPI), after spending six years as Research Advisor for Qatar Petroleum and its Board of Directors, and as Media and Research Strategist in the Office of HE Qatar's Deputy Premier and Minister of Energy & Industry. Between 1999 and 2005, Dr. Abi-Aad was managing director of Econergy, a Beirut-based research center aiming to carry out studies on economic and energy development in the East Mediterranean and the Gulf. Between 1988 and 2003, he was Senior Advisor for the Middle East with the French-based Observatoire Mediterranéen de l'Energie (OME). Dr. Abi-Aad studied at the American University of Beirut before being awarded a Ph.D. degree in Energy Economics from Grenoble University in France. During his 30 years of experience, he has been involved in extensive consultations, conferences and studies, particularly on oil and gas in the Middle East. He has authored over 80 reports and studies on Middle East energy issues as well as a book on the security of petroleum supply from the region.

Dr. Christian Panzer

Dr. Christian Panzer is senior researcher at the Vienna University of Technology (Department of the Energy Economics Group). He holds a degree in electrical engineering (Energy Technology) and a Ph.D. in Energy Economics from the Vienna University of Technology. His research interests focus on the area of energy policy and energy economics, especially on renewable energy technologies. Dr. Panzer is involved in many studies that focus on the interaction between renewable energy sources and conventional energy supply technologies. Additionally, global energy market development and its implications for the European market are a core topic of his research. Among the aspects he focuses on is the modeling of future investment cost expectations of energy technologies under the consideration of volatile energy and raw material prices. Dr. Panzer is involved in many international energy projects as well as industry studies. He has authored two books and about twenty scientific publications and has given more than 40 presentations in the field of (renewable) energy economics.

Workshop Summaries



Workshop I I Papers

“Bahrain’s Increasing Energy Dependence”

Abdulla Abdulaal, SOAS, United Kingdom

“Economics of Solar Power Generation and Desalination in the GCC”

Mohammed Alkhori, Qatar Foundation, Qatar

“Legal Matters Impacting the Oil and Gas Industry in the Gulf Arab States”

Mary Ayad, Macquarie University, Australia

“HR Challenges in the Gulf Oil and Gas Sector”

Antoine Dagher, CIPD/ Petroleb /GEP, United Kingdom and Lebanon

“The US Shale Gas Revolution: A Key Challenge for GCC Petrochemicals Producers”

Hoda Mansour

“East Mediterranean Gas Challenges”

Mostefa Ouki, Nexant, United Kingdom

“Comparative Risk Analysis of the Oil and Gas Industry in the GCC - a Multi-Level Approach”

Jean-Marc Rickli and Charles Lorrain, Khalifa University, United Arab Emirates

“Transforming GCC’s Oil and Gas Industry in the 21st Century: Opportunities and Challenges”

Vijo Varkey, Siemens Oil and Gas, United Arab Emirates





The 2014 Gulf Research Meeting

The 2014 GRM

The 2014 Gulf Research Meeting



The Gulf Research Center, in association with the Gulf Research Centre Cambridge, is pleased to announce the 2014 Gulf Research Meeting. The 2014 GRM will be held from August 25 to 28 at the University of Cambridge. Building on the success of past editions of the GRM, the fifth annual Gulf Research Meeting will provide an academic environment to foster Gulf studies and promote scholarly and academic exchange among scholars. Through wide-ranging discussions in the 14 workshops being organized as part of the 2014 GRM, GRC hopes to offer deeper insights into the issues facing the GCC, thereby adding to scholarly research on the region.

- **Social Media and the Changing Context of Politics in the Gulf**

Dr. Douglas A. Boyd, Professor, Department of Communication, School of Journalism and Mass Communication, Patterson School of Diplomacy and International Commerce, University of Kentucky, USA

Dr. Yousef Al-Failakawi, Department of Mass Communication and Head, US Culture Relationships Department, Kuwait University, Kuwait

- **The United States and the Gulf: Towards a Reassessment of Gulf Commitments and Alignments?**

Prof. Tim Niblock, University of Exeter, UK

Dr. Abdullah Baabood, University of Qatar, Qatar

Prof. Steve Hook, Kent State University, USA

- **Representing the Nation – the Use of Heritage and Museums to Create National Narratives and Identity in the GCC**

Dr. Mariam Al Mulla, Senior Curator, Qatar Museums Authority, Qatar

Dr. Pamela Erskine Loftus, Independent Researcher on Arabian Peninsula Museology, Founder MAP collective, USA

Dr. Victoria Hightower, Assistant Professor of Middle Eastern History, Dahlonega Campus, University of North Georgia, USA

The Future of Yemen

Dr. Noel Brehony, British Yemeni Society Member, Advisory Board London Middle East Institute at SOAS, UK

Dr. Saud Saleh Al Sarhan, Director of Research, King Faisal Centre for Research and Islamic Studies, Saudi Arabia

- **Employed, yet Underemployed and Underestimated: Leadership, Ownership and Work Motivation in the Gulf**

Prof. Mohamed A. Ramady, King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals, Saudi Arabia

Dr. Annika Kropf, Director of Research, Faris SPM, Austria

- **Green Economy in the Gulf Region**

Dr. Mohamed Abdel Raouf, Research Fellow, Environmental Research Program, Gulf Research Center, Saudi Arabia

Dr. Mari Luomi, Research Associate, The Oxford Institute for Energy Studies, University of Oxford, Consultant, Writer, Brazil

- **Enhancing the Learning Ecosystem in the GCC: Learning Outside the Classroom (LOtC)**

Dr. Asma Siddiki, Director, Alpha I Education LLC, UAE

Dr. Rania Ibrahim, Dean of Student Affairs, Effat University, Saudi Arabia

The 2014 GRM

- **The GCC States' Foreign and Security Policies after the Arab Spring**

Dr. Jean Marc Rickli, Institute for International and Civil Security, Khalifa University, UAE

Dr. Khalid Al Mezaini, Gulf Studies Program, Qatar University, Qatar

- **Science & Technology Education, Research and Innovation in GCC Countries**

Dr. Afreen Siddiqi, Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University, USA

Dr. Laura D. Anadon, Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University, USA

Dr. David P. Hajjar, Weill Medical College and Graduate School of Medical Sciences, Cornell University, USA

- **Determinants of Future Migration in the Gulf**

Prof. Nasra M. Shah, Professor, Department of Community Medicine and Behavioral Sciences, Faculty of Medicine, Kuwait University, Kuwait

Prof. Philippe Fargues, Director, Migration Policy Centre, Robert Schuman Centre for Strategic Studies for Advanced Studies, European University Institute (EUI), Italy

- **The Changing Energy Landscape in the Gulf: Strategic Implications**

Dr. Gawdat Bahgat, Professor, Near East South Asia Center for Strategic Studies, National Defense University, USA

Dr. Roger David Kangas, Academic Dean and Professor, Near East South Asia Center, National Defense University, USA

- **Iran and the GCC: Prospects for Change?**

Prof. Paul Aarts, Department of Political Science, University of Amsterdam, Netherlands

Dr. Luciano Zaccara, School of Foreign Service in Qatar, Georgetown University, Qatar

- **Doctoral Symposium: Addressing the Sustainability Agenda in the Gulf Region**

Dr. Yusra Mouzugh, Liverpool Business School, Liverpool John Moores University, UK

Dr. Turki Al Rasheed, Al Ulama Management & Agricultural Consultancy Services, Saudi Arabia

Dr. David Bryde, Research Institute, School of the Built Environment, Liverpool John Moores University, UK

- **Gulf-Africa Relations: Past and Present Trends (Sponsored by Georgetown University SFS-Q)**

Dr. Rogaia Mustafa Abusharaf, Associate Professor of Anthropology, Georgetown University - Qatar Campus, Qatar

Dr. Dale F. Eickelman, Ralph and Richard Lazarus Professor of Anthropology & Human Relations, Dartmouth College, USA

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Alwaleed Bin Talal Foundation – Global prides itself on its slogan “Commitment without Boundaries” as it serves the need of communities around the world, regardless of race or religion. Its international philanthropic activities span the four focus areas of: Global Cultural Understanding, Community Development, Disaster Recovery and Women’s Empowerment.

The Foundation has supported effective non-profits in over 65 countries around the world, benefiting communities in the Arab, Asian and African regions, as well as in Europe, Oceania and the Americas.

His Royal Highness Prince Alwaleed has a long history of supporting those less fortunate, particularly in the developing world. This Foundation was established to institutionalize his international philanthropic activities, and its strategy is built on Prince Alwaleed’s belief that philanthropy is a humanitarian obligation, with an emphasis on extending need-based help to communities the world over.

Alwaleed Foundation strives to build global intercultural understanding through academia and creative learning. It supports sustainable and innovative programs that use high-quality research, media and art to bring about much needed peace and understanding in communities around the world. With a special focus on promoting the exchange of knowledge between the world of Islam and the West, the Foundation forms long-term partnerships with leading universities and innovative organizations, helping to bridge gaps of knowledge between cultures, thus creating better global understanding suitable for the 21st century's interdependent world.

Derasat



Derasat is a think tank in the Kingdom of Bahrain dedicated to encouraging the use of research and dialogue to inform policy makers and interest groups and to increase understanding of current and emerging international issues in the pursuit of a prosperous and peaceful world for all. In today's rapidly changing world of opportunities and challenges, Derasat aims to build bridges between differing perspectives, create forums for open debate, use strategic insight to enhance understanding and to promote new thinking and independent thought that can generate creative solutions for our future peace, security and stability.

Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in Qatar



Georgetown University is a private, Jesuit, research university whose main campus is in the Georgetown neighborhood of Washington, D.C. Founded in 1789, it is the oldest Catholic university in North America and one of the first post-colonial institutions of higher learning in the United States. Georgetown administers 180 academic programs in four undergraduate and three graduate and professional schools, of which the schools of international affairs and law are particularly selective and well regarded. In addition to its main campus, Georgetown operates a law Center on Capitol Hill, as well as auxiliary campuses in Italy, Turkey, and Qatar.

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KAB Holding



KAB Holding was established by Sheikh Khaled Ahmed Bagedo and focuses on promoting the real estate business and building materials manufacturing, mainly targeted at the Saudi Arabian and Middle Eastern markets. Based in Jeddah, KAB Holding is known for its ambition, enthusiasm and devotion to community development, through large scale business.

Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Sciences



KFAS aims to stimulate, support, and invest in initiatives and human resources that contribute to the building of a strong STI system and culture and fostering an enabling environment. The initiatives include improving public understanding of science, strengthening innovation and research capacity and enhancing the enabling cultural environment, supporting the gifted and talented, as well as translating knowledge into innovation and encouraging more private technological capability.

NEC



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Saudi Binladin Group



The history of Binladin begins in 1931. During the Kingdom's early years, under the reign of King Abdul Aziz Al Saud, Mohammed Binladin founded the Mohammed Binladin Organization as a general contracting company. Binladin's history and growth has been intertwined with that of the Kingdom ever since. As Saudi Arabia prospered, developed and became active on the international front, Binladin evolved simultaneously. Under the leadership of Salem M. Binladin, the company's activities expanded from road works and construction, to diversified activities with numerous offshoots worldwide. To prepare for an ambitious and more active international role, the Saudi Binladin Group (SBG) was set up to incorporate various Binladin companies under a single association.



Gulf Research Center
Knowledge for All

About the Gulf Research Center

The Gulf Research Center (GRC) is an independent research institute founded in July 2000 by Dr. Abdulaziz Sager, a Saudi businessman, who realized that in a world of rapid political, social and economic change, it is important to pursue politically neutral and academically sound research about the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries and disseminate the knowledge obtained as widely as possible. GRC seeks to provide a better understanding of the challenges and prospects of the GCC countries.

Since its establishment, the Gulf Research Center has grown from its original Dubai, UAE location to become a global organization with a well-established worldwide network of cooperation partners and offices in both the Gulf region and Europe. Key steps have been the opening of the Gulf Research Center Foundation (GRCF) in Geneva, the Gulf Research Centre Cambridge (GRCC), and the Gulf Research Center Foundation Asia in Tokyo. GRC operates its regional offices from Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

GRC focuses on achieving the following main objectives:

- Conducting objective and scholarly research bearing on political, economic, social and security issues, as they relate to the GCC states in particular and the Gulf region in general.
- Promoting communication and cooperation among GCC citizens, along with propagating information about the GCC states and the Gulf region through a series of conferences and workshops the GRC organizes and hosts.
- Publishing and disseminating relevant and useful information and data on the GCC states within and outside the region.
- Interacting with and answering the knowledge requirements of individuals and organizations, including: GCC nationals and expatriates living in the GCC countries, university students, academics/researchers, the press community, businessmen, and decision-makers.



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**I would like to express my admiration for
the GRC's solid scientific effort in the field
of research and studies on Gulf issues**

”

H.E. Dr. Abdul Latif Bin Rashid Al-Zayani
Secretary-General, The Cooperation Council for
the Arab States of the Gulf (GCC)



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