

PHASE-OUT OF FOSSIL FUEL

AND ARAB ECONOMIES

— XXX —

OUTLINE

I. Introduction

• Hook

• General Statements
No need to define Arab economies and fossil fuels

• Thesis Statement

- ↳ Please ignore this checking.
- ↳ Please provide detailed feedback on this essay.
- ↳ Please provide marks also.
- ↳ Please give some recommendations also.

II. What is fossil fuel and Arab Economies

III. How Phase-out of fossil fuel is Impacting Arab Economies

1. Arab economies are heavily dependent on fossil fuels earnings

→ Kuwait and Iraq rely on hydrocarbons for over 90% of ^{their} export earnings

2. Risking Middle East's monopoly in fossil fuels supplies

→ Middle East holds about 48% of global oil reserves

3. Decreasing revenue of Arab economies

→ 7. decline in budget income: Reuters

4. Millions of dollars cost stuck in fossil fuel refineries

→ Al-Zour \$16 billion in Kuwait

5. Increasing budgetary pressure in Arab economies

→ Saudi Arabia increased VAT from 5% to

15% in 2020 to stabilize its budget.

6. Risk of rising inflation in Arab economies

→ fuel price hikes up to 60% in Oman

7. Threat of mass migration in Arab economies

→ 1.2 million employed in refineries migrated in Covid'19.

8. Diminishing strategic power of Arab economies

→ Cop 28 Agreement, transition away from fossil fuels

9. Rising risk of unemployment.

10. Decreasing dollar influx in Arab

economies causes declining per capita income

→ decrease of GDP per capita of Saudi Arabia from 23000 to 19000 USD (World Bank)

IV Way forwards of depleting fossil fuel reserves and new opportunities of investment in Arab Economics

1. Opportunity to invest in renewable energy
 → Saudi Arabia's NEOM Project

2. Increasing investment in tourism industry

3. Redefining alliances

→ Saudi Arabia's energy-tech tier with China
 under vision 2030.

4. Increasing investment in technology

→ Bahrain Fintech Bay

5. Increasing investment in education sector

by integrating with foreign universities

→ University of Birmingham Dubai

II

Book Review

Fossil fuels: why Net zero is Not
 Enough by Holly Jean Buck

IV Conclusion

As the world moves towards clear energy, Arab economies stand at a crossroads - between the fading comfort of oil wealth and uncertain promise of diversification. Arab countries have abundance of fossil fuel. They ~~have~~ ^{possess} approximately forty-eight percent (48%) of global oil reserves. There was time when Arab economies used to have dominance in the hydrocarbons. Rest of world's domestic consumption ^{and} industrial usage were ~~highly~~ ^{heavily} dependent on the export of imported fuel from Arab countries. With the advancement of cutting edge technologies and introduction of green renewable energy, Arab nations finds itself in a ~~debious~~ ^{sustainable} situation. It is because, the demand of fossil fuel is ~~being~~ rapidly diminishing, as world is shifting towards green renewable energy. Clean energy is comparatively cheaper and easily available ^{which} has put the Arab economies in a dilemma. ~~As~~ Arab nations major source of revenue was fossil fuel. With that being said, in various Arab countries, the fossil fuel reserves are also depleting, that has further accelerated ^{the} ~~the~~ effects Arab leaders' concerns. Therefore, this essay will would discuss the correlation between fossil fuel and Arab economics. After that, it would shed some light upon how

phase-out of fossil fuel is impacting Arab economies. Moving forward, this essay would ~~not~~ highlight some pragmatic way forwards of depleting fossil fuel reserves and new opportunities of investment in Arab economies. Lastly, would underscore a book review on fossil fuel: Why Net zero is not enough by Hilary Jean Buck.

To begin with, most Arab economies, especially in the gulf region, depend heavily on oil and gas as their main source of income. These hydrocarbons provide most of their government revenue, exports, and job opportunities. However, highly dependence makes Arab world vulnerable. When oil prices fall, fossil fuel phase-out and depleting fossil fuel. Various Arab countries, like Saudi Arabia and the UAE are now trying to diversify their economy through projects like Vision 2030, but their growth still depends on fossil fuel. Thus, fossil fuels are the weakness of Arab economies.

The dependence of Arab countries on the earnings of fossil fuel is one of the major factors that is impacting their economies. Middle Eastern nations especially Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries heavily

rely on the export of hydrocarbons. Other than fuel, mostly countries did not explore other fields through which they can ~~create~~ increase exports. Various Arab leaders think they would never run out of their vast oil and gas reserves. Holding to this perspective, remaining areas of exports remained ~~unearth~~, and this way, Arab countries' reliance kept on aggrandise. For stance, according to the stats issued by World Trade Organisation (WTO), Kuwait and Iraq ~~remain~~ dependents on hydrocarbons for over ninety percent (90%) of export earning. This illustrates that if world nation ~~stop~~ purchasing fossil ~~fuels~~ fuels from Kuwait and Iraq, they export will shrink down and ~~their~~ economies ~~will~~ collapse. Therefore, reliance on oil and gas exports ~~is free to some extent~~ is impacting Arab economies.

Secondly, ~~rising~~ ~~immediate~~ Phase-out of fossil fuel is also rising Middle East's monopoly in the fossil fuel supplies that ~~would~~ ~~is impact~~ Arab economies adversely. ~~Currently~~, Middle East ^{was} ~~is~~ the only ~~country~~ region that is dominating the hydrocarbon markets. There was a time when GCC region had forty-eight percent (48%) of global oil reserves in early 2000s as per ~~the~~ ~~GCC~~ Report. ~~This~~ ~~oil~~ oil and gas reserves are almost depleted and there is still ever-increasing demand of

hydrocarbons. In comparison to this, Unavailability of oil fuel to fulfil demand is risking Middle East's monopoly in the world. In comparison to this, other region existing oil and gas resources are replacing the GCC nations.

Venezuela, a country located in South America, has almost 303 billion barrels of fossil fuel. This country has potential to replace the GCC economies and from the world largest oil exporting countries. On the other hand, Arab economies ~~can not sustain their market, share in the world's crude oil due to fast phase-out of fossil fuel.~~ Clearly, ~~phase out of hydrocarbons in the Arab economies is risking Arab nations' monopoly share in the oil and gas supplier.~~

Thirdly, owing to phase-out of fossil fuel, there has been decreasing revenue of ~~Arabs are earned from~~ hydrocarbons. It is also impacting Arab economies. Dwindling ~~revenue~~ revenue generation has put pressure on the ~~reduced~~ budget of the Arab economies. As, countries need to fulfil their expenditure, there is no income that can be utilized for the development or investment in their country. Considering to this, Arab leaders have decided to cut the budget significantly. According to Reuters, there has been decline of seven percent (7%) in the budget income

of the all countries. As, Arab leaders have not explore to other see industry, other than UAE and Qatar, rest of countries are facing budget pressure. The UAE and Qatar are able to encounter budgetary pressure by increasing their service in the tourism industry.

Hence, depleting fossil fuel is shrinking the budget spending ^{and impact to} of the Arab economies.

Fourthly, owing to phase-out of fossil fuel, Arab countries' millions of dollars investment is stuck in the fossil fuel refineries. The GCC nations were making enormous returns from the trade and exports of oil and gas. As fossil fuel are depleting, Arab economies are not only losing the returns generated from exports, but it is also creating complications for of stocking gigantic investments and capital in the plant and equipment infrastructure. When, there is no hydrocarbons, means ~~that~~ these plant would idle thus holding big costs. Resultantly, plant could not be used for alternative purpose. The GCC members are confused on how to convert these plants into cash as there is no party to purchase huge plants without oil and gas. So much so, that according to Kuwait government, they have invested around \$16 billion in Al-Zour refineries, and ~~there~~ in 2012. Now, there is

decrease in hydrocarbons percentage and ratio. Kuwait government is worried to cash Al-Zaffa refinery. Thus, millions of dollars ^{is} stuck in the oil and gas plants by the Arab leaders and this is ~~instigated~~ by the phase-out of fossil fuel.

~~Increasing budgetary pressure in Arab economies is the fifth reason of how phase-out of fossil fuel is impacting the Arab world. In order to balance budget pressure, Arab governments have to increase their revenue through other means - As these nations does not export any other commodity other than hydrocarbons, they have to ultimately increase the domestic taxes to fulfil the budgetary pressure. For this purpose, one can observe that Arab leaders have started to imposed multiple taxes to their people.~~

The ~~Amount~~ Amount collected from tax revenue is utilized in budget to reduce budgetary pressure. For instance, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) has increased Value-added Tax (VAT) from ~~fifteen~~ ^{five} percent (5%) to fifteen percent (15%) in 2020 during covid-19 pandemic just to stabilize its budget. KSA was successfully able to generate revenue from alternative sources than export of oil. Therefore, phase-out of hydrocarbons is adversely impacting the budgetary pressure on the Arab nations.

Sixthly, phase-out of fossil fuels is raising the pending risk of rising inflation in Arab countries. Countries solely based on world oil exports of hydrocarbons suffer a lot when economies would not have fossil fuel to export. This will reduce dollar inflow in the economy. When economies would not have sufficient dollars they would not be able to import goods and other commodities such as vegetables and meat. The shortage of basic food supplies would increase inflation and reduce purchasing power of buying goods. When there is high demand in the economy, and less supply of essentials, then price of good soars and that cause inflation in the economy. ~~Example~~ When fossil fuel plants were closed for a few weeks in the Oman, it caused prices of good raised upto sixty percent (60%) due to unavailability of dollars to import food items. Clearly, ~~there are~~ when fossil fuel depletion would ^{lead} to increase in inflation in the Arab economies.

The threat of mass migration in the Arab economies is the seventh factor that is aroused by the phase-out of fossil fuel in the Arab nations. As per GCC reports 2023, more than seventy percent (70%) of ~~new~~ countries' employment is based fossil fuel. When, these hydrocarbons reserves are depleted, the

70% of ~~exp~~ people would loss their jobs. People would shift to other countries for their better and stable career opportunities.

However, ~~in~~ the Covid 19 pandemic, 1.2 million employed people, in fossil fuel refinery and plants, were migrated due to shut down of oil-based plants. Foreign employees working in Arab region could not come back ~~due to~~ as they found better opportunities. Ergo, phase-out of fossil fuel in Arab world has ~~gradually~~ created ^{another} ~~rise of~~ ~~another~~ man migration in the G20 countries.

Eighty, Arab leaders are losing their strategic partners owing to depleting fossil fuel in Arab lands. At first, Arab countries had an influence in their international geopolitics and geo-economics. As ~~the~~ hydrocarbons are extincting, the power of Arab is also decreasing. Maintaining the balance is becoming challenging for G20 members. Western countries in the Conference of Parties (COP28), ~~agreed~~ Arab leaders were forced to ~~assign~~ ~~not~~ sign agreement with in the COP 28 of transition away from the fossil fuel. At it is the same fuel fossil fuel on which whole Arab economies is established. Henceforth, Arab countries' influence is decline in the international arena because of depletion on fossil fuel in the Arab lands.

Rising risk of unemployment is the second last factor how the phase-out of fossil fuel is impacting Arab economies. (given there Unavailability of fossil fuel in the reservoirs means plants are sooner or later supposed to closed. People would be unemployed that would increase the burden on the economy. Closure of hydrocarbon plants would lead to widespread unemployment. Moreover, construction and transport sector that depend on oil-funded project would collapse. Aramco employs over 70,000 workers, fossil fuel depletion could affect tens of thousands directly and millions indirectly worked and related industries. Clearly, phase-out of hydrocarbon would increase risk of unemployment in GCC countries.

Lastly, shrinking Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita because of less inflow of dollars in the GCC union is also due to phase-out of fossil fuel in Arab economies. When oil prices or exports drop, national income falls, but population continue to rise. This causes GDP per capita to decline. For example, In 2020, when oil prices collapsed, Saudi Arabia's GDP per capita fell from USD 23,000 to USD 19,000 as per ~~World Bank~~ World Bank (WB). Moreover, lower dollar

inflows mean government earn less from oil exports and thus spend less on ~~infrastructure~~ infrastructure, subsidies and public usage. It would ultimately lead to slower economic growth. Clearly, GDP per capita of Arab nations is also being impacted by the phase-out of fossil fuel.

The various factors of phase-out of fossil fuel has brought Arab economies at the ~~very~~ ~~critical~~ crossroads. The gravity of the factors is very ~~severe~~ which can be solved by implementing pragmatic approaches on the Arab lands. The next paragraphs would highlight some way forwards of depleting fossil fuel reserves and new opportunities of investment in Arab economies.

One of the way out for the Arab leaders is to invest in renewable energy.

Just like world, Arab leaders need to transform from hydrocarbons to renewable energy which is easily available and less costly than that of fossil-fuel. Fossil-fuel would end some day, but renewable energy sources are in abundance abundance. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA)

had launched its NEOM project at the right time in 2017. The main objective of this project is to create a smart, and shared and sustainable public transport system that

would be powered by renewable energy. Other neighbouring Arab leaders must introduce such projects so that their reliance on fossil fuel is less. Ergo, Arab leaders have ~~opportunities~~ opportunity to invest in the unexplored projects in the renewable ^{sector.} ~~energy~~

Secondly, Arab economies should invest their capital in tourism industry. For that, GCC nations need to promote their tourist sites in the international arena and through social media outlets. Their embassy needs to be lenient while issuing visas to the tourists. Arab leaders need to have built ultra-modern architecture and luxurious shopping centers. They can learn from the Dubai, United Arab Emirates (UAE). They should analyse how Dubai became tourist first place to visit in a short span of time. Currently, Dubai's tourism contributes significantly to its economy. The direct contribution ^{projected} is of \$20.9 billion to the UAE's GDP in 2026. Hence Dubai has etched its name in the most favorite place of tourist. Hence, other Arab leaders need to invest in tourism industry by building ultra-modern infrastructure.

Thirdly, Arab leaders ^{should} need also invest in advanced and cutting-edge technology to ~~the~~ counterbalance the phase-out of

Fossil-fuel. Almost all of countries of the world is shifted toward technology. And 21st century is all about advancement technology and currently Artificial Intelligence (AI) is ruling in the world. It is being used in almost every aspect of life. Bahrain, that once used to be oil and gas exporter, has successfully shifted its resources to Finance Technology (Fintech) and now Bahrain is the technology hub and ecosystem builder in the Middle East and rest of the world.

Other Arab countries, such as Oman, needs to diversify its export revenue generation. Through fintech, Oman can also earn million of dollars that would reduce reliance on hydrocarbons. Therefore, GCC members need to invest in the technology sector, to reduce dependence on fossil fuel.

Fourthly, Arab region can counter-balance their phase-out of fossil fuel by increasing their investment in education sector ^{and} by affiliating with foreign universities. When foreign universities would open up in the Arab lands, countless students would register to ~~make~~ themselves in the universities campus located in the Arab countries. It is because of ~~because~~ Arabs luxurious life-style attract youth and also ^{luxury} young person want to enjoy ~~the~~ ^{luxury} in their life.

Dubai, UAE has done this educational transition perfectly by affiliating and integrating 40 domestic universities with International to university institutions like University of of B Birmingham, Dubai campus by this way Arab leaders would have alternative source of earnings that it would definitely ~~complement~~ balance the phase-out of fossil fuel. Therefore, Arab GCC members need to pay attention towards education sector by affiliating with foreign university.

Lastly, Owing to phase-out of Petroleum liquids, in Arab regions, Arab leaders need to redefine alliance with the rest of the world so that all members can counterbalance the strategic power after depletion of hydrocarbons. It is need of time for Gulf states to establish good relations with emerging powers like China. Saudi Arabia has good association with United States of America (USA) but KSA does not need to rely on USA. It is because this 21st century is all about multipolarity and global order is still ~~keeping~~ in the process of transformation. KSA had signed multiple memorandum of association with China especially in energy-technology sectors. KSA's Vision 2030 project is wholly supported assisted by the Chinese ~~as~~ engineers- likewise, other

gulf nations should have diversify the relations with other countries as well. Henceforth, GCC representatives need to redefine their strategic alliance to balance their fossil fuel dominance.

In her book *Funding fossil fuels: why Net Zero is Not Enough*, Holly Jean Buck explains that just aiming for net-zero emissions is not enough for oil-rich Arab countries. Their economies depend heavily on oil and gas for income, jobs and development. If fossil fuels are phased out too quickly, it could cause unemployment, lower national income and economic instability. Buck emphasises the need for a planned and fair transition to clean energy, where Arab states diversify their economies and protect people's livelihoods while moving away from oil dependency.

To cap it all, phase out of hydrocarbons have made led Arab economies at the critical junction of life. As, their economies are heavily dependent on the fossil fuel, the Middle East's hegemony is rapidly shrinking. Moreover, introduction of green energy has forced the world to transit from the traditional energy sources. That has decreased the demand of residual petroleum liquids. Depletion of fo fuel & fossil fuel has not only

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thicken the strategic power and hegemony of the Arab leaders but it has also ~~also~~ thickened the increase the risk of unemployment, and rising pressure on countries' budget. ^{Arab influence} ~~further~~ ^{balance} In order to maintain [↑] balance and contribution in the world geopolitics, all members to ↑ need to take pragmatic approaches and explore new opportunities. Investing in ~~renewable~~ ^{renewable} energy, tourism industry, technology ^{and} ~~↑~~ education. and Gulf states need to redefine their strategic partners to too so that their economy can could sustain in this highly competitive world. There is still ~~the~~ time for Arab leaders to maintain their name in the global arena. If actions are taken timely.

Avoid cutting
Work on articulation
Improve grammatical errors
Focus on your structure
Introduction must be formalized
...start with attention grabber
Improve body paragraph
Substantiate your arguments with evidences