



Oil Exporting Economies

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Algeria, Angola, Azerbaijan, Colombia, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Iran, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela

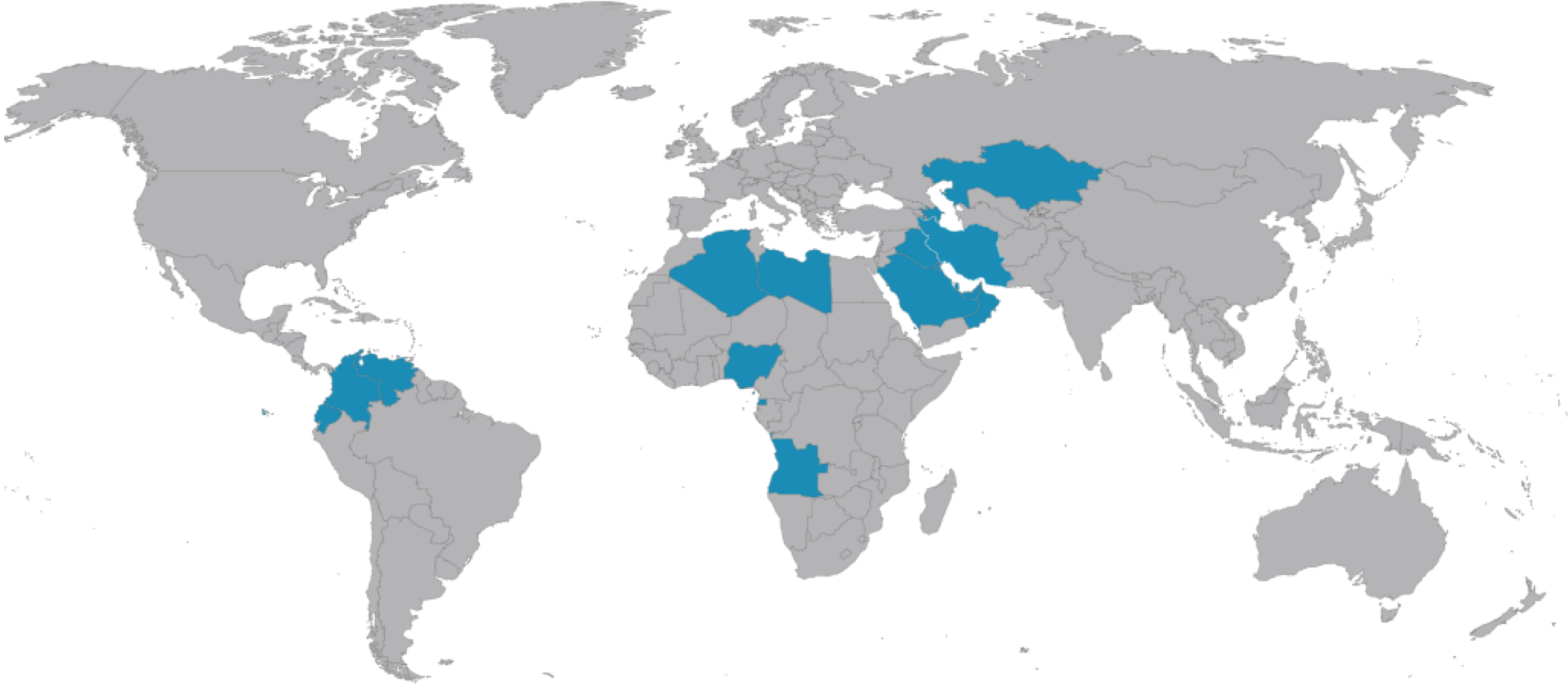


Figure 1: Oil Exporting Economies
AmChart, 2014

Outline

- Overview of Oil Exporting Economies
- Characteristics
- Case studies:
 - Nigeria
 - Saudi Arabia

Overview of Oil Exporting Economies

- **Population**

- 587,1 millions (2019)
- 7,7% of global population

1. Nigeria 201 millions
2. Iran 82,9 millions
3. Columbia 50,3 millions

- **Land area**

- 15,971 millions sq. km (2018)
- 12,29% of global land area

1. Kazakhstan 2,7 millions sq. km
2. Algeria 2,4 millions sq. km
3. Saudi Arabia 2,1 millions sq. km

(The World Bank, 2021)

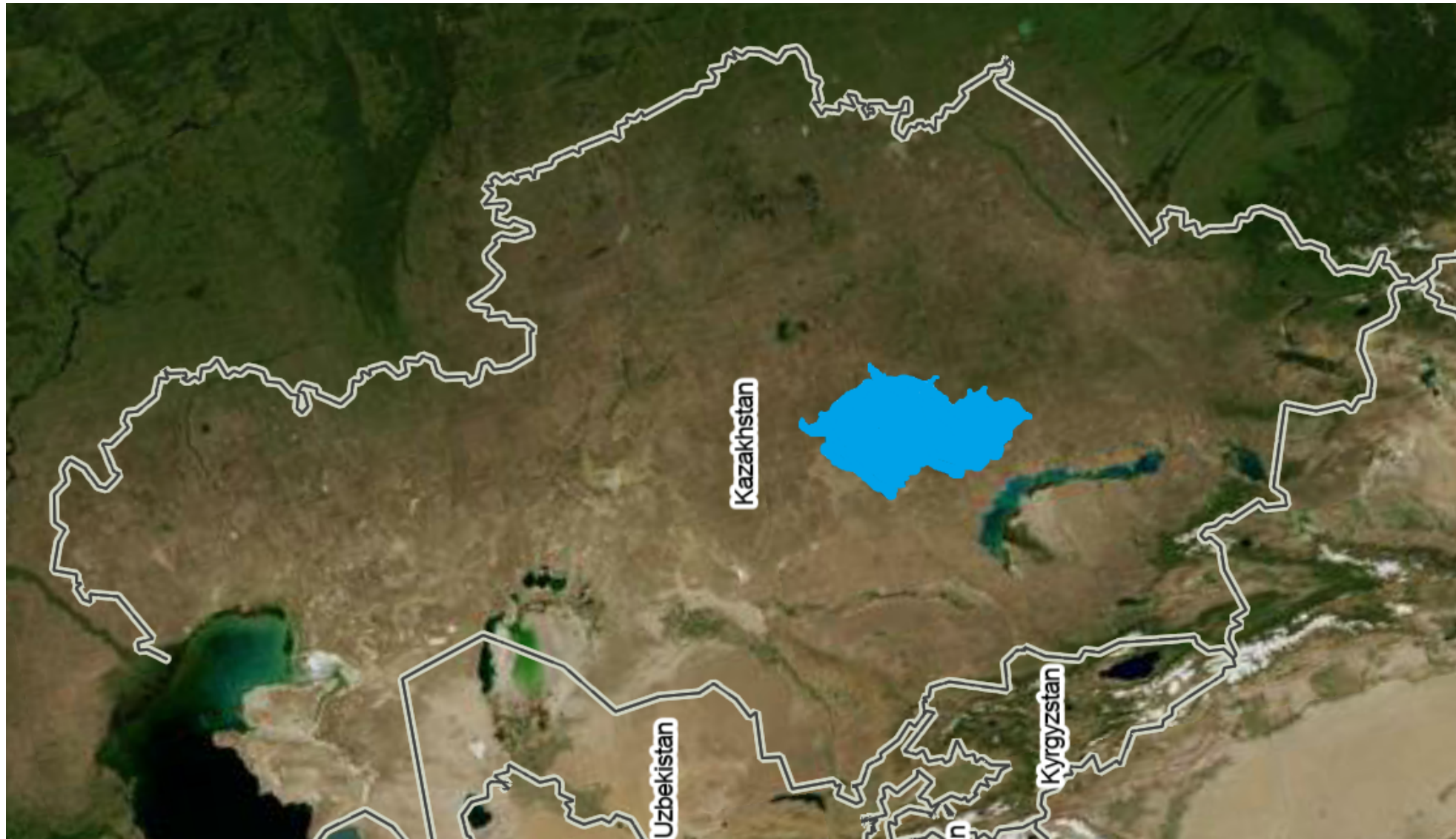


Figure 2 : Comparison of CZ with Kazakhstan
Own processing according to Mapy.cz

Overview of Oil Exporting Economies

- **GDP (current US)**
- 4,203 trillions US (2019*)
- 4,79 % from global GDP

(World Bank, 2021)



*Iran 2018, Venezuela 2014

Overview of Oil Exporting Economies

- **Group foreign direct investment, net outflow (BoP, current US)**
- US 43,732 billions (2019*)
- 3,56% of global

- **Group foreign direct investment, net inflow (BoP, current US)**
- US 40,009 billions (2019*)
- 2,45% of global

(World Bank, 2021)

*Iran 2018, Kuwait 2018, Venezuela 2014

Overview of Oil Exporting Economies

Imports of goods and services (current US\$)

- US 1,420 trillion (2019*)
- 6,26% of global

Export of goods and services (current US\$)

- US 1,557 trillion (2019*)
- 5,82% of global

(The World Bank, 2021)

Overview of Oil Exporting Economies

- CO₂ emissions (kt)
- whole group: 2,836 millions kt (2016)
- 8,39% of global CO₂

(World Bank, 2021)



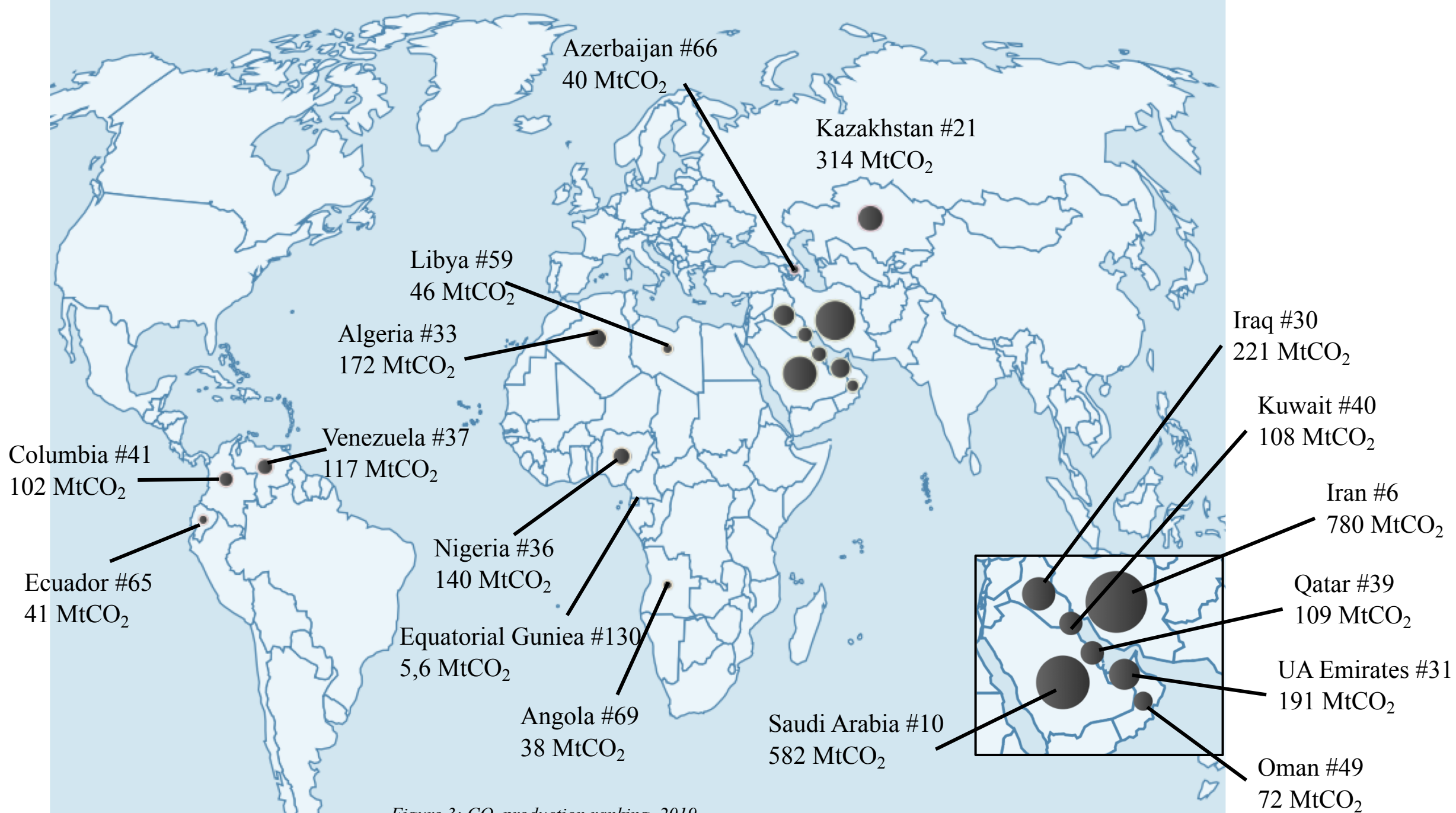


Figure 3: CO₂ production ranking, 2019
 Own processing according to Global carbon atlas, 2020

Characteristics

- 11 countries are members of OPEC (except Azerbaijan, Colombia, Ecuador, Kazakhstan, Oman and Qatar)

(OPEC, 2021)

- The fastest-growing exporters of crude oil since 2015:

- United States (up 640,5%)

- Libya (up 267,9%)

- United Arab Emirates (up 109,4%)

-Angola -26,4%

(Workman D., 2020)

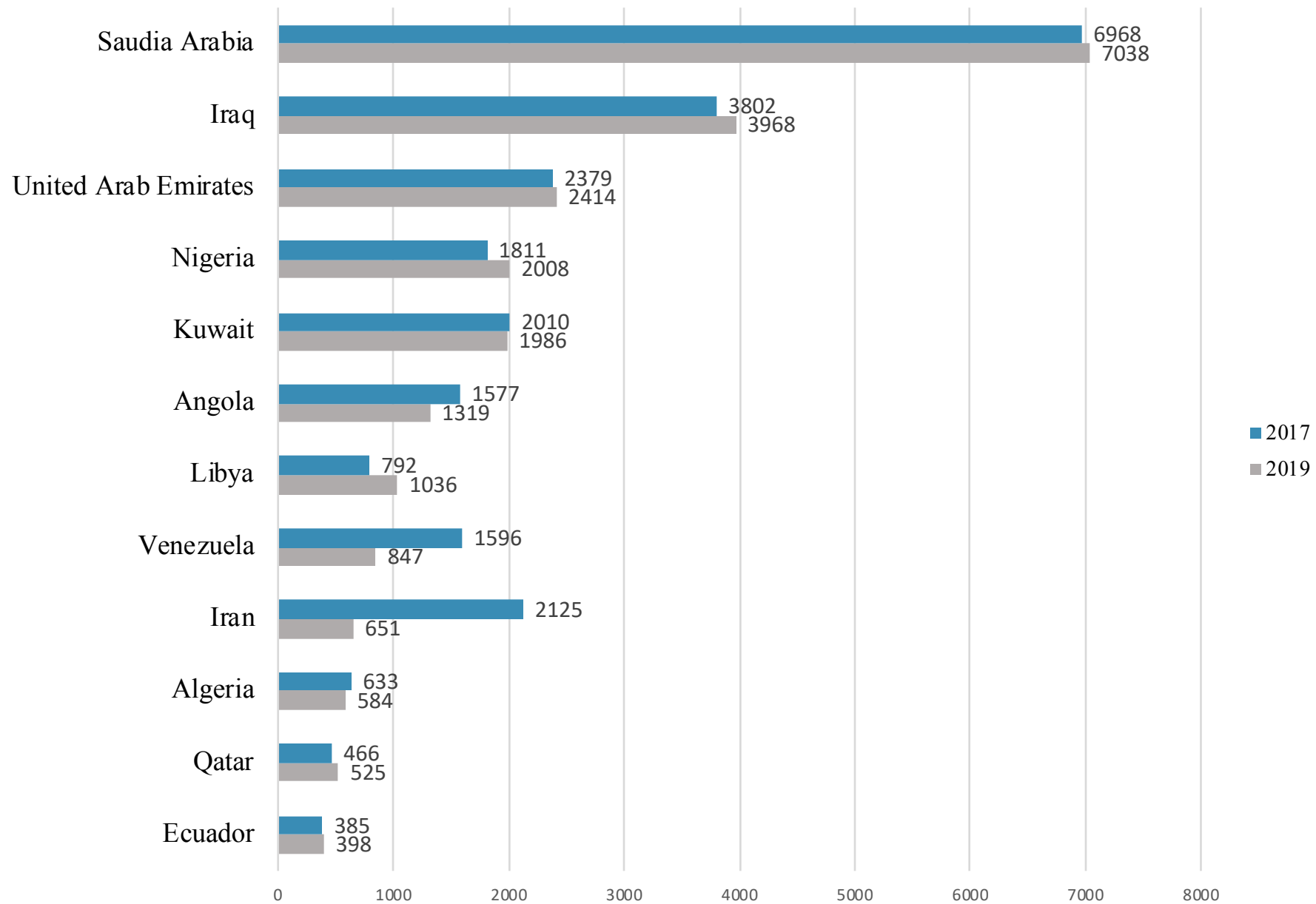


Figure 4: Global crude oil exports of OPEC in 2017 and 2019 in 1000 barrels per day
Own processing according to Statista, 2021

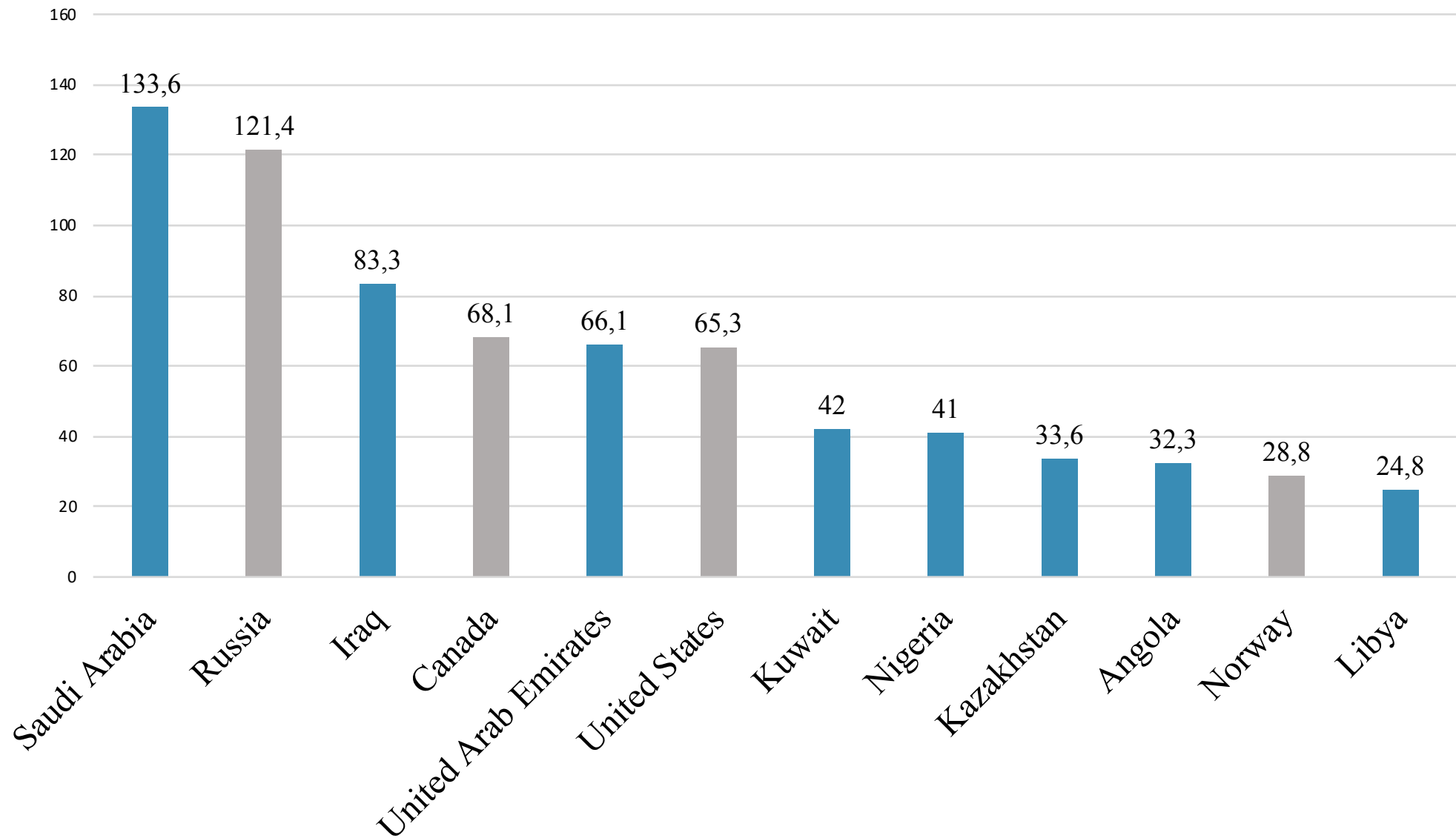


Figure 5: Countries with highest value of crude oil exports worldwide in 2019, in billion US
Own processing according to Statista, 2021



Case studies

Impact of Economic Globalization on Life Expectancy in Nigeria

- Economic globalization includes: trade in goods and services, regulations, taxes and tariff on trades, foreign direct and portfolio investments, international debt and reserves, investment restrictions and openness
- Social and Political dimensions of globalization

(Popoola, 2018)

Life Expectancy

- One of the indicators of health status
- Captures the mortality along the entire life course
(Ourworldindata, 2019)
- Average period that a person is expected to live
(Popoola, 2018)

Introduction

- The average recently – 54,7 years
 - The average in 1975 – 43 years
 - Does economic globalization factors matter in predicting life expectancy in Nigeria?
 - Is there any long-run relationship between economic-dimension of globalization and life expectancy in Nigeria?
- (Popoola, 2018)

Life expectancy, 1975

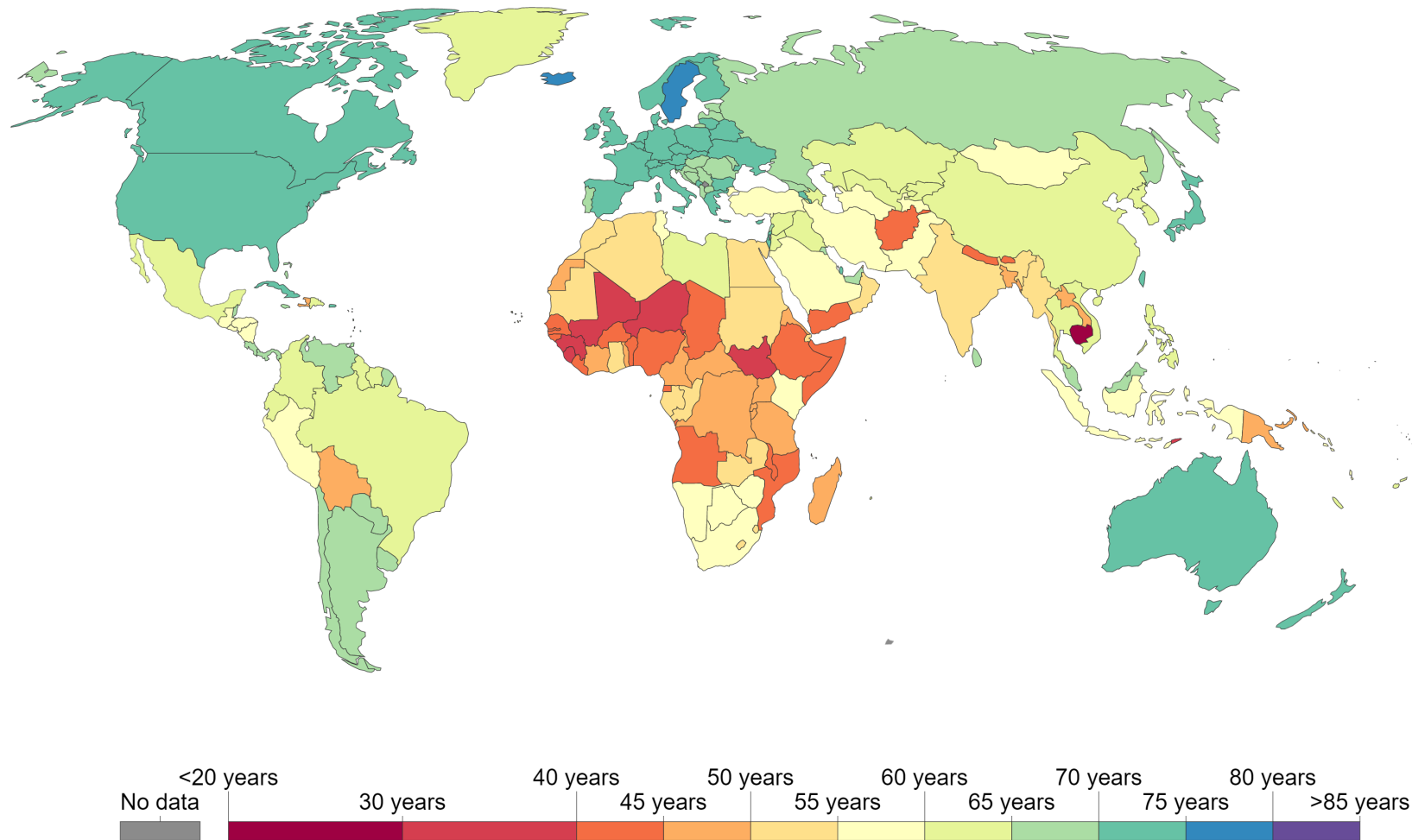


Figure 6: Life expectancy in 1975
Our World in Data, 2019

Life expectancy, 2019

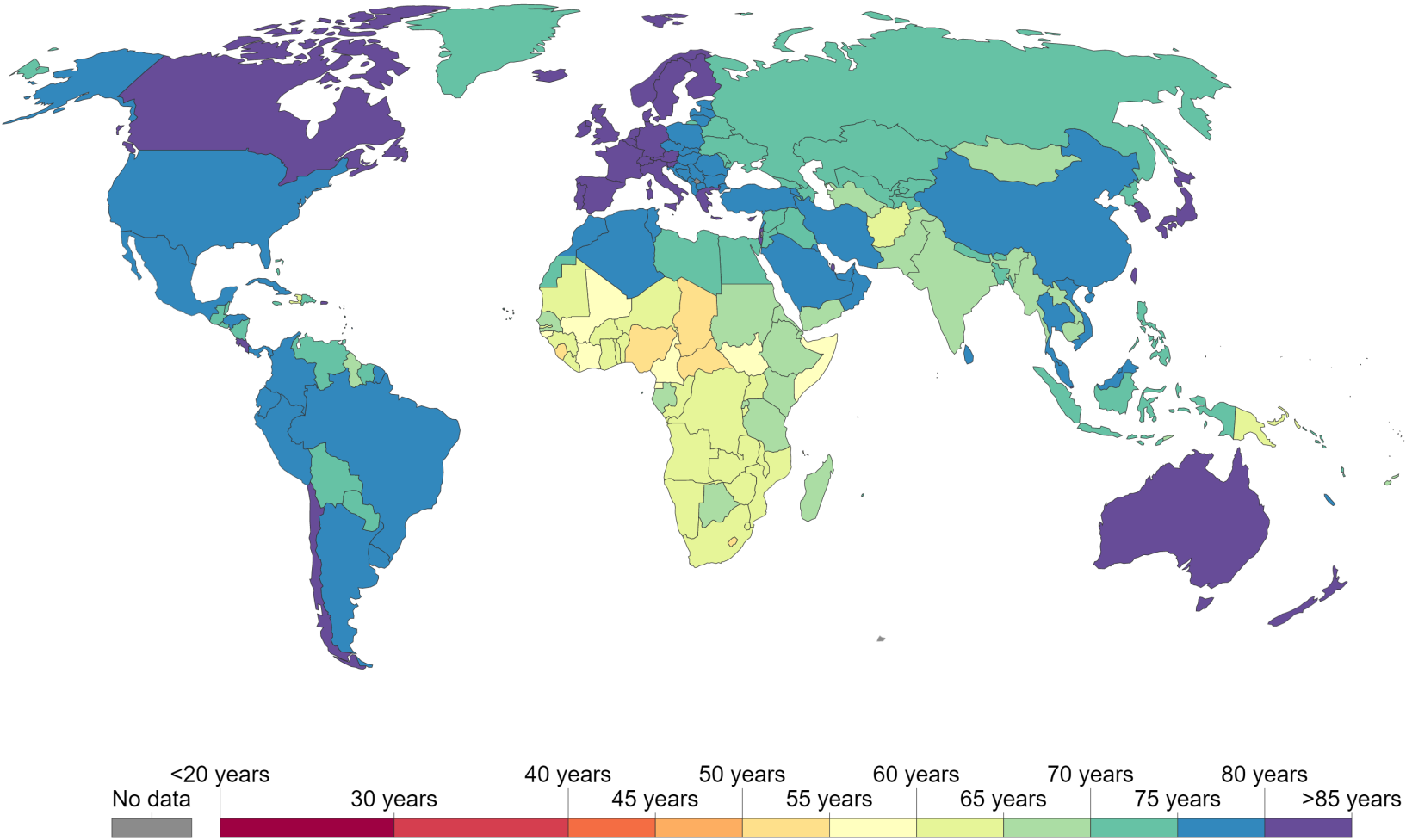


Figure 7: Life expectancy in 2019
Our World in Data, 2019

The Findings

- Johansen and Johansen and Juselius's technique
- Economic globalization have positive and significant impact on life expectancy in Nigeria
- Nigeria should stay opened to economic globalization

(Popoola, 2018)

Nexus between financial development and CO2 emissions in Saudi Arabia: analyzing the role of globalization

- Top consumer of petroleum in the Middle East
- The 10th highest producer of CO2 emissions
- Hypothesis: globalization contributes significantly to boosting economic growth but also degrades the environment by increasing CO2 emissions

(XU, Zefeng, et. al, 2018)

The Findings

- 1% increase in economic globalization leads to a 0.94% rise in environmental degradation
- Open borders -> boosted foreign direct investments -> higher energy consumption -> higher CO₂ emissions
- Foreign investors use less expensive technology
- Bad environmental policies in Saudi Arabia (XU, Zefeng, et. al, 2018)

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