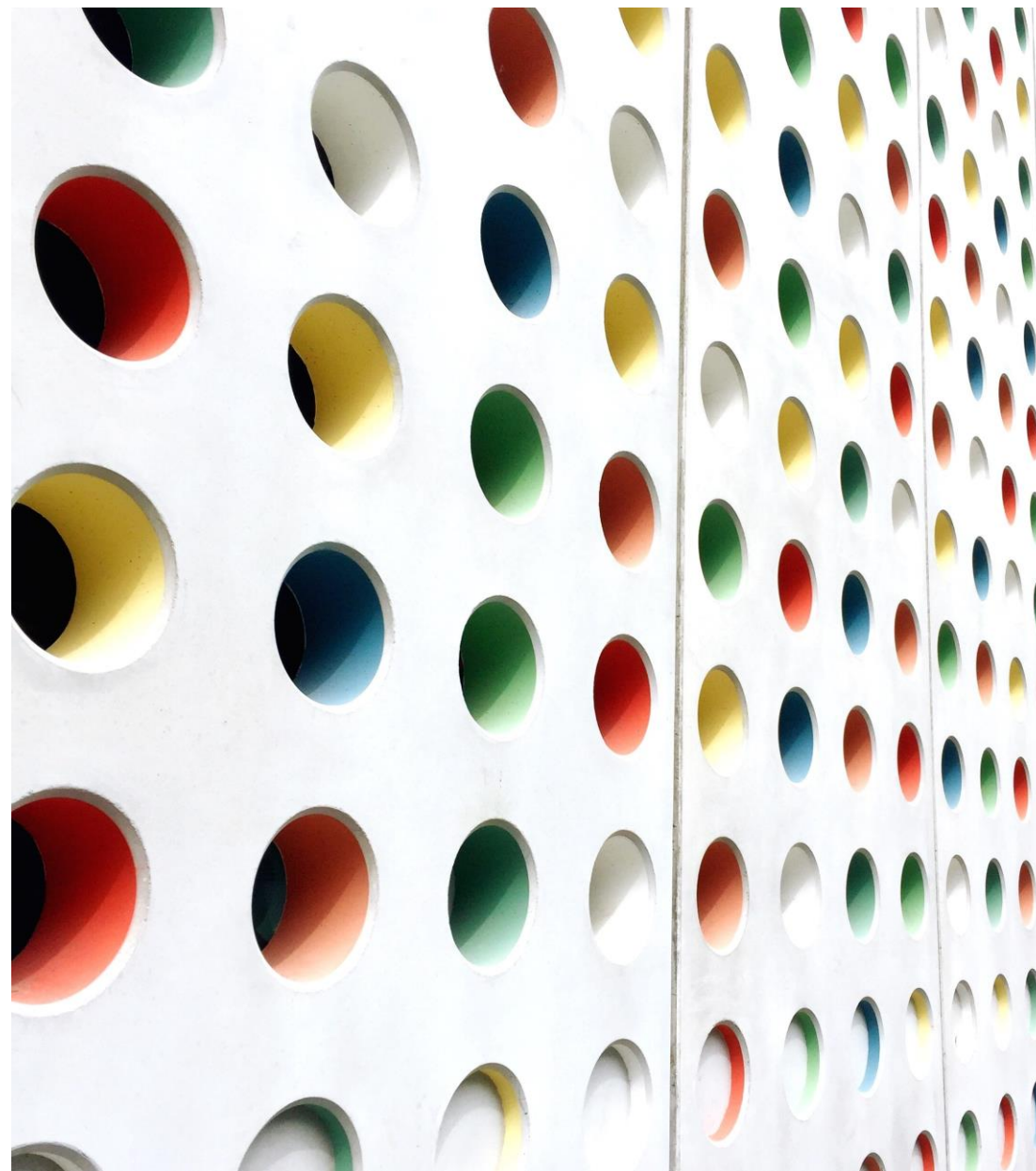


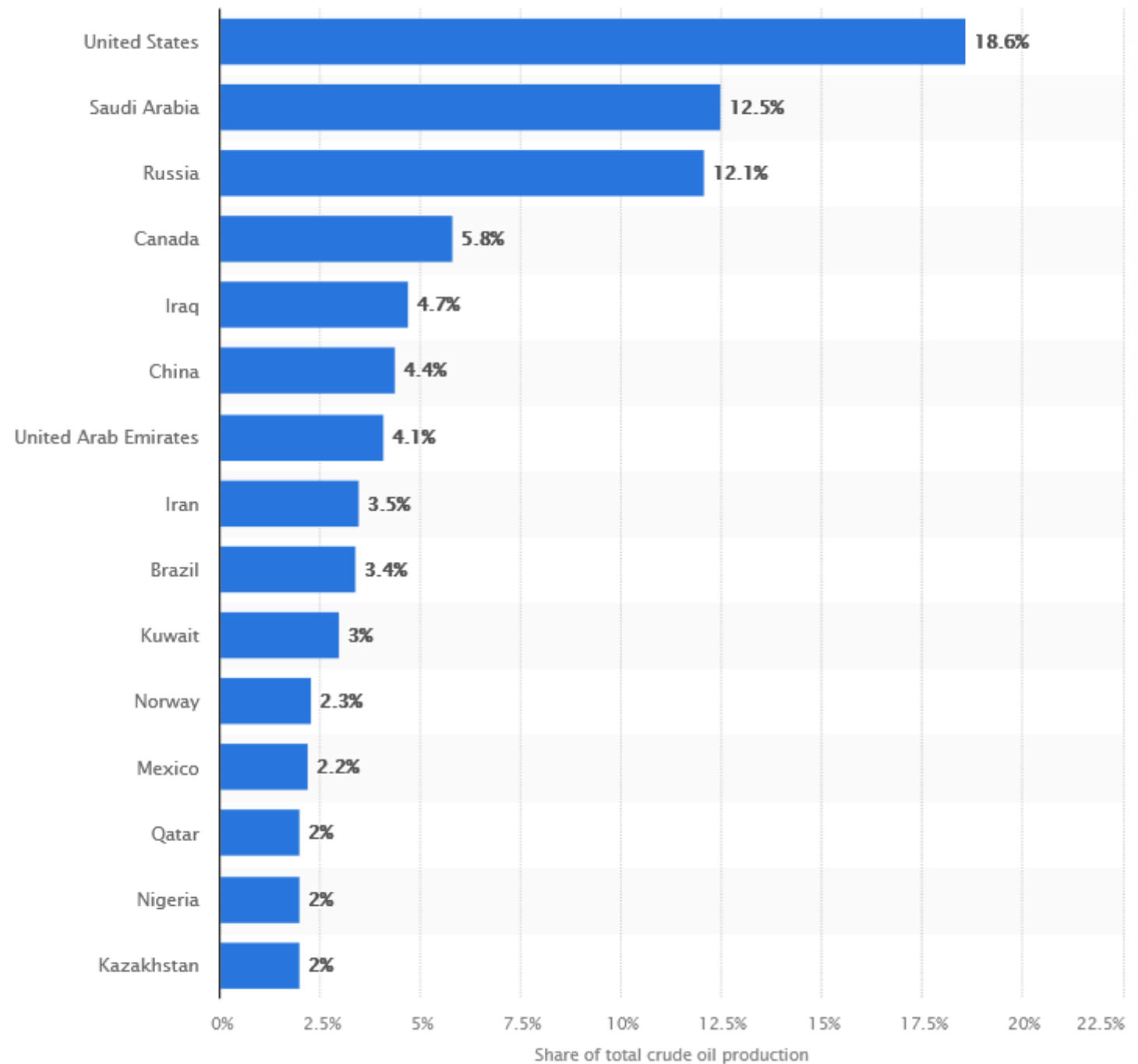
**Just Transition, its
relevance to MENA
Region for Raising
Climate Mitigation
Ambition and Enhancing
Implementation**

William Kojo Agyemang-Bonsu
ILO-Consultant



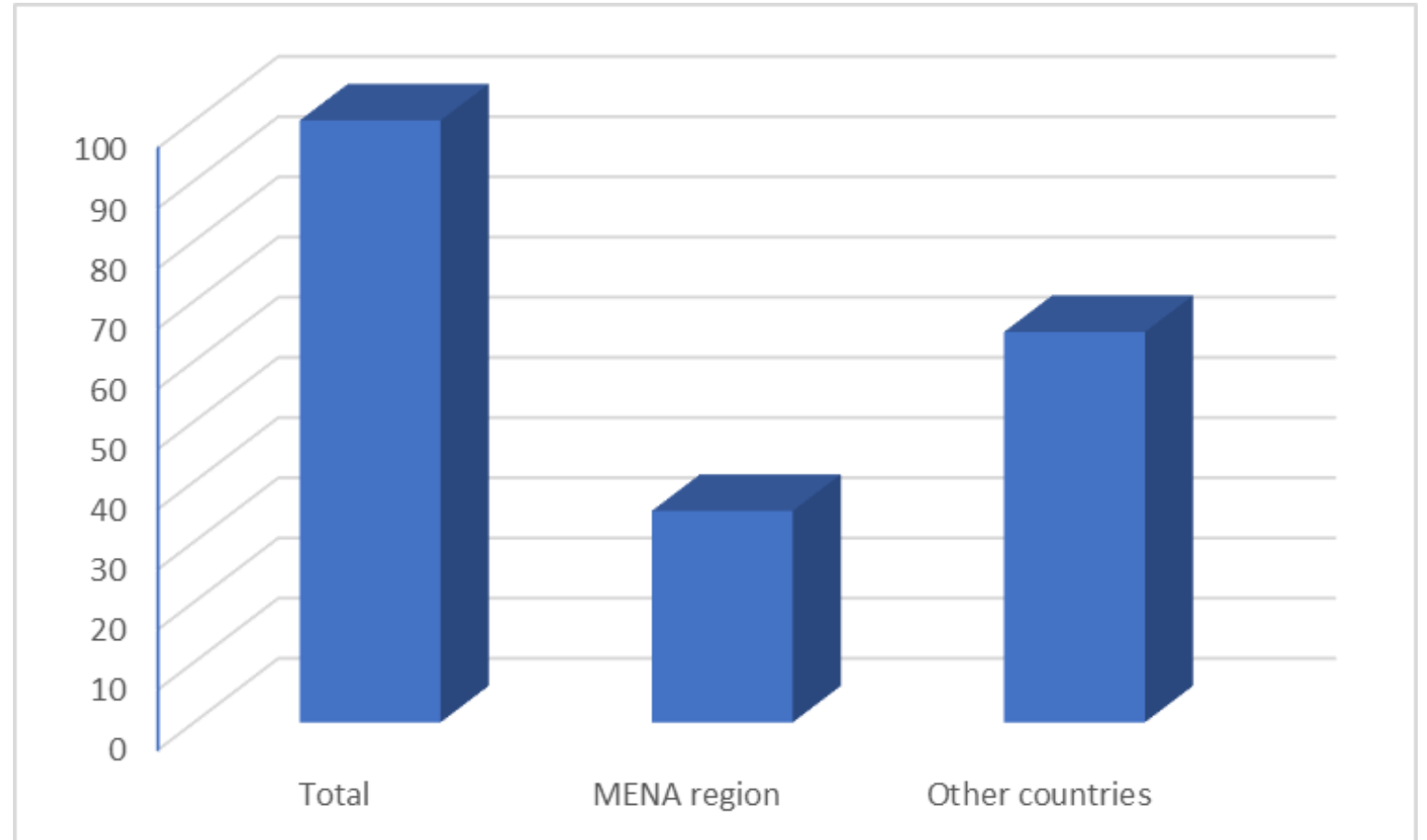
Distribution of crude oil production worldwide in 2020, by 15 leading country

Statista.2022



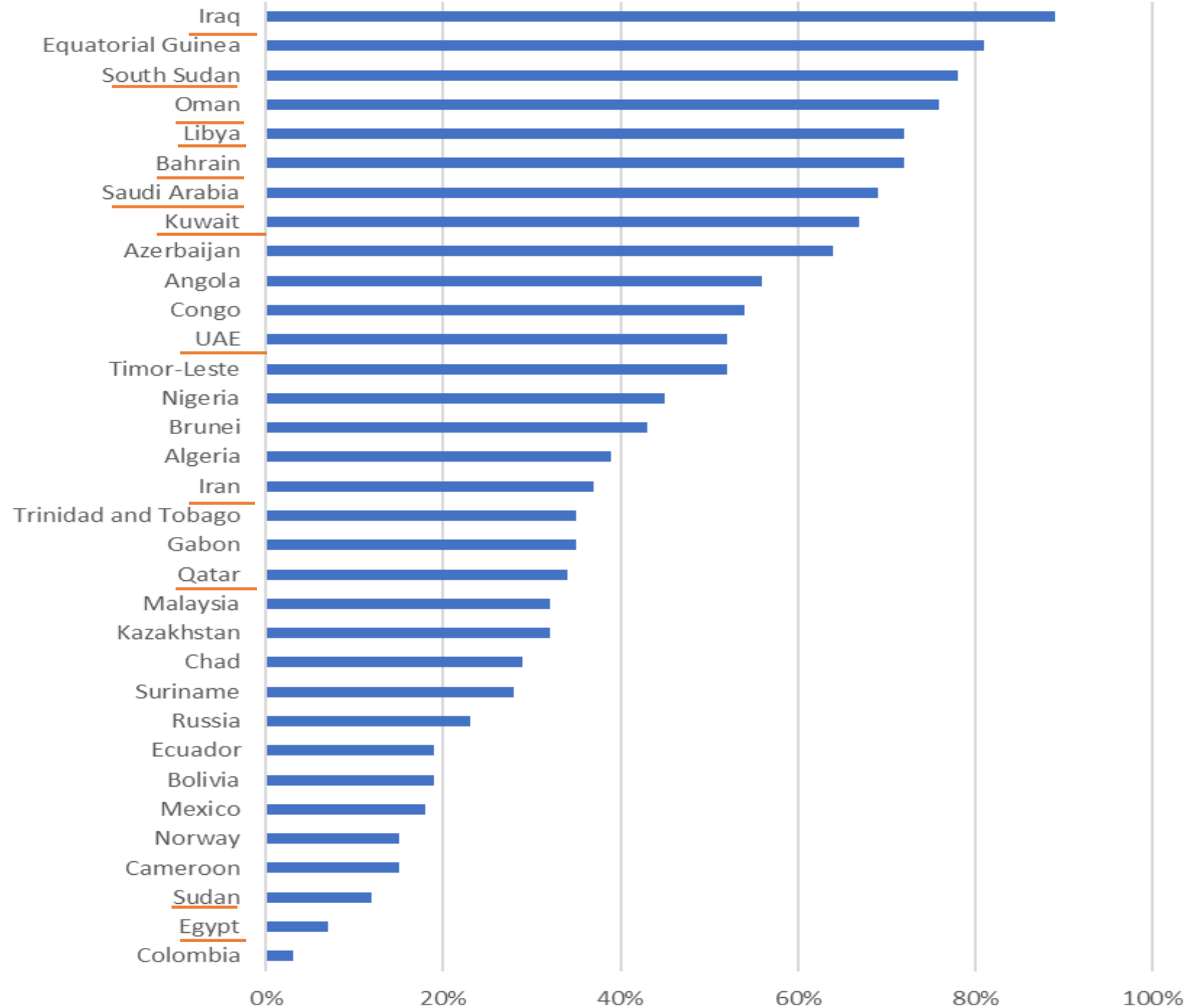
Percent production of oil

Worldometer



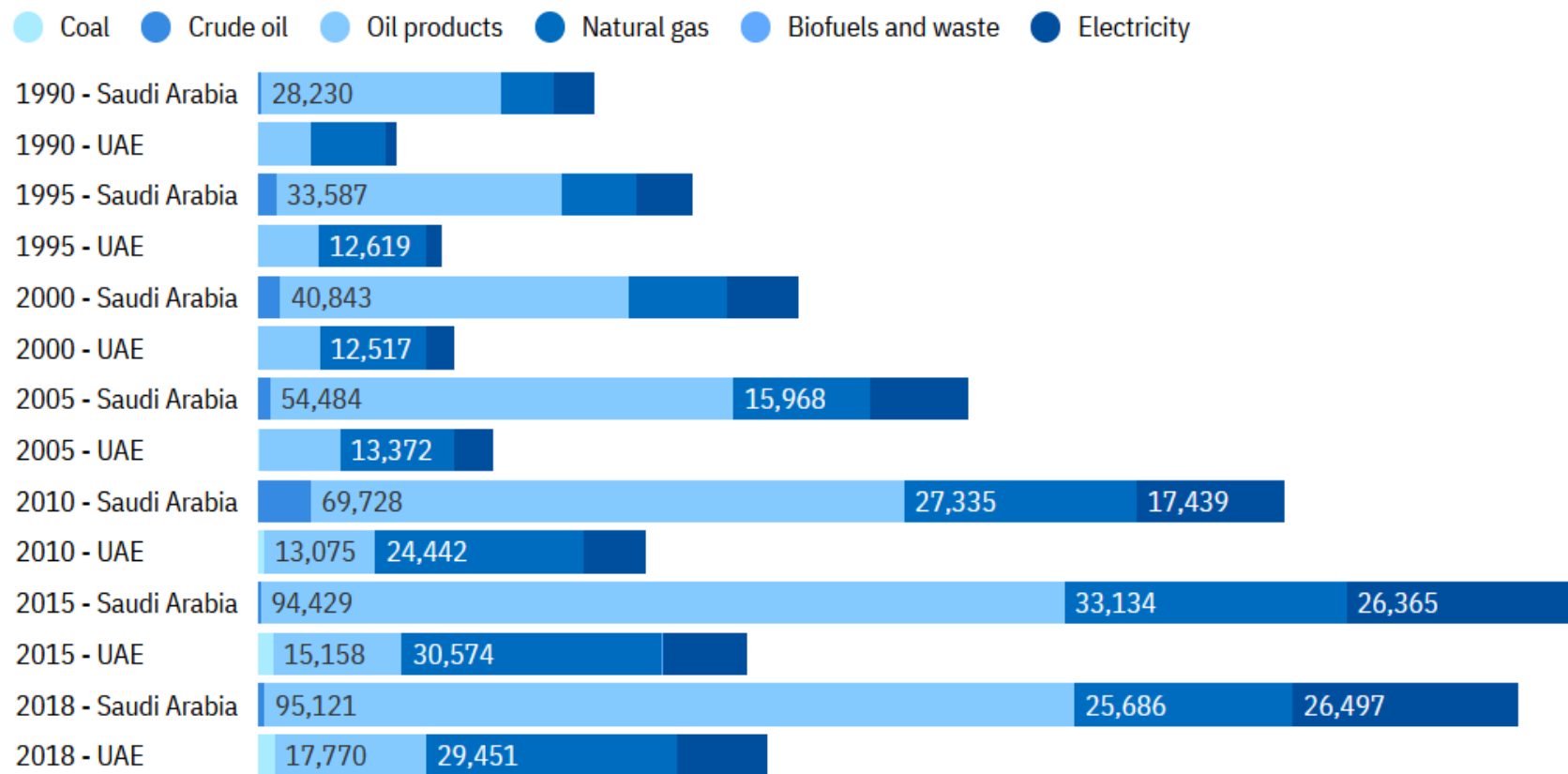
Government oil and gas revenue as percent of total government revenue (2015-2018 average)

Coffin et al. 2021



Electricity as a fraction of total energy consumption in the UAE and Saudi Arabia

Total energy consumption by source, 1990 - 2018



Source: [International Energy Agency](#)

INVESTMENT MONITOR

Fossil fuel production phase out pathways for 88 countries responsible for 99.97% of all oil and gas supply and for a 50% chance of limiting the global temperature rise to 1.5°C

Tyndall Centre for Climate Change
Research, The University of
Manchester,

- 19 Highest Capacity countries, with average non-oil GDP per person (GDP/capita) of over \$50,000, must end production by 2034, with a 74% cut by 2030. This group produces 35% of global oil and gas and includes the USA, UK, Norway, Canada, Australia and the **United Arab Emirates**.
- 14 High Capacity countries, with average non-oil GDP/capita of nearly \$28,000, must end production by 2039, with a 43% cut by 2030. They produce 30% of global oil and gas and include **Saudi Arabia, Kuwait** and Kazakhstan.
- 11 Medium Capacity countries, with average non-oil GDP/capita of \$17,000, must end production by 2043, with a 28% cut by 2030. They produce 11% of global oil and gas and include China, Brazil and Mexico.
- 19 Low Capacity countries with average non-oil GDP/capita of \$10,000, must end production by 2045, with an 18% cut by 2030. They produce 13% of global oil and gas and include Indonesia, **Iran** and **Egypt**.
- 25 Lowest Capacity countries, with average non-oil GDP/capita of \$3,600, must end production by 2050 with a 14% cut by 2030. They produce 11% of global oil and gas and include **Iraq, Libya**, Angola and **South Sudan**.

Fossil fuel production phase out pathways

- Responding to the ongoing climate emergency requires a rapid shift away from a fossil fuel economy, but this must be done fairly.
- There are huge differences in the ability of countries to end oil and gas production, while maintaining vibrant economies and delivering a just transition for their citizens
- Rich countries must end oil and gas production by 2034 to keep the world on track for 1.5°C and give poorer nations longer to replace their income from fossil fuel production
- different phase-out dates for oil and gas producing countries in line with the Paris Agreement's goals and commitment to a fair transition.
- Taking into account countries' differing levels of wealth, development and economic reliance on fossil fuels, poorest nations should be given until 2050 to end production but will also need significant financial support to transition their economies.
- The richest, which produce over a third of the world's oil and gas, must cut output by 74% by 2030; the poorest, which supply just one ninth of global demand, must cut back by 14%.

Conclusions

To realize the mitigation ambition in the MENA region, the following will be required:

- Urgent implementation of just transition measures consistent with the phaseout pathways for oil and gas sector
- Effective support for just transition policies design and implementation
- Skilling and re-skilling of the workforce in oil and gas sector in MENA region
- Increase investment in green technologies, innovation, new businesses, new industries including green hydrogen production and carbon capture, utilization and storage (CCUS) technologies
- Develop renewable energy capacity, and reduce economic reliance on oil and gas
- Economic diversification including through promotion of circular carbon economy, based on the four Rs of reduction, reuse, removal and recycling carbon.

Thank you
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