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Comparative analysis of gulf cooperation council oil market with the organization of petroleum exporting countries in the 21st century

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Abstract

The discovery of petroleum oil in Persian Gulf for over seventy years has seen to the exports of much crude oil, which served as the major foreign revenue earner for Gulf Cooperation Countries (GCC). In view of continuous increase in domestic consumptions, GCC had to evolve deliberate policies of domestic refining and processing of some of their crude oil locally to meet up with the expanded demand for refined oil and petroleum products by their societies. In spite of the building of many refineries by individual members of the group, the GCC paradoxically found itself as a major importer of refined oil and other petroleum products from foreign countries that are buyers of its crude oil. The underperformance of Gulf Cooperation Countries in terms of refining of oil and processing of petroleum products is largely attributable to royalty and to some extent leadership failures; where those that ruled and are still ruling these countries, lack visions. Hence, when there is hiccup in the home countries of the refiners, it automatically translates to disequilibrium for the economies of the GCC members. It is because of this inability of GCC countries to take advantage of their dominance of OPEC to leverage on their refining capacities and the processing of petroleum products to meet up with the region's local consumption needs and generate more employment and empower greater numbers of their citizens that forms the motivation for this study. The study is a qualitative one where data was generated through secondary sources such as academic journals, bulletins, textbooks, scholarly papers, and internet materials. Data was analyzed through descriptive and explanatory method.

Keywords: OPEC, crude oil, petroleum products, refining, export, foreign revenue

Introduction

The Persian Gulf countries for almost seventy years have been living under petroleum oil-induced wealth and luxury that have created unwarranted high level of complacency that made the bloc a favourable destination and 'global dump' for finished goods and products. This has propelled the hitherto insignificant GCC member countries into prominence in global politics and economy. However, in spite of this unprecedented oil wealth harvested by the GCC since the late fifties, it has not translated into economic, scientific and technological independence for them. They have unfortunately remained under the clutches of economic, scientific and technological dependence on western buyers of their crude oil. Another area of lamentation is that, in spite of the Western orchestrated popularity of the GCC, the Persian Gulf oil body has no voice of its own at global fora (forums); where Europe and America speaks for them. This can be attested to by the signing of myriads of economic, security and environmental treaties between the GCC and the West either at bilateral or multilateral levels. Even when refining activities on the Persian Gulf took place at the same time with the extraction of crude oil; which coincides with the time of their joining the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC); there was no deliberate effort to break away from Western domination of their refining sub-sector. There is however a leeway if the GCC can rely heavily on local strategic thinking to process all its crude oil so as to grow her industrial and manufacturing sectors and sub-sectors. This will generate a lot of production processes and activities within the domestic environments of member-countries. (Saleh, 2019; OPEC, 2017/18; Wallerstein, 1989) ^[18, 21].

The consistent and persistent neglect of the refining sections and processing of petroleum products of the GCC's petroleum industries has deprived millions of their citizens of employment/job opportunities and economic empowerment. These deliberate leadership

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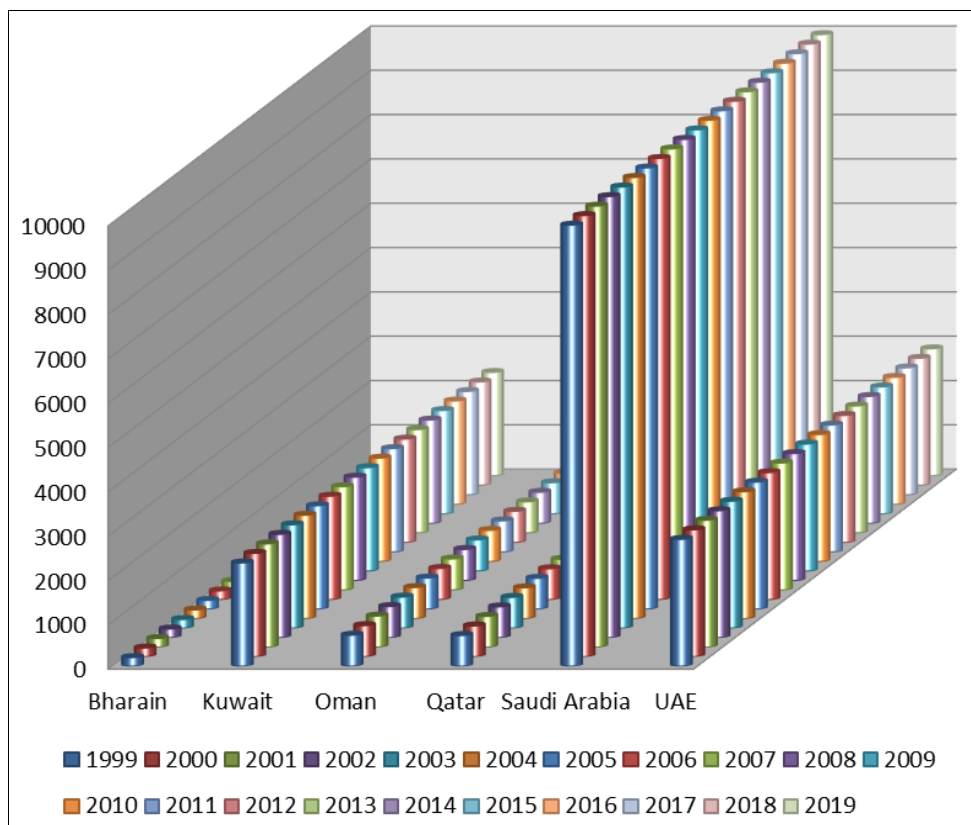
failures by royal GCC leaders have resulted into serious security problems in their domestic environments. It is this failure on the part of the GCC political leaderships to efficiently refine and process all their crude oil; that form the motivation for the study.

Comparative Administration Theory

The comparative administration theory is well suited and has been adopted and utilized for the study since it comparative analysis of the performances of GCC countries oil market with that of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in the 21st Century. As one of the major proponents of the this theory, Herbert Simon (1957) [17] who came up with the normative approach; was indeed the first to make theory popular. He who also came up with the empirical approach aimed at making comparative analysis of administrations towards establishing whether they are performing efficiently or not. The essence was to establish areas of convergence and divergence among them and adopting appropriate strategies to make them perform more efficiently. Other scholars of the same persuasion include Gabriel Almond (1988) [1], Betarlanfy (1969) [1], Billy J. Dudley, (1973, 1982) [4] and Christopher Kolade (2000) [8]. These scholars placed emphasis on the political and administrative institutions, governance style and the rate of development. The comparison could either be inter-state (i.e. comparing the governance style or system between one country or the other), or intra-state (i.e. the comparative study of one regime/administration and the other within the same country). The focus of this study is the analysis and comparison of GCC’s crude oil production, crude oil refining, crude oil exports, crude oil imports, petroleum product outputs, and oil demand with OPEC in the Fourth Republic.

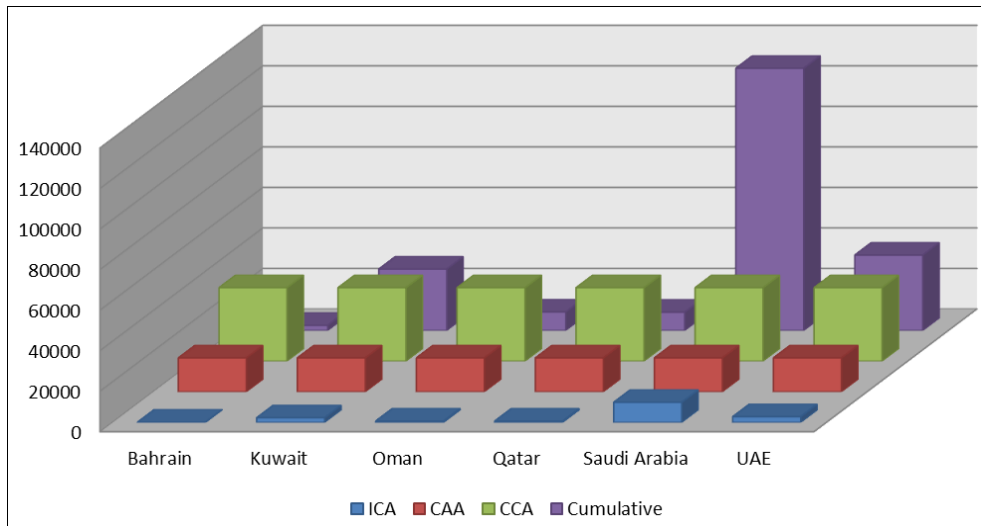
Crude Oil Production of Gulf Cooperation Countries 1999-2019

As the intensity of petroleum oil exploration and prospecting increases in the Persian Gulf and more specifically the GCC, it also witness corresponding increase in the number of countries in the continent joining the elite league of trans-regional oil producing countries popularly called OPEC. It also witnessed continuous increases in the level and quantity of crude oil that is being produced in the continent. The total crude petroleum oil produced by GCC member countries between 1999 and 2019 stands at 217,635.38b/cyr; which represents 23% of the world crude oil production for the same period which stands at 690,951.14b/cyr. The performances of the GCC member countries, in terms of crude oil production between 1999 and 2019, is as follows Bahrain 2,549.82b/ycr (1%) with an annual average of 196.14b/cyr, Kuwait 30,309.24b/ycr (14%) with an annual average of 2,331.48b/cyr, Oman 9,120.28b/ycr (4%) with an annual average of 701.56b/cyr, Qatar 9,032.28b/ycr (4%) with an annual average of 694.84b/cyr, Saudi Arabia 129,390.30b/ycr (60%) with an annual average of 9,953.10b/cyr, and UAE 37,233.82b/cyr (17%) with an annual average of 2,864.14b/cyr. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is undoubtedly the leader of the group whose annual average is greater than the individual cumulative annual average three other members of the group such as Bahrain, Oman and Qatar. The total cumulative annual average of the six member countries stands at 16,746.18b/cyr and the total cumulative country average stands at 36,272.56b/cyr (Petersen, 2020; OPEC, 2017/18; LCCI, 2016; Ejiba et-al, 2016; Fareed et-al, 2019) [14, 13, 9, 5, 6]. The detail performances of GCC oil producing countries in terms of crude oil production, is as presented in Figures 1 and 2 below.



Source: Generated by the Researcher in 2022 as adapted from OPEC Bulletin, 2017/2018 [13]

Fig 1: Crude Oil Production of GCC Oil Producing Countries, 1999-2019(b/cyr)



Source: Generated by the Researcher in 2022 as adapted from OPEC Bulletin, 2017/2018^[13]

Fig 2: Summary of Crude Oil Production of GCC Oil Producing Countries, 1999-2019 (b/cyr)

Cumulative Crude Oil Production of GCC Oil Producing Countries Compared with OPEC, 1999-2019 (b/cyr)

The crude oil production of GCC oil producing countries of the Persian Gulf compared with OPEC and other regional oil producing countries of the world indicates that the almost Arab country regional body is the least with 217,653.38b/cyr representing 23% of the world total. However, GCC’s performance represents 81% of the entire Middle East oil production which stands at 268,986.34b/cyr (27% of the world total) for the period of the study. Ironically, the B3 (USA, Russia and China) which are the

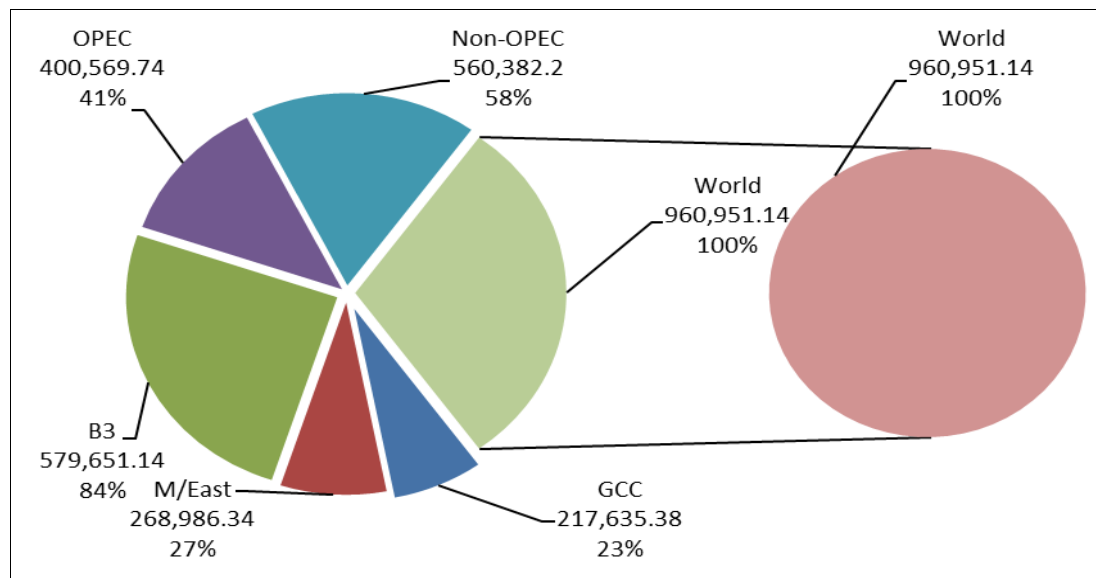
major buyers of the GCC crude oil, outperformed the Persian Gulf regional oil body (GCC) with a total crude oil production of 579,651.14b/cyr representing 84% of the world total. In the same vein, the Non-OPEC countries of the world with total production of 560,382.2b/cyr (59%) have also outperformed both the GCC and the OPEC cartel (400,569.74b/cyr [41%]) (Malachova, 2012; Tetraut, 2008; OPEC, 2017/18) ^[20].

The comparative performances of the GCC with OPEC and other regional oil producing bodies are as presented in Table 1 and Figure 3 below.

Table 1: Cumulative Crude Oil Production of GCC Oil Producing Countries Compared with OPEC, 1999-2019 (in b/cyr & in %)

S. No.	Countries	Cumulative	RAA(O)	RCA(O)	IRAA(O)	% (OPEC)
1.	GCC	217,635.38	73,919.32	160,158.52	16,741.18	23%
2.	Middle East	268,986.34	73,919.32	160,158.52	23,168.18	27%
3.	B3	579,651.14	73,919.32	160,158.52	44,588.55	84%
4.	OPEC	400,569.74	73,919.32	160,158.52	30,813.06	41%
5.	Non-OPEC	560,382.2	73,919.32	160,158.52	43,106.32	58%
6.	World	960,951.14	359,596.6	960,951.14	73,919.32	100%

Source: Generated by the Researcher in 2022 as adapted from OPEC Bulletin



Source: Generated by the Researcher in 2022 as adapted from OPEC Bulletin, 2017/2018 ^[13]

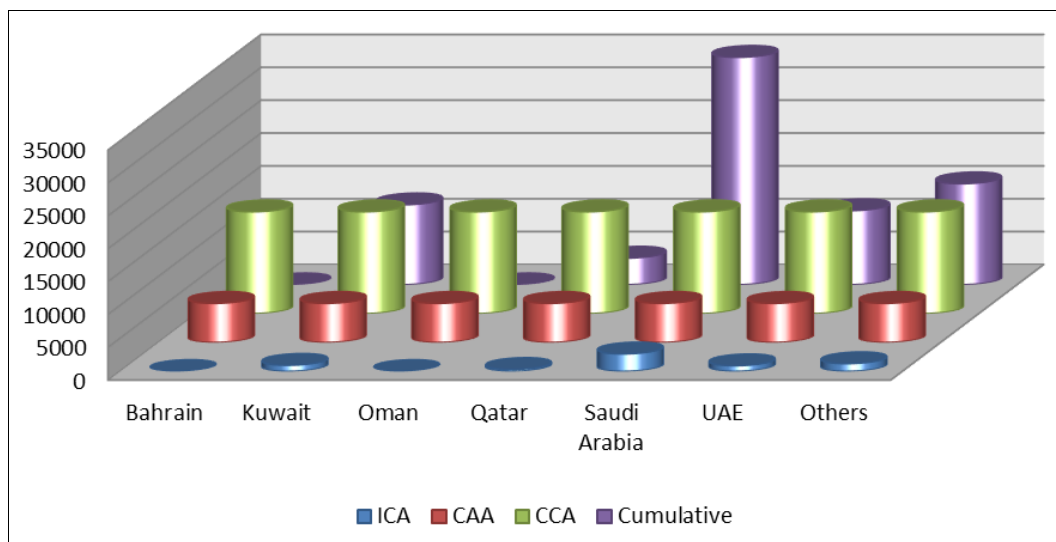
Fig 3: Cumulative Crude Oil Production of GCC Oil Producing Countries Compared with OPEC, 1999-2019 (in b/cyr & in %)

Cumulative Crude Oil Refining of GCC Countries Compared with OPEC, 2012-2019 (b/cyr)

Crude oil refining almost took place simultaneously with crude oil production among the GCC member countries with external foreign refiners dominating the indigenous refineries set-up in domestic national economies. The total crude petroleum oil refined by the GCC for the period of the study stands at 77,481.3b/cyr, which represents 35% of the total crude produced by the body which stands at 217,635.38b/cyr. It also represents a mere 6% of the world crude oil refined for the same period which stands at 1,247,675.73b/ycr. The performances of the GCC member countries, in terms of refining of crude oil between 1999 and 2019, is as follows Bahrain 0b/ycr (0%) with an annual average of 0b/cyr, Kuwait 12168.0b/ycr (16%) with an annual average of 936.0b/cyr, Oman 0b/ycr (0%) with an annual average of 0b/cyr, Qatar 4,058.6b/ycr (5%) with an annual average of 312.2b/cyr, Saudi Arabia 34,608.6b/ycr (44%) with an annual average of 2,662.2b/cyr, and UAE

11,276.2b/cyr (15%) with an annual average of 867.4b/cyr. While the cumulative total miscellaneous refining of others stands at 15,369.9b/cyr (20%) with an annual average of 1,182.3b/cyr. Just as in crude oil production, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia also leads the group in terms of domestic refining of crude oil. Whereas such countries as Bahrain and Oman recorded zero refining. This indicates that they exported all their crude oil and depended on importation of refined oil from other countries to meet their domestic consumption needs. This does not auger well for their citizens and national economic development of their countries. The total cumulative annual average of the six member countries stands at 5,960.1b/cyr and the total cumulative country average stands at 41,720.7b/cyr (Sayigh, 1984; OPEC, 2017/18; LCCI, 2016; Maynes, 1998) [19, 13, 9, 11].

The detail performances of GCC oil producing countries in terms of crude oil production, is as presented in Figure 4 below.



Source: Generated by the Researcher in 2022 as adapted from OPEC Bulletin, 2017/2018 [13]

Fig 4: Summary of Crude Oil Refining of Gulf Cooperation Council Countries, 1999 – 2019 (B/CYR)

Cumulative Crude Oil Refining of Gulf Cooperation Council Countries Compared with OPEC, 1999-2019 (b/cyr)

The crude oil refining of the GCC compared with OPEC and other regional oil refining countries of the world indicates that the GCC is the least with 77,481.3b/cyr representing a mere 6% of the world total. However, GCC’s performance represents 69% of the entire Middle East whose total refining stands at 111,913.3b/cyr (10% of the world total) for the period of the study. The GCC total refining for the period of the study, which represents 54% of OPEC’s refining total cumulative indicates a strong

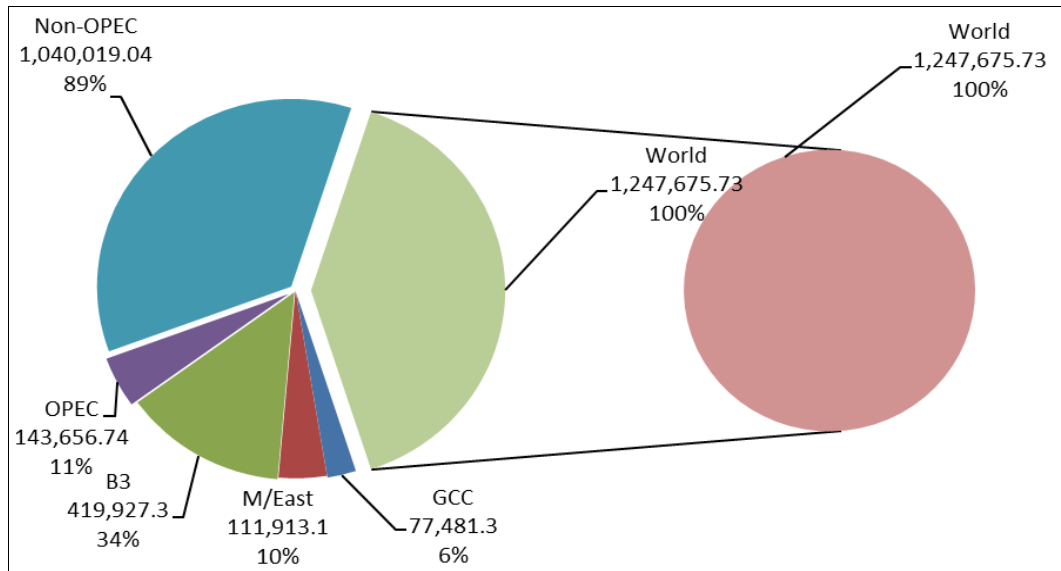
performance in the global oil cartel. The B3 which are the major buyers of the GCC crude oil indeed outperformed the Persian Gulf regional oil body (GCC) with a total refining of 419,927.3b/cyr representing 34% of the world total. In the same vein, the Non-OPEC countries of the world with total refining of 1,104,019.04b/cyr (89%) have not only outperformed, but have overwhelmed the performances of both the GCC and the OPEC cartel (143,656.74b/cyr [11%]) (Rodrigue, 2004; Petersen, 2020; OPEC, 2017/18) [16, 14].

The comparative performances of the GCC with OPEC and other regional oil producing bodies are as presented in Table 2 and Figure 5 below.

Table 2: Cumulative Refining of Crude Oil by the GCC Compared with OPEC, 1999-2019 (b/cyr & %)

S. No.	Countries	Cumulative	RAA(O)	RCA(O)	IRAA(O)	% (OPEC)
1.	GCC	77,481.3	95,975.6	249,535.15	5,960.1	6%
2.	Middle East	111,913.1	95,975.6	249,535.15	8,607.7	10%
3.	B3	419,927.3	95,975.6	249,535.15	32,302.1	34%
4.	OPEC	143,656.74	95,975.6	249,535.15	11,050.52	11%
5.	Non-OPEC	1,040,019.04	95,975.6	249,535.15	82,924.54	89%
6.	World	1,247,675.73	479,878.0	249,535.15	95,975.6	100%

Source: Generated by the Researcher in 2022 as adapted from OPEC Bulletin, 2017/2018 [13]



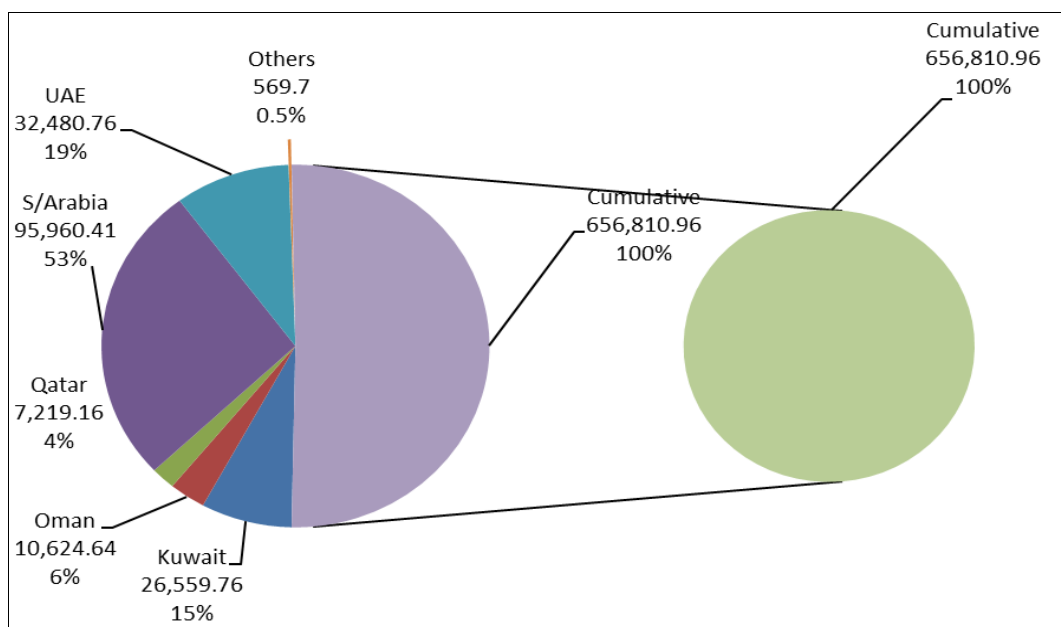
Source: Generated by the Researcher in 2022 as adapted from OPEC Bulletin, 2017/2018 [13]

Fig 5: Summary of Crude Oil Refining of Gulf Cooperation Council Countries, 1999 – 2019 (b/cyr & %)

Crude Oil Exports of Gulf Cooperation Council Countries (GCC) Compared with OPEC, 1999-2019

Crude oil exports follows immediately at heels of crude oil production in the Persian Gulf more especially among the GCC member countries which has earned so much foreign revenues for their individual national economies. The total crude petroleum oil exports of the GCC for the period of the study stands at 173,414.43b/cyr, which represents 26% of the total crude exports of the world which stands at 656,810.96b/cyr. The performances of the GCC member countries, in terms of export of crude oil between 1999 and 2019, is as follows Kuwait 26,559.76b/ycr (15%) with an annual average of 2,043.06b/cyr, Oman 10,624.64b/ycr (6%) with an annual average of 817.28b/cyr, Qatar 7,219.16b/ycr (4%) with an annual average of 555.32b/cyr, Saudi Arabia 95,960.41b/ycr (53%) with an annual average of 7,381.57b/cyr, and UAE 32,480.76b/ycr (19%) with an annual average of 2,498.52b/cyr. Bahrain is however absent on the exports table for the period of the study. This shows

that the country’s export of crude oil was so insignificant such that it was listed among miscellaneous exports as others. While the cumulative total miscellaneous exports of others stands at 569.7b/cyr (0.5%) with an annual average of 43.82b/cyr. Once again, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia also leads the group in terms of export of crude oil. The GCC would have done well to downplay on the exports of its crude oil such that it can refine and process huge chunk of what it produces. Massive export of crude oil is highly injurious to their citizens and national economies. It simply means exporting millions of jobs and wealth to home countries of these buyers; and the inverse exacerbation of poverty and unemployment in the GCC region. The total cumulative individual annual average of the five member countries stands at 13,339.57b/cyr and the total cumulative annual average stands at 80,037.43b/cyr. While the cumulative country average stands 28,902.41b/cyr (OPEC, 2017/18; LCCI, 2016; Sayigh, 1984; Saleh, 2019) [19, 13, 9, 18]. See Figure 6 below.



Source: Generated by the Researcher in 2022 as adapted from OPEC Bulletin, 2017/2018 [13]

Fig 6: Crude Oil Exports of Gulf Cooperation Council Countries Compared with OPEC, 1999-2019 (b/cyr & %)

Summary of Crude Oil Exports of GCC Compared with OPEC, 1999-2019

The summary of GCC exports compared with OPEC and other regional oil bodies of the world shows Persian Gulf Oil Regional body putting up an impressive performance of 173,414.43b/cyr representing 26% of the world total for the period of the study. When compared with OPEC, the GCC’s performance just represents 31% of the latter’s (OPEC) total exports of 542,181.38b/cyr. This OPEC’s total exports represents 83% of the world total export for the period of the study. The B3 with 66,709.5b/cyr (10%) and Non-OPEC countries with 114,629.58b/cyr (17%), which are the underperformers in this regard; are actually the greatest refiners and processors of crude oil worldwide. For the OPEC to have led the world in terms of crude oil exports is not something to celebrate; because portrays lack of

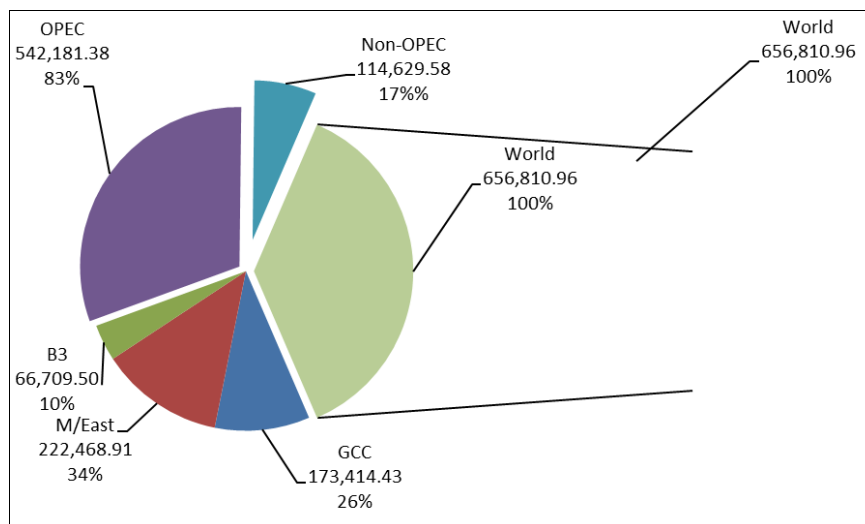
sensitivity on the political leaderships of member countries to maintain a sustainable ‘Zero Exports of Crude Oil Policies’ in their various domestic environments. Deliberate domestic policies of refining and processing of all crude oil produced by OPEC and the GCC will certainly open the floodgate of employment generation and wealth creation for their citizens that will eventually lead to economic growth and national development of the member countries of the GCC. The benefit of this is that it will simmer down youth restiveness and thereby create stable socio-political and economic conditions in their countries (Fareed et-al, 2019; Petersem, 2020; OPEC, 2017/18) [6, 13].

The performance of GCC compared OPEC and other regional oil bodies are as presented in Table 3 and Figure 7 below.

Table 3: Cumulative Crude Oil Exports of the GCC Compared with OPEC, 1999-2019 (b/cyr & %)

S. No.	Countries	Cumulative	RAA(O)	RCA(O)	IRAA(O)	% (OPEC)
1.	GCC	173,414.43	50,523.92	109,468.49	13,339.57	26%
2.	Middle East	222,468.91	50,523.92	109,468.49	17,112.99	34%
3.	B3	66,709.50	50,523.92	109,468.49	5,131.50	10%
4.	OPEC	542,181.38	50,523.92	109,468.49	41,706.26	83%
5.	Non-OPEC	114,629.58	50,523.92	109,468.49	8,817.58	17%
6.	World	656,810.96	303,143.52	656,810.96	50,523.92	100%

Source: Generated by the Researcher in 2022 as adapted from OPEC Bulletin, 2017/2018 [13]



Source: Generated by the Researcher in 2022 as adapted from OPEC Bulletin, 2017/2018 [13]

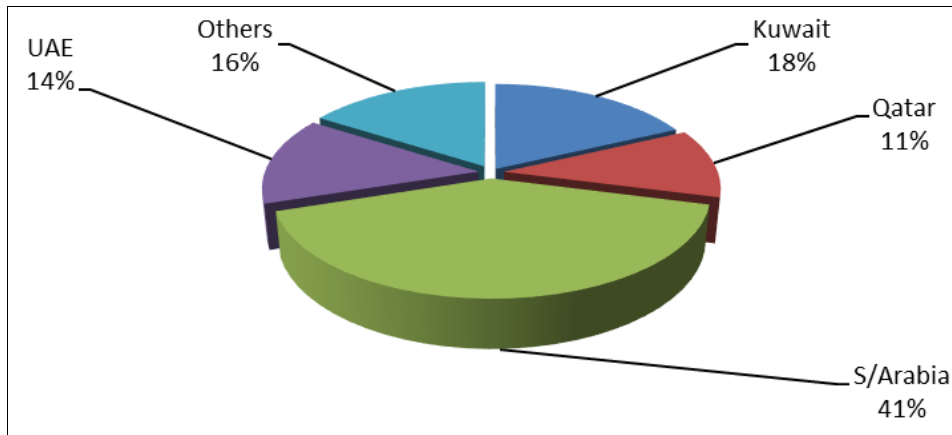
Fig 7: Crude Oil Exports of Gulf Cooperation Council Countries Compared with OPEC, 1999-2019 (b/cyr & %)

Output of Petroleum Products of Gulf Cooperation Council Countries Compared with OPEC, 1999-2019

Even when there has been phenomenal increase in crude oil production in the GCC member countries for the past seventy years, there is no corresponding increase in the volume of output of petroleum products in the regional oil body. The total output of petroleum products of the GCC for the period of the study stands at 71,815.90b/cyr, which represents 6% of the total output of petroleum products of the world which stands at 1,142,502.4b/cyr for the period of the study. The performances of the GCC member countries, in terms of output of petroleum products between 1999 and 2019, is as follows Kuwait 12,750.66b/ycr (18%) with an annual average of 930.82b/cyr, Qatar 8,296.6b/ycr (11%) with an annual average of 638.20b/cyr, Saudi Arabia 29,064.62b/ycr (40%) with an annual average of 2,235.74b/cyr, UAE 9,949.42b/cyr (14%) with an annual average of 765.34b/cyr. Bahrain and Oman are absent on the

output of petroleum products table for the period of the study. This shows that these countries export almost all of their crude oil with insignificant outputs that are listed among miscellaneous classified as others. While the cumulative total miscellaneous output of petroleum products of others stands at 11,754.60b/cyr (16%) with an annual average of 904.20b/cyr. Here also, Saudi Arabia is leading the remaining four members of the group in terms of output of petroleum products. The general sub-optimal performance of the GCC indicates low production activities in the petroleum industries of their various economies. This deprives their citizens of millions of employment activities associated with high production activities in the processing and refining of petroleum products. (OPEC, 2017/18; Malachova, 2012) [13].

The detail performances of GCC oil producing countries in terms of crude oil production, is as presented in Figure 8 below.



Source: Generated by the Researcher in 2022 as adapted from OPEC Bulletin, 2017/2018 [13]

Fig 8: Output of Petroleum Products of Gulf Cooperation Council Countries Compared with OPEC, 1999-2019 (in %)

Summary of Output of Petroleum Products of GCC Compared with OPEC, 1999-2019

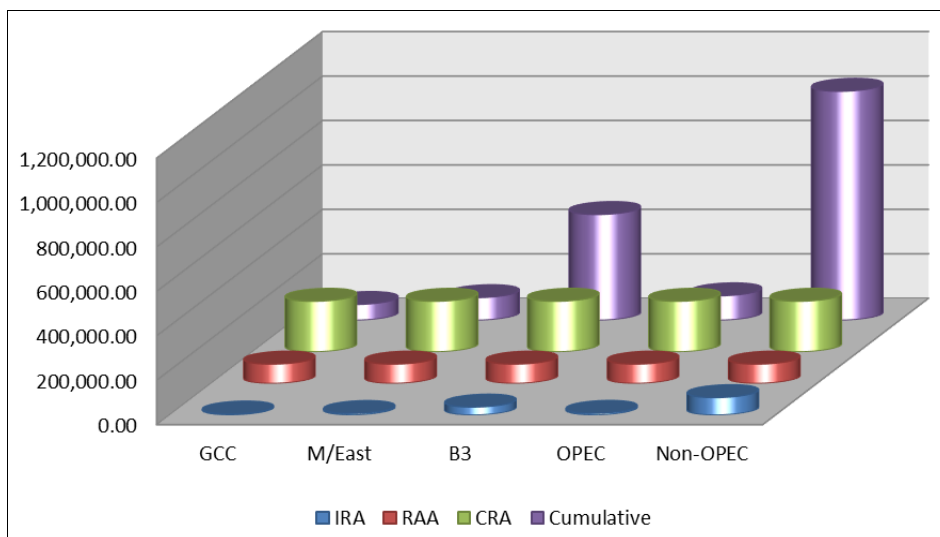
The summary of output of petroleum products of the GCC compared with OPEC and other regional oil bodies of the world shows the Persian Gulf Oil Regional body in the least position with 71,815.9b/cyr representing 6% of the world total for the period of the study. When compared with OPEC, the GCC’s performance represents 65% of the latter’s (OPEC) total exports of 110,907.9b/cyr. While the OPEC’s total output of petroleum products represents 10% of the world total output of petroleum products for the period of the study. The B3 with 476,848.3/cyr (41%) and Non-OPEC countries with 1,031,594.5b/cyr (90%), are the greatest refiners and processors of crude oil worldwide. With this impeccably high level of performance, the greatest processors of crude oil into finished output of petroleum

products, equally gains in the socio-economic and political aspects because their teeming youths will be fully engage with little space for forced induced/crimes in their societies. The GCC should domesticate the processing of all types petroleum products that will serve as soaking sponge to mop the unemployed youth off the streets of their cities. This employment generation and wealth creation empowers the citizens more particularly the youths who will scorn at agents of destabilization. The gainfully employed will strive at all cost to protect and secure their jobs instead of playing to the gallery of crimes and criminality. As such, stable domestic environments are ensured, which breeds general development (Sayigh, 1984; OPEC, 2017/18) [19, 13]. The performance of GCC compared OPEC and other regional oil bodies are as presented in Table 4 and Figure 9 below.

Table 4: Cumulative Output of Petroleum Products of the GCC Compared with OPEC, 1999-2019 (in b/cyr & in %)

S. No.	Countries	Cumulative	RAA(O)	RCA(O)	IRAA(O)	% (OPEC)
1.	GCC	71,815.90	87,884.80	228,500.48	5,524.30	6%
2.	Middle East	102,523.72	87,884.80	228,500.48	7,886.44	10%
3.	B3	476,848.30	87,884.80	228,500.48	36,680.64	41%
4.	OPEC	110,907.90	87,884.80	228,500.48	8,531.37	10%
5.	Non-OPEC	1,031,594.50	87,884.80	228,500.48	79,353.42	90%
6.	World	1,142,502.40	439,424.00	1,142,502.4	87,884.8	100%

Source: Generated by the Researcher in 2022 as adapted from OPEC Bulletin, 2017/2018 [13]



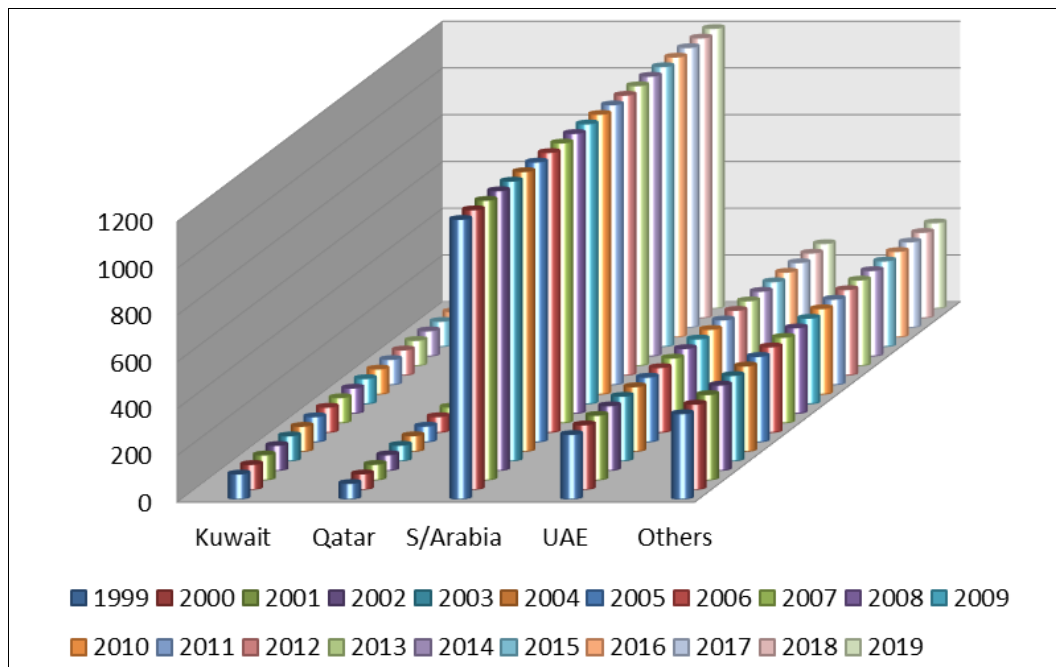
Source: Generated by the Researcher in 2022 as adapted from OPEC Bulletin, 2017/2018 [13]

Fig 9: Output of Petroleum Products of Gulf Cooperation Council Countries Compared with OPEC, 1999-2019 (b/cyr)

Oil Demand of Gulf Cooperation Council Countries Compared with OPEC, 1999-2019

The oil demand of Gulf Cooperation Council Countries compared with OPEC for the period 1999 and 2019 shows Saudi Arabia leading with 15,558.6b/cyr representing 60% of the regional total cumulative of 26,186.10b/cyr with an annual country average of 1,196.82b/cyr. The second highest performer among the GCC is UAE with 3,600.0b/cyr representing 13% with annual average of 276.92b/cyr, Kuwait with 1,399.0b/cyr representing 5% with annual average of 107.62b/cyr and Qatar 875.4 representing 3% with annual average of 67.34b/cyr. While the miscellaneous oil demands of others is 4,753.1b/cyr representing 19% with annual average of 365.62b/cyr. The low demand for oil by the GCC is an indication that they are not in hurry for indigenous industrialization and manufacturing in their various domestic economies. Serious

countries that are self-sufficient in processed oil import more from their external environments to augment numerous sources of energy to power their blossoming industries and manufacturing outfits. These high production activities further create millions of job opportunities for their citizens; as well as create enormous wealth for them. By extension it unfortunately attracts citizens of the GCC and other third world countries who migrate to these economic buffer-zones in search of greener pastures. The more the GCC embarks on domestic indigenous industrialization and manufacturing, the more and higher will be their demand for oil in the world petroleum industry. This is non-negotiable if the Persian Gulf oil body really wants to break out of the cocoon of economic dependence (LCC, 2016; Saleh, 2018; Petersen, 2020) [14]. This is as presented in Figure 10 below.



Source: Generated by the Researcher in 2022 as adapted from OPEC Bulletin, 2017/2018 [13]

Fig 10: Oil Demand of Gulf Cooperation Council Countries Compared with OPEC, 1999-2019 (b/cyr)

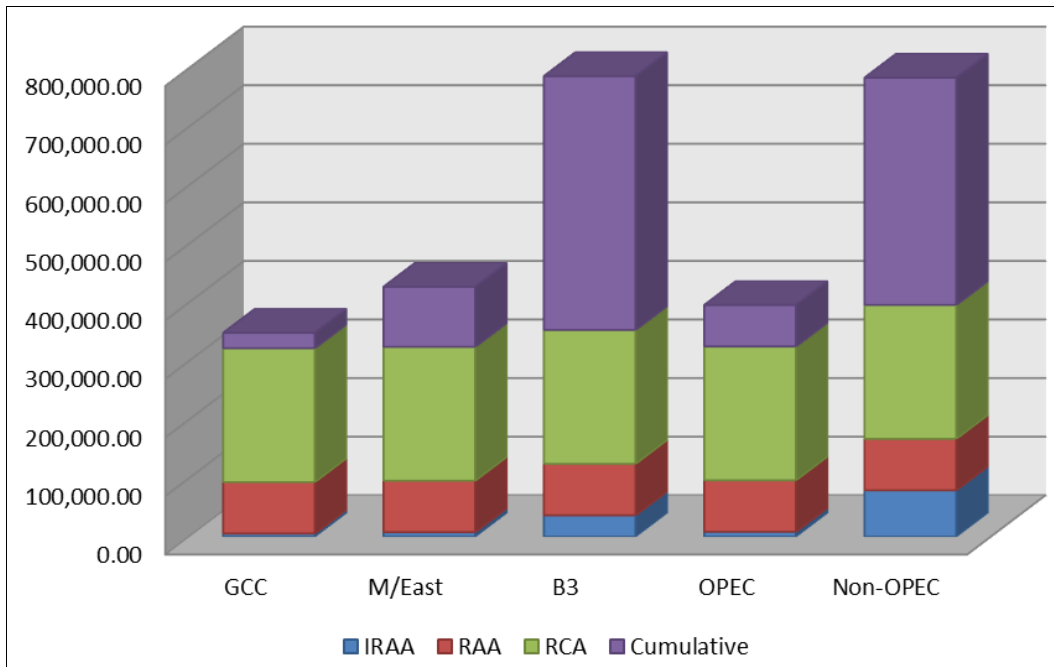
Whereas, the summary of the GCC oil demand compared with OPEC and other region oil bodies places the Persian Gulf regional oil body at the bottom of the Table with 26,186.10b/cyr representing 6% of the world total and representing 37% of OPEC’s cumulative total which stands at 70,610.60b/cyr. The OPEC’s total represents 15% of the world total which stands at 461,286.6b/cyr. The B3 (USA, Russia and China) leads other regions with a towering performance of 433,206.8b/cyr representing 94% of the world total. The Middle East, where the GCC comes from; recorded 102,470.94b/cyr representing 22% of the world total. The Non-OPEC countries are the second highest with

total 387,909.0b/cyr representing 85% of the world total. The sub-optimal performances of GCC, OPEC and the Middle East are negative indicators of general development more especially in the 21st Century. Serious countries like the B3 and Non-OPEC countries which are equally the most industrialized and industrializing demand for more oil to power their ever expanding industries and manufacturing outfits that will further widen the gap between the developed and developing countries (OPEC, 2017/18; Maynes, 1998; Fareed et-al, 2019) [13, 6]. See Table 5 and Figure 11 below.

Table 5: Cumulative Oil Demand of the GCC Compared with OPEC, 1999-2019 (in b/cyr & in %)

S. No.	Countries	Cumulative	RAA(O)	RCA(O)	IRAA(O)	% (OPEC)
1.	GCC	26,186.1	87,884.80	228,500.48	5,524.30	6%
2.	Middle East	102,470.94	87,884.80	228,500.48	7,886.44	22%
3.	B3	433,206.8	87,884.80	228,500.48	36,680.64	94%
4.	OPEC	70,610.60	87,884.80	228,500.48	8,531.37	15%
5.	Non-OPEC	387,909.0	87,884.80	228,500.48	79,353.42	85%
6.	World	461,286.6	439,424.00	1,142,502.4	87,884.8	100%

Source: Generated by the Researcher in 2022 as adapted from OPEC Bulletin, 2017/2018 [13]



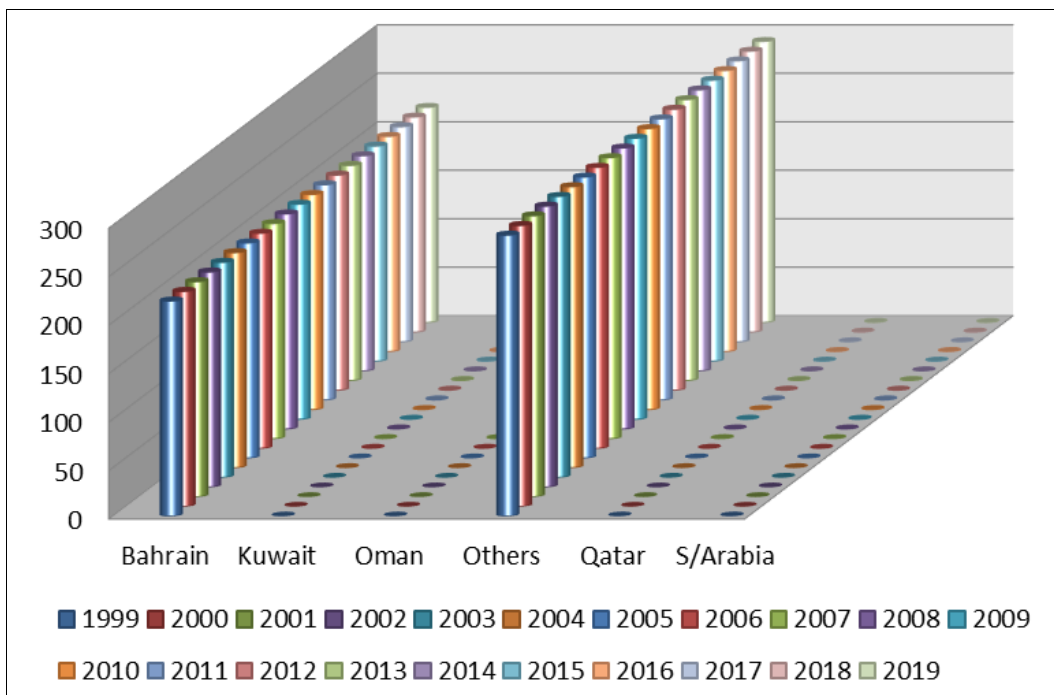
Source: Generated by the Researcher in 2022 as adapted from OPEC Bulletin, 2017/2018 [13]

Fig 11: Cumulative Oil Demand of the GCC Compared with OPEC, 1999-2019 (b/cyr)

Crude Oil Imports of Gulf Cooperation Council Countries Compared with OPEC, 2012-2019

Even when the Gulf Cooperation Council countries have performed very well in terms of crude oil exports in the world petroleum industry; it has however, has a very wobbling performance in the area of import of crude oil for the period 1999 and 2019. It was only Bahrain that featured prominently on the import of crude oil table with

2,882.62b/cyr (43%); where the miscellaneous imports of the remaining GCC members with zero (0%) percent each, were classified under others with 3,766.10b/cyr (57%). This portrays the entire GCC as a major crude oil exporter of the world with no appetite for importation of crude oil (Fareed et-al, 2019; Saleh, 2019) [6, 18]. This is as presented in Figure 12 below.



Source: Generated by the Researcher in 2022 as adapted from OPEC Bulletin, 2017/2018 [13]

Fig 12: Crude Oil Imports of Gulf Cooperation Council Countries Compared with OPEC, 1999-2019 (b/cyr)

Whereas, the summary of the GCC imports of crude oil compared with OPEC and other region oil bodies places the Persian Gulf regional oil body at the bottom of the Table and the least with 6,648.72b/cyr representing 0.7% of the

world total and representing 100% of OPEC’s cumulative total which stands at 0b/cyr (0%). The OPEC’s total represents 0% of the world total which stands at 915,512.02b/cyr. The B3 leads other regions with an

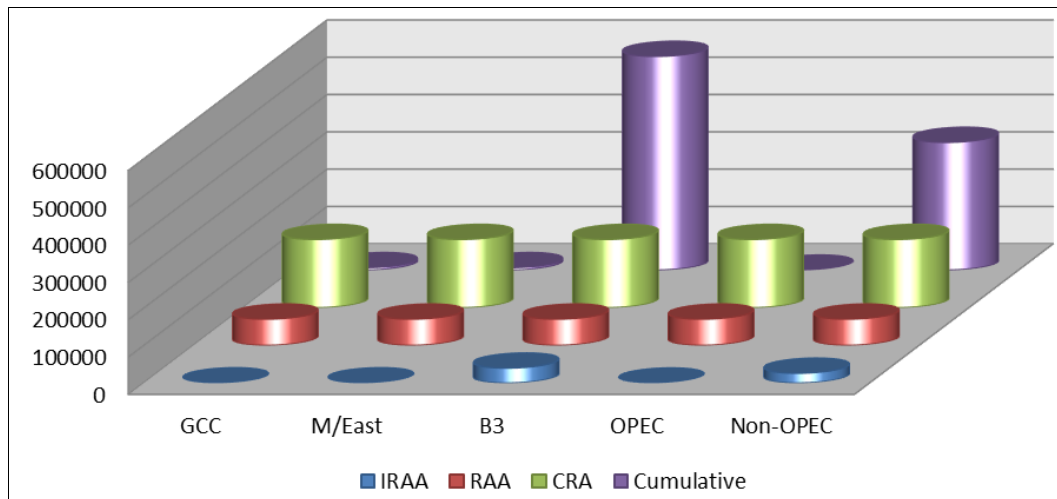
impressive performance of 573,002.42b/cyr representing 63% of the world total. The Middle East, and OPEC recorded 0b/cyr representing 0% each of the world total. The Non-OPEC countries are the second highest importers

of crude oil with total 342,509.6b/cyr representing 37% % of the world total (Saleh, 2019; OPEC, 2018; Maynes, 1998; Tetrault, 2008) [18, 20]. This is as presented in Table 6 and Figures 13 & 14 below.

Table 6: Cumulative Crude Oil Imports of the GCC Compared with OPEC, 1999-2019 (b/cyr & %)

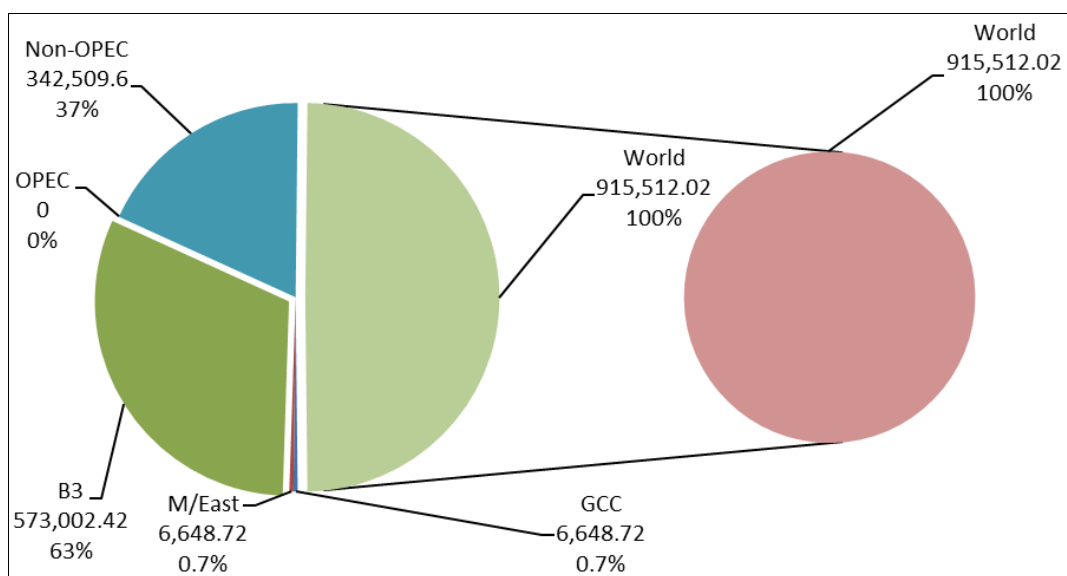
S. No.	Countries	Cumulative	RAA(O)	RCA(O)	IRAA(O)	% (OPEC)
1.	GCC	6,648.72	70,424.00	183,102.40	511.44	0.7%
2.	Middle East	6,648.72	70,424.00	183,102.40	511.44	0.7%
3.	B3	573,002.42	70,424.00	183,102.40	40,077.11	63%
4.	OPEC	0	70,424.00	183,102.40	0	0%
5.	Non-OPEC	342,509.6	70,424.00	183,102.40	26,346.89	37%
6.	World	915,512.02	352,120.00	915,512.02	70,424.00	100%

Source: Generated by the Researcher in 2022 as adapted from OPEC Bulletin, 2017/2018 [13]



Source: Generated by the Researcher in 2022 as adapted from OPEC Bulletin, 2017/2018 [13]

Fig 13: Cumulative Crude Oil Imports of the GCC Compared with OPEC, 1999-2019 (b/cyr)



Source: Generated by the Researcher in 2022 as adapted from OPEC Bulletin, 2017/2018 [13]

Fig 14: Cumulative Crude Oil Imports of the GCC Compared with OPEC, 1999-2019 (in b/cyr & in %)

Grand Summary of the GCC Compared with OPEC and Other Regional Oil Bodies 1999-2019

The grand summary of the GCC compared with OPEC and other Regional Oil Bodies in terms of crude oil production, oil demand, refining of crude oil, output of petroleum products, crude oil exports and crude oil imports shows the GCC trailing behind in almost all sub-sectors of the world petroleum industry. However it has put a strong show

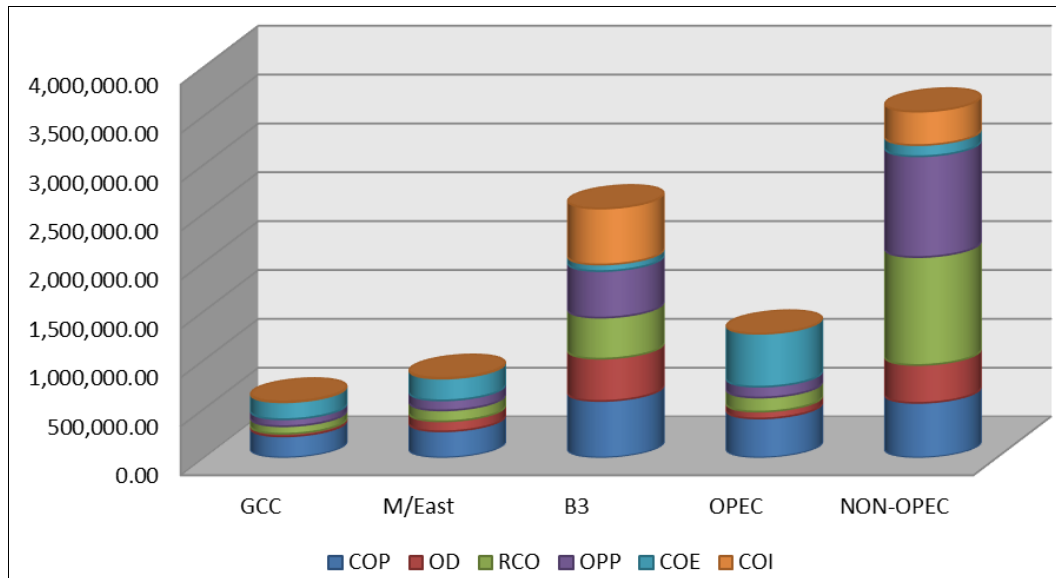
against the OPEC in almost all the sub-sectors of the global oil industry for the period of the study. The GCC and OPEC’s strong show in the area of exports of crude oil, calls for lamentation because it simply translate into exporting millions of jobs and enormous wealth to great refiners and processors of crude oil of the world, which of course include the B3 and Non-OPEC countries (Maynes, 1998) [11]. The grand summary of the GCC performances in the six

petroleum oil sub-sectors of the world is as presented in Table 7 and Figure 15 below.

Table 7: Grand Summary of the GCC Compared with OPEC and other Regional Oil Bodies 1999-2019 (b/cyr)

S. No.	Regions	COP	Oil Demand	RCO	OPP	COE	COI
1.	GCC	217,635.38	26,186.1	77,481.3	71,815.9	173,414.43	6,648.72
2.	Middle East	268,986.34	102,470.94	111,913.1	102,523.72	222,468.91	6,648.72
3.	B3	579,651.14	433,206.8	419,927.3	476,848.3	66,709.50	573,002.42
4.	OPEC	400,569.74	70,610.60	143,656.76	110,907.9	542,181.38	0
5.	Non-OPEC	560,382.2	387,909.0	1,104,019.4	1,031,594.5	114,629.58	342,509.6
6.	World	960,951.14	461,286.6	1,247,675.6	1,142,502.4	656,810.96	915,512.02

Source: Generated by the Researcher in 2022 as adapted from OPEC Bulletin, 2017/2018 ^[13]



Source: Generated by the Researcher in 2022 as adapted from OPEC Bulletin, 2017/2018 ^[13]

Fig 15: Grand Summary of the GCC Compared with OPEC and other Regional Oil Bodies 1999-2019 (b/cyr)

Conclusion/Recommendations

From the analysis so far, conclusion can be drawn that Gulf Cooperation Countries have been lagging behind the two other regional oil bodies such as the B3 and Non-OPEC countries in critical sectors of the world petroleum industry; such as refining and the processing of crude oil into refined oil and output of petroleum products. The GCC has outperformed OPEC in the area of imports of crude oil where it recorded 6,648.72b/cyr representing 0.7% of the world total; while OPEC recorded zero imports and 0% for the same period. In terms of crude oil production, the GCC performance of 217,635.38b/cyr represents 54% of OPEC’s total crude production of 400,569.74b/cyr. In the area of refining of crude oil, the GCC’s performance of 77,481.3b/cyr represents 54% of OPEC’s total cumulative refining of 143,656.74b/cyr for the period of the study. The GCC put up a very strong show against OPEC in the area of output of petroleum products with total cumulative of 71,815.9b/cyr representing 65% of OPEC’s total cumulative of 110,907.9b/cyr for same period. In terms of crude oil exports, the GCC’s total cumulative of 173,414.43b/cyr represents 32% of OPEC’s total cumulative which stands at 542,181.38b/cyr. Whereas, in terms of oil demand, the GCC’s total cumulative of 26,186.1b/cyr represents 38% of OPEC’s total cumulative of 70,610.6b/cyr for the period of the study. On the whole, both the GCC and OPEC have performed sub-optimally compared with the B3 and Non-OPEC countries in virtually all the six petroleum sub-sectors of the world. The implication of this is that the production activities associated with refining and processing of crude petroleum oil deprives the citizens of member

countries of millions of job opportunities and economic empowerment. Conversely, the high production activities witnessed in the B3 and Non-OPEC in the areas of refining and processing of crude oil into finished products, serve as magnetic pull for citizens of the GCC, OPEC and other third world countries to embark on dangerous voyages to the USA, Western and Eastern Europe as well as China in search of greener pastures. By way of recommendation, the GCC should as a matter of deliberate policy embark on aggressive domestic refining and processing of all their crude oil. This sweep their teeming unemployed youths off the streets of their major cities. An actively engaged youth will find it less attractive to be lured into any crime or criminality. This in turn, will bring about stable socio-political and economic conditions in the domestic environment of member countries.

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