

Phase out of fossil fuel and Arab Economies

Outline

01. Introduction

02. What are the Effects of fossil fuel Phase out on Arab Economies

2.1 The Arab economies heavily dependent on hydrocarbons; such as Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Iraq.

2.2 Workforce displacement occurs in extraction, refining and ancillary services

2.3 Declining fossil fuel dependence necessitates investment in non-oil sectors.

2.4 Energy subsidy removal, often exceeding \$50 billion annually in GCC states.

2.5 Reduced demand for migrant labor in Gulf oil ~~annually~~ sectors diminishes remittance inflows.

2.6 fossil fuel use reduced from lowers emissions and pollution-related health burdens.

2.7 The loss of hydrocarbon rents undermines fiscal stability leading to larger deficits.

03. How Arab Economies are Adjusting to Phase out

3.1 Arab states are expanding into non-oil sectors such as technology, tourism and manufacturing.

3.2 Energy subsidies are being reduced to align prices with global markets.

3.3 Arab economies are collaborating regionally to integrate energy infrastructure and trade.

3.4 Arab states

3.4 Arab states are increasing R&D funding to promote innovation in renewable energy.

3.5 Large scale vocational programs are being implemented to retrain workers.

3.6 Governments and investors are channeling funds into renewable energy technology startups.

3.7 Economic development strategies are being aligned with environmental sustainability to attack international.

04. Conclusion