

GCC TARIFFS EN ROUTE TO A COMMON MARKET AND A CUSTOMS UNION

A REPORT ON THE 20th ANNUAL
GCC HEADS OF STATE SUMMIT

by
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

GCC Tariffs En Route To A Common Market and a Customs Union

by
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The six member countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) have taken a crucial step toward paving the way for the Arab world's first ever common market. At the 20th GCC Heads of States Summit held in November 1999, member-states agreed to unify their external tariff rates by March 2005.

Unified Tariff Agreement Will Take Effect on Time. All across the GCC, numerous economic, commercial and regulatory conditions are creating the necessary momentum to ensure that the unified tariff agreement will take effect on or before March 2005. While the new date certainly postpones a March 2001 deadline agreed upon at the 19th Heads of State Summit, several fundamental factors now reinforce the likelihood that the GCC this time will meet the deadline to put in place unified external tariffs on or before March 2005:

- All but two of the GCC members have joined the 135-member World Trade Organization (WTO). Oman and Saudi Arabia are expected to enter the WTO in the near term.
- Saudi Arabia, with the region's largest economy, is on the threshold of enacting liberal and far-reaching economic, commercial, regulatory and legal reforms.
- GCC member states currently are increasing their economic integration and real-time inter-communications by networking their banking, stock market and e-mail systems.

Phase-In Period Is Key to Successful Union. The five-year deadline set for tariff unification will allow GCC members the time to adjust their economies to the new tariff levels. Two extremes exist. The Emirate of Dubai, within the United Arab Emirates, is a major commercial hub linking markets in the Gulf, Africa and Asia. Dubai has relied on low tariffs to fuel its economy and commerce, which rely on high volume, quick turnover and high transaction value. Highly industrialized Saudi Arabia, on the other hand, the repository of the greatest concentration of capital in the Middle East, is a high-tariff country that fears that lower custom duties resulting from unification would threaten jobs and industries that are now heavily protected.

Accord Will Force Reevaluation of Investment and Sales Strategies. Both foreign and domestic investors and businesses will reassess their approach to the GCC countries, reexamining issues such as manufacturing, sales and distribution arrangements; location of production sites; and selection of entry points for the region's exports.

New Dynamics to Result in "Complementarity" Within the GCC. Unified tariffs and other agents of regional integration - such as improved communications among members - will result in increased cooperation, gradually diminishing

many of the economic and commercial issues that currently polarize GCC polities like Dubai and Saudi Arabia.

More Money Likely to Stay in the GCC. As economic and commercial accords progress, and as attractive incentives for business and investment continue to grow, more money will stay within the GCC region. Also enhancing this effort are recent decisions to open Saudi Arabia's mutual funds to multinational companies and other investors.

Common Market Will Result in Substantial Economic Growth of GCC. Today, the six GCC members comprise an export market valued at \$50 billion per year. The size and value of a united GCC Common Market will grow very substantially.

Conclusion: Tariff Pact Is First Move Toward Creation of Major Trading Area. This accord increases the GCC's progress toward becoming a major, effective trading bloc, and will create new market leverage for negotiating future free trade agreements with the European Union and others. Over the next 10 years, it is likely that a GCC common market will become a core part of an even larger Arab Free Trade Zone representing most of the Arab world's gross domestic product.

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