

# *Gulf Cooperation Council*

The **Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf**<sup>[3]</sup> (*Arabic*: مجلس التعاون لدول الخليج العربية), also known as the **Gulf Cooperation Council** (**GCC**; *Arabic*: مجلس التعاون الخليجي), is a **regional**, **intergovernmental**, political, and **economic union** comprising **Bahrain**, **Kuwait**, **Oman**, **Qatar**, **Saudi Arabia**, and the **United Arab Emirates**.<sup>[4][5]</sup> The council's main headquarters is located in **Riyadh**, Saudi Arabia.<sup>[1]</sup> The Charter of the GCC was signed on 25 May 1981, formally establishing the institution.<sup>[6]</sup>

# Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf

مجلس التعاون لدول الخليج العربية



Flag



Logo



Map indicating GCC members

## Headquarters

Riyadh, Saudi Arabia<sup>[1]</sup>

## Official languages

Arabic

## Type

Trade bloc

## Membership

-  Bahrain
-  Kuwait
-  Oman
-  Qatar
-  Saudi Arabia
-  United Arab Emirates

## Leaders

- Secretary general [Nayef Falah M. Al-Hajraf](#)
- Supreme Council presidency [United Arab Emirates](#)<sup>[2]</sup>

## Establishment

25 May 1981

## Area

- Total 2,673,108 km<sup>2</sup> (1,032,093 sq mi)
- Water (%) 0.6

## Population

- 2021 estimate 65,507,000<sup>[a]</sup> (25th)

• Density	21.13/km <sup>2</sup> (54.7/sq mi) (162nd)
<b>GDP (PPP)</b>	2021 estimate
• Total	\$3.655 trillion (9th)
• Per capita	\$71,200 (10th)
<b>GDP (nominal)</b>	2021 estimate
• Total	\$2.250 trillion <sup>[a]</sup> (7th)
• Per capita	\$34,300 <sup>[a]</sup> (35th)
<b>Gini</b> (2012)	▼ 28.7 low
<b>HDI</b> (2018)	▲ 0.840 very high · 45th
<b>Currency</b>	6 currencies (ISO 4217 in parentheses) (BHD) Bahraini Dinar (AED) Emirati Dirham (KWD) Kuwaiti Dinar (OMR) Omani Rial (QAR) Qatari Riyal (SAR) Saudi Riyal
<b>Time zone</b>	UTC+3 to UTC+4
	<b>Website</b> gcc-sg.org (https://gcc-sg.org)

All current member states are **monarchies**, including three **constitutional monarchies** (Qatar, Kuwait, and Bahrain),<sup>[7][8]</sup> two **absolute monarchies** (Saudi Arabia and Oman), and one **federal monarchy** (the United Arab Emirates, which is composed of seven member states, each of which is an absolute monarchy with its own **emir**). There have been discussions regarding the future membership of **Jordan**, **Morocco**, and **Yemen**.<sup>[9][10]</sup>

During the **Arab Spring** in 2011, Saudi Arabia proposed to transform the GCC into a "Gulf Union" with tighter economic, political and military coordination, a move considered to be a move to counterbalance **Iranian** influence in the region,<sup>[11]</sup> however objections were raised by other countries.<sup>[12][13]</sup> In 2014, Bahraini prime minister **Khalifa bin Salman Al Khalifa** said that current events in the region highlighted the importance of the proposal.<sup>[14]</sup> The **Peninsula Shield Force** is the military arm of the GCC, formed in 1984.<sup>[15]</sup>

## Founding

The idea was brought upon his highness sheikh Jaber Al Ahmed he visited Abu Dhabi to meet with sheikh **Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan** and a meeting was created to announce the union

comprised Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates (UAE). The unified economic agreement between the countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council was signed on 11 November 1981 in Abu Dhabi, UAE. These countries are often referred to as "the GCC states" or "Gulf countries".<sup>[16]</sup>

## Objectives

In 2001, the GCC Supreme Council set the following goals:

- [Customs union](#) in January 2003
- [Common market](#) by 2007
- [Common currency](#) by 2010<sup>[17][18][19][20]</sup>

Oman announced in December 2006 that it would not be able to meet the 2010 target date for a common currency. Following the announcement that the central bank for the monetary union would be located in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, rather than in the [UAE](#), they announced their withdrawal from the monetary union project in May 2009. The name [Khaleeji](#) has been proposed as a name for this currency. If realized, the GCC monetary union would be the second-largest supranational monetary union in the world, measured by the GDP of the common-currency area.<sup>[18]</sup>

Other stated objectives include:

- Formulating similar regulations in various fields such as religion, finance, trade, customs, tourism, legislation, and administration.
- Fostering scientific and technical progress in industry, mining, agriculture, water, and animal resources.
- Establishing scientific research centers.
- Setting up joint ventures.
- Unified military (Peninsula Shield Force).
- Encouraging cooperation of the private sector.
- Strengthening ties between their people.



President [Obama](#), CIA Director [Brennan](#), and King [Salman of Saudi Arabia](#) at the GCC–US Summit in Riyadh on 21 April 2016

The area has some of the fastest-growing economies in the world, mostly due to a boom in [oil](#) and [natural gas](#) revenues coupled with a building and investment boom backed by decades of saved [petroleum](#) revenues. In an effort to build a tax base and economic foundation before the reserves run out, the UAE's investment arms, including Abu Dhabi Investment Authority, retain over US\$900 billion in assets. Other regional funds have several hundreds of billions of dollars of assets under management.

The region is an emerging hotspot for events, including the [2006 Asian Games](#) in [Doha, Qatar](#). Doha also submitted an unsuccessful application for the [2016 Summer Olympics](#). Qatar would later host the [2022 FIFA World Cup](#).

Recovery plans have been criticized for [crowding out](#) the private sector, failing to set clear priorities for growth, failing to restore weak consumer and investor confidence, and undermining long-term stability.<sup>[21]</sup>

## Logo

The logo of the GCC consists of two concentric circles. On the upper part of the larger circle, the [Bismillah](#) phrase is written in [Arabic](#), which means "In the name of God", and on the lower part of the circle the council's full name is written in Arabic. The inner-circle contains an embossed hexagonal shape representing the six countries. The inside of the hexagon shows a map encompassing the Arabian Peninsula, on which the areas of the member countries are colored in brown, borderless. On the edge of the hexagon are colors representing the flags of the six-member countries.

## Economy

---



Rail transport map of Saudi Arabia. The *GCC Railway*, a proposed railway system to connect all six GCC member states, can be seen in yellow.

## Internal market

A [common market](#) was launched on 1 January 2008, easing movement of goods and services, with plans to create a fully integrated [single market](#).<sup>[22]</sup> Implementation later lagged behind, after the 2009 financial crisis. The creation of a customs union began in 2003, and was completed and fully operational by 1 January 2015.<sup>[23]</sup> In January 2015, the common market was also further integrated, covering full equality among GCC citizens to work in government and private sectors, the ability to access social insurance and retirement coverage, real estate ownership rights, capital movement, and access to education, health and other social services, in all member states. However, some barriers remained in the free movement of goods and services.<sup>[24]</sup> The coordination of taxation systems, accounting standards and civil legislation is currently in progress. The interoperability of professional qualifications, insurance certificates and identity documents is also underway.<sup>[25]</sup>

## Monetary union

In 2014, Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar, and Saudi Arabia took major steps to ensure the creation of a single currency. Kuwait's finance minister said the four members are pushing ahead with the monetary union but said some "technical points" need to be cleared. He added, "A common market and common central bank would also position the GCC as one entity that would have great influence on the international financial system". The implementation of a single currency and the creation of a central bank is overseen by the Monetary Council.<sup>[26]</sup>

There is currently a degree to which a nominal GCC single currency already exists. Businesses trade using a basket of GCC currencies, just as before the Euro was introduced, the [European Currency Unit](#) (ECU) had been used as a nominal medium of exchange.<sup>[25]</sup> Plans to introduce a single currency had been drawn up as far back as 2009, however due to the [financial crisis of 2007–2008](#) and political differences, the UAE and Oman withdrew their membership.<sup>[27]</sup>

## Mergers and acquisitions

Companies and investors from GCC countries are active in [mergers and acquisitions](#). Since 1999, more than 5,200 transactions with a known value of US\$573 billion had been announced.<sup>[28]</sup> Investors include a number of [sovereign wealth funds](#).<sup>[29]</sup>

## Infrastructure

The GCC launched common economic projects to promote and facilitate integration. Member states have connected their power grids, and a water connection project was launched with plans to be in use by 2020. A project to create common air transport was also unveiled.<sup>[30]</sup>

The GCC has also launched major rail projects, to connect the peninsula. The railways are expected to fuel intra-regional trade while helping reduce fuel consumption. Over US\$200 billion will be invested to develop about 40,000 kilometres (25,000 mi) of rail network across the GCC, according to Oman's Minister of Transport and Communications.<sup>[31]</sup> The project, estimated to be worth \$15.5 billion, is scheduled to be completed by 2021. According to Ramiz Al Assar, Resident World Bank advisor for the GCC, it will link the six member states as a regional transport corridor, further integrating with the national railway projects, deepening economic social and political integration, and it is developed from a sustainable perspective.<sup>[31]</sup>

[Saudi Arabian Railways](#), [Etihad Rail](#), and national governments have invested 15 billion dollars as of early 2015 into railway infrastructure to create rail networks for transporting freight, connecting cities, and reducing transport times.<sup>[31]</sup>

## Politics and governance

---

### Supreme Council

The GCC Supreme Council is composed of the [heads of state](#) of the member states.<sup>[32]</sup> It is the highest decision-making entity of the GCC, setting its vision and goals. Decisions on important issues require unanimous approval, while issues on procedural matters require a majority. Each member state has one vote.<sup>[33]</sup> The presidency rotates based on the alphabetical order of the names of the member states.<sup>[34]</sup>

## **Ministerial Council**

The Ministerial Council is composed of the Foreign Ministers of all the member states. It convenes every three months. It formulates policies, and makes recommendations to promote cooperation and achieve coordination among the member states, when implementing ongoing projects. Decisions are submitted in the form of recommendations, which the Supreme Council can approve. The Ministerial Council is also responsible for preparations of meetings of the Supreme Council and its agenda. The voting procedure in the Ministerial Council is the same as in the Supreme Council.<sup>[33]</sup>

## **Secretariat General**

The Secretariat is the executive arm of the Gulf Cooperation Council. It takes decisions within its authority, and implements decisions approved by the Supreme or Ministerial Council. The Secretariat also compiles studies relating to cooperation, coordination, and planning for common actions, and occasionally releases reports regarding the work done by the GCC as a whole, and the implementation of its own decisions. The current Secretary-General is Nayef Falah Mubarak Al Hajraf, and his deputies include Abdulaziz Al Auwaishig and Khalifa Alfadhel.<sup>[33]</sup>

## **Monetary Council**

On 15 December 2009, Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar, and Saudi Arabia announced the creation of a Monetary Council, to introduce a [single currency](#) for the union. The board of the council, which set a timetable and action plan for establishing a central bank and chose a [currency regime](#), met for the first time on 30 March 2010. Kuwaiti [foreign minister Mohammad Sabah Al-Sabah](#) said on 8 December 2009 that a single currency may take up to ten years to establish. Oman and the UAE later announced their withdrawal from the proposed currency.<sup>[35]</sup>

In 2014, major moves were taken to ensure the launch of a single currency. Kuwait's finance minister stated that a currency should be implemented without delay. Negotiations with the UAE and Oman to expand the monetary union were renewed.<sup>[26]</sup>

## Patent Office

The GCC Patent Office was approved in 1992, and established soon after in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.<sup>[36]</sup> Applications are filed and prosecuted in the [Arabic language](#) before it and grants patents valid in all GCC member states, but is a separate office from the Saudi Arabian Patent Office.

The first GCC patent was granted in 2002. As of 2013, it employed about 30 [patent examiners](#).

## Peninsula Shield Force

Amidst the [Bahraini uprising](#), Saudi Arabia and the UAE sent ground troops to Bahrain in order to protect vital infrastructure such as the airport and highway system.<sup>[37][38][39][40]</sup> Kuwait and Oman refrained from sending troops.<sup>[37][41]</sup> Instead, Kuwait sent a [navy unit](#).<sup>[42]</sup>

The secretary-general of the GCC strongly endorsed the [use of international force in Libya](#). GCC member states joined coalition efforts to enforce the no-fly zone.<sup>[43]</sup>

In September 2014, GCC members Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, UAE and Qatar, and pending member Jordan commenced air operations against the [Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant](#) (ISIL) in Syria.<sup>[44]</sup> Saudi Arabia and the UAE, however, are among the states that oppose the [Muslim Brotherhood](#) in Syria, whereas Qatar has historically supported it. They also pledged other support including operating training facilities for Syrian rebels, in Saudi Arabia,<sup>[45]</sup> and allowing the use of their airbases by other countries fighting ISIL. Some GCC countries also send some troops to fight the opposition government in Yemen.

## GCC Standardization Organization

The GCC Standardization Organization is the standardization organization of the GCC. Yemen is also a member of the GCC Standardization Organization.<sup>[46]</sup>

## Gulf Organization for Industrial Consulting

The [Gulf Organization for Industrial Consulting](#) (GOIC) was founded in 1976 by the six GCC member states; Yemen joined the organization in 2009. It is headquartered at Doha, Qatar. The organization chart of GOIC includes the board members and the General Secretariat. The Board is formed by member state representatives appointed by their governments.<sup>[47]</sup>

## Secretaries-General

No.	Image	Name	Country	Tenure
1		<a href="#">Abdullah Bishara</a> <sup>[48]</sup>	<a href="#">Kuwait</a>	26 May 1981 – April 1993
2		<a href="#">Fahim bin Sultan Al Qasimi</a> <sup>[49]</sup>	<a href="#">United Arab Emirates</a>	April 1993 – April 1996
3		<a href="#">Jamil Ibrahim Hejailan</a> <sup>[50]</sup>	<a href="#">Saudi Arabia</a>	April 1996 – 31 March 2002
4		<a href="#">Abdul Rahman bin Hamad Al Attiyah</a> <sup>[51]</sup>	<a href="#">Qatar</a>	1 April 2002 – 31 March 2011
5		<a href="#">Abdullatif bin Rashid Al Zayani</a>	<a href="#">Bahrain</a>	1 April 2011 – 31 January 2020
6		<a href="#">Nayef Falah Mubarak Al Hajraf</a>	<a href="#">Kuwait</a>	1 February 2020 – present

## Member states

There are 6 [member states](#) of the union:

Flag	Common name	Official name		Type of government	Population	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	GDP
		in English	in romanized Arabic				
	<a href="#">Bahrain</a>	Kingdom of Bahrain	<i>Mamlakat al-Baḥrayn</i>	<a href="#">Constitutional monarchy</a>	1,569,439 <sup>[52]</sup>	780	34,6
	<a href="#">Kuwait</a>	State of Kuwait	<i>Dawlat al-Kuwayt</i>	<a href="#">Parliamentary system, Constitutional monarchy</a>	4,420,110	17,818	108,
	<a href="#">Oman</a>	Sultanate of Oman	<i>Saltanat 'Uman</i>	<a href="#">Absolute monarchy</a>	4,829,473 <sup>[55]</sup>	309,500	79,2
	<a href="#">Qatar</a>	State of Qatar	<i>Dawlat Qaṭar</i>	<a href="#">Absolute monarchy</a>	2,795,484 <sup>[57]</sup>	11,581	147,
	<a href="#">Saudi Arabia</a>	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	<i>Al-Mamlaka al-'Arabiyya as-Su'ūdiyya</i>	<a href="#">Absolute monarchy</a>	34,218,169 <sup>[59]</sup>	2,149,690	680,
	<a href="#">United Arab Emirates</a>	United Arab Emirates	<i>Al-Imārāt al-'Arabīyah al-Muttaḥidah</i>	<a href="#">Federal monarchy, Constitutional monarchy</a>	9,890,400 <sup>[34]</sup>	83,600	421,

## Associated members

The associate membership of [Iraq](#) in certain GCC-related institutions was cancelled after the [invasion of Kuwait](#).<sup>[59]</sup>

[Yemen](#) was in negotiations for GCC membership in 2007, and hoped to join by 2016.<sup>[57]</sup> Yemen is already a member of the GCC Standardization Authority, the Gulf Organization for Industrial

Consulting (GOIC),<sup>[55]</sup> the GCC Auditing and Accounting Authority, the Gulf Radio and TV Authority, the GCC Council of Health Ministers, the GCC Education and Training Bureau, the GCC Council of Labour & and Social Affairs Ministers, and The [Gulf Cup Football Tournament](#). The Council issued directives that all the necessary legal measures be taken, so that Yemen would have the same rights and obligations of GCC member states in those institutions.<sup>[52]</sup>

## Sports

---

The union has served as a grouping for sports co-operation and competition. The GCC states have an annual meeting of the Youth and Sports Ministers of each state to boost youth and sports initiatives in the region.<sup>[62]</sup> The promotion of the hosting of international sports events has also served an economic purpose for the union's countries, leading to investment and development in the region.<sup>[63]</sup>

The GCC Games, a quadrennial [multi-sport event](#), was established by the union and first held in 2011.<sup>[64]</sup> There are numerous long-running GCC Championships for individual sports, including: the [Gulf Cooperation Council Athletics Championships](#) (first held in 1986; [youth section](#) from 2000)<sup>[65]</sup> sailing,<sup>[66]</sup> basketball,<sup>[67]</sup> swimming,<sup>[68]</sup> tennis,<sup>[69]</sup> gymnastics (senior and youth levels),<sup>[70][71]</sup> weightlifting,<sup>[72]</sup> futsal,<sup>[73]</sup> snooker,<sup>[74]</sup> and table tennis.<sup>[75]</sup>

## 2014 Qatar–Saudi diplomatic conflict

---

Qatar's support for the Muslim Brotherhood across the Middle East-North Africa ([MENA](#)) region, [Hamis](#) and radical Islamists in Libya, has led to increasing tensions with other [Arab states of the Persian Gulf](#).<sup>[76][77][78]</sup> These tensions came to a head during a March 2014 meeting of the GCC, after which the UAE, Saudi Arabia and Bahrain recalled their ambassadors to Qatar.<sup>[79][80][81][82]</sup>

Some [financial economists](#) have interpreted the 2014 Saudi–Qatari rift as a tangible political sign of a growing economic rivalry between oil and natural gas producers, which could "have deep and long-lasting consequences" beyond MENA.<sup>[83]</sup>

## 2017 Qatar diplomatic crisis

---

On 5 June 2017, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, UAE and Egypt had officially cut diplomatic ties with Qatar.<sup>[84]</sup> Saudi Arabia said it took the decision to cut diplomatic ties due to Qatar's "embrace of

various terrorist and sectarian groups aimed at destabilising the region", including the Muslim Brotherhood, [al-Qaeda](#), ISIL and Iran-supported groups in Saudi Arabia's eastern province of [Qatif](#).<sup>[85]</sup> Political researcher Islam Hassan viewed this as a continuation of Qatar's foreign policy rivalry with Saudi Arabia and UAE.<sup>[86][87][88]</sup>

In June 2017, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, and Bahrain put a ban on Qataris and their businesses. Qataris were not allowed to enter or live in Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, or Bahrain, unless they have a spouse living there, and they must carry a visa in order to enter these countries. [Qatar Airways](#) aircraft were also not allowed to fly over these countries. Saudi Arabia stated that they would turn its land border into a canal, known as the [Salwa Canal](#) in 2018. The plan was abandoned in 2019.

On 4 January 2021, Kuwait National TV announced that Saudi Arabia would restore all diplomatic ties with Qatar, air space would be opened for Qatari aircraft and the reopening of the Qatar - Saudi land border.

Later that evening, it was announced that Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates, and Egypt agreed to restore ties with Qatar. On 4 January 2021 it was made official at the [Al-Ula summit](#), where the blockading countries, along with Qatar, signed an official agreement and ended the rift after 3 years and 7 months.

## GCC and US-GCC Summit meetings

---

### 2022 US-GCC Summit

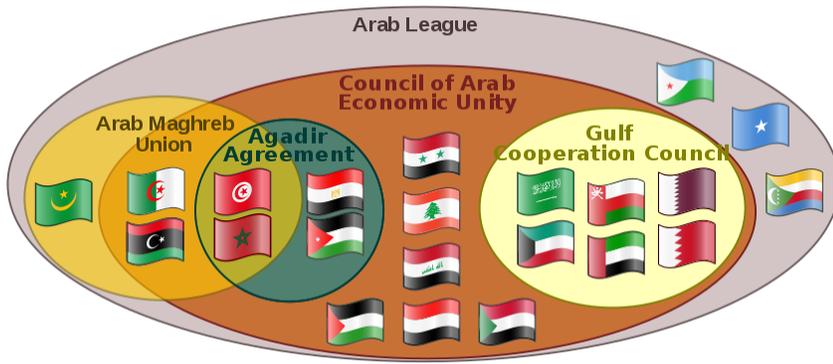


Wikisource has original text related to this article:

[Joint Statement Following the Summit of the Leaders of the United States and the Gulf Cooperation Council \(GCC\) Countries \(2022\)](#)

## Related states

---



*Euler Diagram for the Arab League, which contains members of the Gulf Cooperation Council*

Since the creation of the council in 1981 its membership has not expanded, with all members being Arab monarchies.<sup>[89]</sup>

Some GCC countries have land borders with Iraq, Jordan or Yemen, and sea borders with Iran, Egypt, Sudan, Eritrea or Somalia.

## Egypt

Only the Sinai Peninsula of Egypt lies in the Arabian Peninsula. In 2011, Bahrain's Foreign Minister called for Egypt to be admitted as a member of the GCC.<sup>[90]</sup>

## Iraq

Iraq is the only Arab country bordering the Persian Gulf that is not a member of the GCC. Despite the societal, political and historical differences between Iraq and its neighboring Gulf states, in 2012, former Iraqi Defence Minister Saadoun Al-Dulaimi stated that Iraq wanted to join the GCC.<sup>[91]</sup> Kuwait supported Iraq joining the GCC, however no progress has been made.<sup>[92]</sup>

## Iran

At the December 2012 Manama summit, the GCC states called for an end to Iranian interference in their internal affairs.<sup>[93]</sup>

## Jordan and Morocco

In May 2011, Jordan's request to join the GCC, which had been first submitted 15 years earlier, was accepted and Morocco was invited to join the union.<sup>[94][95]</sup> In September 2011, a five-year economic plan for both countries was put forward after a meeting between the foreign ministers of both countries and those of the GCC states. Although a plan for accession was being looked into, it was noted that there was no timetable for either's accession, and that discussions would continue.<sup>[89]</sup>

As Jordan and Morocco are the only two Arabic speaking monarchies not currently in the council, the current members see them as strong potential allies. Jordan borders Saudi Arabia and is economically connected to the Persian Gulf States. Although Morocco is not near the Persian Gulf, the Moroccan foreign minister [Taieb Fassi Fihri](#) notes that "geographical distance is no obstacle to a strong relationship".<sup>[89]</sup>

## Yemen

Yemen was in negotiations for GCC membership, and hoped to join by 2015. Although it has no coastline on the [Persian Gulf](#), Yemen lies in the Arabian Peninsula and shares a common culture and history with other GCC members.<sup>[10]</sup>

In May 2017, the Gulf Cooperation Council rejected the formation of a [transitional political council in southern Yemen](#), which called for the separation of Southern Yemen, siding with Yemen President Abd-Rabbu Mansour Hadi in doing so.<sup>[96]</sup>

## Related organizations

---

The GCC members and Yemen are also members of the [Greater Arab Free Trade Area](#) (GAFTA). However, this is unlikely to affect the agenda of the GCC significantly as it has a more aggressive timetable than GAFTA and is seeking greater integration.

## See also

---

- [Arab League](#)
- [Arabian Peninsula](#)
- [BankMuscat Direct](#)
- [Eastern Arabia](#)

- Peninsula Shield Force
- Khaleeji (currency)
- Gulf Railway
- Qatar diplomatic crisis

## Notes

---

a. Sum of component states' populations.

## References

---

1. "Gulf Cooperation Council – GCC Countries" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20210513011123/https://www.thebalance.com/gulf-cooperation-council-3306357>) . The balance. Archived from the original (<https://www.thebalance.com/gulf-cooperation-council-3306357>) on 13 May 2021. Retrieved 13 May 2021.
2. "Kuwait hopes emir visit to Iran will boost Gulf peace" (<http://gulfnews.com/news/gulf/kuwait/kuwait-hopes-emir-visit-to-iran-will-boost-gulf-peace-1.1339408>) . Gulf News. Retrieved 23 July 2014.
3. "GCC Charter" (<https://www.gcc-sg.org/en-us/AboutGCC/Pages/Primarylaw.aspx>) . Secretariat General of the Gulf Cooperation Council. Retrieved 9 April 2021.
4. Sara Hamdan (4 January 2012). "A Call for Private Investment in Gulf Health Care" (<https://www.nytimes.com/2012/01/05/world/middleeast/a-call-for-private-investment-in-gulf-health-care.html>) . The New York Times. Retrieved 8 July 2013.
5. "U.A.E. Quits Gulf Monetary Union" (<https://www.wsj.com/articles/SB124285038025540481?mod=googlewsj>) . Wall Street Journal. 21 May 2009. Retrieved 8 July 2013. "The move represents a rare public rift between members of the GCC, an economic and political union aimed at fostering better ties between the oil-rich Arab states straddling the Persian Gulf."
6. "Charter of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)" ([https://www.files.ethz.ch/isn/125347/1426\\_GCC.pdf](https://www.files.ethz.ch/isn/125347/1426_GCC.pdf)) (PDF). International Relations and Security Network. Retrieved 2 March 2017.
7. "US State Dept's Country Political Profile - Qatar" (<https://2009-2017.state.gov/documents/organization/160077.pdf>) (PDF).
8. "US State Dept's Country Political Profile - Bahrain" (<https://2009-2017.state.gov/documents/organization/160073.pdf>) (PDF).
9. Asma Alsharif (10 May 2011). "1-Gulf bloc to consider Jordan, Morocco membership" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20110513114436/http://af.reuters.com/article/moroccoNews/idAFLDE7492I020110510>) . Reuters. Archived from the original (<https://af.reuters.com/article/moroccoNews/idAFLDE7492I020110510>) on 13 May 2011. Retrieved 10 May 2011.

10. "Yemen to join GCC by 2015" (<http://www.arabianbusiness.com/yemen-join-gcc-by-2015-57086.html>) . Arabian Business. Retrieved 15 April 2015.
11. Andrew Hammond (17 May 2012). "Analysis: Saudi Gulf union plan stumbles as wary leaders seek detail" (<https://www.reuters.com/article/us-gulf-union-idUSBRE84G0WN20120517#yXXzFWO86KSvvlPV.97>) . Reuters.
12. "Saudi Arabia Seeks Union of Monarchies in Region." (<https://www.nytimes.com/2012/05/15/world/middleeast/saudi-arabia-seeks-union-of-monarchies-in-region.html>) The New York Times, 14 May 2012.
13. "Gulf Union on agenda at annual GCC summit" (<http://english.alarabiya.net/en/News/middle-east/2013/12/10/Gulf-Union-on-agenda-at-annual-GCC-summit.html>) . Al Arabiya News. english.alarabiya.net. 10 December 2013. Retrieved 20 August 2014.
14. "Gulf Union 'crucial for stability'" (<http://archives.gdnonline.com/NewsDetails.aspx?date=04/07/2015&storyid=383748>) . Gulf Digital News. 12 August 2014. Retrieved 20 August 2014.
15. "The Gulf Cooperation Council" (<https://www.rebuildthemiddleeast.com/international-relations/2018/7/30/the-gulf-cooperation-council>) . Rebuild the Middle-East. Retrieved 7 July 2021.
16. "Gulf Cooperation Council | History, Member Countries, Purpose, & Summits" (<https://www.britannica.com/topic/Gulf-Cooperation-Council>) . Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved 7 July 2021.
17. Khan, Mohsin S. (April 2009). *The GCC Monetary Union: Choice of Exchange Rate Regime* (<http://www.iie.com/publications/wp/wp09-1.pdf>) (PDF). Washington DC: Peterson Institute for International Economics. Retrieved 11 May 2009.
18. Sturm, Michael; Siegfried, Nikolaus (June 2005). "Regional Monetary Integration in the Member States of the Gulf Cooperation Council" (<http://www.ecb.int/pub/pdf/scpops/ecbocp31.pdf>) (PDF). Occasional Paper Series. Frankfurt am Main, Germany: European Central Bank. ISSN 1725-6534 (<https://www.worldcat.org/issn/1725-6534>) . Occasional Paper Series, No. 31. Retrieved 11 May 2009.
19. Abed, George T.; Erbas, S. Nuri; Guerami, Behrouz (1 April 2003). "The GCC Monetary Union: Some Considerations for the Exchange Rate Regime" (<http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/cat/longres.cfm?sk=16173.0>) (PDF). Imf Working Paper. Washington DC, USA: International Monetary Fund (IMF). ISSN 1934-7073 (<https://www.worldcat.org/issn/1934-7073>) . Working Paper No. 03/66. Retrieved 11 May 2009.
20. "Gulf Currency" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150123143202/http://www.gulfcurrency.org/>) . Archived from the original (<http://www.gulfcurrency.org/>) on 23 January 2015. Retrieved 15 April 2015.
21. Ibrahim Saif; Farah Choucair (14 May 2009). "Arab Countries Stumble in the Face of Growing Economic Crisis" (<http://carnegieendowment.org/publications/index.cfm?fa=view&id=23120&prog=zgp&proj=zie,zme>) . Carnegie Endowment. Retrieved 19 April 2013.
22. GCC states to launch joint market today (<http://www.arabtimesonline.com/kuwaitnews/pagesdetails.asp?nid=10186&ccid=12>) Arab Times

23. "GCC customs union fully operational" (<https://archive.today/20150118080233/http://thepeninsulaqatar.com/news/middle-east/314466/gcc-customs-union-fully-operational>) . The Peninsula. 3 January 2015. Archived from the original (<http://thepeninsulaqatar.com/news/middle-east/314466/gcc-customs-union-fully-operational>) on 18 January 2015. Retrieved 11 January 2015.
24. "GCC 'common market achieves most goals'" (<https://archive.today/20150118080325/http://thepeninsulaqatar.com/news/qatar/315593/gcc-common-market-achieves-most-goals>) . The Peninsula. 9 January 2015. Archived from the original (<http://thepeninsulaqatar.com/news/qatar/315593/gcc-common-market-achieves-most-goals>) on 18 January 2015. Retrieved 11 January 2015.
25. "GCC Summit: A Show of Unity – Arab News Editorial" (<http://susris.com/2014/12/12/gcc-summit-a-show-of-unity-arab-news-editorial/>) . Saudi-US Information Service. 12 December 2014. Retrieved 11 January 2015.
26. "GCC tries to persuade UAE, Oman to join currency talks" (<http://www.arabnews.com/news/593931>) . Arab News. 29 June 2014. Retrieved 11 January 2015.
27. "U.A.E. Quits Gulf Monetary Union" (<https://www.wsj.com/articles/SB124285038025540481>) . The Wall Street Journal.
28. "M&A in GCC" (<https://imaa-institute.org/statistics-mergers-acquisitions/>) . Institute for Mergers, Acquisitions and Alliances. Retrieved 16 November 2016.
29. "Biggest Sovereign Wealth Funds in the Middle East" (<https://www.forbes.com/sites/dominicdudley/2016/05/11/the-middle-east-10-biggest-sovereign-wealth-funds-for-now/#710d43367457>) . Forbes. Retrieved 16 November 2016.
30. "The GCC and the Supreme Council Summits – Infographics" (<http://susris.com/2014/12/11/gcc-supreme-council-summits-infographics/>) . Saudi-US Relations Information Service. 11 December 2014. Retrieved 11 January 2015.
31. "GCC Rail Projects To See Investments Worth \$200bn" (<http://gulfbusiness.com/2015/01/gcc-rail-project-see-investments-worth-200bn/>) . Gulf Business. 11 January 2015. Retrieved 11 January 2015.
32. "Gulf Cooperation Council" ([https://mea.gov.in/Portal/ForeignRelation/Gulf\\_Cooperation\\_Council\\_MEA\\_Website.pdf](https://mea.gov.in/Portal/ForeignRelation/Gulf_Cooperation_Council_MEA_Website.pdf)) (PDF). Indian Ministry of External Affairs. 17 February 2013. Retrieved 15 June 2022.
33. "The Organizational Structure" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150210144344/http://www.gcc-sg.org/eng/index2beb.html?action=Sec-Show&ID=2>) . gcc-sg.org/. Gulf Cooperation Council. Archived from the original (<http://www.gcc-sg.org/eng/index2beb.html?action=Sec-Show&ID=2>) on 10 February 2015. Retrieved 11 January 2015.
34. "GCC Charter" (<https://www.gcc-sg.org/en-us/AboutGCC/Pages/Primarylaw.aspx>) . Secretariat General of the Gulf Cooperation Council. Retrieved 17 April 2021.
35. "Column : Money cant bridge this gulf" (<https://www.financialexpress.com/archive/column-money-cant-bridge-this-gulf/475054/>) . The Financial Express. 12 June 2009. Retrieved 31 March 2022.

36. "GCC Patent Office" (<http://www.gccpo.org/DefaultEn.aspx>) .  
www.gccpo.org. Retrieved 20 February 2017.
37. "GCC Members Consider Future of Union - Al-Monitor: the Pulse of the Middle East" (<http://www.al-monitor.com/pulse/politics/2013/01/saudi-arabia-gcc-announcement.html>) . Al-Monitor. 14 January 2013.  
Retrieved 15 April 2015.
38. "(ABC News Australia)" (<http://www.abc.net.au/news/stories/2011/03/14/3163869.htm?section=justice>) . ABC News. 14 March 2011. Retrieved 21 November 2014.
39. *Bahrain protests* (<http://edition.cnn.com/2011/WORLD/meast/03/14/bahrain.protests/>) CNN. 2011
40. *Gulf forces intervene in Bahrain after violent clashes* (<http://www.dailyindia.com/show/429729.php>)  
Daily India.
41. Ian Black (14 May 2012). "Gulf unity plan on hold amid Iranian warning" (<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2012/may/14/gulf-unity-plan-on-hold>) . The Guardian. Retrieved 18 May 2012.
42. "Kuwait naval units join Bahrain mission ... 'Plot foiled'" (<http://www.arabtimesonline.com/NewsDetails/tabid/96/smld/414/ArticleID/167038/refTab/73/Default.aspx>) . Arab Times. Retrieved 31 August 2012.
43. "Gulf bloc: Qatar, UAE in coalition striking Libya" (<http://www.thehindu.com/news/international/article1558419.ece>) . Chennai, India. The Hindu. 21 March 2011.
44. Spencer, Richard (11 September 2014). "10 Arab states join the US in battle against Isil" (<https://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/middleeast/saudi-arabia/11090799/10-Arab-states-commit-to-share-US-led-fight-against-Isil.html>) . The Telegraph. Archived (<https://ghostarchive.org/archive/20220111/https://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/middleeast/saudi-arabia/11090799/10-Arab-states-commit-to-share-US-led-fight-against-Isil.html>) from the original on 11 January 2022. Retrieved 29 March 2017.
45. "Saudi Arabia Will Host Training Camps For Syrian Rebels" (<http://www.businessinsider.com/saudi-arabia-hosting-training-syrian-rebels-2014-9?IR=T>) . Business Insider. Retrieved 29 March 2017.
46. GSO homepage. <http://www.gso.org.sa/gso-website/gso-website/about-gso/about/member-countries>
47. GOIC homepage. <http://www.goic.org.qa/>
48. "Bishara, Abdullah" (<http://rulers.org/indexb3.html>) . Rulers. Retrieved 16 March 2013.
49. "Profile" ([https://web.archive.org/web/20131202234150/http://www.ecssr.ac.ae/ECSSR/print/prf.jsp?lang=en&prfid=%2FProfile%2FProfiles\\_2607.xml](https://web.archive.org/web/20131202234150/http://www.ecssr.ac.ae/ECSSR/print/prf.jsp?lang=en&prfid=%2FProfile%2FProfiles_2607.xml)) . ECSSR. Archived from the original ([http://www.ecssr.ac.ae/ECSSR/print/prf.jsp?lang=en&prfid=/Profile/Profiles\\_2607.xml](http://www.ecssr.ac.ae/ECSSR/print/prf.jsp?lang=en&prfid=/Profile/Profiles_2607.xml)) on 2 December 2013. Retrieved 11 April 2013.
50. Malcolm C. Peck (12 April 2010). *The A to Z of the Gulf Arab States* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=PUiazV0SVaQC&pg=PA111>) . Scarecrow Press. p. 111. ISBN 978-0-8108-7636-1. Retrieved 11 April 2013.

51. Toumi, Habib (29 November 2009). "Oman endorses Al Mutawa" (<http://www.thefreelibrary.com/Oman+endorses+Al+Mutawa.-a0213099505>) . Gulf News. Retrieved 11 April 2013.
52. "Population, total - Bahrain" (<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL?locations=BH>) . data.worldbank.org. World Bank. Retrieved 17 April 2021.
53. "World Economic Outlook Database, October 2019" (<https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2019/02/weodata/weorept.aspx?pr.x=55&pr.y=4&sy=2017&ey=2021&scsm=1&ssd=1&sort=country&ds=.&br=1&c=419&s=NGDPD%2CPPPGDP%2CNGDPDPC%2CPPPPC%2CPCPIPCH&grp=0&a=>) . IMF.org. International Monetary Fund. Retrieved 17 April 2021.
54. "World Economic Outlook Database, October 2019" (<https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2019/02/weodata/weorept.aspx?pr.x=26&pr.y=11&sy=2017&ey=2021&scsm=1&ssd=1&sort=country&ds=.&br=1&c=443&s=NGDPD%2CPPPGDP%2CNGDPDPC%2CPPPPC%2CPCPIPCH&grp=0&a=>) . IMF.org. International Monetary Fund. Retrieved 17 April 2021.
55. "Final Results of Census 2010" ([https://web.archive.org/web/20130518190005/http://www.ncsi.gov.om/documents/Census\\_2010.pdf](https://web.archive.org/web/20130518190005/http://www.ncsi.gov.om/documents/Census_2010.pdf)) (PDF). National Center for Statistics & Information. Archived from the original ([http://www.ncsi.gov.om/documents/Census\\_2010.pdf](http://www.ncsi.gov.om/documents/Census_2010.pdf)) (PDF) on 18 May 2013. Retrieved 7 January 2012.
56. "World Economic Outlook Database, October 2019" (<https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2019/02/weodata/weorept.aspx?pr.x=17&pr.y=3&sy=2017&ey=2021&scsm=1&ssd=1&sort=country&ds=.&br=1&c=449&s=NGDPD%2CPPPGDP%2CNGDPDPC%2CPPPPC%2CPCPIPCH&grp=0&a=>) . IMF.org. International Monetary Fund. Retrieved 16 November 2019.
57. "Population structure" (<http://www.mdps.gov.qa/en/statistics1/StatisticsSite/Pages/Population.aspx>) . Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics. 31 January 2020.
58. "World Economic Outlook Database, October 2019" (<https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2019/02/weodata/weorept.aspx?pr.x=85&pr.y=12&sy=2017&ey=2021&scsm=1&ssd=1&sort=country&ds=.&br=1&c=453&s=NGDPD%2CPPPGDP%2CNGDPDPC%2CPPPPC%2CPCPIPCH&grp=0&a=>) . IMF.org. International Monetary Fund. Retrieved 16 November 2019.
59. "The total population – General Authority for Statistics" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190403082640/https://www.stats.gov.sa/en/indicators/1>) . stats.gov.sa. Archived from the original (<https://www.stats.gov.sa/en/indicators/1>) on 3 April 2019. Retrieved 31 October 2019.
60. "World Economic Outlook Database, October 2019" (<https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2019/02/weodata/weorept.aspx?pr.x=71&pr.y=6&sy=2017&ey=2021&scsm=1&ssd=1&sort=country&ds=.&br=1&c=456&s=NGDPD%2CPPPGDP%2CNGDPDPC%2CPPPPC%2CPCPIPCH&grp=0&a=>) . IMF.org. International Monetary Fund. Retrieved 7 November 2019.
61. "UN Stats" (<https://unstats.un.org/unsd/snaama/Basic>) . UN.org. United Nations. Retrieved 16 November 2019.

62. [GCC Youth and Sports Ministers meet in Doha \(http://thepeninsulaqatar.com/news/qatar/325202/gcc-youth-and-sports-ministers-meet-in-doha\)](http://thepeninsulaqatar.com/news/qatar/325202/gcc-youth-and-sports-ministers-meet-in-doha) Archived (<https://archive.today/20150407173329/http://thepeninsulaqatar.com/news/qatar/325202/gcc-youth-and-sports-ministers-meet-in-doha>) 7 April 2015 at [archive.today](https://archive.today). *The Peninsula Qatar* (2015-03-05). Retrieved on 2015-03-20.
63. [Sports sector becoming growth driver in the GCC \(http://www.saudigazette.com.sa/index.cfm?method=home.regcon&contentid=20141109223827\)](http://www.saudigazette.com.sa/index.cfm?method=home.regcon&contentid=20141109223827) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150402160221/http://www.saudigazette.com.sa/index.cfm?method=home.regcon&contentid=20141109223827>) 2 April 2015 at the [Wayback Machine](https://web.archive.org/). *Saudi Gazette* (2014-11-08). Retrieved on 2015-03-20.
64. Sambridge, Andy (2011-04-07). [Bahrain to host first GCC Games in October \(http://www.arabianbusiness.com/bahrain-host-first-gcc-games-in-october-404050.html\)](http://www.arabianbusiness.com/bahrain-host-first-gcc-games-in-october-404050.html) . *Arabian Business*. Retrieved on 2015-03-20.
65. [Gulf Cooperation Council Athletics Championships \(http://www.gbrathletics.com/ic/gcc.htm\)](http://www.gbrathletics.com/ic/gcc.htm) . *GBR Athletics*. Retrieved on 2015-03-20.
66. [6th GCC Sailing Championships 2014, Qatar \(http://www.icarusailingmedia.com/events/6th-gcc-sailing-championships-2014-qatar/\)](http://www.icarusailingmedia.com/events/6th-gcc-sailing-championships-2014-qatar/) . *Icarus Sailing Media*. Retrieved on 2015-03-20.
67. [GCC 3x3 Basketball championship to conclude on Saturday \(http://www.olympic.qa/en/NewsCenter/Pages/GCC-3x3-Basketball-championship-to-conclude-on-Saturday.aspx\)](http://www.olympic.qa/en/NewsCenter/Pages/GCC-3x3-Basketball-championship-to-conclude-on-Saturday.aspx) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150402130839/http://www.olympic.qa/en/NewsCenter/Pages/GCC-3x3-Basketball-championship-to-conclude-on-Saturday.aspx>) 2 April 2015 at the [Wayback Machine](https://web.archive.org/). *Qatar Olympic Committee*. Retrieved on 2015-03-20.
68. [Swimmers sparkle in GCC Championships \(http://www.olympic.qa/en/NewsCenter/Pages/Swimmers-sparkle-in-GCC-Championships.aspx\)](http://www.olympic.qa/en/NewsCenter/Pages/Swimmers-sparkle-in-GCC-Championships.aspx) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150516145200/http://www.olympic.qa/en/NewsCenter/Pages/Swimmers-sparkle-in-GCC-Championships.aspx>) 16 May 2015 at the [Wayback Machine](https://web.archive.org/). *Qatar Olympic Committee* (2013-04-14). Retrieved on 2015-03-20.
69. [Preparations on for GCC championships \(http://www.gulf-daily-news.com/NewsDetails.aspx?storyid=388883\)](http://www.gulf-daily-news.com/NewsDetails.aspx?storyid=388883) . *Gulf Daily News* (2014-10-29). Retrieved on 2015-03-20.
70. [Arab Gymnastic officials applaud GCC Men's Gymnastics Championship \(http://www.kuna.net.kw/ArticleDetails.aspx?id=2223481&language=en\)](http://www.kuna.net.kw/ArticleDetails.aspx?id=2223481&language=en) . *Kuwait News Agency* (2012-02-24). Retrieved on 2015-03-20.
71. [Qatar top 'em all at GCC Championships \(http://www.dohastadiumplusqatar.com/qatar-top-em-gcc-championships/\)](http://www.dohastadiumplusqatar.com/qatar-top-em-gcc-championships/) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150923215808/http://www.dohastadiumplusqatar.com/qatar-top-em-gcc-championships/>) 23 September 2015 at the [Wayback Machine](https://web.archive.org/). *Doha Stadium Plus Qatar* (2014-02-26). Retrieved on 2015-03-20.
72. [Oman's Suhail al Kulaibi walks and lifts his way to glory \(http://www.iwf.net/2012/02/26/omans-suhail-al-kulaibi/\)](http://www.iwf.net/2012/02/26/omans-suhail-al-kulaibi/) . *International Weightlifting Federation* (2012-02-26). Retrieved on 2015-03-20.

73. [Kuwait wins GCC Futsal Championship Title \(http://www.olympic.qa/en/NewsCenter/Pages/Kuwait-wins-GCC-Futsal-Championship-Title.aspx\)](http://www.olympic.qa/en/NewsCenter/Pages/Kuwait-wins-GCC-Futsal-Championship-Title.aspx) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150523123911/http://www.olympic.qa/en/NewsCenter/Pages/Kuwait-wins-GCC-Futsal-Championship-Title.aspx>) 23 May 2015 at the [Wayback Machine](#). Qatar Olympic Committee (2015-03-18). Retrieved on 2015-03-20.
74. [UAE extend lease over GCC title \(http://www.uaeinteract.com/french/news/default.asp?ID=247\)](http://www.uaeinteract.com/french/news/default.asp?ID=247) . UAE Interact (2005-01-03). Retrieved on 2015-03-20.
75. [Kuwait Passes Tests with Honours as Bahrain Sets Tests for Global Gathering \(http://ittf.com/stories/Stories\\_detail\\_juniors.asp?ID=25112&General\\_Catigory=&\)](http://ittf.com/stories/Stories_detail_juniors.asp?ID=25112&General_Catigory=&) Archived ([https://web.archive.org/web/20151017102337/http://ittf.com/stories/Stories\\_detail\\_juniors.asp?ID=25112&General\\_Catigory=&](https://web.archive.org/web/20151017102337/http://ittf.com/stories/Stories_detail_juniors.asp?ID=25112&General_Catigory=&)) 17 October 2015 at the [Wayback Machine](#). International Table Tennis Federation. Retrieved on 2015-03-20.
76. David Blair and Richard Spencer (20 September 2014). "How Qatar is funding the rise of Islamist extremists" (<https://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/middleeast/qatar/11110931/How-Qatar-is-funding-the-rise-of-Islamist-extremists.html>) . Telegraph.co.uk. Archived (<https://ghostarchive.org/archive/20220111/https://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/middleeast/qatar/11110931/How-Qatar-is-funding-the-rise-of-Islamist-extremists.html>) from the original on 11 January 2022. Retrieved 21 November 2014.
77. "Hamis's BFFs" ([https://foreignpolicy.com/articles/2014/08/04/hamas\\_s\\_bffs\\_turkey\\_qatar\\_israel\\_gaza](https://foreignpolicy.com/articles/2014/08/04/hamas_s_bffs_turkey_qatar_israel_gaza)) . Foreign Policy. Retrieved 21 November 2014.
78. Kirkpatrick, David D. (7 September 2014). "Qatar's Support of Islamists Alienates Allies Near and Far (<http://www.nytimes.com/2014/09/08/world/middleeast/qatars-support-of-extremists-alienates-allies-near-and-far.html>) ." New York Times. Retrieved 15 May 2015.
79. "3 Gulf Countries Pull Ambassadors From Qatar Over Its Support of Islamists" (<https://www.nytimes.com/2014/03/06/world/middleeast/3-arabian-gulf-states-pull-ambassadors-from-qatar.html>) . The New York Times. 5 March 2014.
80. "gulfnews.com: "UAE, Saudi Arabia and Bahrain recall their ambassadors from Qatar" 5 Mar 2014" (<http://gulfnews.com/news/gulf/uae/government/uae-saudi-arabia-and-bahrain-recall-their-ambassadors-from-qatar-1.1299586>) . Retrieved 21 November 2014.
81. "Saudi Arabia, UAE, Bahrain withdraw envoys from Qatar" (<http://edition.cnn.com/2014/03/05/world/middleeast/gulf-qatar-ambassadors/>) . CNN. 5 March 2014. Retrieved 11 April 2014.
82. "Saudi Arabia and UAE block Qatari media over Emir's Israel and Iran comments" (<http://www.newsweek.com/saudi-arabia-and-uae-block-qatari-media-over-sheikhs-israel-and-iran-comments-615209>) . newsweek.com. 25 May 2017. Retrieved 5 June 2017.
83. Firzli, M. Nicolas J. (6 April 2014). "A GCC House Divided: Country Risk Implications of the Saudi-Qatari Rift" (<https://www.academia.edu/6702258>) . Al-Hayat. London. Retrieved 9 April 2014.

84. "Four countries cut links with Qatar over 'terrorism' support" (<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-middle-east-40155829>) . BBC News. 5 June 2017. Retrieved 5 June 2017.
85. Wintour, Patrick; Doherty, Ben (5 June 2017). "Saudi Arabia, UAE, Egypt, Bahrain and Yemen cut ties with Qatar" (<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2017/jun/05/saudi-arabia-and-bahrain-break-diplomatic-ties-with-qatar-over-terrorism>) . The Guardian. Retrieved 5 June 2017.
86. "Qatar Pursues an Independent Foreign Policy that Clashes with the Saudi's Strategic Interests" (<https://www.academia.edu/33408451>) . Eurasia Diary. 8 June 2017. Retrieved 11 June 2017.
87. "Saudi Diplomatic Offensive on Qatar to Barely Impact Anti-Terror Fight in Region" (<https://www.academia.edu/33408486>) . Sputnik International. 8 June 2017. Retrieved 11 June 2017.
88. Kirkpatrick, David D.; Barnard, Anne (7 June 2017). "Terrorist Attacks Pour Gas on Saudi- Iranian Rivalry and Gulf Tensions" (<https://www.academia.edu/33408516>) . Eurasia Diary. Retrieved 11 June 2017.
89. Yahoo! "GCC discusses economic plan for Jordan, Morocco" (<https://news.yahoo.com/gcc-discusses-economic-plan-jordan-morocco-192128469.html>) . 11 September 2011. Retrieved 18 September 2011.
90. Mu Xuequan (1 November 2011). "Bahrain keen on Egypt's GCC membership" (<http://gulfnews.com/news/gulf/bahrain/bahrain-keen-on-egypt-s-gcc-membership-1.921786>) . Gulf News. Retrieved 14 November 2016.
91. "Dulaimi confirmed that Iraq sought to join the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130528024055/http://www.shafaq.com/sh2/news/iraq-news/41287-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AF%D9%84%D9%8A%D9%85%D9%8A-%D9%8A%D8%A4%D9%83%D8%AF-%D8%B3%D8%B9%D9%8A-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B9%D8%B1%D8%A7%D9%82-%D9%84%D9%84%D8%A7%D9%86%D8%B6%D9%85%D8%A7%D9%85-%D9%84%D9%85%D8%AC%D9%84%D8%B3-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AA%D8%B9%D8%A7%D9%88%D9%86-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AE%D9%84%D9%8A%D8%AC%D9%8A.html>) . Archived from the original (<http://www.shafaq.com/sh2/news/iraq-news/41287-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AF%D9%84%D9%8A%D9%85%D9%8A-%D9%8A%D8%A4%D9%83%D8%AF-%D8%B3%D8%B9%D9%8A-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B9%D8%B1%D8%A7%D9%82-%D9%84%D9%84%D8%A7%D9%86%D8%B6%D9%85%D8%A7%D9%85-%D9%84%D9%85%D8%AC%D9%84%D8%B3-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AA%D8%B9%D8%A7%D9%88%D9%86-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AE%D9%84%D9%8A%D8%AC%D9%8A.html>) on 28 May 2013.
92. "Kuwait stresses necessity for Iraq to join GCC" (<http://www.alsumaria.tv/news/55919/kuwait-stresses-necessity-for-iraq-to-join-gcc/en>) . Retrieved 21 November 2014.
93. "GCC states slam Iran interference in region." (<http://www.aljazeera.com/news/middleeast/2012/12/20121225233041666942.html>) Al Jazeera. 25 December 2012.
94. Mu Xuequan (11 May 2011). "GCC welcomes Jordan's request to join the council" ([https://web.archive.org/web/20120821083722/http://news.xinhuanet.com/english2010/world/2011-05/11/c\\_13868474.htm](https://web.archive.org/web/20120821083722/http://news.xinhuanet.com/english2010/world/2011-05/11/c_13868474.htm)) . Xinhua. Archived from the original ([http://news.xinhuanet.com/english2010/world/2011-05/11/c\\_13868474.htm](http://news.xinhuanet.com/english2010/world/2011-05/11/c_13868474.htm)) on 21 August 2012. Retrieved 19 September 2011.

95. Al-Rantawi, Oraib (17 July 2011). "GCC membership may be a burden on Jordan's security" (<http://www.albawaba.com/gcc-membership-may-be-burden-jordan%E2%80%99s-security-383535>) . Retrieved 26 June 2012.
96. "GCC rejects formation of Yemen transitional council" (<http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2017/05/gcc-rejects-formation-yemen-transitional-council-170513141733873.html>) . Aljazeera. Retrieved 17 May 2017.

## Further reading

---

- Abramson, Seth (3 September 2019). *Proof of Conspiracy: How Trump's International Collusion Is Threatening American Democracy* (<https://us.macmillan.com/books/9781250256713>) . St. Martin's Press. ISBN 978-1250256713.  
"<https://static.macmillan.com/static/macmillan/proofofconspiracy/endnotes.pdf>" {{cite book}}: External link in |quote= (help)
- Bianco, C. (2020a). The GCC monarchies: Perceptions of the Iranian threat amid shifting geopolitics. *The International Spectator*, 55(2), 92–107.
- Bianco, C. (2020b). A Gulf apart: How Europe can gain influence with the Gulf Cooperation Council. European Council on Foreign Relations, February 2020. Available at [https://ecfr.eu/archive/page/-/a\\_gulf\\_apart\\_how\\_europe\\_can\\_gain\\_influence\\_with\\_gulf\\_cooperation\\_council.pdf](https://ecfr.eu/archive/page/-/a_gulf_apart_how_europe_can_gain_influence_with_gulf_cooperation_council.pdf) .
- Bianco, C. (2021). Can Europe Choreograph a Saudi-Iranian Détente? European University Institute, Robert Schuman Center for Advanced Studies, Middle East Directions. Available at: [https://cadmus.eui.eu/bitstream/handle/1814/70351/PB\\_2021\\_10-MED.pdf?sequence=1](https://cadmus.eui.eu/bitstream/handle/1814/70351/PB_2021_10-MED.pdf?sequence=1) .
- Bianco, C., & Stansfield, G. (2018). The intra-GCC crises: Mapping GCC fragmentation after 2011. *International Affairs*, 94(3), 613–635.
- Miniaoui, Héra, ed. *Economic Development in the Gulf Cooperation Council Countries: From Rentier States to Diversified Economies*. Vol. 1. Springer Nature, 2020.
- Guzansky, Y., & Even, S. (2020). The economic crisis in the Gulf States: A challenge to the "contract" between rulers and ruled. INSS Insight No. 1327, June 1, 2020. Available at <https://www.INSS.org.il/publication/gulf-states-economy/?offset=7&posts=201&outher=Yoel%20Guzansky> .
- Guzansky, Y., & Marshall, Z. A. (2020). The Abraham accords: Immediate significance and long-term implications. *Israel Journal of Foreign Affairs*, 1–11.

- Guzansky, Y., & Segal, E. (2020). All in the family: Leadership changes in the Gulf. INSS Insight No. 1378, August 30, 2020. Available at: <https://www.INSS.org.il/publication/gulf-royal-families/?offset=1&posts=201&outher=Yoel%20Guzansky>
- Guzansky, Y., & Winter, O. (2020). Apolitical Normalization: A New Approach to Jews in Arab States. INSS Insight No. 1332, June 8, 2020. Available at: <https://www.INSS.org.il/publication/judaism-in-the-arab-world/?offset=5&posts=201&outher=Yoel%20Guzansky> .
- Tausch, Arno; Heshmati, Almas; Karoui, Hichem (2015). *The political algebra of global value change. General models and implications for the Muslim world* (1st ed.). New York: Nova Science. ISBN 978-1-62948-899-8. see [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/290349218\\_The\\_political\\_algebra\\_of\\_global\\_value\\_change\\_General\\_models\\_and\\_implications\\_for\\_the\\_Muslim\\_world](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/290349218_The_political_algebra_of_global_value_change_General_models_and_implications_for_the_Muslim_world)
- Tausch, Arno (2021). *The Future of the Gulf Region: Value Change and Global Cycles. Gulf Studies, Volume 2, edited by Prof. Mizanur Rahman, Qatar University* (1st ed.). Cham, Switzerland: Springer. ISBN 978-3-030-78298-6.
- Woertz, Eckart. "Wither the self-sufficiency illusion? Food security in Arab Gulf States and the impact of COVID-19." *Food Security* 12.4 (2020): 757-760.
- Zweiri, Mahjoob, Md Mizanur Rahman, and Arwa Kamal, eds. *The 2017 Gulf Crisis: An Interdisciplinary Approach*. Vol. 3. Springer Nature, 2020.

## External links

---

- [Official website \(https://gcc-sg.org\)](https://gcc-sg.org) 
- [The Gulf Organization for Industrial Consulting \(GOIC\) \(http://www.goic.org.qa/GOICCMS/Ind ex.html\)](http://www.goic.org.qa/GOICCMS/Ind ex.html)

Retrieved from

["https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?"](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?)

[title=Gulf\\_Cooperation\\_Council&oldid=1107549727](#)

"

---

Last edited 1 day ago by Pppery

WIKIPEDIA

---