

Economic Determinants of Environmental Quality in the GCC Countries

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Abstract

The main aim of this study is to estimate the positive and negative determinants of environmental quality using the Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries for the period 1990-2024. The data will be collected as secondary data from the databases of International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). Statistically, the data will be analyzed using ordinary least square (OLS) regression. The GCC members are Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and United Arabs Emirates (UAE). The main findings of this study suggest that economic growth and inflation play a significant role in increasing the rates of pollution. On the other hand, unemployment rates COVID-19 decrease CO₂ emissions. The implications of this study help policymakers to take the right decisions and policies to control the levels of pollution through economic factors in the GCC countries. In addition, this study supports Economists and Academics to conduct their research in the field of similar studies.

Keywords: CO₂ emissions; inflation; gross domestic production; gulf cooperation council; COVID- 19