

ABSTRACT

Any reaction between the international units is coming from the characteristics of the units that may cause cooperation, struggle or competition. All those characteristics will effect positively or negatively on the international policies.

The thesis focused on the three most important states of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), which have their own Problems with the new Iraq after 2003, regardless of general dilemmas of the Gulf Cooperation Council states towards Iraq, and these states are (Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Qatar) it has been shown that each of these states has its own problem with Iraq different from the other.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, despite the demise of the former Iraqi regime in 2003, which represented a threat to the trends of the Kingdom towards the region, has become occupied and peaceful state, but it poses a threat of another kind to the kingdom, a democratic system threat as well as the biggest threat posed by the possibility of losing a strategic ally (United states of America) as well as compete with the Iranian influence in Iraq and the region and the arrival of a Shiite majority to power in Iraq and what it means threats to the kingdom's stability and internal security if we know that there are a minority Shiite restive of the Wahhabi rule in the eastern region, and fear of the Kingdom of the demands of the population of *Al-Ahsa* and *Al-Qatif* legitimate rights, which include the right to self- determination and Federal governance at the very least.

Such changes would lead to the weakening of the role of Saudi Arabia in the leadership of the region, as well as weaken the international role.

The State of Kuwait can be infinite dilemmas with Iraq in four key issues exacerbated as a result of the impact of Iraq's invasion of Kuwait on August 2, 1990 and what caused war as US-led international coalition against the Iraq, and these issues are (border, compensation, National Archives of Kuwait, and missing Kuwaitis in Iraq), all of those issues were and still stressful factors in the external political interaction between Kuwait and Iraq. '

The political system has shares of succession in Iraq between monarchy and the Republic and contrast the political visions for each system, including in exacerbating the problem of demarcation of the border between Iraq and Kuwait Republic systems in Iraq failed since 1958 and clearly in a peaceful settlement to this problem, which reached its peak on August 2, 1990 when Iraqi forces occupied Kuwait after growing talk about the excesses of Kuwait on Iraqi soil and oil fields in the region.

Kuwait continues to exert pressure on the Iraqi side as stipulated on Iraq the completion of all obligations exploiting the unstable situation in Iraq to achieve the greatest gains on the ground and in Iraqi territorial waters.

During the thesis in the innermost Qatari foreign policy, it is in terms of the overall shape does not differ the rest of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) states policies, but it is characterized by a certain specificity through several data (political, security and

economic) as being a small and open state and drawing attention policy necessary to maintain its interests through completely linked to the US umbrella in order to ensure its security in the face of risks and threats existing in return, Qatar has contributed through its cooperation with the coalition forces overthrow the Iraqi regime in 2003, but it did not contribute to the level of external political interaction with the support of the new regime, but on the contrary, it was one of the fueling sectarian conflict by Al-Jazeera television, through its support for the forces working to subvert the political process and thwart the democratic project.

All of the above leads us to say that the Cooperation Council for the Arab Gulf States did not depend on principles and strategy of external political act uniformly on Iraq or the regional or international environment was left to the states combined the freedom of external political decision-making according to the national interest of each state.