In the run-up to the climate conference that starts in Glasgow, Scotland, on Oct. 31, Riyadh is leading the race to dominate the headlines. Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman, the kingdom’s effective ruler, announced last weekend at his Saudi Green Initiative that his country aims to get to “net zero” by 2060. Yet few people will have noticed the climate contradiction in this target. In 2060, Saudi Arabia still intends to be a significant oil and gas producer, perhaps retaining its position as the largest oil exporter. But that doesn’t get an entry in the kingdom’s accounting ledger of emissions. It’s only when the oil and gas reaches its destination, and is converted into gasoline or electric power, that it emits carbon...

Read the full article on the Hill website.
RECOMMENDED

BRIEF ANALYSIS
Battle for al-Sinaa Prison: The Enduring Islamic State Threat in Syria
Jan 31, 2022
Ido Levy

BRIEF ANALYSIS
Gas Likely to Top Agenda of Qatar's White House Visit
Jan 31, 2022
Simon Henderson

ARTICLES & TESTIMONY
The Ukraine Crisis: East Meets Mideast?
Jan 28, 2022
David Pollock
The Washington Institute seeks to advance a balanced and realistic understanding of American interests in the Middle East and to promote the policies that secure them.

The Institute is a 501(c)3 organization; all donations are tax-deductible.