

**The future of Arab Regional Trade Agreements
Upon The Bases of W.T.O
A thesis Presented by:
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Abstract

The Arab Nation has suffered throughout its long history of the competition of the great powers by which they wanted to hold up its wealth. These powers tried to split Arab Homeland into small regional entities trying to join them with the advanced capitalism in a backward position. The Arab masses have realized that the progress of the Arab Nation has not been fulfilled unless rebirthing the Arab National project. Thus, it started to establish the Arab league (1945) and group of economic agreements has been organized aiming at liberating the trade-exchange among Arab countries. It also founded some productive projects to encourage the move of the labor force and Capitals among countries Consequently, making and economic development, changing the infrastructure of the Arab economy in order to fulfill Arab economic unity.

But this experience has not succeeded the minimum of the Arab economic integration. Thus, many regional Arabic – Arabic axes during the 80's have appeared which can't fulfill any real integration among countries the most important one politically, culturally, and Socially was the Gulf Co- operation Council.

The Arab National project has started to retreat due to many internal and external challenges represented by the absence of political will and the continuity of the economic backwardness. External challenges have emerged in submitting the two projects namely the Middle East and the Mediterranean, which came in regional and international circumstances mostly, complicated by joining the Arab Homeland with the New International System by so many mechanization present by privatization. Globalization and the liberation of foreign trade and the opening towards world economy.

The importance of the study comes from expected risks of the regional axes upon the reality and future of the Arab economy during the regional and international Circumstances, which face the Arab nation. Also it aims

at studying reality and nature of regional axes inside the Arab area, its expected effects upon Arab Homeland.

The paper starts with the following hypothesis which says that forming regional axes into Arab area particularly Arab – foreign axes will affect negatively on economies of Arab countries which lead to stable backwardness phenomenon and splitting Arab Homeland.

The researcher uses the analytical, descriptive and comparative style depending upon existed statistical data about axes being studied. Also, the study needed dividing the research into general introduction for the Arabic economy and three chapters.

The first chapter deals with the Arab economic integration. The second chapter speaks about Arab- Arab regional axes and they are co- operation Council for the Arab Gulf countries, Union of Arab Magrib, Arab co- operation Council. The third chapter has been specialized for the Arab- Foreign regional axes and they are the Middle East and Mediterranean projects.

The researcher reached to number of Conclusions such as the weakness of the role of Arab-Arab regional axes in achieving the minimum of the Arab economic integration, its inability to activate goods, labor force and capital movements among Arab Countries. Also, the two projects namely the Middle- East and the Mediterranean will lead to join Arab, Homeland economies with the advanced Capital states from a backward position due to the economic variance between Arab group from one point and the Zionist Entity and Entity and European group from the other Homeland and its backwardness.