



Gulf Research Center
Knowledge for All

Publications



Gulf Research Center - Jeddah

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About Gulf Research Center

GRC was founded in July 2000 by Dr. Abdulaziz Sager, a Saudi businessman. Dr. Sager's vision was to fill an important void and to conduct scholarly, high quality research on all aspects of the wider strategic Gulf region including the GCC countries as well as Iran, Iraq and Yemen.

GRC operates on an independent, non-profit basis. Its belief is that everyone has the right to access knowledge, so it has made all its research available to the general public through publications, workshops, seminars, and conferences.



Activities and Services

Research

One of the GRC's main activities is the study of social science in a Gulf region context. The Center is particularly concerned with the international relations and politics of the GCC countries. In that context, the GRC has identified more than 50 areas of critical research that need to be addressed and in which a significant information deficit exists. We describe these areas as research programs. In some cases, this includes bilateral relations which have not been adequately covered or explored or a relevant economic or social issue which is not receiving the proper attention. In each of these areas, it is a challenge for the Center and its extensive community of contributors to shed light on the unexplored relationships between the GCC countries and the rest of the world. The focus is not limited only to questions of international relations, but also includes domestic and regional issues which impact the political, economic, security and societal life of the GCC countries.

Each research program aims to cover a specific issue in as much detail as possible and includes a dedicated Web portal which contains all the necessary resources for a sound understanding of the respective area of interest. This includes:

- ❖ A program introduction providing insight into the particular GRC focus on the issue and highlighting aspects on which the GRC places particular emphasis.
 - ❖ A background paper summarizing the current state of the debate, highlighting past research efforts and pointing the way to future areas to be explored.
 - ❖ Quarterly Update Reports providing an overview of important events and issues that have taken place within the specific research domain.
 - ❖ Essential documents including materials that are deemed as indispensable to gain a thorough understanding of the particular research topic.
 - ❖ Multimedia E-Learning Presentations providing a mechanism to view relevant information that relates to the specific research program in a more interactive, graphical and comparative manner.
- In addition, there is a Related Features mechanism which is a compilation of all the other materials that the researcher and/or specialist requires to remain abreast of developments, gain an insight into the status of the literature in the field, as well as access all pertinent information sources. This includes latest available news, books, reports and research papers

published on the topic, and such items as treaties and agreements, maps and images, facts and figures, bibliographies and useful links. Through this service, the GRC dedicated research portal becomes a one-stop resource for anyone interested in working in or contributing to the development of the identified research field.





Activities and Services

Education Solutions

The GRC is a strong believer in IT as an effective means of solving information challenges facing the region. As such, the Center devotes considerable efforts to studying the problems facing the GCC countries in the fields of education and learning. In addition to providing fellowship and scholarship opportunities, there are three main ongoing initiatives that can be identified. These include:

E-Education

The GRC, together with its extensive network of associates, is analyzing IT-supported teaching in the GCC region, and positioning itself as a solution provider in the field of e-education. This work is addressing: e-education policies, an Arabic language open source Learning Management System, appropriate e-content for the region, semantic searching in Arabic, required teacher training, education-related portals for students and teachers, and regional as well as international e-learning cooperation.

Executive Learning Programs



The GRC designs unique executive learning programs, independently as well as in cooperation with leading international universities and research institutes, in order to provide comprehensive and exclusive learning opportunities. These programs are designed to provide leadership development opportunities in all aspects of public policy. It is the view of the GRC that programs in governmental processes and critical policy issues are important to understand today's environment and prepare emerging and established leaders to more effectively engage with individuals and institutions throughout the rest of the world. Participants have the

opportunity to learn from and exchange ideas with leading scholars and senior public policy officials in the respective field. In that context, the GRC Executive Learning Programs create an educational environment that is unparalleled in both its scope and value as far as Gulf issues are concerned.

GRC E-Library

Publishers in the region have traditionally faced many difficulties and, as a result, have been unable to engage the wider public. These problems are characterized by a lack of regional networks to distribute books, bureaucratic restrictions, an inability to engage international distributors and a lack of experience or funds for marketing campaigns.

With its strong Information Technology capabilities, the GRC has undertaken to revolutionize publishing in the region and bridge the gap between Arab authors and their readers, both regional and international. The GRC seeks to provide commercial services to publishing houses and their clients by taking responsibility for packaging, hosting, transaction, archiving and presentation of written material in electronic form. As a digital enabler, the GRC provides publishing solutions to suit all readers through its Web-based interface and print-on-demand (POD) facilities. Our prime focus in this regard is on educational and high-profile research literature.

Consultancy

Responding to the concerns of the private and government sectors is a central element of each research program and therefore a main point of activity for the GRC. The Center is able to put together focused teams of professionals through its own in-house researchers as well as its extensive outside network of contacts to respond to exact requirements and interests. The GRC provides consultancy services in a number of fields by conducting commissioned research studies on economics and social sciences in a Gulf context.



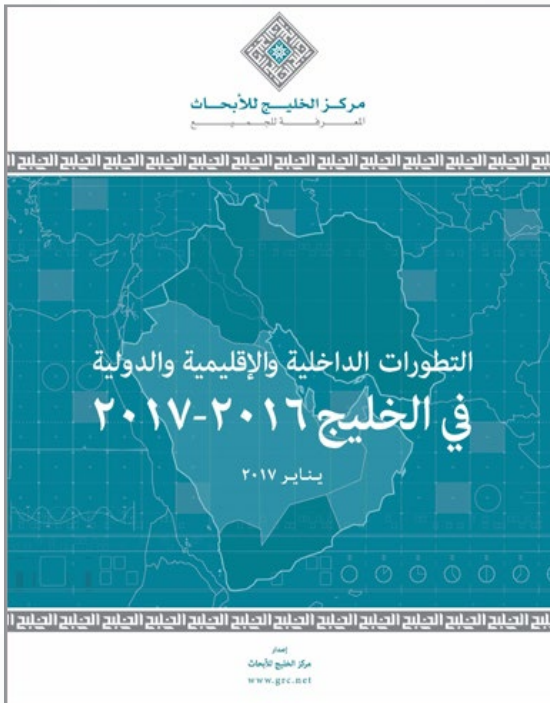


Gulf Yearbook

The Gulf Yearbook is an annual series that focuses on the events that have impacted on the Gulf region throughout the previous year. In a series of analytical chapters, the books look at key issues such as political reform, economic development, the threat of terrorism and the state of relations between the GCC countries and Iraq, Iran and Yemen. Furthermore, an in-depth look is provided at the developments within the GCC states themselves from a domestic, economic and foreign relations perspective. These items are complimented by a timeline of events as well as additional contributions looking at the Gulf and its relationship to the broader international environment. Written by prominent scholars, subject experts and GRC's own in-house research team, The Gulf Yearbook is a comprehensive, objective and important reference that is quickly becoming a standard guide for those interested and concerned about Gulf issues.

Gulf Yearbook 2017 - 2016

The publication of the Gulf Book 2015/2016 coincides with major developments and transformations witnessed by the Gulf region and the Arab region in general, not to mention some major transformations on a global scale, which are affecting the Arab world, making it one of the most exposed, if not the most exposed, regions of the world to the outside world. In this politically, security and economically turbulent environment, particularly with falling oil prices in 2016/15, the GCC countries are facing severe and simultaneous challenges in the region. The dangers of disintegration and division, and there is the danger posed by terrorist organizations that cross state borders, and there are conflicts and acute sectarian tendencies taking place in the region, and the negative effects they represent on state entities and the fabric of societies, not to mention the exacerbation of economic, social, political and security crises in the majority of Arab states.



Publisher: Gulf Research Center
Price: 54 USD
Publication Date: June 2016

Language: ,Arabic
Type: Digital Copy , Hard Copy
Pages: 337
Size: 17x24

Gulf Yearbook 2016 - 2015

The Gulf Research Center report, released in January 2017, includes several specialized studies on gulf affairs, including the most important challenges and crises experienced in the GCC during the past year 2016, and the most important projections for 2017, where these studies addressed the presentation, analysis and description of these challenges, and how the GCC countries dealt with them, with the best solutions to deal with them in the new year, whether at the internal level in the Gulf states, or regional crises and their shadow on the GCC countries.

The drop in oil prices was the foremost of the Gulf challenges, because oil is of great importance and a pivot in the gcc economies, so the report focused on the future of the Gulf economies in the post-total dependence on oil, attention to expanding the economic base and diversifying sources of income, and giving a greater role to the private sector, in accordance with the visions and plans developed by the GCC countries, which in some countries reach 2040

Publisher: Gulf Research Center

Price: 54 USD

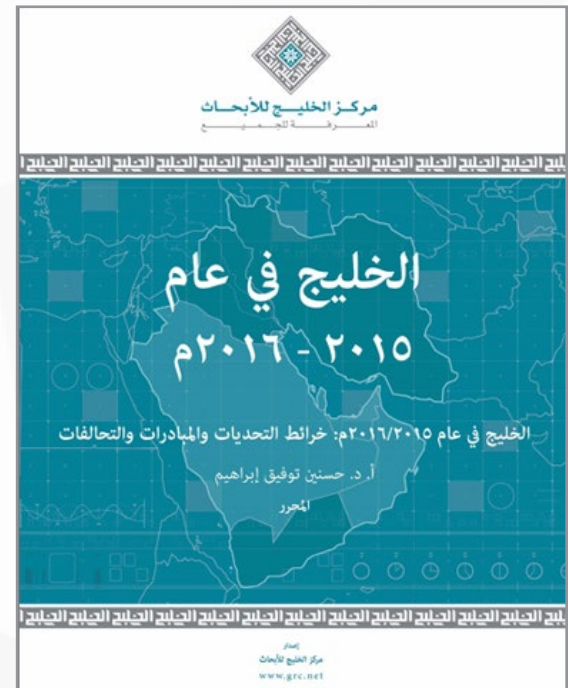
Publication Date: June 2016

Language: ,Arabic

Type: Digital Copy , Hard Copy

Pages: 337

Size: 17x24





Gulf Yearbook 2008-2009

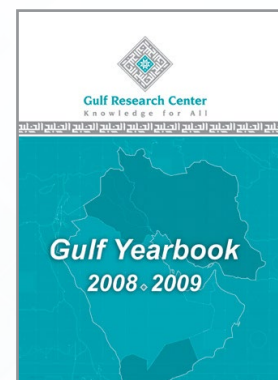
The Gulf Yearbook 2008-2009 is the sixth in the annual Yearbook series published by the Gulf Research Center focusing on the key political, economic, social and strategic challenges that define developments in the Gulf region. As in the past years, the Yearbook offers a combination of overviews of major events and in-depth analysis of key issues to facilitate better understanding of the challenges faced by the region. The first section covers political developments such as parliamentary elections in Kuwait and the political role of women in the GCC. In the section on foreign relations, the papers cover a

spectrum of issues relating to the GCC's relations with the US, Europe, Asia, Africa and Turkey. Defense and security issues – including efforts to establish a regional security system – are examined in section three, while section four provides an overview of the economic developments in the region, including in the energy and telecom sectors. Educational reform and water policies in the region are examined in section five pertaining to social issues in the Gulf region. The final section on Iran and Yemen provides an insight into developments in these two important countries of the region.

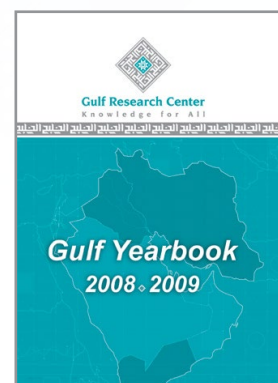
Gulf Yearbook 2007-2008

The Gulf Yearbook 2007-2008 is the fifth in the annual Yearbook series published by the Gulf Research Center focusing on the key political, economic, social and strategic challenges that define developments in the Gulf region. Not only has the Yearbook become a major contribution to innovative, in-depth and authoritative analysis of the Gulf, but its combination of general overviews of major events and in-depth articles on key issues provides a better understanding of the numerous challenges that the region confronts. The Gulf Yearbook 2007-2008

is divided into seven major sections with each section introduced by a general overview article. The first section focuses on the Gulf's political development with a particular look into election laws in the GCC, the recent elections in Oman and Qatar, as well as the status of civil society in the GCC states. From an economic perspective, the second section assesses the status of and prospects for regional economic integration, developments in the energy sector, and the role of GCC companies in a globalized setting.



Publication Date:
June 1st, 2009
Publisher:
Gulf Research Center
No of Pages: 351 Pages
Price: 54 USD
Type: Digital Copy , Hard Copy
EISBN: 9948-434-90-0
ISBN: 9948-434-99-4

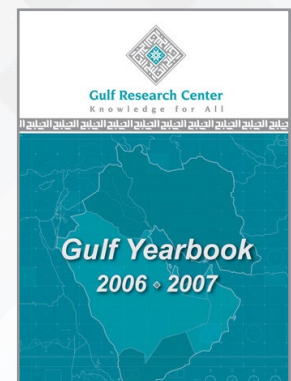


Publication Date: May 4th, 2008
Publisher: Gulf Research Center
Publication Category:
Gulf Yearbook
Price: 54 USD
Type: Digital Copy , Hard Copy
EISBN: 9948-434-72-2
ISBN: 9948-434-71-4

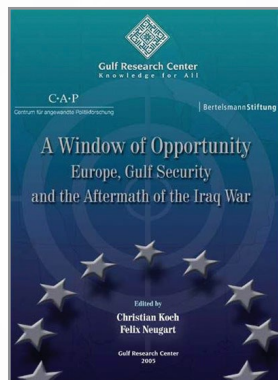
Gulf Yearbook 2006-2007

The Gulf Yearbook 2006-2007 highlights the main and critical developments of the year for the Gulf region focusing on the major political, economic, security, and social trends. With the Gulf region facing challenges on numerous fronts, the Yearbook attempts to throw an analytical perspective on what has been another tumultuous year in Gulf affairs. It looks at the key political and social developments in the region with a particular focus on the election processes taking place, for example in Kuwait and Bahrain. This is followed by an in-depth look into the economic issues that have dominated the year including the situation of the financial markets and the status of the region's petrochemical industry. With oil prices hovering at record levels, an evaluation

of the oil sector completes this section. Security and defense issues dominate the third part of the Yearbook with developments in Iraq, the debate over the Iranian nuclear program and terrorism and counter-terrorism strategies all requiring a specific focus. In the fourth section, the Gulf Yearbook turns to the international relations of the Gulf with a look at the impact of US policy in the region and the emerging roles that both Europe and Asia are playing. Particular emphasis is given to some of the regional developments including the conflict in Lebanon of the summer of 2006 and its repercussions. This is followed by a closer look at events in Iraq, Iran and Yemen and their impact on the region as a whole.



Publication Date: April 1st, 2007
Publisher:
Gulf Research Center
Publication Category:
Gulf Yearbook
Price: 54 USD
Type: Digital Copy , Hard Copy
EISBN: 9948-434-30-7
ISBN: 9948-434-29-3



Editors: Christian Koch,
Felix Neugart
ISBN: 9948-424-73-5
Price: \$16
Language: English
Type: Paperback - Digital
Pages: 109
Size: 17x24
Publication Date: June 2005

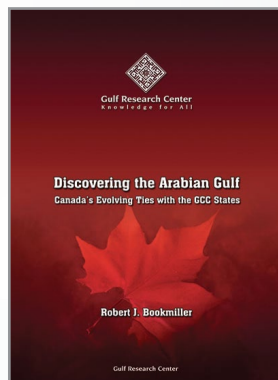
A Window of Opportunity: Europe, Gulf Security and the Aftermath of the Iraq War

During a two-day workshop held in November 2004, the Gulf Research Center (GRC) and the Bertelsmann Foundation of Germany explored the possibility of a greater engagement by the European Union in future Gulf security arrangements. Under the title of “A New Window of Opportunity?: Europe, Gulf Security and the Aftermath of the Iraq War,” over 30 specialists including representatives from all the GCC members states and numerous European Union countries met to discuss the impact of the Iraq War on the current security situation in the region and to outline the steps that can be taken by the EU to alleviate the resulting challenges.

The papers from that workshop elaborated upon a number of central themes including the security prerogatives of the Gulf States,

the current situation in both Iraq and Iran, the applicability of various security models for the region and the possibility of expanding the GCC-EU political dialogue on security matters. Specific emphasis was given to the notion that the Gulf region could benefit from the European integration process and that by looking at how Europe was able to overcome the historical differences among its member states, the Gulf States themselves could begin to draw necessary lessons and apply them within the region.

Both the workshop and the papers stressed the need for a more inclusionary security system in the Gulf whereby all the states can interact more regularly in a systematic manner to discuss security concerns.



Author: Robert J. Bookmiller
ISBN: 9948-432-18-5
Price: \$23
Language: English
Type: Paperback - Digital
Pages: 118
Size: 17x24
Publication Date: January 2006

Discovering the Arabian Gulf Canada's Evolving Ties with the GCC States

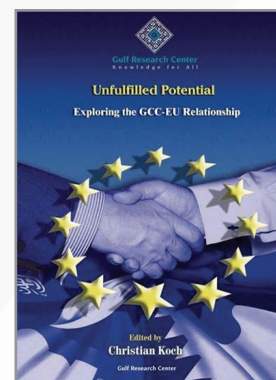
Robert Bookmiller details the evolution of Canadian foreign policy in the Gulf, with the aim of filling the gap in literature on the subject. Set against the backdrop of the Arab-Israeli conflict, the oil crisis of the 1970s, and the three Gulf Wars, he weaves a history of the establishment of diplomatic ties, the strengthening of economic ties, and the discovery of cultural bonds between two

entities that have until now been considered entirely unrelated. Through his discussion of policy shifts, watershed events and burgeoning immigration, the author provides insight into Canada's diplomatic process and ultimately tackles the issue of how to improve relations with a region in which personalities, politics, and culture often perplex even the most agile diplomats.

Unfulfilled Potential: Exploring the GCC-EU Relationship

The current status of GCC-EU relations stands in contrast to the historical, geopolitical and strategic considerations and interdependence that should lie at the heart of the relationship. In order to overcome this dichotomy and in light of current critical regional developments and an increased emphasis on the relationship between the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) States and the member countries of the European Union (EU), the Gulf Research Center (GRC) held a two-day workshop in January 2004 entitled 'The EU Role in the Gulf region'. The main objective of the event was to shed some analytical light on Europe's

role in the Gulf region in an attempt to understand the existing problem areas and to propose alternative strategies to move the relationship forward. The collection of papers provided for in this volume looks at some of the key facets that play a role in current debates. Ultimately, the tentative conclusion that is reached is that the key to achieving the aspirations of the Gulf and European peoples lies in the political will of both sides to bridge the chasm that has led their mutual ties to stretch and distort from being proactive to reactive, rather than the other way around.

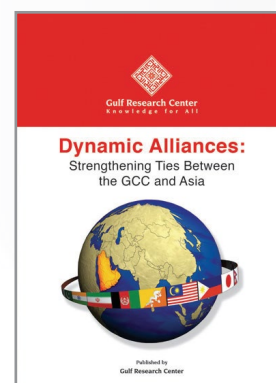


Editor: Christian Koch
ISBN: 9948-424-30-1
Price: \$7
Language: English
Type: Paperback - Digital
Pages: 88
Size: 17x24
Publication Date: January 2005

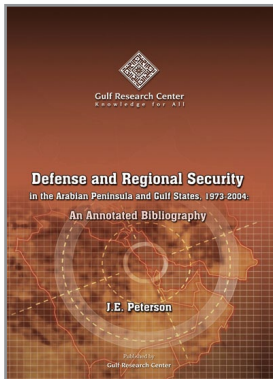
Dynamic Alliances: Strengthening Ties between the GCC and Asia

The noticeable and evolving shift towards Asia in the GCC countries, both politically and economically, as part of a "Look East" policy is an important phenomenon. The energy relationship is of particular interest, and is tackled extensively in this collection of papers. The papers included in this edited volume look at some of the key aspects of current debates about the future of ties

between Asia and the GCC countries in the political, economic, and security spheres. From geostrategic issues to security and terrorism concerns, and from economic and trade dynamics to the increasingly critical subject of energy, this volume offers a wide-ranging and expert overview of emergent dynamics in the GCC-Asia relationship.



Publisher: GRC
ISBN: 9948-432-81-9
Price: \$45
Language: English
Type: Paperback - Digital
Pages: 189
Size: 17x24
Publication Date: June 2006

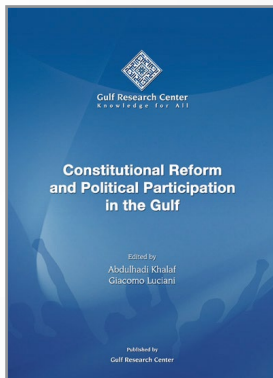


Author: J.E. Peterson
ISBN: 9948-432-02-9
Price: \$57
Language: English
Type: Paperback - Digital
Pages: 575
Size: 17x24
Publication Date: July 2006

Defense and Regional Security in the Arabian Peninsula and Gulf States, 1973-2004

This is the most extensive annotated bibliography on the subject of Gulf security available. More than 2200 entries cover such subjects as oil security; the Iran-Iraq War; the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and subsequent Kuwait War; post-1991 policy towards Iraq and the Iraq War; and the involvement of the United States, Soviet Union/Russia, Europe, and China in the Gulf, including their bilateral relations with the Gulf states. Regional disputes and bilateral relations between

littoral states are examined, as well as regional responses to security issues. The final section comprises coverage of internal aspects of Gulf security, including resurgent Islamists, Gulf military capabilities and arms transfers, and sections on each of the Gulf states. The text is accompanied by a comprehensive index of personal names and institutions.



Author: Abdulhadi Khalaf
Giacomo Luciani
ISBN: 9948-432-53-3
Price: \$55
Language: English
Type: Paperback - Digital
Pages: 305
Size: 17x24
Publication Date: March 2006

Constitutional Reform and Political Participation in the Gulf

This collection of 10 essays adds a new and original perspective to the debate on political reform in the Gulf countries which has intensified in recent years. Rather than couching the issue in the more frequently heard terms of authoritarianism vs. democratization, the book focuses on the evolution of Gulf constitutions and on the widening of political participation. It is shown that constitutional reforms have served the purpose of consolidating the absolute power of the rulers, but have also allowed the progressive development of institutions whose representative character and influence on the policy making process

has been growing.

Political participation has considerably widened, partly thanks to these new or strengthened institutions, but even more so because of the increased access to information and freedom of expression brought about by the ICT revolution. None of the Gulf regimes is democratic, and a long evolution might be necessary before they deserve to be recognized as such. Nevertheless, real change is taking place, and prospects for political reform in the Gulf may be better than in the rest of the Arab world.

Green Gulf Report

The Gulf region has witnessed rapid socio-economic transformation in the last few decades. These changes have resulted in unprecedented pressures on the natural resources and rich terrestrial and marine biodiversity of the region, compounding the stress caused by naturally arid conditions. However, the governments of the Gulf countries have become increasingly conscious of the damage to their natural resources and the remedial measures required to arrest and reverse any adverse trends.

This report aims to document the state of the environment and natural resources in the Gulf Cooperation Council countries, namely,

Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. It covers issues related to land resources and terrestrial biodiversity, the coastal environment, and marine biodiversity, water resources, air quality and solid waste management, and seeks to answer the following questions:

- What are the trends in the state of the environment and natural resources?
- What are the major natural, social and economic drivers of these trends?
- What major initiatives have been taken to address these issues, and how can these be strengthened further?



Publisher: GRC
 ISBN: 9948-432-69-X
 Price: \$36
 Language: English
 Type: Paperback - Digital
 Pages: 120
 Size: 17x24
 Publication Date: July 2006

Youth and Environment Research

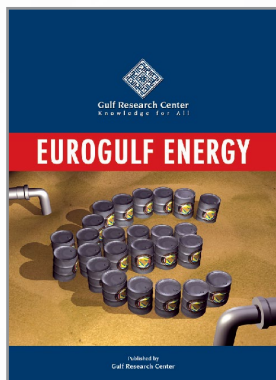
To bring about change in any sphere, it is necessary to influence the thinking and action of every section of society. It is, therefore, extremely essential that the youth of today understand, assimilate and demand answers to crucial environmental issues which affect their present, and will drastically impact their future as well.

This book contains 10 papers which were chosen by an international panel of

experts based on the abstracts received from university students in the UAE and presented at the Youth Conference on Environment, "Green Gulf: Threats, Challenges and Solutions," organized by the Gulf Research Center, Dubai and TERI (The Energy and Resources Institute), New Delhi in association with American University of Sharjah.



Author: Group of authors
 ISBN: 9948-432-67-3
 Price: \$14
 Language: English
 Type: Paperback - Digital
 Pages: 120
 Size: 17x24
 Publication Date: August 2006



Author: Group of authors
ISBN: 9948-432-63-0
Price: \$100
Language: English
Type: Paperback - Digital
Pages: 575
Size: A5
Publication Date: August 2006

EUROGULF Energy

Launched in 2002, the EUROGULF project analyzes the relationship between the member states of the European Union (EU) and the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) with respect to oil and gas issues and proposes new policy initiatives and approaches to enhance cooperation between the two regional groupings. This publication provides the major papers presented at several EUROGULF meetings and includes such discussions as prospects for oil and gas exports from GCC member countries, enhancing the efficiency and transparency of international oil markets, an evaluation of the GCC gas market, the promotion

of the rational use of energy in the GCC countries and the institutional aspects of GCC-EU cooperation in the field of energy. The project concludes with a set of policy recommendations.

The EUROGULF project is a consortium led by the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies at the European University Institute, and comprises the Oxford Institute of Energy Studies, the Energy Policy Unit of the National Technical University of Athens and ECONERGY Sal of Beirut. It has been supported by the European Commission through a grant from the SYNERGY program.



Author: Group of authors
ISBN: 9948-432-65-7
Price: \$20
Language: English
Type: Paperback - Digital
Pages: 137
Size: 17x24
Publication Date: August 2006

E-Learning in Social Sciences and Humanities

This book is a compendium of the papers presented at the Social Sciences and Humanities Forum 2005, which addressed "E-Learning in Social Sciences and Humanities" and was organized by the Gulf Research Center in partnership with the Arab Bureau of Education for the Gulf States. The papers address the three principal areas of focus of the Forum: identifying and discussing outstanding e-learning technologies and methods that prevail in international higher

educational institutions in the fields of the social sciences and humanities; understanding current conditions in higher education in the fields of social sciences and humanities in the GCC states as they relate to the use of e-learning technologies and methods; and deliberating appropriate ways and means of expanding the use of e-learning technologies and methods in higher education, particularly in social sciences and humanities, in the GCC states.

11th Annual Gulf Research Meeting

GRM

University of Cambridge

To enhance
knowledge and
research on the
Gulf



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- Energy Transition and Climate Change, Challenges and Opportunities for the Gulf Region
- Europe and the Multipolarization of the Gulf
- Foreign Aid and the Gulf States
- Industrial Policies in The Gulf
- Maritime Security and the Gulf States: Changing Strategies, New Political Rationales
- Nationalization of GCC Labor Markets: The Changing Role of Higher Education in the Era of the 4th Industrial Revolution
- Saudi Youth 'Policy Relevance': Dilemmas, Challenges, Opportunities
- Social Remittances And Social Change: Links Between Home And Host Communities In The Gulf
- The Gulf, Russia and the Countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)

How to Apply:

You should submit your paper
proposal application form along
with all co-author CVs to:

grmapplicant@grc.net

The application form can be
found on the GRM website

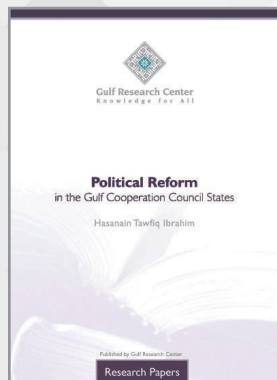
www.gulfresearchmeeting.net

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Knowledge for All

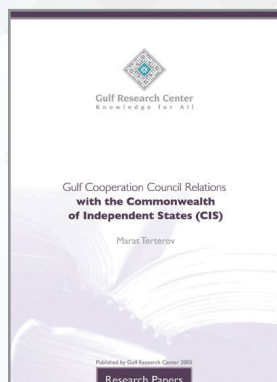


Author: Hasanain T. Ibrahim
ISBN: 9948-424-95-6
Price: \$23
Language: English
Type: Paperback - Digital
Pages: 122
Size: A5
Publication Date: April 2006

Political Reform in the Gulf Cooperation Council States

In the aftermath of the Second Gulf War, the GCC states have taken steps, albeit in varying degrees, on the path towards political reforms. This process gained momentum after the September 11 attacks which led, among other things, to a noticeable change in Washington's policy in respect of the issue of democracy in the Arab and Islamic worlds. This paper focuses on the description, analysis and assessment of political reforms in the GCC states. It explores the incentives for political reforms, both internal and external, that led to reform measures in

these states. In addition, the paper discusses the most important factors and problems related to political reforms in the concerned states, including the nature of the state and its relation to society, the dominant political culture, the specific nature of the civil society in these states and the extent of its effectiveness. Also, the paper discusses the external factors, i.e. the regional and international factors, which created additional incentives for political reforms and their implications for political development in the GCC states.



Author: Marat Terterov
ISBN: 9948-432-04-5
Price: \$78
Language: English
Type: Paperback - Digital
Pages: 115
Size: A5
Publication Date: November 2005

Gulf Cooperation Council Relations with the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)

Relations between the Russian Federation and the newly independent former Soviet Republics of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and the monarchies of the Arabian Gulf are presently being consolidated. Although full political ties between the former Soviet Union and the Gulf states have been established since at least the late Soviet period, political, cultural and economic engagement between these regions has only become more assertive over the last few years.

The strategic interests of the Russian Federation and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, for example, have converged more often. This has been a result of acts of terrorism, like the September 11 attacks

in New York, ensuing international political crises like the American-led invasion of Iraq in 2003, and new economic developments of global significance, such as the vastly increased levels of Russian oil production and exports from the late 1990s. Furthermore, the CIS is home to around 65 million Muslims and a revival of Islam has rapidly taken place in various Muslim regions there. The supportive role that the states of the Gulf have played in backing the Islamic revival in the CIS has led to further, careful engagement between the two blocs, with the governments of the CIS harboring suspicion that such support is aiding the spread of Islamic fundamentalism in their countries.

Political Participation and Stability in the Sultanate of Oman

Strategically situated on the Arabian Peninsula, the Sultanate of Oman acted as a bulwark of stability in a region prone for the opposite. With a strong, yet legitimate regime in power, Muscat ensured its security without neglecting its gargantuan developmental needs. In recent years, it addressed many challenges as Omanis were called upon to shoulder nation-building responsibilities. In 2005, the Sultanate faced important challenges even as it ensured internal stability because potentially effective institutions were slowly emerging. Sultan Qaboos, certainly a gifted leader,

motivated Omanis to excel. In turn, the latter inspired the ruler to rule with justice. This comprehensive essay first assesses contenders to authority and influence in Oman. It then analyzes economic contentions before turning to critical social debates. The study also delves into an analysis of the judiciary as well as several regional contentions facing the country. It concludes with an assessment of the Sultanate's fundamental *raison d'état* that purports to create value and ensure sociopolitical constancy.

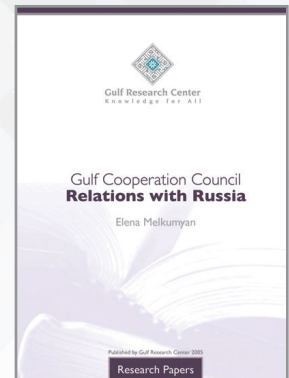


Author: Joseph A. Kéchichian
ISBN(En): 9948-424-97-2
Price: \$21
Language: English
Type: Paperback - Digital
Pages: 127
Size: A5
Publication Date: November 2005

Gulf Cooperation Council Relations with Russia

This paper traces the evolution of Russian/Soviet foreign policy in the Gulf region from the early 20th century to the present amidst competition with the United Kingdom and United States and such issues and events as the two World Wars, the Cold War, the fall of the Soviet Union and the three Gulf Wars. Utilizing Russian archive documents and other such primary

documentation, Melkumyan explores the multi-faceted relationships between Russia/the USSR and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Iraq to a great degree and those with the smaller GCC states to a lesser degree. The study is characterized by its heavy reliance on Russian primary documentation and its bird's-eye view of developments in Russian foreign policy.



Author: Elena Melkumyan
ISBN: 9948-424-63-8
Price: \$10
Language: English
Type: Paperback - Digital
Pages: 100
Size: A5
Publication Date: September 2005



Author: Bogdan Szajkowski
EISBN: 9948-424-78-6
Price: \$13
Language: English
Type: Paperback - Digital
Pages: 55
Size: A5
Publication Date: June 2005



Author: Abdulaziz Sager
EISBN: 9948-424-55-7
Price: \$5
Language: English
Type: Digital
Pages: 29
Size: A5
Publication Date: April 2005

Realignments within the Gulf Cooperation Council

Since its inception in 1981, the Gulf Cooperation Council has been discussing the possibility of a unified trade and finance regime, though such efforts have met with little success. Progress on this front has been hampered by sovereign interests and structural discrepancies among the GCC States and, more importantly, the lack of executive bodies with the power of enforcing region-wide policies.

Through exploring the currently developing politico-economic dynamics in the Gulf region in general, and in the Gulf Cooperation Council in particular, and their impact on the wider framework of the GCC, the discussion herein puts forth the argument that economic integration will not occur as a result of formal policies and agreements. Rather, it is argued that there

are realignments already taking place within the GCC that are not related to the signing of the bilateral free trade agreements, which have been touted as a wrench in the GCC integration plans.

Diverging from the conventional narrative on economic integration, the author argues that it seems more likely that further integration within the GCC can only be established via pressures created through competitive or seemingly non-cooperative arrangements and developments that necessitate economic integration. In this respect, it is suggested that the negotiation of bilateral FTAs with the GCC States does not compromise the longer term opportunities to negotiate a strong GCC Union, but will rather pressure them into negotiating even better terms for inter-GCC trade.

Political Reform Measures from a Domestic GCC Perspective

One by one, the governments of the Gulf Cooperation Council member states seem to have resigned themselves to the fact that a broad political reform process and a general overhaul of their respective political systems is both necessary and desirable. The current pressures being exerted upon the existing ruling arrangements make the transition towards a more participatory and liberal political order inevitable. In this context, the focus on current research efforts in terms of the political development process that is taking place in the Gulf should look at the existing and emerging domestic dynamics (population, education, the spread of IT etc.) as much as the prevailing external determinants (consequences of the Iraq War, the US Greater Middle East Initiative etc.), which traditionally have received the majority of

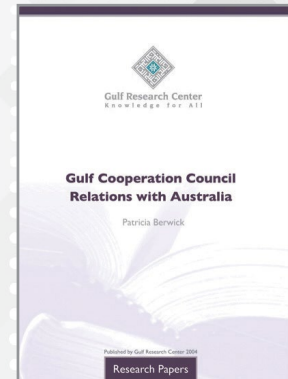
attention.

The result of the current environment is that the majority agrees on the need for a reform process but nobody really understands the parameters to follow or the systemic factors driving the process itself. What is particularly lacking is a consideration of the political reform movement from an internal GCC perspective and how the debate in terms of a more participatory and equitable form of political representation is being viewed and formulated within the Gulf societies themselves. This paper takes such an internal view as its point of departure to develop a thorough understanding of the meanings of reform and provide an overview of the key domestic factors that are determining the current path to reform.

Gulf Cooperation Council Relations with Australia

Australia and the Arab world have a history which reaches back into the 7th century and before. It includes the later travels of the fabled Islamic Mongol navigator, Cheng Ho, in the 15th century. The evidence for this is weak, however. In relatively recent history a much stronger relationship has been shaped through trade, travel, and joint ventures. Oil, the Gulf War, the present war on Iraq, and the vision of the Arab leaders have all had an impact. Currently the vibrancy of the relationship is developing into a partnership

of opportunity. There is a cultural and economic exchange that only the future can tell where it will lead. These ties have been created through great adventures and a tolerance and respect shown towards each other by these very different peoples, the peoples of Australia and the GCC nations. This paper aims to illuminate the path taken in the creation of this potential of opportunity and to set the stage for other more specifically focused papers.



Author: Patricia Berwick
 EISBN: 9948-400-55-0
 Price: \$13
 Language: English
 Type: Digital
 Pages: 144
 Size: A5
 Publication Date: January 2004

Gulf Cooperation Council and the European Union Military and Economic Relations

The GCC-EU relations have unfolded within a bilateral pattern, a reality which has probably sustained their long-standing historical status. To be sure, Europe's interests in the Gulf region are not confined to oil. In fact, European interests are strategic in character, as clearly shown at different stages throughout the twentieth century and the first decade of the twenty-first century. Even though the GCC States and European countries have entertained a network of strong bilateral bonds, relations at the institutional level between the Gulf Cooperation Council and the European Union as two regional structures have evolved rather slowly, failing to reflect the

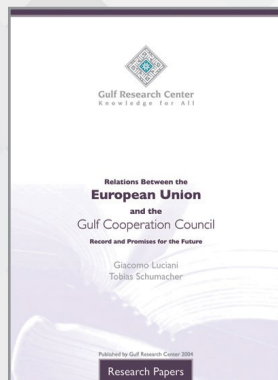
geographical proximity between the two blocs and the inter-dependence that ties them together.

Over the past years, the Gulf as well as European states have avoided broaching the critical issue of collective cooperation during bilateral negotiations. However, at present it seems that a gradual trend is evolving towards boosting bilateral collective cooperation between the two regional entities.

Elizabeth Stephens attempts in this study, through a political and economic perspective, to trace the major developments and transformations that have unraveled within the GCC-EU relations.



Author: Elizabeth Stephens
 ISBN: 9948-400-37-2
 Price: \$18
 Language: English
 Type: Paperback
 Pages: 156
 Size: A5
 Publication Date: January 2004

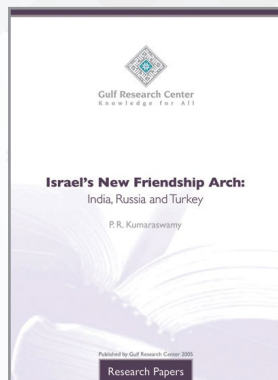


Author: Giacomo Luciani,
Tobias Schumacher
ISBN: 9948-400-37-2
Price: \$11
Language: English
Type: Paperback - Digital
Pages: 100
Size: A5
Publication Date: January 2004

Relations Between the European Union and the Gulf Cooperation Council: Record and Promises for the Future

Historically, the international relations of the European Union (EU) have been guided by the interests of its member countries and by the heritage that each of them has chosen to promote, or pass on to the Union. The colonial legacy plays a crucial role in determining and developing the foreign policy of the Union. The authors approach the relationships between the GCC and EU through analyzing the prevalent operational mechanisms in each

of the two regional organizations. The great differences between them hinder the improvement of their collective relations. This research paper, provides in-depth analysis for the mechanisms and policies adopted by the two blocs and highlights the political and institutional priorities for such differences as well as presents a workable perspective for bilateral cooperation.



Author: P.R.Kumaraswamy
ISBN: 9948-424-46-8
Price: \$16
Language: English
Type: Paperback - Digital
Pages: 33
Size: A5
Publication Date: May 2005

Israel's New Friendship Arch: India, Russia and Turkey

In the wake of the Cold War's end and the subsequent hegemony of the United States, the State of Israel, which has since its inception entertained strong ties with the superpower, has found itself in an interestingly strategic position as the gatekeeper to friendly relations with the US. This paper analyzes the relations of three regional powers – India, Russia and Turkey – with Israel, putting forth the argument that despite their opposing views on Israel's policy towards the Palestinians, relations with the latter have developed positively and have

provided the three suitors with an alternate source of arms, an alternate market for their goods and, more importantly, a boost in their relations with the US. The author explores the respective relations between the states by viewing them through the lenses of security, terrorism, economics and regional implications, assessing the benefits and shortcomings of the developing relations for all of the parties involved and providing an analysis of Israeli foreign policy that diverges from conventional discussions on the topic.

Relations between the Gulf Cooperation Council and the United States

American political, economic and strategic interests in the Gulf region have always been a top priority in the US foreign policy agenda. Precisely, oil has always been a key American interest in the region, particularly as Saudi Arabia alone possesses the largest oil reserves in the world. Moreover, American oil companies have had an exclusive role in developing the Saudi oil industry.

Notwithstanding the fact that US interests in the GCC states have mainly been the flow of oil and the political stability of the region over the past five decades, the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 in New York and Washington DC marked a turning point as far as the US bilateral relations with the GCC states, the security issues in the Gulf region and the US policy towards Iraq are concerned. The United States expanded its presence and involvement in the Gulf

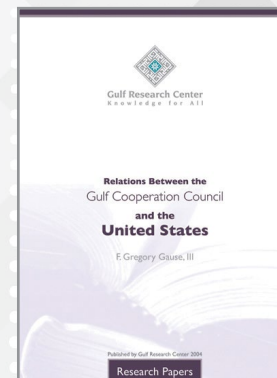
region, declared war against terrorism and later against Iraq. This exacerbated the US concerns about the security of the Gulf region allowing the Bush administration to call upon the GCC states, particularly Saudi Arabia, on various occasions, to accelerate their efforts to combat terrorism emphasizing that the September attacks were mainly perpetrated by Saudi citizens. Consequently, the bilateral relationships between the United States and the GCC states were affected either negatively, as it is the case with Saudi Arabia or positively as it is the case with Qatar.

Research on the GCC-US relations in an ever-changing world is vital, deserves close attention and requires constant assessment to provide quality understanding of the nature of these relations and prospective developments.

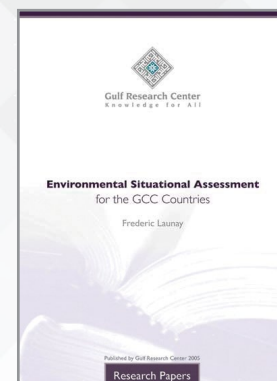
Environment Situational Assessment for the GCC Countries

This research paper identifies the major environmental features of the GCC countries, as well as Yemen, in terms of habitats, species, and environmental quality. It also assesses the environmental status and the major environmental challenges facing the region. The Environmental Features component was drawn from the World Wildlife Fund's description of the terrestrial eco-regions of the geographical area examined for this study. Although primarily a political and economic organization, the GCC is important for environmental matters as well. The region is at the centre of many key geo-political issues of our time, from world energy strategy

to societal changes. This socio-economic background did shape, and is still shaping, the region and has obvious consequences on the environment. The analysis revealed that the countries of the GCC and Yemen are facing numerous environmental challenges and have many conflicting priorities, from economic diversification, water supply and food security to environmental protection and conservation. However, the research finds that environmental issues and requirements are still not amply integrated in the long-term development planning of the region, nor are they addressed at the policies level.



Author: F. Gregory Gause III
ISBN: 9948-400-36-4
Price: \$17
Language: English
Type: Paperback - Digital
Pages: 137
Size: A5
Publication Date: January 2004



Author: Frederic Launay
ISBN: 9948-432-16-9
Price: \$23
Language: English
Type: Paperback - Digital
Pages: 97
Size: A5
Publication Date: August 2006

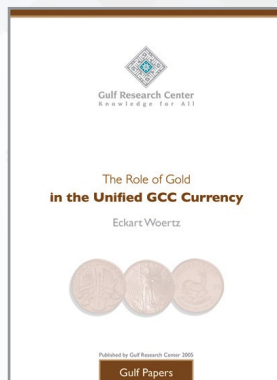


Author: Gerd Nonneman
ISBN: 9948-434-12-9
Price: \$89
Language: English
Type: Paperback - Digital
Pages: 40
Size: A5
Publication Date: June 2006

EU-GCC Relations: Dynamics, Patterns & Perspectives

This paper examines the development of EU-GCC relations and their movement from a bilateral basis to a more collective level. The paper begins with an examination of European ties with the broader region, and goes on to focus on recent initiatives and their implications, covering the periods of the Barcelona Process, the Greater Middle East Initiative, and the New Neighborhood Policy. It examines the impact on relations of the lack of GCC institutions, the different

foci of the two blocs in terms of political and economic ties, and the conflicting roles of bilateral and multilateral relations. The paper also examines the EU's desire for political reform, discussing the differences between the GCC and the rest of the MENA region, and noting how these might help in the former's political evolution. It concludes with a number of recommendations for improved relations between the EU and GCC.



Author: Eckart Woertz
ISBN: 9948-424-28-X
Price: \$8
Language: English
Type: Paperback - Digital
Pages: 43
Size: A5
Publication Date: February 2005

The Role of Gold in the unified GCC Currency

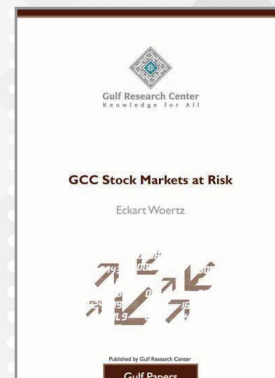
GCC countries are dollar dependent. Their currencies are pegged to the dollar, their main source of income - oil - is factored in dollars and the majority of their investments abroad are held in dollars. While after World War II, the US dollar was still backed by gold and current account surpluses, it has turned into an empty paper promise since the 1970s. That spells potential disaster for GCC countries and calls for a stronger diversification of

their currency reserves. The paper critically discusses a potential monetary role of gold by analyzing the failures of the historical Gold Standard and the topical attempt of Malaysia to introduce an Islamic Gold Dinar. Finally, it proposes that apart from "second worst" paper currencies like the Euro, GCC countries should take a closer look at gold, as it has an impeccable track record of asset protection over centuries.

GCC Stock Markets at Risk

A cabdriver who gives one unsolicited advice on hot picks at the stock market; fully booked planes from Saudi Arabia to the UAE because everybody wants to get an allotment in the latest Dana Gas IPO; investors merrily entering the market on margins and valuations that are considerably higher than in other emerging markets - a cursory glance at the stock markets in the GCC countries reminds one of financial hype in the past and eventual busts and painful corrections. On the other hand, the boom has not been created purely out of thin air; oil prices remain at record levels and large amounts of funds have been repatriated in the wake of 9/11. This has helped finance increasingly diversified economies, with new industries in the fields

of real estate, services, and petrochemicals. This study scrutinizes developments in the GCC stock markets, comparing them to past boom-bust scenarios on the international stage. Some of these were caused by an overvaluation of stocks in comparison to their underlying economic base (the US in 1929, Kuwait's Souk al Manakh in 1982, and the tech bubble of the 1990s), while others followed a currency crisis and the concomitant withdrawal of "hot money" (Mexico and Latin America 1994, Asia 1997/98). By drawing parallels and paying attention to the economic idiosyncrasies of the GCC countries, this paper discusses strategies to cope with the economic repercussions of a possible stock market crash in the GCC.

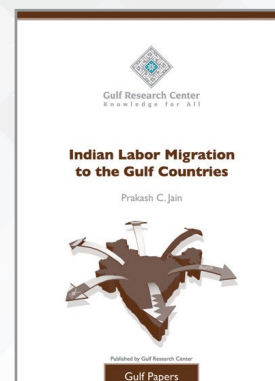


Author: Eckart Woertz
 ISBN: 9948-432-55-X
 Price: \$16
 Language: English
 Type: Paperback - Digital
 Pages: 48
 Size: A5
 Publication Date: March 2006

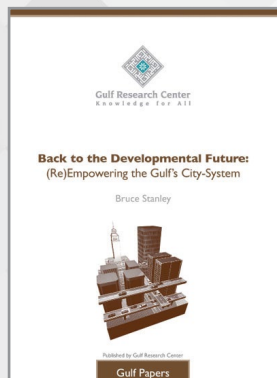
Indian Labor Migration to the Gulf Countries

This paper highlights the trends in the out-migration flow of Indian workers to the Gulf countries in terms of volume and destination, as well as origin in India. It mainly focuses on contract workers who migrated under the Indian Emigration Act of 1983. Further on, it discusses the socioeconomic characteristics of migrants. This is followed by a discussion of the administrative framework monitoring

their movement and help, if any, in redressing their grievances. Finally, the impact of Indian migration on the Gulf countries as well as India and on Indo-Gulf relations is discussed, and demographic, economic, and socio-cultural factors are considered. The analysis is generally within a political economy conceptual framework.



Author: Prakash C. Jain
 ISBN: 9948-432-85-1
 Price: \$9
 Language: English
 Type: Paperback - Digital
 Pages: 44
 Size: A5
 Publication Date: June 2006

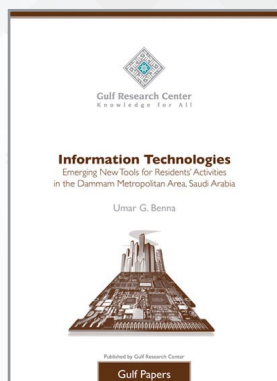


Author: Bruce Stanley
EISBN: 9948-400-03-8
Price: \$8
Language: English
Type: Digital
Pages: 39
Size: A5
Publication Date: August 2006

Back to the Developmental Future: (Re)Empowering the Gulf's City-System

The struggle to govern and shape future development in the Gulf requires new thinking and creative approaches. One contributing geographic scale that is rarely considered in policy and analysis is that of the urban. This paper argues for a reconsideration of the developmental potential of the Gulf city-system that underlies the economic, political and social dynamics of the region. Across the longue durée, this armature has

provided for the continuity and power for regional development; today there is growing evidence that the day-to-day lived space of the highly urbanized Gulf reverberates with transboundary linkages useful for conflict resolution and growth. As part of a package of creative empowerment, the city-system, if promoted and encouraged, could make a renewed contribution to the developmental future of the Gulf.



Author: Umar G. Benna
ISBN: 9948-432-97-5
Price: \$5
Language: English
Type: Paperback - Digital
Pages: 43
Size: A5
Publication Date: August 2006

Information Technologies: Emerging New Tools for Residents' Activities in the Dammam Metropolitan Area, Saudi Arabia

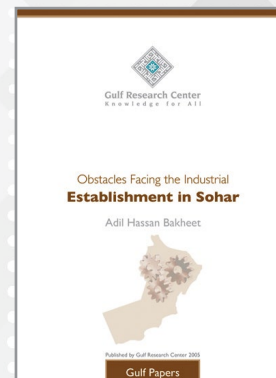
The recent dramatic increase in the use of information technology (IT) in daily activities by all types of urban actors in Saudi Arabia seems to have influenced the development of Saudi cities. Using a modified activity systems model and the Dammam Metropolitan Area (DMA) as a case study, this paper examines the effects on metropolitan development of residents' attributes – their activity types,

location, patterns, and domains – as well as their use of IT tools and face-to-face interactions to accomplish these activities. The research finds that the use of IT tools by DMA residents in their daily lives has influenced the emergence of a 'virtual' DMA as well as the transformation of the actual DMA.

Obstacles Facing the Industrial Establishment in Sohar

To remain in an industry, industrial establishments need to be competitive and well managed. This situation can be assured by efficient and effective management systems, which encourage and develop the technical and administrative capabilities required of the employees, managers or owners of such organizations. In addition, these establishments have to follow up and adjust to any changes taking place in the external environment - which is in a continual state of flux - to maintain the flow of their information and resources.

All industrial establishments in the Sohar Industrial Estate (SIE) face problems irrespective of the differences in types of activities, size, and capabilities of the owners or managers. This research revealed that the major obstacles facing industrial establishments in SIE are internal and concern how these establishments are managed. With respect to the external forces, there are some obstacles, but they have a lesser adverse impact on the operations of these establishments.



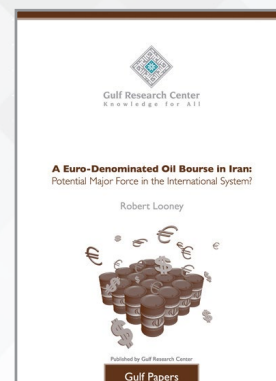
Author: Adil Hassan Bakheet
 ISBN: 9948-400-85-2
 Price: \$8
 Language: English
 Type: Paperback - Digital
 Pages: 41
 Size: A5
 Publication Date: January 2005

A Euro-Denominated Oil Bourse in Iran: Potential Major Force in the International System?

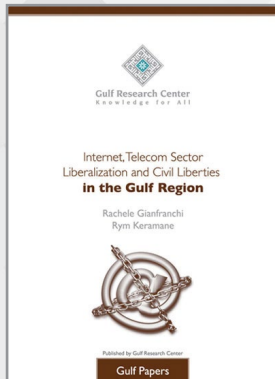
The announcement of the opening, perhaps by late 2006, of a Euro-denominated Iranian Oil Bourse has sparked widespread discussions concerning the impact on the U.S. dollar. One common theme is that the bourse will weaken the demand for dollars, causing its value to fall over time, eventually terminating its role as an international means of payment. Is this likely to occur? Specifically: (1) given existing practices in the pricing of oil and the institutional setting of Iran, can we expect a large volume of oil to be denominated in euros in the near and foreseeable future? (2) In light of (1), is there a good chance the proposed Iranian Euro-denominated oil bourse might play a direct role as the catalyst that sets off a

movement away from the dollar? Or, (3) are there good reasons to discount the bourse attracting much attention and therefore unlikely to play a significant role in affecting the future value of the dollar?

An analysis of these issues suggests that across a wide spectrum of possible events and probabilities, it is unlikely that the proposed Iranian Oil Bourse will be all that attractive to traders, taking a large volume of sales away from established markets. In addition, there are a number of elements tending to perpetuate the dollar's role as a reserve currency in the international system. It follows that concerns over the dollar are premature.



Author: Robert E. Looney
 ISBN: 9948-432-83-5
 Price: \$6
 Language: English
 Type: Digital
 Pages: 29
 Size: A5
 Publication Date: June 2006

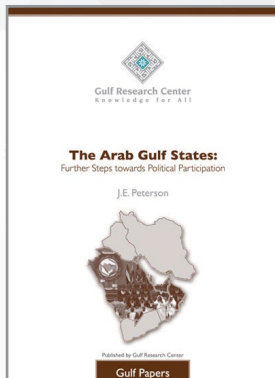


Author: Rachele Gianfranchi,
Rym Keramane
ISBN: 9948-432-96-7
Price: \$15
Language: English
Type: Paperback - Digital
Pages: 48
Size: A5
Publication Date: September 2006

Internet, Telecom Sector Liberalization and Civil Liberties in the Gulf Region

The Gulf countries lag behind other Middle Eastern and North African (MENA) countries in Internet liberalization. This study supports the idea that there is an important relation between the impact the Internet can have on democratization and civil liberties on the one hand, and governmental stances towards liberalization of the telecommunications infrastructure and competition in services on the other. The paper empirically verifies the relation between Internet diffusion and the voice and accountability indicator of the Kaufman,

Kraay, and Mastruzzi governance index in its sample of 44 countries belonging to three regions including MENA. It identifies persisting MENA issues, such as abuses of dominance by the incumbent operator in the access market, and how content control policies have constrained the impact of the Internet on civil liberties. It suggests that liberalization is playing an important role in changing the levels of civil liberties by increasing the quality and quantity of information accessed.



Author: J.E. Peterson
ISBN: 9948-434-18-8
Price: \$15
Language: English
Type: Paperback - Digital
Pages: 56
Size: A5
Publication Date: August 2006

The Arab Gulf States: Further Steps towards Political Participation

More than three decades after the British withdrawal from the Gulf, change can be discerned in the countries of the region in a number of ways. This study by Dr J E Peterson concentrates on one aspect of political change in the GCC – political participation. Specifically, its purpose is to survey the role of national assemblies and consultative councils, and evaluate their impact on the Gulf states. In this paper, which can be considered an update of an

earlier study, *The Arab Gulf States: Steps Towards Political Participation*, Peterson says that while the regimes recognize the need for economic reform and are taking steps toward that end, their willingness for political reform falls far behind and there is a reluctance to make dramatic, fundamental changes. In the mid-2000s climate it is expected that the regimes will continue to rely on a policy of continuity in political matters, with slight, irregular modifications.

EU-Gulf Political and Economic Relations: Assessment and Policy Recommendations

Following the Second World War, the European powers withdrew from the Middle East but since then have made several attempts to come back to the region as economic and strategic partners. With the advent of the European Union, Europe has become an economic power with global interests. Energy needs, market access and security have been prime motives for the European return to the Middle East. For the EU, which imports more than a quarter of its oil from the Gulf, and whose energy needs are

expected to grow, it is imperative to forge close relations with the region. The central theme of this paper is that the EU has not had a coherent approach towards the Gulf region. For various reasons, relations with the Gulf have been conducted on a bilateral basis, and have been kept separate from other EU initiatives like the EMP and the ENP. However, there is now a need for the EU to address its critical interests in the Gulf with a more pronounced comprehensive policy.



Author: Abdullah Baabood
ISBN: 9948-434-23-4
Price: \$8
Language: English
Type: Paperback - Digital
Pages: 41
Size: A5
Publication Date: August 2006

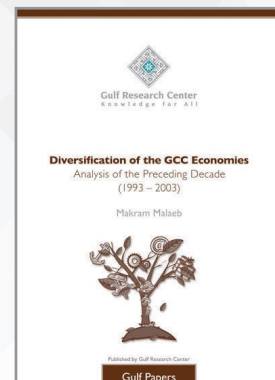
Diversification of the GCC Economies

This paper looks at economic diversification attempts in the GCC countries from 1993 to 2003. The analysis focuses on studying the terms and composition of trade and changes to the GDP composition to determine if significant shifts are occurring in the countries' economies.

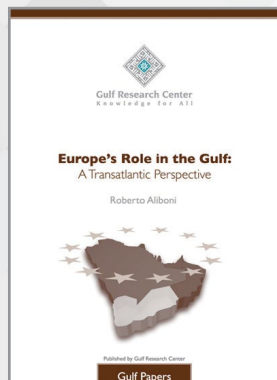
Major economic diversification and value-added activity is now taking place, and has been for years, within the oil and gas sectors of the GCC countries. In addition, major industrial activity is on and infrastructure has been established in the region with varying success. Nevertheless, these successes do

not lessen the dependence on oil as the main determinant of the economic wellbeing of GCC states. Diversification attempts, although bearing fruit in some instances, have, by and large, remained insufficient to effect real change. The oil boom in the last few years has given the countries a second chance to develop their economies in a more diversified fashion.

However, major reforms need to be undertaken in order to further diversify the GCC economies and make them less dependent on oil and gas.



Author: Makram Malaeb
EISBN: 9948-434-22-6
Price: \$18
Language: English
Type: Digital
Pages: 77
Size: A5
Publication Date: October 2006



Author: Roberto Aliboni
ISBN: 9948-434-00-5
Price: \$8
Language: English
Type: Paperback - Digital
Pages: 34
Size: A5
Publication Date: August 2006

Europe's Role in the Gulf: A Transatlantic Perspective

This research paper examines Europe's willingness and ability to play a role in the Gulf, and describes how this fits in with America's role there. It describes US-European relations in the Gulf since the Cold War and outlines three possible scenarios: weak strategic convergence with America, notably on the subjects of Israeli-Palestinian conflict and the war on terror; some transatlantic cooperation involving

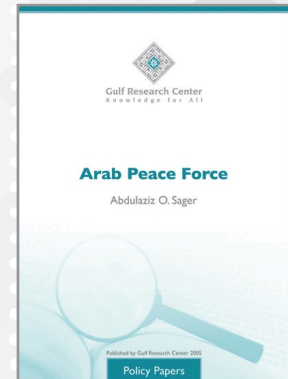
NATO, especially through the Istanbul Cooperation Initiative, and; an enhanced EU presence in the region, including in the form of a strategic partnership. The paper tackles the question of whether Europe can be a security player in the Gulf and examines the current lack of synergy between the US and Europe over Gulf issues.

Arab Peace Force

The Arab nation is one with a long history, its roots stretching back to the birth of human civilization. Over the centuries, it has offered remarkable contributions to the advancement of the world's knowledge. In recent years however, Arabs and the Middle East have become more associated with bloody violence and political instability. The region continues to be a forum for such conflict, defying the boundless efforts to stabilize it. The deployment of international peace-keeping forces has been a frequent

feature of such efforts in the region, providing protection and assistance for civilian populations.

The aim of this paper is to generate a discourse (both internationally and within the Arab world) on finding an alternative to the deployment of UN peacekeeping forces in the Middle East. It discusses the possibility of establishing an Arab Peace Force, capable of shouldering the responsibility for peace-keeping efforts and contributing to peace and stability in this volatile region.

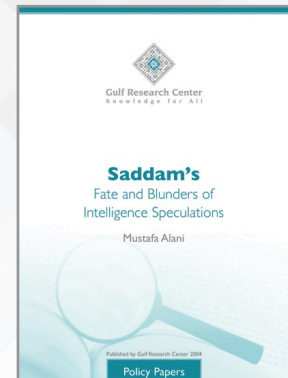


Author: Abdulaziz Sager
 ISBN: 9948-424-19-0
 Price: \$8
 Language: English
 Type: Paperback - Digital
 Pages: 19
 Size: A5
 Publication Date: January 2005

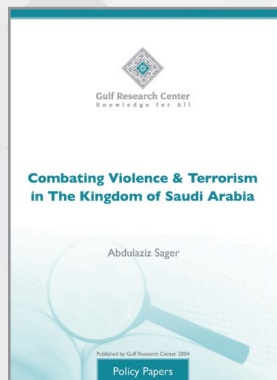
Saddam's Fate and Blunders of Intelligence Speculations

This paper deals with what promises to become a unique case in contemporary world history: the legal process of a head of state, captured by an invading foreign force and declared as a POW. The possible legal, and perhaps some of the not so legal, destinies of

the deposed Iraqi President Saddam Hussein are laid out in this paper under close scrutiny. The paper examines the reasons behind the judicial confusion surrounding his capture and discusses the legal and the practical options available to his prosecutors.



Author: Mustafa Alani
 ISBN: 9948-424-02-6
 Price: \$8
 Language: English
 Type: Paperback - Digital
 Pages: 24
 Size: A5
 Publication Date: October 2004

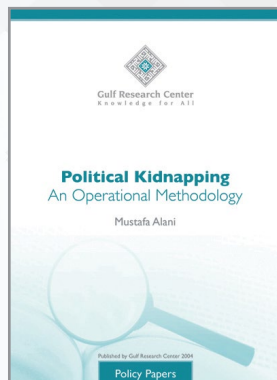


Author: Abdulaziz Sager
EISBN: 9948-400-01-1
Price: Free
Language: English
Type: Digital
Pages: 18
Size: A5
Publication Date: May 2004

Combating Violence & Terrorism in The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

The attacks perpetrated by terrorist organizations in Saudi Arabia during the period of Rabee Al Awal and Ramadan 1424H (May to November 2003) targeted against various residential complexes in Riyadh seem to have created a radical turning point either in the operational tactics of those gangs or in the measures adopted by the Saudi government in combating such a phenomenon. In addition, the attacks themselves have created disparate peculiarities in terms of the attitudes espoused by the Saudi community towards the rapidly changing nature of such developments. Apart from the Juhaiman Al Otaibi's movement of 1979, which was characterized with confidential objectives and ends, Saudi Arabia sustained a series of terrorist attacks. The first incident in

Al Olya district in Riyadh in Jamada Al Thani 1416 H. (November 1995), was perpetrated by an outfit whose operations were carried out under local terrorist organizations called Al Mouthem and Al Hajri. Though the latter has had an inherent sort of dogmatic loyalty to the commander of Al Qaeda, no probative evidence had been adduced as to their connection with any widely established foreign organization. The second attack took place in Al Khobar in Shaaban 1416 H. (June 1996) which was committed, according to US allegations, by internal Shia religious groups. This incident was eventually followed by the operations of Rabee Al Awal 1424 H. (May 2003) and other subsequent attacks which marked a new and extremely serious era of terrorism in Saudi Arabia.



Author: Mustafa Alani
ISBN: 9948-424-03-4
Price: \$8
Language: English
Type: Paperback - Digital
Pages: 21
Size: A5
Publication Date: July 2004

Political Kidnapping: An Operational Methodology

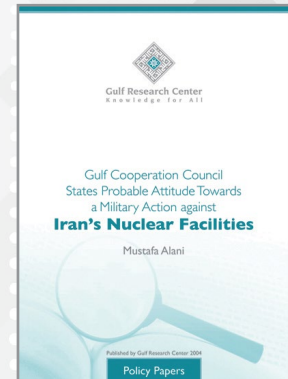
This paper sheds light on how militant groups in Iraq and some other Arab countries are increasingly resorting to political kidnapping

as a weapon to embarrass local authorities, pressure foreign governments, extort funds, and, last but not least, win cheap publicity.

GCC States Probable Attitude towards a Military Action against Iran's Nuclear Facilities

'We need to act before the time is over' - a sentence that has been repeated over and over in Washington and Tel Aviv and in certain European capitals. The reference was to what was considered an urgent and pressing 'necessity' to halt any further progress in the development of the Iranian nuclear program that aimed to produce

an atomic bomb, presumably within a short period of time. This paper attempts to examine and predict the Gulf States' reactions towards two possible scenarios that could have a great impact on regional security and stability: an external military action against Iran, or, Iran's possession of an atomic bomb.

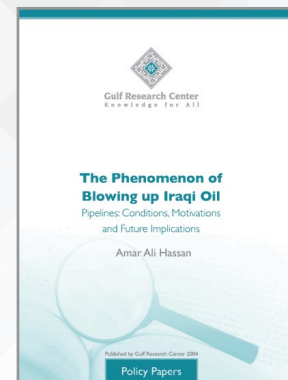


Author: Mustafa Alani
 ISBN: 9948-400-99-2
 Price: \$8
 Language: English
 Type: Paperback - Digital
 Pages: 28
 Size: A5
 Publication Date: November 2004

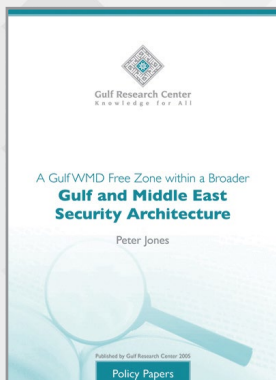
The Phenomenon of Blowing up Iraqi Oil Pipelines: Conditions, Motivations and Future Implications

If the means of transporting oil across the world are the object of threats brandished by radical opposition movements, within both Leftist and Islamist circles, as a short-term tactic and a long-term strategy, the case of Iraq no doubt stands out saliently in this respect. As a matter of fact, oil holds a special standing within the bundle of economic resources of the country. That is probably why resistance groups fighting the US-UK occupation of Iraq target oil

pipelines. As the domestic political scene in Iraq grows ever more complicated, oil is expectedly going to become a point of contention among the country's main political groups, namely the Kurds in the north, the Shi'a in the south and the Sunnis in the center. The geographical character of the country, too, renders the protection of pipelines an extremely difficult, if not impossible, task.



Author: Amar Ali Hassan
 ISBN: 9948-400-97-6
 Price: \$6
 Language: English
 Type: Digital
 Pages: 26
 Size: A5
 Publication Date: July 2004

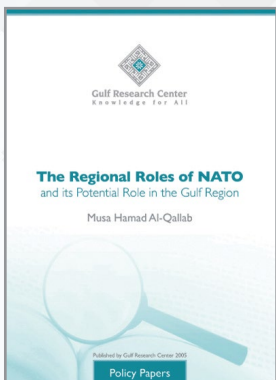


Author: Peter Jones
ISBN: 9948-424-40-9
Price: \$8
Language: English
Type: Paperback - Digital
Pages: 17
Size: A5
Publication Date: March 2005

A Gulf WMD Free Zone within a Broader Gulf and Middle East Security Architecture

This paper explores the issues that will surround the creation of a Weapons of Mass Destruction Free Zone (WMDFZ) in the Gulf and the Middle East. It starts from the premise that such a Zone will not be created unless a regional cooperation and security system is also created within the region. The paper thus considers that issue as well, and the interplay between the two. The paper argues that WMD programs exist in several countries in the region to satisfy multiple security concerns. Any WMDFZ, and associated regional cooperation and

security system will thus have to be capable of addressing this complex and multifaceted security situation. The paper then considers other regional WMDFZs, with particular emphasis on situations where countries with WMD programs have renounced or reversed these programs, and considers what lessons might exist for the Middle East. Finally, the paper concludes with some suggestions and proposals as to how the process of creating both a regional cooperation and security system and a WMDFZ in the Middle East might begin.



Author: Musa Hamad Qallab
ISBN: 9948-424-87-5
Price: \$13
Language: English
Type: Paperback - Digital
Pages: 76
Size: A5
Publication Date: September 2005

The Regional Roles of NATO and its Potential Role in the Gulf Region

The United States and its Western allies formed the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in 1949 to deter the Soviet Union, which threatened to expand the communist sphere of influence from Eastern to Western Europe after the end of the Second World War in 1945. In 2002, during the Prague Summit, seven Baltic and East European states joined the al-

liance and increased the member states to 26. After the events of September 11, 2001, the alliance established the NATO/Russia Council in mid 2002 to face the challenges posed by terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. In the Gulf Region, the alliance is still negotiating with all the concerned parties to arrive at the best possible form of cooperation.

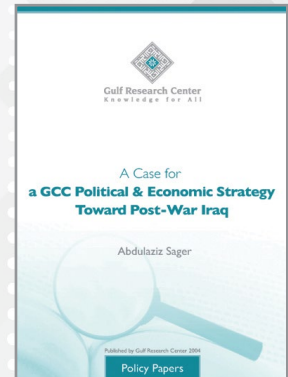
A Case for a GCC Political & Economic Strategy Toward Post-War Iraq

Almost all political analysts agree that the GCC States have been the most politically and economically affected by the policies adopted by the former regime of Saddam Hussein. Likewise, the GCC States are expected to bear the brunt of ongoing developments in post-Saddam Iraq and whatever ramifications they might yield in the future. In case current conditions in Iraq continue for a relatively longer time, security and stability across the Gulf region will no doubt be seriously threatened.

The GCC States need to embrace a sustainable economic strategy towards post-war Iraq by contributing to the reconstruction and development efforts. In this way, the GCC States would help build a stable Iraq on the one hand and secure

economic benefits for their own countries on the other. In fact, the GCC States do possess special economic attributes that would make it relatively easy for them to contribute to the economic reconstruction of post-Saddam Iraq. However, the reality remains that such a goal calls for certain conditions, institutions and mechanisms to come into being.

Bearing in mind that politics, security and economy are the three pillars of one and the same triangle, as amply demonstrated by the Third Gulf War, this paper sets forth the major features and aspects of a feasible political and economic strategy the GCC States could enact vis-à-vis post-Saddam Iraq.

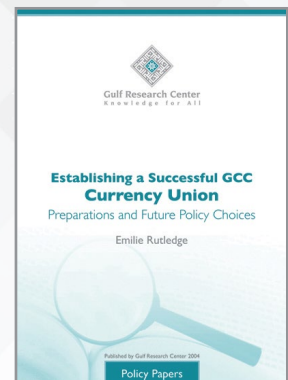


Author: Abdulaziz Sager
ISBN: 9948-400-62-3
Price: \$2
Language: English
Type: Paperback
Pages: 13
Size: A5
Publication Date: January 2004

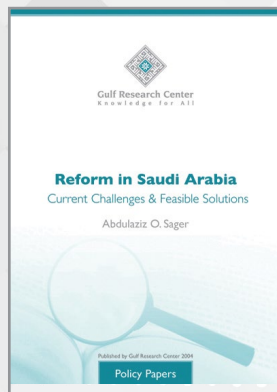
Establishing a Successful GCC Currency Union: Preparations and Future Policy Choices

The 2010 GCC currency union is fast approaching and far from being simply a symbol of GCC political union it will have serious economic repercussions for the region. The currency union has the potential to increase intra-GCC trade substantially, boost the region's financial markets and attract significant investment flows. However, establishing a successful currency union

requires a number of necessary preparations that must be taken sooner rather than later. This paper discusses the preparations that must be made by the GCC states in order to make the smooth transition to currency union. It also examines the post-currency union policy choices that will have a significant bearing on the future prospects and strength of the single currency.



Author: Emilie Rutledge
ISBN: 9948-424-23-9
Price: \$8
Language: English
Type: Paperback - Digital
Pages: 24
Size: A5
Publication Date: January 2005



Author: Abdulaziz Sager
ISBN: 9948-400-24-0
Price: \$8
Language: English
Type: Paperback - Digital
Pages: 59
Size: A5
Publication Date: January 2004

Reform in Saudi Arabia: Current Challenges & Feasible Solutions

Saudi Arabia today stands at a critical crossroads. The political leadership in Riyadh is acutely aware that serious and sustainable reform is a societal 'must' and should be implemented sooner rather than later, so goes the central thesis of this paper prepared by the Gulf Research Center (GRC), out of the Center's deep conviction that reform must be anchored within a comprehensive and well-planned strategy.

The six sections into which the paper is divided construct an intelligible and well-rounded agenda for reform through a rigorous deconstruction of the multiple determinants and factors that prompt hamper or help reform. Some of these determinants reside within Saudi Arabia itself, others in its proximate geographical neighborhood, while a few others flow from the wider international scene.

The main argument that informs the paper branches off logically and smoothly into a focused discussion of the full gamut of sectoral reform as it runs through social, political, economic and educational fields. Every issue is systematically and comprehensively analyzed on its own, as the paper looks into its diverse constituent elements and examines the way the issue might prove to be a value-adding asset for reform or, conversely, a hindering liability. National challenges, such as terrorism, religious opposition, budget deficit, population growth, etc, are addressed at reasonable length. Regional and international challenges take up a good portion of the whole discussion. U.S. military presence in the Gulf, and the need for the Gulf Cooperation Council to revamp its policies for better regional integration, are two of the main regional challenges the Kingdom has to wrestle with.

Sea Change: Alan Villiers and the Subversion of the Arabian Travel Narrative

In 1938, Alan Villiers travelled through the Arabian Gulf on Kuwaiti dhows. His year-long journey began in the port of Aden and ended in Kuwait, and included stops in Zanzibar, Lamu, Mogadishu, Haifun, Mukalla, Sur, Muscat, Bahrain, and Basra. His book *Sons of Sinbad* is an account of his travels and an important and unique travel narrative. Yet *Sons of Sinbad* and Alan Villiers do not feature in any travel literature on the region, and are not considered in any scholarly work on travel writing in the Middle East or as travel writing of the modernist, postcolonial period.

Sea Change: Alan Villiers and the Subversion of the Arabian Travel Narrative highlights the important contribution Villiers made in his historical documentation of the Arabian

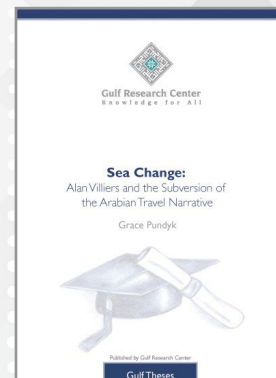
Gulf as a travel writer of the early half of the 20th century, and also to the genre of travel writing in general. It draws on *Sons of Sinbad* and Villiers' previously unpublished Arabian journals, comparing them with the work of other travel writers visiting the region and beyond during this period. Various analyses of travel writing and cultural theory as well as aspects of identity and the relationship between empire and its subordinate peripheries are explored. In doing this, *Sea Change* demonstrates how Villiers' contribution subverts the associations between travel writing, Orientalism, and the politics of colonialism, ensuring that the literary, historical, political, social, and cultural significance of Villiers' writing is no longer overlooked.

Institutional Change in Saudi Arabia

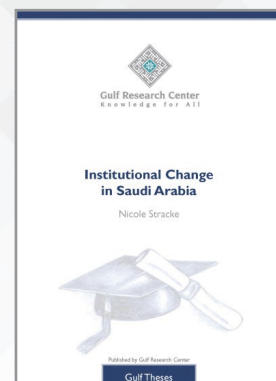
This paper aims to analyze the reform processes and subsequent institutional changes in Saudi Arabia that maintain the stability of the core elite.

External and internal challenges caused the Saudi elites to form new tactical alliances with the business elites, members of the new middle class, professionals, and technocrats. Economic and socioeconomic changes and interactions between new actors and the core elite led to political and economic reforms, as well as to the emergence and

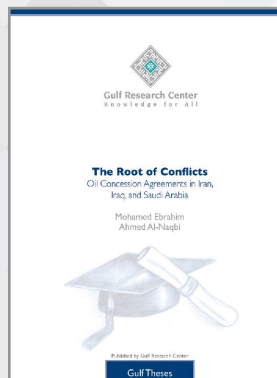
change of formal and informal institutions. These institutional changes offer the predominant explanation for the core elite's stability. The author further demonstrates risks and uncertainties to elites as they walk down the narrow path of institutional change. The paper provides two case studies supporting the assumption that institutional change and traditional power structures upheld the Saudi core elite's power. However, institutional change offers the best explanation for this stability.



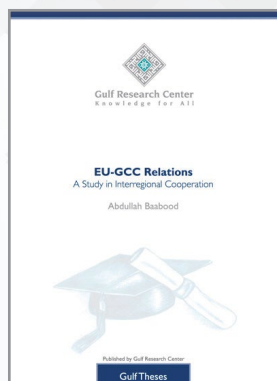
Author: Grace Pundyk
 ISBN: 9948-432-12-6
 Price: \$18
 Language: English
 Type: Paperback - Digital
 Pages: 84
 Size: 17x24
 Publication Date: April 2006



Author: Nicole Stracke
 ISBN: 9948-424-67-0
 Price: \$11
 Language: English
 Type: Paperback - Digital
 Pages: 42
 Size: 17x24
 Publication Date: April 2006



Author: Mohamed Ebrahim
Ahmed Al-Naqbi
ISBN: 9948-434-14-5
Price: \$20
Language: English
Type: Paperback - Digital
Pages: 48
Size: 17x24
Publication Date: August 2006



Author: Abdullah Baabood
EISBN: 9948-424-69-7
Price: \$33
Language: English
Type: Paperback - Digital
Pages: 326
Size: 17x24
Publication Date: July 2006

The Root of Conflicts: Oil Concession Agreements in Iran, Iraq, and Saudi Arabia

At the beginning of the 20th century, oil companies from the United Kingdom, United States and other European countries started exploration campaigns and took charge of negotiating oil concession agreements with several oil-producing states in the Middle East. A considerable number of concession agreements were obtained in the period 1900-1975, many of them covering long periods of time and vast geographical regions. This study examines the substance of the concession agreements and the tactics used by representatives of oil companies during the asymmetric negotiations; it argues that

these tactics were partly responsible for causing power struggles and confrontations between nations in the Middle East and major oil companies. The study seeks to answer two main questions: Did the power structure of the asymmetric negotiations give the oil companies advantageous positions during oil concession negotiations in Iran, Iraq and Saudi Arabia? Did the terminology utilized in the oil concession agreements signed between the companies and the three countries provide a foundation for conflict creation?

EU-GCC Relations A Study in Inter-Regional Cooperation

The institutional relationship between the European Union (EU) and the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) began in 1988 when the two parties signed a cooperation agreement aimed at, among other things, fostering their commitment to regional integration and interregional cooperation. The agreement included a provision for the establishment of a free trade area.

To complement the agreement, the two parties also initiated a political dialogue aimed at fostering their relations. By 2000, however, it had become evident that the EU-GCC relations had not achieved a great deal of success in this regard. Free trade negotiations had all but stalled and cooperation under the 1988 agreement had proven limited.

Political dialogue had stagnated and had failed to overcome trade differences and obstacles.

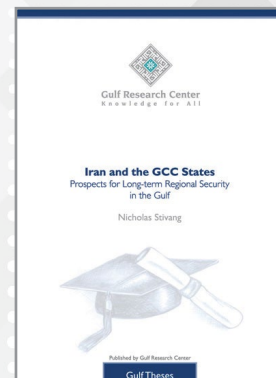
Moreover, there was no energy dialogue, although that had been the principal aim of establishing the relationship.

The main point of departure for this study is that since the 1980s, changes in the international oil market have greatly lessened European dependence on oil supplies from the Gulf. The security of oil supplies became less pressing compared to maintaining stability in the Mediterranean. This paradigm shift in the EU's Arab policy was accentuated by the opposition of trans-European petrochemical pressure groups to a free trade arrangement with the GCC. The 1990 proposal for an EU carbon tax also obstructed and delayed FTA negotiations. On the other hand, the nature and dynamics of regional integration within both groups limited their ability to act coherently in conducting their negotiations.

Iran and the GCC states: Prospects for Long Term Regional Security in the Gulf

This paper traces impediments to the establishment of a regional security arrangement between Iran and the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) states. The main argument of the paper is that rapprochement between the GCC states and Iran on security cooperation is unlikely to take place. Even if there is a domestic wish to better regional relations between the GCC and Iran, the preeminent position of the US as a security guarantor in the Gulf means that the GCC regimes will be

locked in an alliance with the US and will follow its lead for the foreseeable future. Levels of insecurity between the GCC states and Iran are likely to increase as Iran openly pursues the nuclear option. The paper concludes that the near total American security hegemony in the Gulf today is likely to give the Gulf Arab states adequate tranquility, enabling them to concentrate on domestic threats, as the US will deal with regional ones.



Author: Nicholas Stivang

ISBN: 9948-434-05-6

Price: \$11

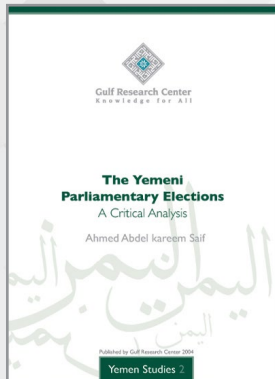
Language: English

Type: Paperback - Digital

Pages: 47

Size: 17x24

Publication Date: June 2006



Author: Ahmed Saif
ISBN: 9948-400-77-1
Price: \$8
Language: English
Type: Paperback - Digital
Pages: 46
Size: 17x24
Publication Date: August 2004

The Yemeni Parliamentary Elections: A Critical Analysis

This research aims to investigate the pattern of the elections in Yemen. In doing so, huge materials were gathered and analyzed, most of which were collected through interviews with different politicians and civil activists and questionnaires distributed to MPs. The field work, however, was conducted by the author during intermittent periods of time. Following unification, the international arena and domestic balance of power fostered a multiparty system in Yemen. However, the struggle for power and the party organizations did little to help promote the role of Parliament.

This study, therefore, explores the elections

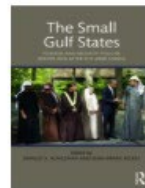
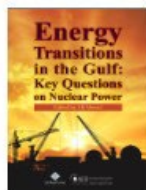
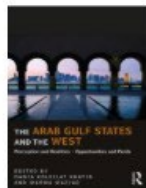
and look at the functions of the Yemeni Parliament and evaluates the extent to which it shapes politics. The Republic of Yemen has had three Parliaments since May 1990. During the 1990s the country was affected by important domestic and international events, such as the Gulf War, which resulted in the repatriation of around a million workers from the neighboring oil-rich countries, the eruption of the civil war in 1994, and the introduction of economic structural adjustment programs. All these had great social, economic and political repercussions.



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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), 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.

To enhance knowledge and research about the Gulf, the Gulf Research Center Cambridge has established an annual Gulf Research Meeting (GRM) with the clear objective to provide an academic environment to foster Gulf studies and to encourage scholarly and academic exchange among those working on or interested in the developments taking place that are defining the Gulf region and their constituent societies.

Set within the historic outlines of the University of Cambridge, the Gulf Research Meeting attempts to highlight the issues of importance to the Gulf region and provide a basis for undertaking and engaging in academic and empirical research in the fields of politics, economics, energy, security and the wider social sciences. Through parallel running workshops dedicated to specific topics, 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.

Particular 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. It is further the intention that the workshops promote various research efforts among different institutions from within the Gulf and other parts of the Gulf to heighten awareness of Gulf specific issues. Here, the partnership between the Gulf Research Center and the University of Cambridge and the strong commitment by the university to foster such cooperation in one specific example that has already begun to produce results.



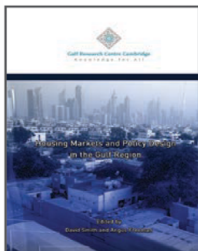
GCC Relations with Post-War Iraq: A Strategic Perspective

Edited by: Omar Al-Ubaydli and Andrea Plebani

This volume contains the contributions to the Gulf Research Center workshop entitled: "Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Relations with Post-War Iraq: A Strategic Perspective," held during the July 2013 Gulf Research Meeting in Cambridge, UK. The papers examine the history and future of the often fractious relationship between Iraq and the GCC countries. The backdrop is the US dominance of security arrangements in the Arabian Gulf region for most of the post-war period. The volume's contributions explore the underlying reasons for the region's instability from a variety of perspectives and with an emphasis on the GCC's relationship with Iraq. Topics covered include: Iraq's federal architecture, the highly controversial role of Iran, the effects of regional sectarianism, the possibility of Iraq becoming a member of the GCC, the impact of Chinese oil demand, the evolving

nature of US regional military deployments, and the expanding use of social media by religious clerics.

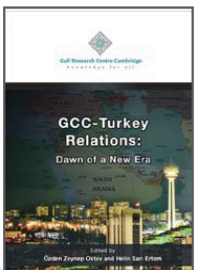
The volume's goal is to produce operational recommendations for senior government figures. To that end, each author provides two lists of recommendations for improving the region's stability: one targeting GCC policymakers and the other targeting their Iraqi counterparts. There is a strong consensus concerning the need for a more inclusive and multilateral approach to regional security, and for any such approach to be spearheaded by the region's principle stakeholders: Iraq, Iran and the GCC countries themselves. However, the precise nature of a potentially successful common security strategy remains an area of considerable controversy.



Housing Markets and Policy Design in the Gulf Region

Edited by: David A. Smith and Angus Freeman

Housing is what creates and defines cities, and affordable housing is what makes successful and scalable cities. Indeed, housing is the spatial expression of a society's values and morality, and of its commitment to an inclusive society. In the Gulf region, characterized by rapid urbanization and astonishing transformation over the last two decades, housing is absolutely urgent as a national priority. The Gulf region has an unusually large number of factors that make the emergence and development of quality affordable housing a challenge without obvious parallels or examples elsewhere in the world. As a result, the region presents a set of housing and affordable housing delivery challenges unique in their own right. These challenges will require solutions based on innovation in both the private and public sectors.



GCC-Turkey Relations: Dawn of a New Era

Edited by: Özden Zeynep Oktav and Helin San Ertem

In 2008, Turkey became the first country outside the Gulf to be given the status of strategic partner of the GCC. This was a turning point in Turkey-GCC relations as, for long, Turkey's relations with the region had been quite weak, and the two sides had not spent much effort to revive trust-based mutual relations since the Ottoman period. Since 2008, relations have improved in an unprecedented way. The signing of a Memorandum of Understanding in Jeddah in December 2011 laid the foundation of a regular dialogue at the ministerial level, while Turkey's trade volumes with the Gulf monarchies reached \$19.6 billion in 2012. What explains these remarkable changes? What can be done to encourage exchange of technical expertise and information, improve economic relations, and initiate negotiations to establish free trade zones? The contributions in this volume address these questions and evaluate the historical, cultural, economic, and political reasons for the improving GCC-Turkey ties with a special emphasis on changing

security perceptions after the start of the Arab Spring, and specifically the Syrian civil war. They explore the potential areas for further cooperation and the impact of economic interdependence, cultural interactions, and power balances on the evolving relationship between the two sides. To sum up, this timely book provides comprehensive assessments from a well-informed multinational group of authors, thus making an interdisciplinary contribution to the existing literature on GCC-Turkey relations.



Environmental Cost and Face of Agriculture in the Gulf Cooperation Council Countries

Edited by: Shabbir A. Shahid and Mushtaque Ahmed

This volume presents the outcome of an Agriculture Workshop organized by the Gulf Research Centre Cambridge (GRCC) held at Cambridge University, UK during the Gulf Research Meeting 11-14 July 2012. The workshop, entitled "Environmental and Changing Pace of Agriculture in the Gulf States" was attended by participants from Australia, Bahrain, India, Kuwait, C, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, UAE, UK, and Morocco. These scientists, educators, researchers, policy makers and managers share experience in agriculture in the Gulf States, with the aim of helping to improve agriculture production and thus bridge the gap between local production and the food import. The book covers topics such as the prospects of agriculture in a changing climate; the potential of climatesmart agriculture; the impact of food prices, income and income distribution on food security; improving efficiency in water use; challenges in using treated wastewater in agriculture; investment in foreign agriculture and agricultural research and development.



India and the Gulf: What Next?

Edited by: Abubaker Bagader, Ranjit Gupta, Talmiz Ahmad and N. Janardhan

A combination of global political and economic factors helped Asia and the Gulf 'rediscover' their ties in the beginning of the 21st century. The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries adopted a 'Look East' policy, as a result of which India further consolidated its age-old partnership with the region. Against the backdrop of this renewed 'East-East camaraderie', this book explores how growing GCC-India economic ties could impact the future course of their relationship. It postulates that the stage is now set for the construction of a strategic GCC-India partnership, including the evolution of a strategic role for India in the region.

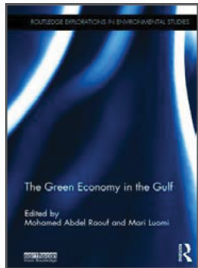


The Gulf and Latin America: An Assessment of Expectations and Challenges

Edited by: Alejandra Galindo

Since the last decade of the 20th century, there has been an increase in South-South trade, which is also reflected in the trade between the Gulf and Latin American countries. While trade between the two sides grew substantially during the last decade, there are also renewed attempts to cooperate in other fields. The opening of embassies in Latin America by the Gulf countries and vice versa in the last few years, direct flights between Brazil, Argentina and Venezuela to some of the capitals of the Gulf region, investments by the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Qatar in some Latin American countries and the holding of the Arab-South American Summits starting from 2005, among other exchanges, reveal the growing convergence of interests between these two regions. This book covers, in particular, an aspect that is often neglected in area studies, namely the exchange as a whole between the

two regions, since most studies on these regions tend to focus on the interactions with developed countries or emerging economies such as China and Russia. From a historical, economic and politically strategic point of view, the book offers a critical examination of the foreign policies pursued by the Gulf and Latin American countries in the renewed exchange that is taking place now.

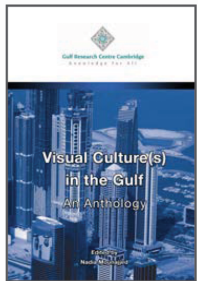


The Green Economy in the Gulf

Edited by: Mohammed Raouf and Mari E. Luomi

Filling a void in academic and policy-relevant literature on the topic of the green economy in the Arabian Gulf, this edited volume provides a multidisciplinary analysis of the key themes and challenges relating to the green economy in the region, including in the energy and water sectors and the urban environment, as well as with respect to cross-cutting issues, such as labour, intellectual property and South-South cooperation. Over the course of the book, academics and practitioners from various fields demonstrate why transitioning into a 'green economy' – a future economy based on environmental sustainability, social equity and improved well-being – is not an option but a necessity for the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) States. Through chapters covering key economic sectors and cross-cutting issues, the book examines the GCC states' quest to align their economies and economic development

with the imperatives of environmental sustainability and social welfare, and proposes a way forward, based on lessons learned from experiences in the region and beyond. This volume will be of great relevance to scholars and policy makers with an interest in environmental economics and policy.



Visual Culture(s) in the Gulf: An Anthology

Edited by: Nadia Mounajjed

The most widespread representation of the Gulf depicts megastructures and a network of infrastructural landscapes organized within a highly visualized urban environment. The Gulf city aspires to compete in a global market and tends to accentuate its symbolic economies making use of arts and signature architectural projects to promote its image. In this process, it works through identity negotiation between a capitalist super-modern tendency and Arab Islamic conservatism. Dubai is a good reflection of this archetype. Yet beneath this image, there exist countless narratives that are inherently integrated within regional visual practices: the particularities and cultural limitations of visual territories, local ways of seeing, imagery production, display and visualism, as well as ocular perceptions of the city and issues of physiognomy of form in urban morphology. This book is about the visual turn in the Gulf.

It traces image production and consumption and examines the existing visual landscape in the region. Writings examine the wealth of visual culture(s) in

the Gulf in order to explore how meaning is both made and transmitted in an increasingly visual world. Seven chapters draw together writings on the relationship between cultural production, visual practices, and the politics of representation while ultimately arguing for a multidimensional reality in the cultural production of the Gulf region. Authors depart from various theoretical perspectives on iconology, museology, urban morphology, globalization, post-colonial narratives, feminist critique, transnational cultural shifts, and identity politics.



Gulf Cities as Interfaces

Edited by: George Katodrytis and Sharmeen Syed

The Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf, also known as the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), represents one of the most urbanized regions in the world, with an estimated 70 percent of the population residing in cities. The GCC states have adopted strategies to balance growth and shift dependence on oil. Architecture and urbanism are seen as dynamic facilitators and flexible commodities in the network of transnational urbanisms and global capitalist forces. Cities in this region are shaped by various forces: historical, geopolitical, demographic, and topographical contexts as well as by large influxes of investments and workforce. These cities now shape 21st century urban concepts. This volume is an exploration of specific Gulf cities as interfaces. Twenty first century cities continue to act as interfaces not only as physical spaces but also as evolving machinery and tools of capital. From food urbanism

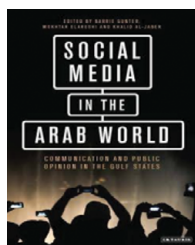
and edible landscape to modernist ideals, grandiose visions, and new orientalisms, the papers in this volume address and investigate the city in four variances: Urbanism and Identity as Interface; Landscape and Geography as Interface; Social Condition and History as Interface; and Culture and Politics as Interface.



The Gulf and Latin America: Exploring New Avenues of Exchange

Edited by: Alejandra Galindo Marines

In the last few years, there has been a substantial increase in trade and investment between Latin America and the Gulf region as well as the opening of new embassies among these countries, a trend that started in the second half of the last decade. Besides the diverse encounters at the official level through the Arab South American Summits, an increasing number of non-state actors are participating in the growing exchange between these regions, reflecting a renewed interest in enhancing cooperation beyond the government level. This book describes how non-state actors are able to create avenues of participation to bring the GCC countries and Latin America closer. By examining the different types of actors and issues involved in the increasing exchange, this volume provides an overview of one

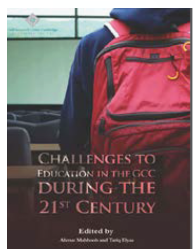


Social Media in the Arab World

Edited by: Barrie Gunter, Mokhtar Elarashi and Khalid Al-Jaber

Following the Arab Spring, the use of social media has become instrumental in organising activist movements and spreading political dissent in the Middle East. New online behaviours have transformed traditional communication channels, enabling young people of all backgrounds to feel politically empowered. But now that spring has turned to winter, what are the long-term implications of internet activism in the region? Social Media in the Arab World provides a unique insight into the role of online communications as a force for change in the Gulf States. Featuring examples as diverse as neo-patrimonial politics in Saudi Arabia and the ways an online presence affects the status of women in Kuwait, the chapters examine shifts in the political, social and religious identities of citizens as a result of increased digital activism. With contributions from a variety of inter-disciplinary experts, this wide-ranging study examines

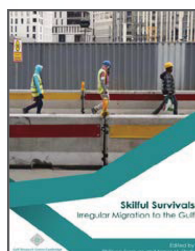
the consequences of changing power dynamics brought about by popular social media. In doing so, this book offers an original perspective on the long-term implications of internet usage in the Arab world and is essential reading for students and researchers working across the region.



Challenges to Education in the GCC during the 21st Century

Edited by: Ahmar Mahboob and Tariq Elyas

This volume examines the applied and theoretical frames of reference that operate in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) and probes the relevant aspects of scale, proportion, and the grounding of education in the Gulf region. The five papers included in this volume discuss elements of policy and curriculum, teachers and teacher identity, students and student identity, and social conditions that affect teaching and learning in the 21st century in the GCC states. Together, these papers raise and discuss issues of critical importance as we plan for education in the GCC for the 21st century.



Skillful Survivals

Edited by: Philippe Fargues and Nasra M. Shah

The Gulf States are among the most sought-after destinations by global migrants. Part of this migration is irregular, due to five main causes: entering with no proper visa; overstaying once a visa or residence permit has expired; being employed by someone who is not the sponsor; absconding from a sponsor; and being born in the Gulf to parents with an irregular status. The treatment reserved for migrants in an irregular situation marks out the Gulf States. Arrest and detention are widespread practices in spite of constitutional guarantees against arbitrary imprisonment. Staying without a proper visa or absconding from a sponsor is regarded as a criminal act, and foreign nationals who commit such acts are detained in the same prisons as common law criminals with no clear right of



Special issue: “Foreign Relations of the GCC Countries amid Shifting Global and Regional Dynamics”

Edited by: Silvia Colombo and Eman Ragab

This Special Issue examines the foreign policies of the GCC countries six years after the Arab uprisings in terms of drivers, narratives, actions and outcomes, paying particular attention to Middle Eastern countries, Iran and Western international powers. The assessment focuses on current affairs, but also contributes to establishing a productive link between empirical studies and the existing theoretical frameworks that help explain the increasing foreign policy activism of the GCC countries. All in all, the articles collected in this Special Issue shed light on and provide a more solid and fine-grained understanding of how regional powers like Saudi Arabia, as well as the other smaller GCC countries, act and pursue their interests in an environment full of uncertainty, in the context

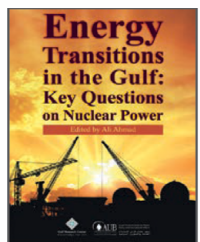
of changing regional and global dynamics and power distribution. The Special Issue brings together a selection of articles originally presented and discussed at the Seventh Gulf Research Meeting (GRM) organised by the Gulf Research Centre Cambridge at the University of Cambridge on 16-19 August 2016.



Conflict Resolution and Creation of a Security Community in the Gulf Region

Edited by: Tim Niblock, Talmiz Ahmad and Degang Sun

The bitter confrontation between Saudi Arabia and Iran is not only stoking conflicts in Syria, Iraq and Yemen, but now threatens the stability, security and well-being of the whole Gulf region. All the major global powers have significant interests in this area, and the pursuit of these interests adds further layers of division and conflict. This book goes to the heart of this issue, examining the critical modalities whereby the “Gulf Cold War” can be brought to an end. What is needed, the contributors argue, is the creation of a security community among the states of the Gulf. The processes through which this could be achieved are carefully examined. All those interested in the future and well-being of the Gulf region should give consideration to the perspectives advanced. This volume



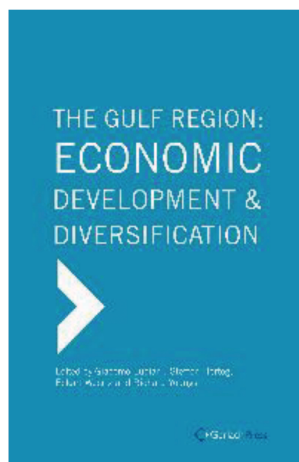
Energy Transitions in the Gulf: Key Questions on Nuclear Power

Edited by: Ali Ahmad

Several countries in the Middle East, including the United Arab Emirates and kingdom of Saudi Arabia, are in the process of planning, establishing or expanding their nuclear power programs. The official rationale for investing in nuclear energy differs from one country to another; but broadly speaking, it seems to emerge from the need to improve energy security through reducing the reliance on oil and natural gas to generate electricity and desalinated water. This volume aims to examine the challenges as well as the opportunities associated with the deployment of nuclear power in the region. The key focus areas of this book are the economics of nuclear power; nuclear security and potential for regional cooperation; and technology overview.

Luciani, L.; Hertog, S.; Woertz, E.; Youngs, R. (eds.)

THE GULF REGION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & DIVERSIFICATION. (4 VOLS SET)



Publication Date 2012/09

HC 4 1136 pages

HC 4 ISBN 9783940924001

HC price 325.00 EUR 295.00 GBP



*All prices are net prices (without VAT)
exclusive of postage & handling.*

Bibliographic record available from
<http://d-nb.info/1026055970>

The four volumes in this major research collection address the key economic issues which affect the future development and diversification of the member states of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), namely Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, UAE and Oman.

Specifically, this recent research covers Economic Diversification, Development of Global Partnerships, Labor Markets and Migration, and Financial Markets as Global Players

The work brings together state-of-the-art analysis by some 40 international scholars who participated in a major joint initiative by the EU and the GCC, the al-Jisr Gulf-Europe Research Program.

This collection will prove an essential reference work for policy makers and scholars on all the critical issues facing the Gulf countries as their economies develop beyond dependence on the oil and gas sector and forge new international alliances.

The work brings together state-of-the-art analysis by international scholars who participated in a major joint initiative by the EU and the GCC, the al-Jisr Gulf-Europe Research Program.

Key Subjects

Gulf Studies, Middle Eastern Studies,
Economics, Politics

Markets

Policy Makers
Multinationals
University and Faculty Libraries



Youngs, Richard (ed.)

THE GCC IN THE GLOBAL ECONOMY



Publication Date 2013/03

HC 184 pages

HC ISBN 9783940924018

HC price 80.00 EUR 73.00 GBP



*All prices are net prices (without VAT)
exclusive of postage & handling.*

Bibliographic record available from
<http://d-nb.info/1023779722>

Changing geopolitical realities have seen the Gulf region turning to Asia and Africa to build new economic links, while strengthening old ones. This proactive internationalism is visible not just in economics and energy, but also in politics and security where a host of new agreements has been developed. This work provides an overview of the ways in which the GCC states now need to move ahead with reforms that will reflect issues such as raised expectations from a period of high revenues and the region's demographics.

The work brings together state-of-the-art analysis by international scholars who participated in a major joint initiative by the EU and the GCC, the al-Jisr Gulf-Europe Research Program.

Key Subjects

Gulf Studies, Middle Eastern Studies,
Politics, Economics

Markets

Policy Makers
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University and Faculty Libraries

Luciani, Giacomo (ed.)

RESOURCES BLESSED: DIVERSIFICATION AND THE GULF DEVELOPMENT MODEL



Publication Date 2013/03

HC 344 pages

HC ISBN 9783940924025

HC price 100.00 EUR 91.00 GBP



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*All prices are net prices (without VAT)
exclusive of postage & handling.*

Bibliographic record available from
<http://d-nb.info/1026057493>

The Gulf countries have adopted a unique combination of policies to encourage diversification with largely positive results, while there are significant distinctions between the individual cases. This work evaluates various examples to show the extent to which the Gulf economies have diversified to date, and how results can be measured, taking into consideration factors such as composition of GDP or exports; government services; and the categorization of industrial activities downstream of resources extraction (oil refining, petrochemicals) and their availability (aluminium, phosphates, iron, steel, glass and other energy- and resource-intensive industries).

This work brings together state-of-the-art analysis by international scholars who participated in a major joint initiative by the EU and the GCC, the al-Jisr Gulf-Europe Research Program.

Key Subjects

Gulf Studies, Middle Eastern Studies,
Politics, Economics

Markets

Policy Makers
Multinationals
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Woertz, Eckart (ed.)

GCC FINANCIAL MARKETS: THE WORLD'S NEW MONEY CENTERS



Publication Date 2013/03

HC 304 pages

HC ISBN 9783940924032

HC price 100.00 EUR 91.00 GBP



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*All prices are net prices (without VAT)
exclusive of postage & handling.*

Bibliographic record available from
<http://d-nb.info/1026064929>

Bond markets in the GCC countries are underdeveloped, and the capital mix is heavily skewed towards banks, while ambitious development plans in fields like petrochemicals and infrastructure, as well as a rapidly growing population, create an increased need for finance. This study outlines the structure of various segments of GCC financial markets and points to regulatory challenges and future developments, ranging from capital market structures to the planned GCC Monetary Union, Islamic banking, and sovereign wealth funds.

The work brings together state-of-the-art analysis by international scholars who participated in a major joint initiative by the EU and the GCC, the al-Jisr Gulf-Europe Research Program.

Key Subjects

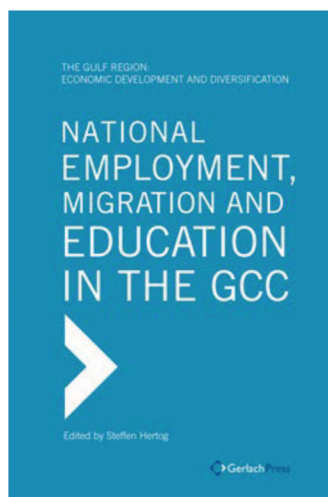
Gulf Studies, Middle Eastern Studies,
Politics, Finance, Economics

Markets

Policy Makers
Multinationals
University and Faculty Libraries

Hertog, Steffen (ed.)

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT, MIGRATION AND EDUCATION IN THE GCC



Publication Date 2013/03

HC 304 pages

HC ISBN 9783940924049

HC price 90.00 EUR 82.00 GBP



*All prices are net prices (without VAT)
exclusive of postage & handling.*

Bibliographic record available from
<http://d-nb.info/1026065240>

This volume provides a cross-cutting analysis of the policy challenges related to GCC labor markets. It analyzes the different dimensions of segmentation of these markets, factors of change influencing labor supply such as trends in education and demography, as well as the impact of potential future reforms in areas such as immigration policy, labor sponsorship, taxation and minimum wages. The work therefore provides an overview of what arguably will be the core socio-economic challenge for the GCC in the coming years.

The work brings together state-of-the-art analysis by international scholars who participated in a major joint initiative by the EU and the GCC, the al-Jisr Gulf-Europe Research Program.

Key Subjects

Markets

Policy Makers

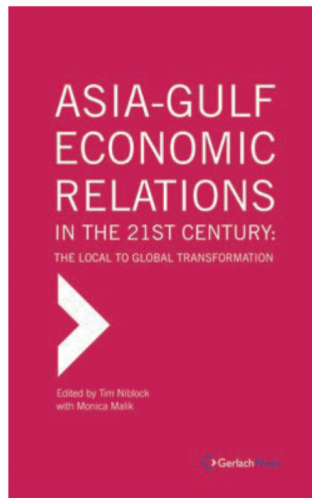
Multinationals

University and Faculty Libraries



Niblock, Tim (ed.)

ASIA-GULF ECONOMIC RELATIONS IN THE 21ST CENTURY. THE LOCAL TO GLOBAL TRANSFORMATION



Publication Date 2013/04

HC 377 pages

HC ISBN 9783940924100

HC price 85.00 EUR 77.00 GBP



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*All prices are net prices (without VAT)
exclusive of postage & handling.*

Bibliographic record available from
<http://d-nb.info/1028505930>

Asia constitutes the hub of the transformation of global economic power today. The Gulf, itself part of Asia, is of increasing importance in this transformation. This book documents the growing interactions between the economies of the Gulf states and those of the rest of Asia. These relationships are critical to how the world economy develops over the next decade, and how economic (and perhaps strategic) power is distributed.

This volume assembles cutting-edge thinking by 16 specialists on a wide variety of topics covering Arab Gulf relations with China, Japan, ASEAN, Korea and India, as well as with Russia, Iran and Turkey.

This volume is based on a workshop held at the Gulf Research Meeting organized by the Gulf Research Center Cambridge in summer 2012.

Key Subjects

Economics, Politics, Asian Studies, Middle East Studies

Markets

University, Ministry and National Libraries
Researchers in the economics of Asia & the Middle East
Policy-makers

Asutay, Mehmet; Turkistani, Abdullah Q. (eds.)
**ISLAMIC FINANCE - POLITICAL ECONOMY,
PERFORMANCE AND RISK. (3 VOLS SET)**



Publication Date 2015/01

HC 1100 pages

HC ISBN 9783940924124

HC price 495.00 EUR 450.00 GBP

This collection of new research brings together state of the art thinking by 45 experts from academia and business on all key aspects of Islamic Finance.

Individual volumes deal with the key issues of: Political Economy, Values and Innovation; Risk, Stability and Growth; Performance and Efficiency.

- **Volume 1** Political Economy, Values, and Innovation
- **Volume 2** Risk, Stability and Growth
- **Volume 3** Performance and Efficiency

This volume is based on a workshop held at the Gulf Research Meeting organized by the Gulf Research Center Cambridge in summer 2012.

Key Subjects

Islamic Finance, Economics, International Banking, Politics,
Middle East Studies

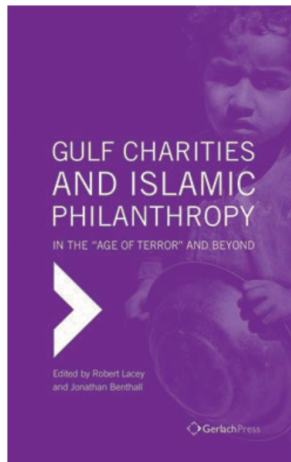
Markets

Financial institutions
Researchers in the Islamic Banking & Finance
University, Ministry and National Libraries



Lacey, Robert; Benthall, Jonathan (eds.)

GULF CHARITIES AND ISLAMIC PHILANTHROPY IN THE "AGE OF TERROR" AND BEYOND



Publication Date 2014/03

HC 411 pages

HC ISBN 9783940924322

HC price 90.00 EUR 82.00 GBP



*All prices are net prices (without VAT)
exclusive of postage & handling.*

Bibliographic record available from
<http://d-nb.info/1037262891>

Gulf Charities and Islamic Philanthropy in the "Age of Terror" and Beyond is the first book to be published on the charities of Saudi Arabia and the Arabian Gulf, covering their work both domestic and international. From a diversity of viewpoints, the book addresses:

- The historical roots of Islamic philanthropy in religious traditions and geopolitical movements
- The interactions of the Gulf charities with "Western" relief and development institutions - now under pressure owing to budgetary constraints
- Numerous case studies from the Middle East, Africa, and South Asia
- The impact of violent extremism on the sector, with the legal repercussions that have followed - especially in the USA
- The recent history of attempts to alleviate the obstacles faced by bona fide Islamic charities, whose absence from major conflict zones now leaves a vacuum for extremist groups to penetrate
- The prospects for a less politicized Islamic charity sector when the so-called "war on terror" eventually loses its salience.

This volume is based on a workshop held at the Gulf Research Meeting organized by the Gulf Research Center Cambridge in summer 2012.

Key Subjects

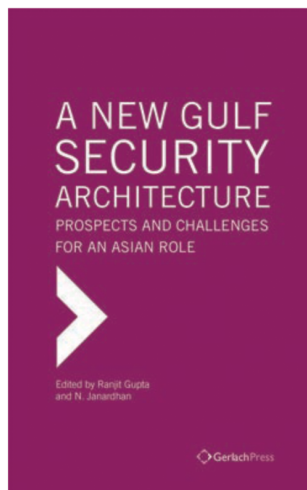
Middle East Studies, Islamic Studies, Politics

Markets

University Libraries
National Libraries

Gupta, Ranjit; Bagader, Abubaker; Ahmad, Talmiz; Janardhan, N. (eds.)

A NEW GULF SECURITY ARCHITECTURE: PROSPECTS AND CHALLENGES FOR AN ASIAN ROLE



Publication Date 2014/03

HC 291 pages

HC ISBN 9783940924360

HC price 85.00 EUR 77.00 GBP



*All prices are net prices (without VAT)
exclusive of postage & handling.*

Bibliographic record available from
<http://d-nb.info/1037262999>

This book explores how growing economic ties between Asian countries and the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) could impact their future relationship. It postulates that the stage is now set for strategic partnerships and highlights how some Asian countries have been explicit about showcasing their power and influence in the Gulf region.

While exploring an alternative and broad-based security architecture, it identifies the challenges that any probable Asian cooperative approach could face as the countries of the Arabian Gulf show signs of looking beyond the United States to develop their long-term strategic interests.

This volume is based on a workshop held at the Gulf Research Meeting organized by the Gulf Research Center Cambridge in summer 2013.

Key Subjects

Asian & Middle East Studies, Politics & International
Affairs, Security Studies

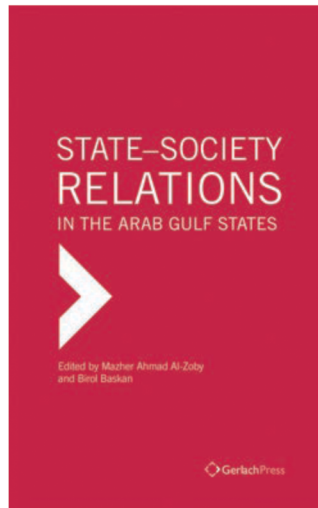
Markets

University and Special Libraries
Government Departments
Security Specialists



Al-Zoby, Mazhar A.; Baskan, Birol (eds.)

STATE-SOCIETY RELATIONS IN THE ARAB GULF STATES



Publication Date 2014/07

HC 176 pages

HC ISBN 9783940924384

HC price 85.00 EUR 77.00 GBP



*All prices are net prices (without VAT)
exclusive of postage & handling.*

Bibliographic record available from
<http://d-nb.info/1037262948>

This book examines the strategies and dynamics through which state-society relations in the Arab Gulf region have been cultivated, and explores the alternative political, social, economic and popular changes that threaten these relations. The work focuses on understanding how state sovereignty has been shifting to accommodate internal social, cultural, and intellectual forces and how these forces have managed to balance social and political powers in order to function within and co-exist alongside the state. - Case-studies give specific examples of how social forces, popular movements, social media and youth culture are actively influencing cultural attitudes and practices as well as political actions.

This volume is based on a workshop held at the Gulf Research Meeting organized by the Gulf Research Center Cambridge in summer 2012.

Key Subjects

Middle East Studies, Islamic Studies, Politics

Markets

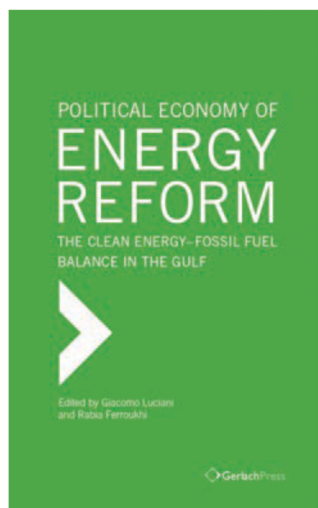
University Libraries

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Policy Makers

Luciani, Giacomo; Ferroukhi, Rabia (eds)

POLITICAL ECONOMY OF ENERGY REFORM: THE CLEAN ENERGY-FOSSIL FUEL BALANCE IN THE GULF STATES



Publication Date 2014/03

HC 299 pages

HC ISBN 9783940924407

HC price 85.00 EUR 77.00 GBP



*All prices are net prices (without VAT)
exclusive of postage & handling.*

Bibliographic record available from
[p://d-nb.info/1037263022](http://d-nb.info/1037263022)

Climate change requires coordinated global responses. All nations, including major Gulf Arab oil producers, should implement policies to contain greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Yet all realistic scenarios point to the continuing global need for fossil fuels. The countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) thus face a dilemma between continuing development and use of their fossil fuel endowments and increasing reliance on low carbon sources, such as nuclear, solar or wind. This book explores various facets of the dilemma.

This volume is based on a workshop held at the Gulf Research Meeting organized by the Gulf Research Center Cambridge in summer 2012.

Key Subjects

Middle East Studies, Economics, Energy & Sustainability

Markets

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Energy Companies



Asutay, Mehmet; Turkistani, Abdullah (eds.)

ISLAMIC FINANCE: POLITICAL ECONOMY, VALUES AND INNOVATION (VOLUME I)



Publication Date 2016/02

HC 332 pages

HC ISBN 9783940924148

HC price 165.00 EUR 150.00 GBP



*All prices are net prices (without VAT)
exclusive of postage & handling.*

Bibliographic record available from
<http://d-nb.info/1034223011>

Islamic finance has had a transformational impact on markets well beyond the Muslim world. This development has been the outcome of various stakeholders and agencies interacting to develop a political economy based on Islamic values to generate religiously and culturally authentic financial institutions and instruments.

The studies presented in this volume discuss these interactions through specific examples from the GCC countries, supported by comparative perspectives, in order to articulate the development and consequences of Islamic finance.

This volume is based on a workshop held at the Gulf Research Meeting organized by the Gulf Research Center Cambridge in summer 2012.

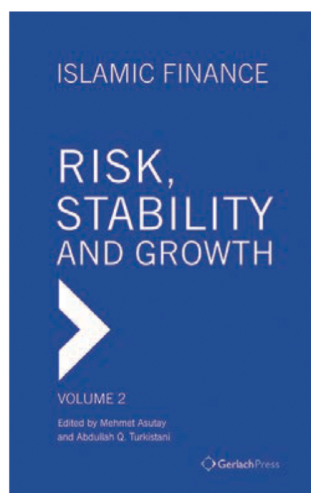
Key Subjects

Islamic Finance, Economics, International Banking, Politics,
Middle East Studies

Markets

Financial institutions
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University, Ministry and National Libraries

Asutay, Mehmet; Turkistani, Abdullah (eds.)
ISLAMIC FINANCE: RISK, STABILITY AND GROWTH
(VOLUME 2)



Publication Date 2016/02

HC 348 pages

HC ISBN 9783940924162

HC price 165.00 EUR 150.00 GBP



9 783940 924162

*All prices are net prices (without VAT)
exclusive of postage & handling.*

Bibliographic record available from
<http://d-nb.info/1060676125>

In response to the recent global financial crisis, Islamic finance, as a religiously authentic proposition, has shown resilience through its inherited principles such as risk sharing and the avoidance of speculation. Such approaches have provided stability, which in turn has brought unprecedented growth to the sector.

The studies in this volume focus on examples in the GCC countries to provide empirical analysis of the risk aspects of Islamic finance, to test its stability, identify its growth trajectories, and measure its impact on economic growth.

This volume is based on a workshop held at the Gulf Research Meeting organized by the Gulf Research Center Cambridge in summer 2012.

Key Subjects

Islamic Finance, Economics, International Banking, Politics,
Middle East Studies

Markets

Financial institutions
Researchers in the Islamic Banking & Finance
University, Ministry and National Libraries



Asutay, Mehmet; Turkistani, Abdullah (eds.)
ISLAMIC FINANCE: PERFORMANCE AND EFFICIENCY
(VOLUME 3)



Publication Date 2016/02

HC 386 pages

HC ISBN 9783940924186

HC price 165.00 EUR 150.00 GBP



9 783940 924186

*All prices are net prices (without VAT)
exclusive of postage & handling.*

Bibliographic record available from
<http://d-nb.info/1060676230>

The growth, stability and resilience of Islamic finance is now a well established fact. However, in order to achieve sustainable growth the Islamic finance industry has to be able to maintain its competitive edge by generating higher efficiency and performance.

The studies in this volume aim at providing empirical and comparative perspectives on the performance and efficiency of the Islamic finance industry through a number of econometric models, with a specific focus on the GCC countries supported by comparative cases.

This volume is based on a workshop held at the Gulf Research Meeting organized by the Gulf Research Center Cambridge in summer 2012.

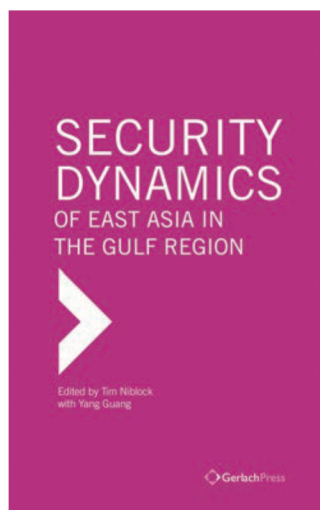
Key Subjects

Islamic Finance, Economics, International Banking, Politics,
Middle East Studies

Markets

Financial institutions
Researchers in the Islamic Banking & Finance
University, Ministry and National Libraries

Niblock, Tim; with Guang, Yang (eds.)
SECURITY DYNAMICS OF EAST ASIA IN THE GULF REGION



Publication Date 2014/09

HC 269 pages

HC ISBN 9783940924483

HC price 85.00 EUR 77.00 GBP



*All prices are net prices (without VAT)
exclusive of postage & handling.*

Bibliographic record available from
<http://d-nb.info/1049547950>

The Gulf region's primary economic relationships are rapidly shifting from West to East. Relations with China, Japan and South Korea are becoming increasingly strategic in nature: based on a degree of mutual dependence far greater than is present in Gulf-Western relations. The balance of global politics will be critically affected by this powerful emerging relationship. This book provides documentation of the trend and examines some of the political and strategic issues which follow from it.

This volume is based on a workshop held at the Gulf Research Meeting organized by the Gulf Research Center Cambridge in summer 2013.

Key Subjects

Economics, Politics, Asian Studies, Middle East Studies

Markets

University, Ministry and National Libraries

Researchers in the economics of Asia & the Middle East

Policy-makers



Bryde, David; Mouzughi, Yusra; Al Rasheed, Turki (eds.)
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES IN THE
ARAB STATES OF THE GULF



Publication Date 2015/09

HC 224 pages

HC ISBN 9783940924629

HC price 80.00 EUR 73.00 GBP



*All prices are net prices (without VAT)
exclusive of postage & handling.*

Bibliographic record available from
<http://d-nb.info/1070508888>

This volume surveys the increasing challenges facing the Arab Gulf states in terms of sustainable consumption and production. Topics include:

- Environmental sustainability: waste, recycling, water, energy, renewables, and pollution
- Economic sustainability: employment, education, training and business engagement
- Social sustainability: equality and diversity, pollution, congestion, community participation

Includes contributions from specialists from the UAE, Bahrain, Lebanon, Egypt, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Morocco and Qatar as well as from the US and the UK.

This volume is based on a workshop held at the Gulf Research Meeting organized by the Gulf Research Center Cambridge in summer 2013.

Key Subjects

Economics, Politics, Middle East Studies, Gulf Studies,
Environmental Studies

Markets

University Libraries
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Bryde, David; Mouzughi, Yusra; Al Rasheed, Turki (eds.)
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES IN
ARAB STATES OF THE GULF



Publication Date 2015/09

HC 224 pages

HC ISBN 9783940924629

HC price 80.00 EUR 73.00 GBP



*All prices are net prices (witho.
exclusive of postage & handl.)*

Bibliographic record avail:
<http://d-nb.info/10705088>

This volume surveys the increasing challenges facing the Arab Gulf states in terms of consumption and production. Topics include:

- Environmental sustainability: waste, recycling, water, energy, renewables, and pollution
 - Economic sustainability: employment, education, training and business engagement
 - Social sustainability: equality and diversity, pollution, congestion, community participation
- Includes contributions from specialists from the UAE, Bahrain, Lebanon, Egypt, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Morocco and Qatar as well as from the US and the UK.

This volume is based on a workshop held at the Gulf Research Meeting organized by the Gulf Center Cambridge in summer 2013.

Key Subjects

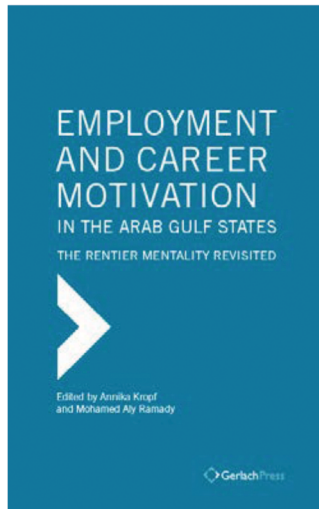
Economics, Politics, Middle East Studies, Gulf Studies,
Environmental Studies

Markets

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Kropf, Annika; Ramady, Mohamed (eds)
EMPLOYMENT AND CAREER MOTIVATION IN THE ARAB GULF STATES: THE RENTIER MENTALITY REVISITED



Publication Date 2015/09

HC 315 pages

HC ISBN 9783940924605

HC price 80.00 EUR 73.00 GBP



*All prices are net prices (w/o
exclusive of postage & h.*

Bibliographic record at
<http://d-nb.info/106802>

The notion of “rentier mentality” has haunted the literature on the Gulf States for almost now. However, few studies have actually provided insight into how the nationals themselves perceive their career motivators, employability and productivity. The eleven studies of this book present empirical findings and case studies that reveal what nationals expect from their workplace and what hinders them from a personal, meaningful contribution. While it seems that an initial motivation is often annihilated by structural impediments such as a strong hierarchy or nepotism, it also seems that many nationals fail to understand the urgent requirements of the modern labor markets.

This volume is based on a workshop held at the Gulf Research Meeting organized by the GICER Center Cambridge in summer 2014.

Key Subjects

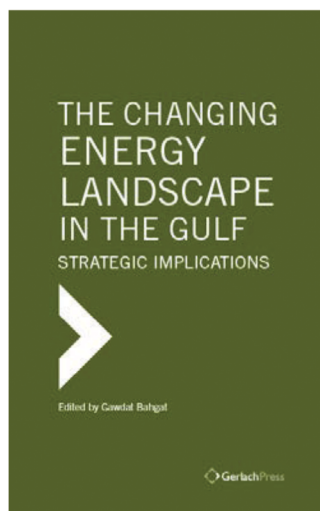
Middle East Studies, Gulf Studies, Economics, Politics

Markets

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National Libraries

Bahgat, Gawdat (ed.)

THE CHANGING ENERGY LANDSCAPE IN THE GULF: STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS



Publication Date 2015/09

HC 211 pages

HC ISBN 9783940924643

HC price 75.00 EUR 68.00 GBP



*All prices are net prices (without VAT)
exclusive of postage & handling.*

Bibliographic record available from
<http://d-nb.info/1070509035>

Extreme fluctuations in oil prices (such as the dramatic fall from mid-2014 into 2015) raise important strategic questions for both importers and exporters. In this volume, specialists from the US, the Middle East, Europe and Asia examine the rapidly evolving dynamic in the energy landscape, including renewable and nuclear power, challenges to producers including the shale revolution, and legal issues. Each chapter provides in-depth analysis and clear policy recommendations.

This volume is based on a workshop held at the Gulf Research Meeting organized by the Gulf Research Center Cambridge in summer 2014.

Key Subjects

Politics, Economics, Middle East Studies, Gulf Studies,
Environmental Studies

Markets

University Libraries
National Libraries



Hook, Steven W.; Niblock, Tim (eds.)
**THE UNITED STATES AND THE GULF:
SHIFTING PRESSURES, STRATEGIES AND
ALIGNMENTS**



Publication Date 2015/09

HC 201 pages

HC ISBN 9783940924667

HC price 75.00 EUR 68.00 GBP



*All prices are net prices (without VAT)
exclusive of postage & handling.*

Bibliographic record available from
<http://d-nb.info/1070508918>

The Gulf region's relations with the outside world are changing radically. The Gulf's major trading partners are now no longer predominantly Western. China, in particular, now has a significant stake and highly critical interests in the region. The United States still dominates the security field, yet its Gulf allies have come to doubt the strength of US commitment. Meanwhile the Arab monarchies of the Gulf are struggling to cope with multiple divisions, problems and threats: the radical forces of change unleashed by the Arab Spring, the rising power of ISIS, and the destabilising impact of their unsettled relations with Iran. This book examines the range of security issues which this situation has given rise to: the nature and scope of US power, and the likely directions of future policy; the options open to Asian powers with interests in the region; the concerns, strategies and dynamics of the regional states; and the feasibility of European states assuming a security role in the region.

This volume is based on a workshop held at the Gulf Research Meeting organized by the Gulf Research Center Cambridge in summer 2014.

Key Subjects

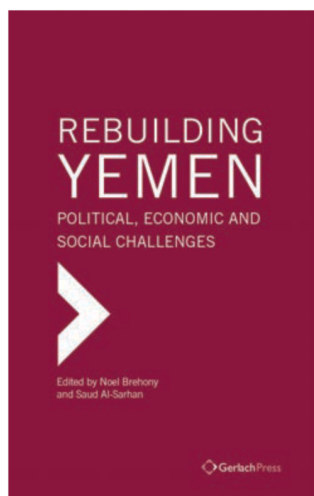
Politics, Middle East Studies, Gulf Studies

Markets

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Brehony, Noel; Al-Sarhan, Saud (eds.)

REBUILDING YEMEN: POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CHALLENGES.



Publication Date 2015/09

HC 189 pages

HC ISBN 9783940924681

HC price 75.00 EUR 68.00 GBP



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*All prices are net prices (without VAT)
exclusive of postage & handling.*

Bibliographic record available from
<http://d-nb.info/1072308800>

As Yemenis start planning the reconstruction and rebuilding of their country after recent turmoil they face huge challenges in every major sphere. This book discusses the political and economic background and analyses the most important issues:

- the option of improved governance through a federal government
- addressing the powerful and patronage networks of the previous regime
- investing in Yemen's human and natural resources to compensate for falling revenues from oil and gas
- maintaining rural life through reduced dependence on irrigated agriculture and investing in enhancing rain fed agriculture
- addressing the issue of urban water shortage through desalination
- involving women in enhancing security

This volume is based on a workshop held at the Gulf Research Meeting organized by the Gulf Research Center Cambridge in summer 2014.

Key Subjects

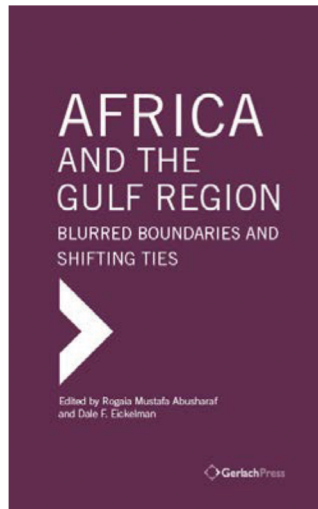
Politics, Middle East Studies, Economics, Social Studies

Markets

University Libraries
National Libraries



Abusharaf, Rogaia Mustafa; Eickelman, Dale F. (eds.)
AFRICA AND THE GULF REGION: BLURRED
BOUNDARIES AND SHIFTING TIES



Publication Date 2015/09

HC 175 pages

HC ISBN 9783940924704

HC price 75.00 EUR 68.00 GBP



*All prices are net prices (without VAT)
exclusive of postage & handling.*

Bibliographic record available from
<http://d-nb.info/1072235749>

The ties that bind Africa and the Gulf region have deep historical roots that influence both what Braudel called the *longue durée* and the short-term events of current policy shifts, market-based economic fluctuations, and global and local political vicissitudes. This book, a collaboration of historians, political scientists, development planners, and a biomedical engineer, explores Arabian-African relationships in their many overlapping dimensions. Thus histories constructed from the “bottom up” – records of the everyday activities of commerce, intermarriage, and gender roles – offer an incisive complement to the “top down” histories of dynasties and the elite. Topics such as migration, collective memory, scriptural and oral narratives, and contemporary notions of food security and “soft” power pose new questions about the ties that bind Africa to the Gulf.

This volume is based on a workshop held at the Gulf Research Meeting organized by the Gulf Research Center Cambridge in summer 2014.

Key Subjects

Middle East Studies, Gulf Studies, African Studies, Politics

Markets

University Libraries
National Libraries

Siddiqi, Afreen; Diaz Anadon, Laura (eds.)

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT IN THE GULF STATES: ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION THROUGH REGIONAL COLLABORATION



Publication Date 2017/01

HC 168 pages

HC ISBN 9783959940023

HC price 85.00 EUR 75.00 GBP



*All prices are net prices (without VAT)
exclusive of postage & handling.*

Bibliographic record available from
<http://d-nb.info/1103242059>

The Arab states of the Gulf, currently heavily reliant on oil and gas exports, have stated their intention to promote economic diversification and have embarked on reforming existing institutions for higher education, scientific research, and technology innovation.

The region has witnessed huge population growth in recent decades, and in some cases (e.g. Saudi Arabia) almost half the population is under the age of twenty-five and in need of access to quality education and meaningful employment opportunities.

This book provides an in-depth discussion of what is needed to accelerate the development of science, technology and innovation in the Gulf. Among other issues, the authors discuss the need for regional collaboration, and tackle systemic challenges such as immigration policies, career incentives for GCC citizens, and increased inclusion of women in the workforce.

This volume is based on a workshop held at the Gulf Research Meeting organized by the Gulf Research Center Cambridge in summer 2014.

Key Subjects

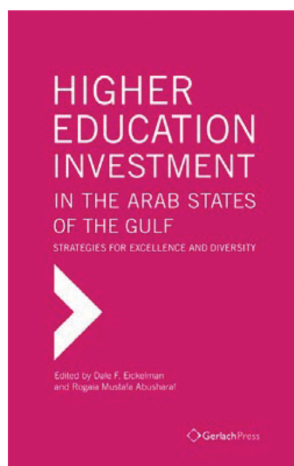
Gulf Studies, Middle East Studies
Economics, Politics

Markets

University and Special Libraries, National Libraries,
Policy-makers, Government Departments
Researchers in the economics of the Middle East



Eickelman, Dale; Abusharaf, Rogaia Mustafa (eds.)
HIGHER EDUCATION INVESTMENT IN THE ARAB STATES OF THE GULF:
STRATEGIES FOR EXCELLENCE AND DIVERSITY



Publication Date 2017/01

HC 154 pages

HC ISBN 9783959940122

HC price 85.00 EUR 75.00 GBP



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*All prices are net prices (without VAT)
exclusive of postage & handling.*

Bibliographic record available from
<http://d-nb.info/1106344731>

Over the last half-century, the GCC states have invested on a huge scale in higher education, but the stated commitment to internationally recognized excellence has also to come to terms with tradition.

These pressure points are examined here in a number of comparative studies, and cover among other topics: higher education as soft power to promote regional or global influence, intense reliance on foreign instructors, citizen entitlements, badu and hadar divisions, gender separation, different visions of language of instruction, marginalization of foreign students and faculty outside work, branch campuses of foreign universities.

Despite efforts to train and employ nationals, the vast majority of health workers remain non-local, and major challenges remain in fields such as science and technology. Expenditure has not always led to the effective reform of underperforming educational systems, and institutions often fall short of their world-class aspirations. The studies in this book explore ways of making institutions better realise the balance between global and local.

This volume is based on a workshop held at the Gulf Research Meeting organized by the Gulf Research Center Cambridge in summer 2015.

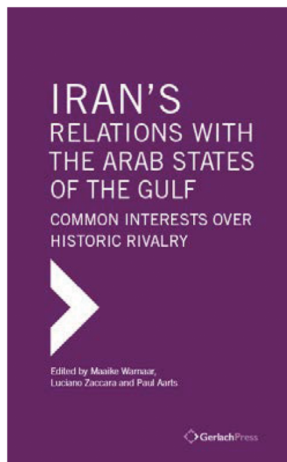
Key Subjects

Gulf Studies, Social Studies, Politics

Markets

University Libraries
National Libraries

Warnaar, Maaïke; Zaccara, Luciano; Aarts, Paul (eds.)
IRAN'S RELATIONS WITH THE ARAB STATES OF THE GULF: COMMON INTERESTS OVER HISTORIC RIVALRY



Publication Date 2016/08

HC 186 pages

HC ISBN 9783959940047

HC price 75.00 EUR 68.00 GBP



*All prices are net prices (without VAT)
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Bibliographic record available from
<http://d-nb.info/1102545120>

GCC-Iran relations are at the heart of important political dynamics in the Middle East today. This is not limited to the ongoing disputes in the Gulf, one of the most important strategic locations globally. Iran and the GCC states also find themselves on opposing sides in the Syrian and to some extent the Iraqi conflicts.

This volume traces the origins of the troubled relations between Iran and the majority of the GCC monarchies. It discusses not only geostrategic rivalries, but also matters of identity which have been of increased importance since 2010.

While important differences are noticeable among the GCC monarchies in regard to their willingness to engage Iran, the difficult relationship between Saudi Arabia and Iran puts a strain on the possibilities for engagement between Iran and the GCC as a whole.

This volume is based on a workshop held at the Gulf Research Meeting organized by the Gulf Research Center Cambridge in summer 2014.

Key Subjects

Middle Eastern Studies, Gulf Studies, Politics, Middle Eastern History

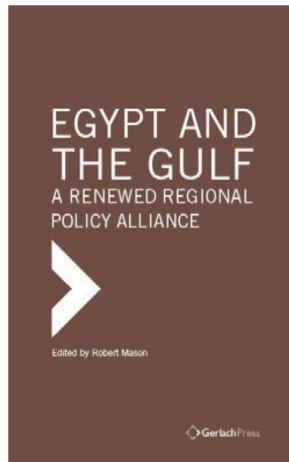
Markets

University and Special Libraries
 National Libraries,
 Policy-makers, Government Departments



Mason, Robert (ed.)

EGYPT AND THE GULF: A RENEWED REGIONAL POLICY ALLIANCE



Publication Date 2017/01

HC 164 pages

HC ISBN 9783959940061

HC price 85.00 EUR 75.00 GBP



*All prices are net prices (without VAT)
exclusive of postage & handling.*

Bibliographic record available from
<http://d-nb.info/1103244078>

Egypt continues to be cultural and political beacon in the Middle East. Its control of the Suez Canal, cold peace with Israel, concern about Gaza, mediation and interest in the Israel-Palestine conflict, and the marginalization of the Muslim Brotherhood are all points of significance. There is a close, and expanding, defence and security relationship between Egypt and the GCC states, most evident in the inclusion of Egypt in Saudi Arabia's new Sunni counter-terrorism alliance.

The authors of this book contextualise historical linkages, and allies add to this the real postures (especially contentious relations with Qatar and Turkey) and study Egypt's strategic relations with Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the UAE in particular.

The book's main argument derives from a complex web of political, socio-economic and military issues in a changing regional and international system. It states that the Egyptian regional policy under Sisi will generally remain consistent with existing parameters (such as broad counter-terrorism efforts, including against the Muslim brotherhood). There is strong evidence to support the idea that Cairo wishes to maintain a GCC-first policy.

This volume is based on a workshop held at the Gulf Research Meeting organized by the Gulf Research Center Cambridge in summer 2015.

Key Subjects

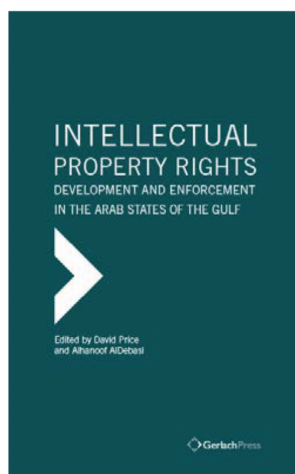
Gulf Studies, Middle Eastern Studies, Politics

Markets

University and National Libraries
Policy-makers

Price, David; AlDebasi, Alhanoof (eds.)

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS: DEVELOPMENT AND ENFORCEMENT IN THE ARAB STATES OF THE GULF



Publication Date 2017/01

HC 288 pages

HC ISBN 9783959940108

HC price 95.00 EUR 80.00 GBP



*All prices are net prices (without VAT)
exclusive of postage & handling.*

Bibliographic record available from
<http://d-nb.info/1102543829>

This volume includes a range of topics addressing aspects of the current status of intellectual property (IP) protection regimes in the Gulf Cooperation Council and its individual member states, and aspiring GCC members Jordan and Yemen. It examines the opportunities and challenges facing the GCC in becoming a real union with common, or at least harmonized, IP laws and regulations, while still allowing flexibility for domestic imperatives and interests. IP is a crucial part of commercial and trade activity which the GCC needs to address as a union to maximize outcomes and benefits for the GCC members collectively and individually.

Contributions represent a broad-based and truly international interest in Gulf IP, with authors from Australia, Bahrain, China, Egypt, Indonesia, Jordan, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates. The volume provides a catalyst for further deliberation and debate on these above issues and other Gulf-related IP issues, as well as a worthy contribution to the expansion of Gulf studies in the broader context.

This volume is based on a workshop held at the Gulf Research Meeting organized by the Gulf Research Center Cambridge in summer 2015.

Key Subjects

Gulf Studies, International Law, Politics

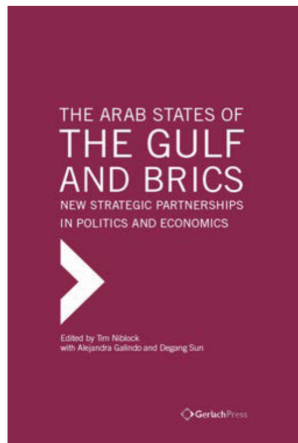
Markets

University and National Libraries

IP Lawyers, International Organizations, Policy-makers



Niblock, Tim with Sun, Degang; Galindo, Alejandra (eds.)
THE ARAB STATES OF THE GULF AND BRICS:
NEW STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS IN POLITICS
AND ECONOMICS



Publication Date 2016/08

HC 252 pages

HC ISBN 9783959940085

HC price 85.00 EUR 77.00 GBP



*All prices are net prices (without VAT)
exclusive of postage & handling.*

Bibliographic record available from
<http://d-nb.info/1104276267>

How the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) relates to BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa) is, in the light of the growing strength and importance of this organisation and the countries which comprise it, of critical importance.

The issue is not simply how the GCC countries handle their relations with the individual BRICS countries, but more importantly how they relate to an alternative structure of coordination and perhaps power in the global order. Their established links and alliances may no longer be enough to satisfy either their economic needs or their security concerns.

The objective of this book is to examine the commonalities and the differences in economic and political interest between the BRICS countries and the GCC countries, so as to assess the potential for cooperation and collective action. Whether the GCC could itself become a part of BRICS is also worth consideration. While the focus is on the GCC, the GCC's relations with BRICS countries have been, and will continue to be, closely affected by the wider Gulf dimension – the state of their relations with Iran and Iraq, and the manner in which BRICS countries relate to those two countries.

This volume is based on a workshop held at the Gulf Research Meeting organized by the Gulf Research Center Cambridge in summer 2015.

Key Subjects

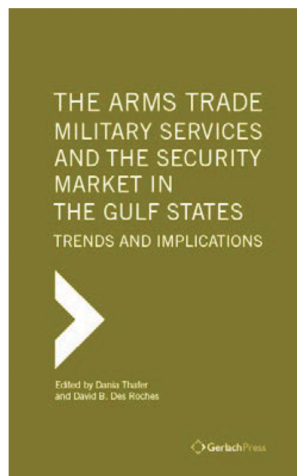
Gulf Studies, BRICS Countries, Middle East Studies,
Politics, Economics

Markets

University and Faculty Libraries, National Libraries
Economists, Policy Makers

Des Roches, David B.; Thafer, Dania (eds.)

THE ARMS TRADE, MILITARY SERVICES AND THE SECURITY MARKET IN THE GULF STATES: TRENDS AND IMPLICATIONS



Publication Date 2016/08

HC 176 pages

HC ISBN 9783959940160

HC price 75.00 EUR 68.00 GBP



*All prices are net prices (without VAT)
exclusive of postage & handling.*

Bibliographic record available from
<http://d-nb.info/1104276860>

The Gulf is in the first rank of potential global flashpoints. It is the largest market for weapons imports in the world, and is considered to be a vital interest of all the great powers. Iran is viewed as an expansionist threat by the Arab states of the Gulf, who have built considerable militaries in a historically short timeframe.

Security in the Gulf, however, is a complicated matter. The Arab states of the Gulf have pursued different defense policies as well as different ways of building up their forces. In some instances, the establishment of a strong military is not just a way to ensure security, but also a way to build a national identity. In other cases, great powers (such as the United States) seek to promote cooperation between the Arab Gulf militaries as an interim step to promote political reform and integration.

The essays in this volume examine a broad range of issues in Gulf security. Security is a complex and subjective matter – the various perspectives in this volume combine to form a holistic view of a challenging and evolving topic.

This volume is based on a workshop held at the Gulf Research Meeting organized by the Gulf Research Center Cambridge in summer 2015.

Key Subjects

Gulf Studies, Politics, Military & Security Studies

Markets

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