



Transformasi Ekonomi Politik Sumber Daya Alam

Dari Kutukan Menjadi Kekuatan

Penulis :

**Ir. Mohamad Bawazeer, IPU
Andi Kurniawan**



TRANSFORMASI EKONOMI POLITIK SUMBER DAYA ALAM

(Dari Kutukan Menjadi Kekuatan)

Penulis:

Ir. Mohamad Bawazeer, IPU
Andi Kurniawan



TRANSFORMASI EKONOMI POLITIK SUMBER DAYA ALAM: Dari Kutukan Menjadi Kekuatan

Penulis :

Ir. Mohamad Bawazeer, IPU
Andi Kurniawan

Editor :

Dhiya Fauzia Romiza

Cover :

Deka Sugama

Penerbit : PT. Star Digital Publishing, Yogyakarta-Indonesia

Email : ptstardigitalpublishing@gmail.com

Website : www.stardigitalpublishing.com

Anggota IKAPI : No. 202/DIY/2024

ISBN : 978-634-7521-34-7

Copyright © 2025 PT. Star Digital Publishing

Cetakan Pertama, Januari 2026

Dilarang memperbanyak, mencetak ataupun menerbitkan sebagian maupun seluruh isi buku ini tanpa izin tertulis dari penerbit.

UNDANG-UNDANG REPUBLIK INDONESIA NOMOR 19 TAHUN 2002 TENTANG HAK CIPTA

Barang siapa dengan sengaja melanggar dan tanpa hak melakukan perbuatan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 2 Ayat (1) atau Pasal 49 Ayat (1) dan Ayat (2) di pidana dengan pidana penjara masing-masing paling singkat 1 (satu) bulan dan/atau denda paling sedikit Rp. 1.000.000,00 (Satu juta rupiah), atau pidana penjara paling lama 7 (tujuh tahun dengan atau denda paling banyak Rp. 5.000.000.000,00 (Lima miliar rupiah).

KATA PENGANTAR

Puji syukur kami panjatkan ke hadirat Tuhan Yang Maha Esa atas rahmat dan karunia-Nya sehingga buku ini, yang berjudul *Transformasi Ekonomi Politik Sumber Daya Alam*, dapat terselesaikan dengan baik. Buku ini hadir sebagai hasil pemikiran dan kerja sama antara berbagai penulis yang terlibat dalam proyek ini. Dengan penulisan yang melibatkan beragam perspektif, buku ini bertujuan untuk memberikan pemahaman yang lebih dalam mengenai peran sumber daya alam dalam ekonomi politik global.

Dalam era globalisasi yang semakin pesat, sumber daya alam tidak hanya menjadi pilar utama dalam perekonomian banyak negara, tetapi juga berperan penting dalam dinamika politik internasional. Di tengah berbagai tantangan dan peluang yang dihadapi, buku ini mengajak pembaca untuk mengeksplorasi berbagai aspek yang membentuk ekonomi politik sumber daya alam, termasuk pengaruhnya terhadap kebijakan ekonomi, sosial, dan diplomasi antarnegara.

Semoga buku ini dapat memberikan wawasan baru dan menjadi referensi yang bermanfaat bagi akademisi, praktisi, serta pembaca umum yang tertarik untuk memahami lebih jauh tentang hubungan antara sumber daya alam dan kekuatan politik global. Kami berharap buku ini dapat menginspirasi pembaca dalam merumuskan kebijakan yang bijaksana dalam pengelolaan sumber daya alam untuk kesejahteraan bangsa dan dunia.

Akhir kata, kami mengucapkan terima kasih kepada semua pihak yang telah mendukung penyusunan buku ini. Semoga buku ini bermanfaat bagi perkembangan ilmu pengetahuan dan praktik yang relevan.

Selamat membaca!

Jakarta, Januari 2026

Penulis

DAFTAR ISI

KATA PENGANTAR	ii
DAFTAR ISI	iii

BAB 1 <i>ECONOMIC WEALTH AND POLITICAL POWER</i>: SUMBER DAYA ALAM DALAM EKONOMI POLITIK GLOBAL	1
A. Ruang Lingkup	1
B. Klasifikasi Sumber Daya Alam.....	3
C. Beberapa Konsep Umum	5
D. Sumber Daya Alam, Sumber Kekuatan Lunak (<i>Soft Power</i>) ...	10
E. Studi Kasus	12

BAB 2 PARADOKS KEBERLIMPAHAN, <i>DUTCH DISEASE</i>, DAN KUTUKAN SUMBER DAYA ALAM	19
A. Asal Muasal Konsep	19
B. Definisi Konseptual	22
C. Keberhasilan Negara Arab Teluk	23
D. Paradoks Keberlimpaan di Benua Afrika	25

BAB 3 <i>SOVEREIGN FUND</i> DAN UPAYA MENGHINDARI <i>DUTCH DISEASE</i>: NORWEGIA, DAN ARAB SAUDI.....	37
A. Mengapa <i>Sovereign Wealth Fund</i> ?.....	37
B. SWF dalam Tinjauan Akademis	39
C. <i>Norway Government Pension Fund Global</i> : Aset SWF Terbesar Dunia	43
D. <i>Public Investment Fund & Saudi Vision 2030</i>	51

BAB 4 SUMBER DAYA MANUSIA: UPAYA MENGHINDARI <i>RESOURCE CURSE</i>.....	61
A. Penerimaan SDA & Tata Kelola Sektor Pendidikan	67
B. SDM dan Kolaborasi Inovasi	73

BAB 5 PERTUMBUHAN HIJAU: EKONOMI RENDAH KARBON DAN MANAJEMEN SUMBER DAYA ALAM BERKELANJUTAN	80
A. <i>Green Growth: Konsep Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Berkelanjutan</i>	<i>82</i>
B. Ekonomi Rendah Karbon.....	88
C. Pengelolaan SDA Berkelanjutan & Teknologi Hijau	91
BAB 6 PENUTUP	96
DAFTAR PUSTAKA.....	98
PROFIL PENULIS.....	126

BAB 1

ECONOMIC WEALTH AND POLITICAL POWER: SUMBER DAYA ALAM DALAM EKONOMI POLITIK GLOBAL

Bagian pendahuluan ini memperkenalkan pengertian dari ekonomi politik sumber daya alam, ruang lingkup, dan kontekstualisasinya dalam hubungan internasional. Para pembaca diharapkan dapat memiliki pemahaman mengenai sumber daya alam sebagai suatu kekuatan ekonomi politik di kancah internasional.

A. Ruang Lingkup

Ekonomi Politik Sumber Daya merupakan bagian dari kajian Ekonomi Politik Global yang menjadi salah satu elemen utama dalam studi Hubungan Internasional. Ekonomi Politik Global secara umum membahas tentang relasi antara negara sebagai institusi politik dengan pasar yang menjadi pusat kegiatan perekonomian. Relasi antara keduanya menjadi faktor penting yang menentukan dinamika global kita hingga hari ini.

Dalam *Routledge Handbook to Global Political Economy*, Vivares (2020) mengemukakan bahwa Ekonomi Politik Global menjadi alternatif perspektif dalam memahami perebutan kekuasaan dan kekayaan yang berimplikasi terhadap pembangunan dan konflik kepentingan di tingkat domestik, regional, dan internasional. Oatley (2019) menjelaskan bahwa studi ini membahas bagaimana politik, dalam arti kekuatan dan kekuasaan, dapat mempengaruhi perekonomian global, dan juga sebaliknya bagaimana situasi dan kondisi ekonomi global dapat berdampak terhadap politik internasional. Ruang lingkup pembahasannya akan fokus kepada

pertarungan politik antara para pemenang dengan para pecundang dalam beragam dimensi ekonomi global.

Dalam kajian Ekonomi Politik Sumber Daya Alam, para pembaca akan diajak berdiskusi dan mendalami interaksi kekuatan antar aktor negara, dan non-negara dalam alokasi dan distribusi sumber daya alam di pasar global. Beberapa pengertian telah diuraikan diantaranya dalam studi Haslam & Heidrich (2016) yang memfokuskan pembahasan Ekonomi Politik Sumber Daya Alam ke dalam evaluasi dan investigasi implikasi berbagai kebijakan terhadap pengelolaan sumber daya alam. Lebih lanjut, Hendrix & Noland (2014) menjelaskan bahwa kekayaan sumber daya alam merupakan salah satu faktor determinan dalam arus perdagangan dan investasi global. Selain itu, sifatnya yang cenderung terbatas dan ketersediannya secara geografis sangat spesifik pada lokasi dan wilayah tertentu menempatkan sumber daya alam sebagai salah satu faktor pemicu timbulnya konflik dan perebutan kuasa antar negara.

Berdasarkan beberapa pengertian ini, Ekonomi Politik Sumber Daya Alam (Ekopol SDA) merupakan suatu kajian yang sangat menarik dan menantang, terutama bagi negara-negara yang memiliki kekayaan berlimpah, seperti Indonesia. Selain diskusi seputar kebijakan SDA, pembahasan Ekopol SDA memberikan wawasan tentang perbedaan pertumbuhan ekonomi di negara-negara kaya SDA, kondisi kemiskinan dan pembangunan sumber daya manusia, konflik sumber daya alam antar negara, antara negara dengan perusahaan multinasional, antara perusahaan multinasional dengan organisasi masyarakat sipil internasional, serta SDA sebagai instrumen kekuatan politik luar negeri suatu negara di tingkat regional, dan internasional.

Sebagai pendahuluan, bab ini akan memperkenalkan klasifikasi sumber daya alam untuk lebih meningkatkan pemahaman terhadap karakteristik, dan sifat-sifat umum dari SDA. Kedua, bagian pendahuluan ini juga akan memberikan beberapa konsep populer dalam ekonomi politik sumber daya alam. Ketiga, sejumlah studi kasus akan dibahas dalam rangka memberikan ilustrasi kekuatan SDA yang

berkembang menjadi kekuatan politik suatu negara. Harapannya para pembaca dapat memiliki pemahaman awal terkait dengan pengertian ekonomi politik SDA, serta penting dan strategisnya pembahasan ini dalam hubungan internasional.

B. Klasifikasi Sumber Daya Alam

Sumber daya alam secara umum dikelompokkan dalam dua klasifikasi yaitu:

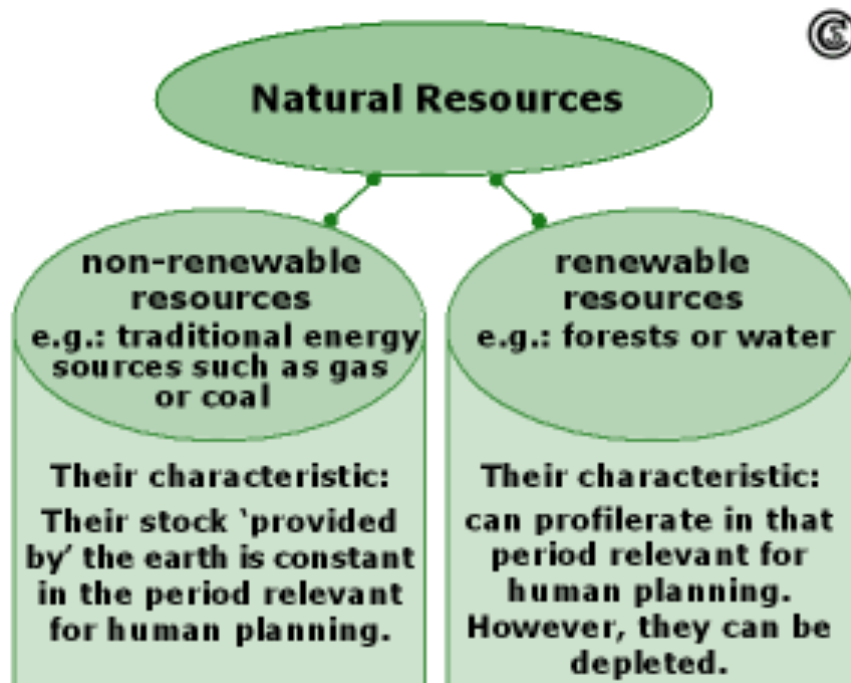
KARAKTER FISIK → Berdasarkan karakteristik fisiknya, sumber daya dapat dibagi menjadi sumber daya alam hayati, sumber daya mineral non-energi, energi, dan sumber daya lingkungan. Beberapa bentuk sumber daya hayati misalnya adalah hasil laut seperti ikan, serta produk pertanian dan perkebunan. Sementara itu, beberapa komoditas tambang populer masuk dalam klasifikasi mineral non-energi meliputi emas, bijih besi, dan berlian (Sweeney, 1993; Zwaan et al., 2023). Sumber daya energi meliputi minyak, gas, panas bumi, dan batu bara, sedangkan sumber daya lingkungan antara lain sumber daya air, udara, dan tanah.

SKALA WAKTU PROSES PENYESUAIAN → Berdasarkan kepada skala waktu yang dibutuhkan untuk proses penyesuaiannya, klasifikasi sumber daya alam dapat dibagi menjadi sumber daya alam yang tidak terbarukan (*non-renewable resources*) atau sering juga disebut sebagai *depletable resources* dan sumber daya alam yang terbarukan (*renewable resources*).

Secara umum semua sumber daya mineral dikategorikan sebagai sumber daya tidak terbarukan karena jumlahnya yang terbatas dan cenderung akan habis (*deplatable*) dengan semakin meningkatnya permintaan terhadap komoditas tersebut. Sifatnya yang tidak terbarukan dapat membuat harga komoditas seperti minyak dan batu bara melonjak tinggi di pasar internasional. Ditambah lagi dengan ketersediaan dan distribusi sumber daya alam yang tidak merata dapat memicu ketegangan antar negara seperti yang terjadi di Laut Cina Selatan antara China dengan beberapa negara di Asia Tenggara,

dan Kepulauan Senkaku antara Jepang dan China (Macaraig & Fenton, 2021; Macaulay, 2023)

Di sisi lain, sumber daya terbarukan merupakan sumber daya alam yang dapat tersedia kembali sejalan dengan siklus kehidupan mereka seperti ikan, tumbuhan dan pepohonan, serta air, angin dan matahari (Jowsey & Kellett, 1995). Istilah sumber daya alam terbarukan juga dikaitkan dengan sumber daya hayati berasal dari tumbuhan dan hewan yang dieksploitasi namun tidak membahayakan kelestarian hidup mereka, dan dapat tersedia kembali setelah melalui siklus biologisnya (Ebnesajjad, 2013).



Gambar 1.1 Pengelompokan Jenis Sumber Daya Alam

Sumber: Geolearning – Freie Universitat Berlin https://www.geo.fu-berlin.de/en/v/geolearning/glossary/natural_resources/index.htm

C. Beberapa Konsep Umum

a. *Oversupply*

Sektor SDA telah banyak berperan dalam mendukung pembangunan ekonomi di banyak negara. Tingginya permintaan terhadap produk-produk olahan SDA di pasar global, ditambah lagi dengan karakteristik umum sebagian komoditas ini yang cenderung *depletable* memberikan potensi pendapatan yang menjanjikan kepada negara penghasil sumber daya alam. Harga dapat melonjak tinggi ketika permintaan meningkat secara signifikan, sementara produksi cenderung tidak bertambah. Hal ini sering juga disebut sebagai *scarcity issue*, yang menggambarkan suasana kelangkaan akibat ketidakseimbangan antara faktor *supply* dan *demand*. Sebaliknya, harga komoditas juga dapat melandai ketika permintaan melemah, sementara produksi berjalan secara konsisten. Akibatnya akan terjadi ketersediaan produk yang lebih banyak di pasar daripada permintaan terhadap komoditas tersebut. Fenomena ini diasosiasikan dengan istilah *oversupply*.

b. *Rostow's Stages of Economic Growth*

Komoditas migas dan batu bara merupakan contoh komoditas yang sangat strategis sebagai penyumbang devisa ekspor bagi beberapa negara. Industrialisasi dan sebagian besar kegiatan ekonomi dunia membutuhkan energi yang masih bersumber kepada energi fosil. Diperkirakan sekitar 80% konsumsi energi primer global masih bersumber kepada bahan bakar fosil (T. Ahmad & Zhang, 2020), utamanya adalah migas dan batu bara (Asdrubali & Desideri, 2019; Gasparotto & Da Boit Martinello, 2021).

Di sisi lain, ketersediaannya semakin terbatas karena sifatnya yang tidak terbarukan, dan cadangan yang tersedia semakin berkurang. Hal ini berimplikasi terhadap tingginya harga energi fosil di pasar internasional, dan tentunya menguntungkan negara-negara produsen seperti Arab Saudi, Uni Emirat Arab, Kuwait, dan Qatar yang menjadikan sumber daya alam migas sebagai salah satu penyumbang

sumber pendapatan utama dan membiayai pembangunan ekonomi di negara-negara tersebut (Aljarallah, 2020). Selain migas, komoditas batu bara adalah salah satu komoditas energi yang paling populer di pasar global karena harganya yang relatif murah dan banyak digunakan di beberapa industri strategis seperti industri besi dan baja, serta sektor pembangkit listrik (Jin & Kim, 2018). Negara eksportir batu bara terbesar diantaranya adalah Indonesia dan Australia. Sektor batu bara memberikan kontribusi signifikan terhadap ekonomi melalui penerimaan devisa, dan penciptaan lapangan pekerjaan (Aimon et al., 2023).

Secara teoritis, salah satu pemikiran yang cukup populer dalam pembangunan global adalah *Rostow's Stages of Economic Growth Model*. Walt Whitman Rostow, seorang mantan penasehat keamanan nasional Amerika Serikat, membuat satu garis linear untuk menggambarkan tingkat pertumbuhan negara. Menurut Rostow, terdapat lima tahapan pertumbuhan ekonomi negara yang masing-masing menggambarkan karakteristik dan perkembangannya, dimulai dari tingkat yang paling rendah yaitu masyarakat tradisional yang dicirikan dengan keterbatasan teknologi, kemudian pra-kondisi sebelum lepas landas yang dicirikan dengan eksploitasi dan komersialisasi hasil pertanian dan industri ekstraktif, dilanjutkan dengan kondisi lepas landas dimana negara telah masuk dalam pembangunan sektor manufaktur, lalu masuk tahapan yang lebih tinggi dimana negara menuju kearah kedewasaan disertai dengan karakteristik pembangunan industri dan aktivitas komersial yang lebih luas, dan tahapan terakhir adalah periode konsumsi massal dimana negara dapat bersaing dalam skala yang lebih luas di tingkat global melalui perdagangan internasional (Hunter, 2012; Willis, 2023).

Meski demikian, teori pertumbuhan ekonomi ini tidak dapat menjelaskan sepenuhnya fenomena kondisi ekonomi di negara-negara yang memiliki kekayaan SDA berlimpah. Sebagian berhasil mengakumulasi pendapatan dan memanfaatkannya untuk pembangunan infrastruktur, serta sarana dan prasarana lainnya yang

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

- Abbas, S., Saqib, N., & Shahzad, U. (2024). Global export flow of Chilean copper: The role of environmental innovation and renewable energy transition. *Geoscience Frontiers*, 15(3), 101697. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gsf.2023.101697>
- Aderounmu, B., Azuh, D., Onanuga, O., Oluwatomisin, O., Ebenezer, B., & Azuh, A. (2021). Poverty drivers and Nigeria's development: Implications for policy intervention. *Cogent Arts & Humanities*, 8(1), 1927495. <https://doi.org/10.1080/23311983.2021.1927495>
- Agu, O., & Nyatanga, P. (2020). Oil price fluctuation, macroeconomic indicators and poverty in Nigeria. *AFFRIKA Journal of Politics, Economics and Society*, 10(1), 45–61. <https://doi.org/10.31920/2075-6534/2020/10n1a3>
- Ahmad, A., Albarrak, M. S., Akhtar, S., & Akram, H. W. (2023). Sustainable Development and Saudi Vision 2030: Entrepreneurial Orientation of Students Toward E-Businesses and Proposed Model of “Virtual Business Incubator” for SEU. *Education Research International*, 2023, 1–16. <https://doi.org/10.1155/2023/6106580>
- Ahmad, T., & Zhang, D. (2020). A critical review of comparative global historical energy consumption and future demand: The story told so far. *Energy Reports*, 6, 1973–1991. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.egyr.2020.07.020>
- Aimon, H., Kurniadi, A. P., Sentosa, S. U., & Rahman, N. A. (2023). Production, Consumption, Export and Carbon Emission for Coal Commodities: Cases of Indonesia and Australia. *International Journal of Energy Economics and Policy*, 13(5), 484–492. <https://doi.org/10.32479/ijeep.14798>
- Ajami, R. A., & Karimi, H. A. (2023). Sovereign Wealth Funds: Opportunities, Global Challenges & Relevance to the Oil-Producing Economies. *Journal of Asia-Pacific Business*, 24(3), 145–148. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10599231.2023.2241012>
- Ajide, K. B. (2022). Is natural resource curse thesis an empirical regularity for economic complexity in Africa? *Resources Policy*, 76, 102755. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resourpol.2022.102755>

- Akyapi, B., Bellon, M., & Massetti, E. (2022). Estimating Macro-Fiscal Effects of Climate Shocks From Billions of Geospatial Weather Observations. *IMF Working Papers*, 2022(156), 1. <https://doi.org/10.5089/9798400217203.001>
- Al Nahed, S. (2015). Covering Libya: A Framing Analysis of Al Jazeera and BBC Coverage of the 2011 Libyan Uprising and NATO Intervention. *Middle East Critique*, 24(3), 251–267. <https://doi.org/10.1080/19436149.2015.1050784>
- Aldianto, L., Anggadwita, G., Permatasari, A., Mirzanti, I. R., & Williamson, I. O. (2021). Toward a Business Resilience Framework for Startups. *Sustainability*, 13(6), 3132. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su13063132>
- Alemahu, A. (2023). Saudi Arabia's Vision 2030 and Its Regional Implication. *International Journal of Public Administration and Management Research (IJPAMR)*, 09(01). <file:///Users/aditafajarningrum/Downloads/860-Article%20Text-1596-1-10-20230817.pdf>
- Alfehaid, R. M., & Young, K. E. (2024). *Saudi Arabia's Renewable Energy Initiatives and Their Geopolitical Implications* (Insights from the Center on Global Energy Policy). Center on Global Energy Policy at Columbia SIPA. <https://www.energypolicy.columbia.edu/saudi-arabias-renewable-energy-initiatives-and-their-geopolitical-implications/#:~:text=Saudi%20Arabia%20has%20established%20a,and%2040%20GW%20from%20wind>
- Aljarallah, R. A. (2020). THE ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF NATURAL RESOURCE DEPENDENCY IN GULF COUNTRIES. *International Journal of Energy Economics and Policy*, 10(6), 36–52. <https://doi.org/10.32479/ijeep.9836>
- Aljarallah, R. A., & Angus, A. (2020). Dilemma of Natural Resource Abundance: A Case Study of Kuwait. *Sage Open*, 10(1), 2158244019899701. <https://doi.org/10.1177/2158244019899701>
- ALJAZEERA. (2017, December 14). Profile: Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman. *ALJAZEERA.Com*. <https://www.aljazeera.com/features/2017/12/14/profile-crown-prince-mohammed-bin-salman>
- Alsweilem, K., Lepech, M., Monk, A., & Rietveld, M. (2024). *Saudi Arabia: From The Big Push To The Long Push Building Resilience*

- Beyond Vision 2030*. The Center for Sustainable Development & Global Competitiveness, Stanford University.
- Al-Tamimi, N. (2024). *The Relations Between China and Saudi Arabia: Continuity Amid New Challenges*. Friedrich Ebert Stiftung. <https://library.fes.de/pdf-files/bueros/zypern/21446.pdf>
- Álvarez-Ossorio, I., & Rodríguez García, L. (2021). The foreign policy of Qatar: From a mediating role to an active one. *Revista Española de Ciencia Política*, 56, 97–120. <https://doi.org/10.21308/recp.56.04>
- Amnesty. (2025, May 23). *Norway/OPT: Divesting pension fund a crucial step towards dismantling Israel's unlawful occupation* [International Non-Governmental Organization Official Website]. Amnesty International. <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2025/05/norway-opt-divesting-pension-fund-a-crucial-step-towards-dismantling-israels-unlawful-occupation/>
- Amran, Y. H. A., Amran, Y. H. M., Alyousef, R., & Alabduljabbar, H. (2020). Renewable and sustainable energy production in Saudi Arabia according to Saudi Vision 2030; Current status and future prospects. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 247, 119602. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2019.119602>
- Angulo, M. (2018, October). *CHILE's STRATEGY FOR INNOVATION IN ENERGY TRANSITION AND LOW EMISSION MINING*. 14th Annual General Meeting IGF 2018. https://www.igfmining.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/Session-11_-_Leveraging-Innovation_-_1.pdf
- Asdrubali, F., & Desideri, U. (2019). *Handbook of energy efficiency in buildings: A life cycle approach*. Butterworth-Heinemann.
- Asiamah, O., Agyei, S. K., Ahmed, B., & Agyei, E. A. (2022). Natural resource dependence and the Dutch disease: Evidence from Sub-Saharan Africa. *Resources Policy*, 79, 103042. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resourpol.2022.103042>
- Awolusi, O. D. (2016). Mining Sector and Economic Growth in Southern African Economies: A Panel Data Analysis. *Trade & Industrial Policy Strategies (TIPS) Forum Papers*.
- Badeeb, R. A., Lean, H. H., & Clark, J. (2017). The evolution of the natural resource curse thesis: A critical literature survey. *Resources Policy*, 51, 123–134. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resourpol.2016.10.015>

- Bagdatlı, M. C., Uçak, İ., & Elsheikh, W. (2023). IMPACT OF GLOBAL WARMING ON AQUACULTURE IN NORWAY. *International Journal of Engineering Technologies and Management Research*, 10(3). <https://doi.org/10.29121/ijetmr.v10.i3.2023.1307>
- Baiyegunhi, L. J. S. (2024). Examining the impact of human capital and innovation on farm productivity in the KwaZulu-Natal North Coast, South Africa. *Agrekon*, 63(1-2), 51-64. <https://doi.org/10.1080/03031853.2024.2357072>
- Barman, A. (2016, May 26). Abu Dhabi Sovereign Fund ADIA eyes \$200 million investment in Greenko. *The Economic Times*. <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/industry/energy/power/abu-dhabi-sovereign-fund-adia-eyes-200-million-investment-in-greenko/articleshow/52441639.cms?from=mdr>
- Bashiru, M., Hashim, F., & Ganesan, Y. (2022). *Determinants of Corporate Sustainability Performance of Listed Oil and Gas Companies in Nigeria: The Role of Internal Governance Mechanisms*. 14(3).
- Bass, A. (2018). Is Groningen Effect Still Present in Russia: A Vector Error Correction Approach. *International Journal of Energy Economics and Policy*, 8(5), 273-280.
- BCG. (2024). *The Future of the Global Gaming Industry: Opportunities Amid Industry Challenges*. Boston Consulting Group. <https://www.bcg.com/press/12december2024-future-of-global-gaming-industry>
- Blaxekjær, L. (2016). Korea as green middle power: Green growth strategic action in the field of global environmental governance. *International Relations of the Asia-Pacific*, 16(3), 443-476. <https://doi.org/10.1093/irap/lcv023>
- Boyd, C. E., McNevin, A. A., & Davis, R. P. (2022). The contribution of fisheries and aquaculture to the global protein supply. *Food Security*, 14(3), 805-827. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12571-021-01246-9>
- Brimicombe, C., Wieser, K., Monthaler, T., Jackson, D., De Bont, J., Chersich, M. F., & Otto, I. M. (2024). Effects of ambient heat exposure on risk of all-cause mortality in children younger than 5 years in Africa: A pooled time-series analysis. *The Lancet Planetary Health*, 8(9), e640-e646. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S2542-5196\(24\)00160-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2542-5196(24)00160-8)

- Bruchon, M., Chen, Z. L., & Michalek, J. (2024). Cleaning up while Changing Gears: The Role of Battery Design, Fossil Fuel Power Plants, and Vehicle Policy for Reducing Emissions in the Transition to Electric Vehicles. *Environmental Science & Technology*, 58(8), 3787–3799. <https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.est.3c07098>
- Burke, P. J. (2023). On the way out: Government revenues from fossil fuels in Australia. *Australian Journal of Agricultural and Resource Economics*, 67(1), 1–17. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1467-8489.12503>
- Cambridge Dictionary. (2013). Paradox. In *Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary & Thesaurus*. Cambridge University Press.
- Carnegie Endowment. (2024, July 8). *Pivotal States: Is a Deeper Alliance With Saudi Arabia Worth It?* Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. <https://carnegieendowment.org/events/2024/07/pivotal-states-is-a-deeper-alliance-with-saudi-arabia-worth-it?lang=en>
- Carroll li, D. A., Wilson, K. R., Rogers, B. L., Coates, J., & Griffin, T. S. (2025). Appeals to environmental protection and farmer adoption of sustainable natural resource management – A case study of Kaya, Burkina Faso. *Journal of Environmental Management*, 376, 124415. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2025.124415>
- Casti, J. L. (n.d.). Complexity. In *Britannica Encyclopædia*. Retrieved February 2, 2024, from <https://e-resources.perpusnas.go.id:2086/levels/adults/article/complexity/105912#129405.toc>
- Cereceda Otarola, M., Rodríguez, Y. V., Albornoz, J. J., Palomo, J. M., Vera, J. R., & Badilla, J. R. (2025). Innovation systems in Chile: The four helix model of Chilean universities. *Technology in Society*, 83, 103013. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.techsoc.2025.103013>
- Cetindamar, D., Renando, C., Bliemel, M., & Klerk, S. D. (2024). The Evolution of the Australian Start-up and Innovation Ecosystem: Mapping Policy Developments, Key Actors, Activities, and Artefacts. *Science, Technology and Society*, 29(1), 13–33. <https://doi.org/10.1177/09717218231201878>
- Chang, G., Yasin, I., & Naqvi, S. M. M. A. (2024). Environmental Sustainability in OECD Nations: The Moderating Impact of Green

- Innovation on Urbanization and Green Growth. *Sustainability*, 16(16), 7047. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su16167047>
- Chaziza, M. (2020). China–Qatar Strategic Partnership and the Realization of One Belt, One Road Initiative. *China Report*, 56(1), 78–102. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0009445519895612>
- Cheraghlou, A. M. (2017). Patterns and Trends in Sovereign Wealth Fund Investments: A Post-Crisis Descriptive Analysis. *Iran. Econ. Rev.*, 21(04), 725–763.
- Claessens, S., & Kreuser, J. (2010). Strategic Investment and Risk Management for Sovereign Wealth Funds. In A. B. Berkelaar, J. Coche, & K. Nyholm (Eds.), *Central Bank Reserves and Sovereign Wealth Management* (pp. 247–284). Palgrave Macmillan UK. https://doi.org/10.1057/9780230250819_10
- Cohen, B. J. (2009). Sovereign Wealth Funds and National Security: The Great Tradeoff. *International Affairs (Royal Institute of International Affairs 1944-)*, 85(4), 713–731.
- Cohen, J. R., & Helwa, R. (2025). *The green gold rush: Why renewable energy is Egypt's next big opportunity* (New Atlanticist). The Atlantic Council. <https://www.atlanticcouncil.org/blogs/new-atlanticist/the-green-gold-rush-why-renewable-energy-is-egypts-next-big-opportunity/#:~:text=This%20potential%20is%20reflected%20in,worth%20of%20green%20hydrogen%20investments>.
- COP 29, P. (2024, November 19). *COP29 Declaration on Reducing Methane from Organic Waste*. The 29th Session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. <https://cop29.az/en/pages/cop29-declaration-on-reducing-methane-from-organic-waste>
- Cozzi, L., Petropoulos, A., Paoli, L., Huismans, M., & Dasgupta, A. (2023, February 27). *As their sales continue to rise, SUVs' global CO2 emissions are nearing 1 billion tonnes* [International Organization Official Website]. International Energy Agency (IEA). <https://www.iea.org/commentaries/as-their-sales-continue-to-rise-suvs-global-co2-emissions-are-nearing-1-billion-tonnes>
- Crooker, R. A. (2024). *Chile's copper production*. EBSCO. <https://www.ebsco.com>

- Cui, W., Yang, Y., & Dai, J. (2023). Evaluating the resource curse hypothesis and the interplay of financial development, human development, and political stability in seven emerging economies. *Environmental Science and Pollution Research*, 30(50), 109559–109570. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11356-023-29907-6>
- Curran, G. (2021). Coal, climate and change: The narrative drivers of Australia's coal economy. *Energy Research & Social Science*, 74, 101955. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.erss.2021.101955>
- Dam, M. M., Durmaz, A., Bekun, F. V., & Tiwari, A. K. (2024). The role of green growth and institutional quality on environmental sustainability: A comparison of CO2 emissions, ecological footprint and inverted load capacity factor for OECD countries. *Journal of Environmental Management*, 365. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2024.121551>
- Danaan, V. V. (2018). Analysing Poverty in Nigeria through Theoretical Lenses. *Journal of Sustainable Development*, 11(1), 20. <https://doi.org/10.5539/jsd.v11n1p20>
- Dauvin, M., & Guerreiro, D. (2017). The Paradox of Plenty: A Meta-Analysis. *World Development*, 94, 212–231. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2017.01.009>
- de Silva, L. S. (2014). Export Trends and Free Trade in Australia: An analysis. *The Otemon Journal of Australian Studies*, 40. <https://www.otemon.ac.jp/library/research/labo/cas/publication/pdf/40/5.pdf>
- Demmelhuber, T. (2019). Playing the Diversity Card: Saudi Arabia's Foreign Policy under the Salmans. *The International Spectator*, 54(4), 109–124. <https://doi.org/10.1080/03932729.2019.1678862>
- Dong, Z., & Ullah, S. (2023). Towards a Green Economy in China? Examining the Impact of the Internet of Things and Environmental Regulation on Green Growth. *Sustainability*, 15(16), 12528. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su151612528>
- Doyle, E., & O'Connor, F. (2013). Innovation capacities in advanced economies: Relative performance of small open economies. *Research in International Business and Finance*, 27(1), 106–123. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ribaf.2012.08.005>
- Duffy, C., & Matthews, A. L. (2025, April 9). These tech leaders donated to Trump. Now they're out billions of dollars. *CNN*

- Business*. <https://edition.cnn.com/2025/04/09/tech/tech-leaders-supported-trump-lost-money-dg>
- Ebnesajjad, S. (Ed.). (2013). *Handbook of biopolymers and biodegradable plastics: Properties, processing and applications*. Elsevier/William Andrew.
- Edeh, J., & Udoikah, J. M. (2018). Unemployment and Youth Restiveness in the Niger Delta Region: Interrogating Governments' Management Strategies. *African Journal of Politics and Administrative Studies*, 11(01).
- Elshaer, I. A. (2023). Investment in The Sports Industry In Saudi Arabia and Its Impact on the Quality of Life of Football Fans. *Journal of Law and Sustainable Development*, 11(12), e2236. <https://doi.org/10.55908/sdgs.v11i12.2236>
- Elshehaby, H. (2025). Can the U.S. Keep Its Military Edge in Saudi Arabia? *Afkar - Middle East Council on Global Affairs*. https://mecouncil.org/blog_posts/can-the-u-s-keep-its-military-edge-in-saudi-arabia/
- Ericsson, M., & Löf, O. (2019). Mining's contribution to national economies between 1996 and 2016. *Mineral Economics*, 32(2), 223–250. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s13563-019-00191-6>
- Fernandes, C. I., Veiga, P. M., Ferreira, J. J. M., & Hughes, M. (2021). Green growth versus economic growth: Do sustainable technology transfer and innovations lead to an imperfect choice? *Business Strategy and the Environment*, 30(4), 2021–2037. <https://doi.org/10.1002/bse.2730>
- Fernández Cofré, M. B., Fernández Quevedo, L., Universidad de Chile, Diaz Navarro, M., Universidad Alberto Hurtado (Chile), Jofré Cáceres, P., & Universidad Alberto Hurtado (Chile). (2021). Respuesta e interpretación a políticas de rendición de cuentas de formación docente en Chile. *Pensamiento Educativo: Revista de Investigación Educativa Latinoamericana*, 58(1). <https://doi.org/10.7764/PEL.58.1.2021.9>
- Fletcher, C., Ripple, W. J., Newsome, T., Barnard, P., Beamer, K., Behl, A., Bowen, J., Cooney, M., Crist, E., Field, C., Hiser, K., Karl, D. M., King, D. A., Mann, M. E., McGregor, D. P., Mora, C., Oreskes, N., & Wilson, M. (2024). Earth at risk: An urgent call to end the age of destruction and forge a just and sustainable future. *PNAS Nexus*, 3(4), pgae106. <https://doi.org/10.1093/pnasnexus/pgae106>

- Flynn, C., & Aldamer, S. (2024). The international political economy of Saudi Arabia: Sovereign fund and foreign policy. *Digest of Middle East Studies*, 33(2), 149–165. <https://doi.org/10.1111/dome.12317>
- Freebairn, J. (2012). Mining booms and government budgets*. *Australian Journal of Agricultural and Resource Economics*, 56(2), 201–221. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-8489.2012.00580.x>
- Gallo, E., Quijal-Zamorano, M., Turrubiates, R. F. M., Tonne, C., Basagaña, X., Achebak, H., & Ballester, J. (2024). Heat-related mortality in Europe during 2023 and the role of adaptation in protecting health. *Nature Medicine*, 3101–3105. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41591-024-03186-1>
- Ganga-Contreras, F., Rodríguez-Ponce, E., S?ez, W., & Araya-Castillo, L. (2024). Chilean Universities in the main international rankings: Critical review of the results. *Information Sciences Letters*, 13(1). <https://digitalcommons.aaru.edu.jo/isl/vol13/iss1/11>
- García-Rodríguez, J. L., García-Rodríguez, F. J., Castilla-Gutiérrez, C., & Major, S. A. (2015). Oil, Power, and Poverty in Angola. *African Studies Review*, 58(1), 159–176. <https://doi.org/10.1017/asr.2015.8>
- Garrison, M. (2024, March 5). *Emissions from Fossil Fuels Continue to Rise* [Government Website]. NASA Earth Observatory. <https://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/images/152519/emissions-from-fossil-fuels-continue-to-rise>
- Garwi, J. (2023). Promoting Inclusive Economic Growth and Development in Angola: A Policy Agenda for Diversification and Innovation. *HAPSc Policy Briefs Series*, 4(1), 48–54. <https://doi.org/10.12681/hapscpbs.35182>
- Gasparotto, J., & Da Boit Martinello, K. (2021). Coal as an energy source and its impacts on human health. *Energy Geoscience*, 2(2), 113–120. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.engeos.2020.07.003>
- Gauri, F. N. (2012). The Financial Crisis of 2008 and Saudi Arabia. *Nigerian Chapter of Arabian Journal of Business and Management Review*, 1(1), 101–105. <https://doi.org/10.12816/0003613>

- Ge, M., Friedrich, J., & Vigna, L. (2024). *Where Do Emissions Come From? 4 Charts Explain Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Sector*. World Resource Institute. <https://www.wri.org/insights/4-charts-explain-greenhouse-gas-emissions-countries-and-sectors>
- George, A., & Tarr, J. (2021). Addressing Australia's collaboration 'problem': Is there a Brave New World of innovation policy post COVID-19? *Australian Journal of Public Administration*, 80(2), 179–200. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1467-8500.12470>
- George, A.-J. M., Tarr, J.-A., & Bird, S. (2020). Forty Years of Freedom of Information: Accountability, Policymaking and the National Innovation and Science Agenda. *Public Law Review*, 31(2), 189–211.
- Ghahramani, S. (2024). WEALTH AND DIPLOMACY: THE FOREIGN POLICY DIMENSIONS OF A U.S. SOVEREIGN WEALTH FUND. *Yale Journal of International Affairs*. <https://www.yalejournal.org/publications/wealth-and-diplomacy-the-foreign-policy-dimensions-of-a-us-sovereign-wealth-fund>
- GlobalFirepower.com. (2025). *Defense Budget by Country (2025)* [Dataset]. <https://www.globalfirepower.com/defense-spending-budget.php>
- Gómez-Pavón Durán, L. (2021). Historical evolution and current state of investment of the Norwegian sovereign wealth fund in the stock market. *Finance, Markets and Valuation*, 7(1), 23–40. <https://doi.org/10.46503/UHDY4364>
- González, P., Fernández-Vergara, A. E., Rojas, G., & Vilugrón, L. (2023). *The Political Economy of Regulation: Chile's Educational Reforms since the Return of Democracy*. Research on Improving Systems of Education (RISE). <https://doi.org/10.35489/BSG-RISE-2023/PE12>
- Green, R., Roos, G., Agarwal, R., & Scott-Kemmis, D. (2014). AUSTRALIAN PUBLIC SECTOR INNOVATION: SHAPING THE FUTURE THROUGH CO-CREATION. *Institute of Public Administration Australia (IPAA) Public Policy Discussion Paper*. <https://www.ipaa.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/Australian-Public-Sector-Innovation-policy-paper.pdf>

- Griffith-Jones, S., Sola, M. L. M., & Muga, J. P. (2018). *The Role of CORFO in Chile's Development* (Vol. 1). Oxford University Press. <https://doi.org/10.1093/oso/9780198827948.003.0006>
- Gunton, T. (2003). Natural Resources and Regional Development: An Assessment of Dependency and Comparative Advantage Paradigms. *Economic Geography*, 79(1), 67–94. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1944-8287.2003.tb00202.x>
- Hadchity, M. (2025, May 19). Saudi Arabia's PIF expands global footprint with new Paris office. *Arab News*. <https://www.arabnews.com/node/2601314/business-economy>
- Halvorssen, A. M. (2023). How the Norwegian SWF Balances Ethics, ESG Risks, and Returns. In P. B. Hammond, R. Maurer, & O. Mitchell (Eds.), *Pension Funds and Sustainable Investment* (1st ed., pp. 220–234). Oxford University Press Oxford. <https://doi.org/10.1093/oso/9780192889195.003.0010>
- Halvorssen, A. M., & Eldredge, C. D. (2014). Investing in Sustainability: Ethics Guidelines and the Norwegian Sovereign Wealth Fund. *Denver Journal of International Law & Policy*, 42(3).
- Haslam, P. A., & Heidrich, P. (2016). From Neoliberalism to Resource Nationalism: States, Firms, and Development. In *The Political Economy of Natural Resources and Development: From Neoliberalism to Resource Nationalism*. Routledge.
- Hassan, O. (2020). Artificial Intelligence, Neom and Saudi Arabia's Economic Diversification from Oil and Gas. *The Political Quarterly*, 91(1), 222–227. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1467-923X.12794>
- Havrlant, D., & Darandary, A. (2021). *Economic Diversification under Saudi Vision 2030*. King Abdullah Petroleum Studies and Research Center. <https://doi.org/10.30573/KS--2021-DP06>
- Hendrix, C. S., & Noland, M. (2014). *Natural Resources and International Affairs*. Peterson Institute for International Economics.
- Herbes, C., Rilling, B., & Holstenkamp, L. (2021). Ready for new business models? Human and social capital in the management of renewable energy cooperatives in Germany. *Energy Policy*, 156, 112417. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enpol.2021.112417>

- Herman, K. S. (2023). Green growth and innovation in the Global South: A systematic literature review. *Innovation and Development*, 13(1), 43–69. <https://doi.org/10.1080/2157930X.2021.1909821>
- Hickel, J., & Kallis, G. (2020). Is Green Growth Possible? *New Political Economy*, 25(4), 469–486. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13563467.2019.1598964>
- Horschig, D. (2016). Economic Diversification in Saudi Arabia. *Journal of Political Inquiry*. https://jpinyu.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/Fall2016_Saudi.pdf
- Hunter, M. (2012). THE STAGES OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FROM AN OPPORTUNITY PERSPECTIVE: ROSTOW EXTENDED. *Geopolitics, History and International Relations*, 04(02).
- Hyllestad, S., Bekkelund, A., & Madslien, E. H. (2023). Impacts of climate change on drinking water and health in Norway: A narrative literature review. *FAGFELLEVURDERTE ARTIKLER*. https://vannforeningen.no/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/Hyllestad_oppd.-25.10.23.pdf
- Ike, G. N., Usman, O., & Köksal, C. (2023). Oil price movements and agricultural production from heterogeneous sub-sectors: Analysing the Dutch disease in an African resource-rich economy. *Natural Resources Forum*, 1477-8947.12343. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1477-8947.12343>
- International Monetary Fund. Middle East and Central Asia Dept. (2022). United Arab Emirates: 2021 Article IV Consultation-Press Release; and Staff Report. *IMF Staff Country Reports*, 2022(050), 1. <https://doi.org/10.5089/9798400202834.002>
- International Trade Administration. (2023). *United Arab Emirates—Country Commercial Guide*. <https://www.trade.gov/country-commercial-guides/united-arab-emirates-oil-and-gas>
- Jackson, L. (2023, August 22). Abu Dhabi wealth fund puts \$450 mln more into Australian private credit fund. *Reuters*. <https://www.reuters.com/business/abu-dhabi-wealth-fund-puts-450-mln-more-into-australian-private-credit-fund-2023-08-22/>
- Javed, A., Subhani, B. H., Javed, A., & Rapposelli, A. (2024). Accessing the efficacy of green growth, energy efficiency, and green innovation for environmental performance in top

- manufacturing nations in the framework of sustainable development. *Quality & Quantity*, 58(6), 5829–5863. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11135-024-01918-6>
- Jayasuriya, K., & Johnson, C. (2016, May 4). Ideas boom or innovation bust? Could Australia's 'ideas agenda' stifle real innovation? - Impact of Social Sciences. *Impact of Social Sciences - Maximizing the Impact of Academic Research*. <https://blogs.lse.ac.uk/impactofsocialsciences/2016/05/04/ideas-boom-or-innovation-bust-australias-ideas-agenda/>
- Jewell, C. (2022, November). Sports diplomacy, nation branding and IP go hand in hand in Qatar. *WIPO Magazine*. https://www.wipo.int/wipo_magazine_digital/en/2022/article_0003.html
- Jha, S. S., & Tandon, J. K. (2019). A STUDY ON THE IMPACT OF TRANSPORT AND POWER INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT ON THE ECONOMIC GROWTH OF UNITED ARAB EMIRATES (UAE). *JOURNAL OF MANAGEMENT*, 6(2). <https://doi.org/10.34218/JOM.6.2.2019.003>
- Jin, T., & Kim, J. (2018). Coal Consumption and Economic Growth: Panel Cointegration and Causality Evidence from OECD and Non-OECD Countries. *Sustainability*, 10(3), 660. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su10030660>
- Jonczyk-Gwizdala, J., & Mauricio, J. M. (2022, October 14). Real Madrid renews sponsorship deal with Emirates airline until 2026. *Reuters*. <https://www.reuters.com/lifestyle/sports/real-madrid-renews-emirates-airline-sponsorship-deal-until-2026-2022-10-14/>
- Jowsey, E., & Kellett, J. (1995). The comparative sustainability of resources. *International Journal of Sustainable Development & World Ecology*, 2(2), 77–85. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13504509509469891>
- Jumaniyazov, I. T. (2021). "THE PROGRESSIVE FOREIGN EXPERIMENTS IN THE ACTIVITY OF SOVEREIGN WEALTH FUNDS." *Psychology and Education Journal*, 58(1), 4928–4935. <https://doi.org/10.17762/pae.v58i1.1712>
- Kala, C. P. (2022). Traditional Ecological Knowledge of Tribal Communities and Sustainability of Nature and Natural Resources in Pachmarhi Biosphere Reserve in India.

- International Journal of Ecology*, 2022, 1–13.
<https://doi.org/10.1155/2022/5979024>
- Kamiński, T. (2017). Political Significance of Sovereign Wealth Funds. In *Political Players? Sovereign Wealth Funds' Investments in Central and Eastern Europe*. Wydawnictwo UŁ.
- Kamrava, M. (2015). *Qatar: Small state, big politics: with a new preface* (Paperback edition). Cornell University Press.
- Karl, T. L. (1999). The Perils of the Petro-State: Reflections on the Paradox of Plenty. *Journal of International Affairs*.
- Kazanci, H. (2023, December 21). Angola announces exit from OPEC amid dispute over oil production quota. *Www.Aa.Com.Tr*.
<https://www.aa.com.tr/en/africa/angola-announces-exit-from-opec-amid-dispute-over-oil-production-quota/3089171>
- Kelly, A. M., & Ngo Nguéda Radler, R. D. (2024). Does energy consumption matter for climate change in Africa? New insights from panel data analysis. *Innovation and Green Development*, 3(3), 100132. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.igd.2024.100132>
- Khalifaoui, R., Arminen, H., Doğan, B., & Ghosh, S. (2023). *Environmental-Growth Nexus in MENA Region: Novel Evidence Based on Method of Moment Quantile Estimations*.
<https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.4358487>
- Khreis, H., Nieuwenhuijsen, M. J., Zietsman, J., & Ramani, T. (2020). Traffic-related air pollution: Emissions, human exposures, and health: An introduction. In *Traffic-Related Air Pollution* (pp. 1–21). Elsevier. <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-818122-5.00001-6>
- Koch, N., & Perreault, T. (2019). Resource nationalism. *Progress in Human Geography*, 43(4), 611–631.
<https://doi.org/10.1177/0309132518781497>
- Kolstad, I., & Søreide, T. (2009). Corruption in natural resource management: Implications for policy makers. *Resources Policy*, 34(4), 214–226.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resourpol.2009.05.001>
- Krzyszowski, A. (2024). Economic Diversification of the United Arab Emirates through the Space Sector and Its Diplomacy. *Virtual Economics*, 7(4), 30–47.
[https://doi.org/10.34021/ve.2024.07.04\(2\)](https://doi.org/10.34021/ve.2024.07.04(2))

- Kunda, J. J., Gosling, S. N., & Foody, G. M. (2024). The effects of extreme heat on human health in tropical Africa. *International Journal of Biometeorology*, 68(6), 1015–1033. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00484-024-02650-4>
- Lamina, I. A. (2024). *Diversification and Risks Management: A comparative Analysis of Norway's Government Pension Fund and China Investment Corporation* [Master Thesis, University Stavanger]. <https://uis.brage.unit.no/uis-xmlui/bitstream/handle/11250/3151951/no.uis%3Ainspera%3A237470718%3A244577638.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>
- Lawler, A. (2023, December 22). Angola to quit OPEC, reducing membership to 12 countries. *Www.Reuters.Com*. <https://www.reuters.com/business/energy/angola-quit-opec-reducing-membership-12-countries-2023-12-21/>
- Lee, J. (2023). Foreign Direct Investment in Political Influence. *International Studies Quarterly*, 67(01). <https://doi.org/10.1093/isq/squad005>
- Leibbrandt, A., & Lynham, J. (2018). Does the paradox of plenty exist? Experimental evidence on the curse of resource abundance. *Experimental Economics*, 21(2), 337–354. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10683-017-9539-y>
- Lelieveld, J., Haines, A., Burnett, R., Tonne, C., Klingmüller, K., Münzel, T., & Pozzer, A. (2023). Air pollution deaths attributable to fossil fuels: Observational and modelling study. *BMJ*, e077784. <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj-2023-077784>
- Lenihan, H., McGuirk, H., & Murphy, K. R. (2019). Driving innovation: Public policy and human capital. *Research Policy*, 48(9), 103791. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.respol.2019.04.015>
- Letelier, M. F., & Sandoval, M. J. (2015). National Policies in Chile Related to Research and Innovation. In J. N. Hawkins & K. H. Mok (Eds.), *Research, Development, and Innovation in Asia Pacific Higher Education* (pp. 81–92). Palgrave Macmillan US. https://doi.org/10.1057/9781137457097_6
- Liang, X., Tian, N., Da Silva, D. L., Scarazzato, L., Karim, Z., & Ricard, J. G. (2025). Trends in World Military Expenditure, 2024. *SIPRI Fact Sheet*. https://www.sipri.org/sites/default/files/2025-04/2504_fs_milex_2024.pdf

- Lundgren, K. (2025, January 29). Norway \$1.8 trillion fund ended 2024 with tech-heavy top ten. *Fortune*. <https://fortune.com/europe/2025/01/29/norway-1-8-trillion-fund-ended-2024-with-tech-heavy-top-ten-norges-bank-investment-management-apple-microsoft-nvidia/>
- Ma, R. R., Xiong, T., & Bao, Y. (2021). The Russia-Saudi Arabia oil price war during the COVID-19 pandemic. *Energy Economics*, 102, 105517. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2021.105517>
- Macaraig, C. E., & Fenton, A. J. (2021). Analyzing the Causes and Effects of the South China Sea Dispute. *The Journal of Territorial and Maritime Studies*, 42–58.
- Macaulay, C. (2023). Natural Resource Renewability, Development, and Territorial Conflict. *Democracy and Security*, 19(3), 291–314. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17419166.2022.2136651>
- Maini, T. S. (2022, August 1). UAE's Soft Power and Its Potential as a Cricketing Hub. *The Geopolitics*. <https://thegeopolitics.com/uaes-soft-power-and-its-potential-as-a-cricketing-hub/>
- Majid, A. (2023, December 21). Top 50 biggest news websites in the world: Global news brand traffic slump in November post Google updates. *Press Gazette*. https://pressgazette.co.uk/media-audience-and-business-data/media_metrics/most-popular-websites-news-world-monthly-2/
- Mardones, C., & Madrid Becerra, N. (2020). Ex-post evaluation of the R&D tax incentive law in Chile. *Academia Revista Latinoamericana de Administración*, 33(3/4), 337–359. <https://doi.org/10.1108/ARLA-03-2019-0092>
- Mares, D. R. (with Columbia University). (2022). *Resource nationalism and energy policy: Venezuela in context*. Columbia University Press.
- Martinez, M. (2023, November 9). School spending and academic achievement in Chile: New evidence from vouchers for low-income families. *Policy That Matters: Making Public Services Work for All*. 2023 APPAM Fall Research Conference, Georgia, United States. <https://appam.confex.com/appam/2023/meetingapp.cgi/Paper/49646>

- Mezaya, R., Anggoro, Y., Jaluakbar, W., & Rahayu, W. A. (2021). Overview of Extractive Resources Management in Indonesia. In E. G. Pereira, R. Spencer, & J. W. Moses (Eds.), *Sovereign Wealth Funds, Local Content Policies and CSR: Developments in the Extractives Sector*. Springer International Publishing. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-56092-8>
- Mien, E., & Goujon, M. (2022). 40 Years of Dutch Disease Literature: Lessons for Developing Countries. *Comparative Economic Studies*, 64(3), 351–383. <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41294-021-00177-w>
- Mintrom, M., & Wanna, J. (2006). Innovative state strategies in the Antipodes: Enhancing the ability of governments to govern in the global context. *Australian Journal of Political Science*, 41(2), 161–176. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10361140600672410>
- Mohammed, M. (2018). Oil production and economic growth in Angola. *International Journal of Energy Economics and Policy (IJEPP)*, 8(2).
- Montambault Trudelle, A. (2023). The Public Investment Fund and Salman's state: The political drivers of sovereign wealth management in Saudi Arabia. *Review of International Political Economy*, 30(2), 747–771. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09692290.2022.2069143>
- Moore, I. (2025, May 14). Riches from Royalties: How Australia's states and territories depend on mining. *The Centre for Independent Studies*. <https://www.cis.org.au/publication/riches-from-royalties-how-australias-states-and-territories-depend-on-mining/>
- Morris, A. (2024). Inequality and education in Australia. *The Economic and Labour Relations Review*, 35(2), 221–242. <https://doi.org/10.1017/elr.2024.18>
- Moti, U. G. (2019). Africa's Natural Resource Wealth: A Paradox of Plenty and Poverty. *Advances in Social Sciences Research Journal*. <https://doi.org/10.14738/assrj.67.6814>
- Mueller, J. T. (2019). *Natural Resource Dependence: The Dual Dependence of Resource Rich Areas in Rural America*. 1–35.
- Muigua, K. (2020). Exploited, Poor and Dehumanised: Overcoming the Resource Curse in Africa. *Journal of Conflict Management and Sustainable Development*, 05(01). <https://journalofcmsd.net/wp->

content/uploads/2020/10/Exploited-Poor-and-Dehumanise.pdf

- Mura, M., Castillo, I., Torres, D., Galleguillos Madrid, F. M., Gálvez, E., Gallegos, S., Castillo, J., Varas, M., Jamett, I., & Toro, N. (2025). Global Overview of the Lithium Market and Opportunities for Chile. *Resources*, 14(2), 33. <https://doi.org/10.3390/resources14020033>
- Murshed, S. M. (2018). *The Resource Curse*. Agenda Publishing; <https://e-resources.perpusnas.go.id:2077/login.aspx?direct=true&db=edsebk&AN=2143938&site=eds-live>
- Narh, J. (2023). The resource curse and the role of institutions revisited. *Environment, Development and Sustainability*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10668-023-04279-6>
- Nasir, M. A., Al-Emadi, A. A., Shahbaz, M., & Hammoudeh, S. (2019). Importance of oil shocks and the GCC macroeconomy: A structural VAR analysis. *Resources Policy*, 61, 166–179. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resourpol.2019.01.019>
- Nature Index. (2025). *Country/territory tables | Nature Index*. <https://www.nature.com/nature-index/country-outputs/generate/all/global>
- NBIM. (2006). *Government Pension Fund – Global Annual Report 2005*. Norges Bank Investment Management. <https://www.nbim.no/globalassets/reports/2005/2005-annual-report-eng.pdf>
- NBIM. (2025). *Government Pension Fund Global Annual report 2024*. Norges Bank Investment Management. https://www.nbim.no/contentassets/490f9f062cfc4694b12c45f4d04ab0a5/annual_report_2024.pdf
- Niu, S., & Wang, D. (2023). ‘Three Summits’ and the New Development of China-Arab States Relations in the New Era. *Asian Journal of Middle Eastern and Islamic Studies*, 17(1), 15–30. <https://doi.org/10.1080/25765949.2023.2190610>
- Novoa, R. B. (2025). EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND TECHNOLOGICAL ABSORPTION FOR INNOVATION IN CHILE: ANALYSIS OF THE PERIOD 1990-2022. *Journal of Innovations in Business and Industry*, 4(1), 41–54. <https://doi.org/10.61552/JIBI.2026.01.005>

- Nurunnabi, M. (2017). Transformation from an Oil-based Economy to a Knowledge-based Economy in Saudi Arabia: The Direction of Saudi Vision 2030. *Journal of the Knowledge Economy*, 8(2), 536–564. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s13132-017-0479-8>
- Nyatanyi, G., Rukundo, O., & Uwantegye, R. P. (2024). Standards for Sovereign Wealth Funds: The Santiago Principles and Beyond. In H. K. Baker, J. H. Harris, & G. F. Nakshbendi (Eds.), *The Palgrave Handbook of Sovereign Wealth Funds*. Springer International Publishing. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-50821-9>
- Oatley, T. (2019). *International Political Economy* (Sixth). Routledge.
- O'Brien, R., & Williams, M. (2020). *Global Political Economy* (6th Edition). Red Globe Press.
- Oniemola, P. K. (2016). Why Should Oil Rich Nigeria Make A Law for the Promotion of Renewable Energy in the Power Sector? *Journal of African Law*, 60(1), 29–55. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0021855315000212>
- Ouni, Z., Bernard, P., & Plaisent, M. (2020). Sovereign Wealth Funds Definition: Challenges and Concerns. *Advances in Economics and Business*, 8(6), 362–376. <https://doi.org/10.13189/aeb.2020.080605>
- Özgül, H. (2019a). Sovereign Wealth Funds: The Case of Norway. In S. Otkar & Y. Taşkın, 34. *International Public Finance Conference* (pp. 241–251). Istanbul University Press. <https://doi.org/10.26650/PB/SS10.2019.001.037>
- Özgül, H. (2019b). Sovereign Wealth Funds: The Case of Norway. In S. Otkar & Y. Taşkın, 34. *International Public Finance Conference* (pp. 241–251). Istanbul University Press. <https://doi.org/10.26650/PB/SS10.2019.001.037>
- Paltrinieri, A., Pichler, F., & Miani, S. (2014). Sovereign Wealth Funds: A Case Study of Korea Investment Corporation. *Journal of Business and Economics*, 05(09).
- Papaioannou, M. G., & Rentsendorj, B. (2015). Sovereign Wealth Fund Asset Allocations—Some Stylized Facts on the Norway Pension Fund Global. *Procedia Economics and Finance*, 29, 195–199. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S2212-5671\(15\)01122-3](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2212-5671(15)01122-3)
- Papyrakis, E. (2017). The Resource Curse - What Have We Learned from Two Decades of Intensive Research: Introduction to the

- Special Issue. *The Journal of Development Studies*, 53(2), 175–185. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00220388.2016.1160070>
- Parasie, N., & Bartenstein, B. (2024, November 13). Abu Dhabi's \$1 Trillion Fund Rejigs Strategy to Speed Up Deals. *Bloomberg*. <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2024-11-13/uae-wealth-funds-abu-dhabi-s-1-trillion-adia-rejigs-strategy-to-speed-up-deals>
- Pawlak, K., & Kołodziejczak, M. (2020). The Role of Agriculture in Ensuring Food Security in Developing Countries: Considerations in the Context of the Problem of Sustainable Food Production. *Sustainability*, 12(13), 5488. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su12135488>
- Peipei, W., Eyvazov, E., Giasova, Z., & Kazimova, A. (2023). The nexus between natural resource rents and financial wealth on economic recovery: Evidence from European Union economies. *Resources Policy*, 82, 103412. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resourpol.2023.103412>
- Pepple, T. F. (2017). *THE EFFECTS OF THE NIGER DELTA CRISIS ON EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES, ATTITUDE TO SCHOOLING, AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT OF BASIC SCIENCE STUDENTS IN RIVERS STATE, NIGERIA*. 21(1).
- Perry, L. B. (2024). Educational choice in Australia. *Revue Internationale d'éducation de Sèvres*, 97. <https://doi.org/10.4000/13g8s>
- Persson, J. (2018). Increasing Economic Opportunity for Residents in the Niger Delta: A Problem Driven Political Economy Analysis. *The International Affairs Review*. <https://www.iar-gwu.org/print-archive/fj8yy35dkvsh543lfuslvxionpq5q0>
- Perumal, S. V. (2023, January 31). World Cup lifts Qatar's hotel rooms' yield about 300% in December. *Gulf Times*. <https://www.gulf-times.com/article/654554/business/world-cup-lifts-qatars-hotel-rooms-yield-about-300-in-december>
- PreventionWeb. (2010, August 6). *Ministerial conference on environment and development in Asia and the Pacific (MCED)*. PreventionWeb UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR). <https://www.preventionweb.net/event/ministerial->

conference-environment-and-development-asia-and-pacific-mced

- Quacquarelli Symonds (QS). (2019, June 28). *The Strongest Higher Education Systems by Country—Overview*. QS. <https://www.qs.com/the-strongest-higher-education-systems-by-country-overview/>
- Rahman, Md. M., & Hossain, Md. E. (2025). Synergy of governance, finance, and technology for sustainable natural resource management. *Journal of Open Innovation: Technology, Market, and Complexity*, 11(1), 100468. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.joitmc.2025.100468>
- Ribé, A. V. (2020). The Emirati recipe for an effective foreign policy. *Opinion Paper IEEE*, 145/2020. http://www.ieee.es/Galerias/fichero/docs_opinion/2020/DI_EEO145_2020ALBVID_EUA-ENG.pdf
- Ritchie, H., Rosado, P., & Roser, M. (2024). *Breakdown of carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide emissions by sector* [Dataset]. <https://ourworldindata.org/emissions-by-secto>
- Roche, L., Link, A., Marinova, S., Coroama, V., & Finkbeiner, M. (2025). S-LCA of lithium mining in Chile and its potential impacts on water and the local community. *The International Journal of Life Cycle Assessment*, 30(6), 1201–1228. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11367-024-02378-8>
- Rojas Fabris, M. T., Salas, N., Rodríguez, J. I., Rojas Fabris, M. T., Salas, N., & Rodríguez, J. I. (2021). Directoras y directores escolares frente a la Ley de Inclusión Escolar en Chile: Entre compromiso, conformismo y resistencia. *Pensamiento Educativo*, 58(1), 1–12. <https://doi.org/10.7764/pel.58.1.2021.6>
- Rosales, A. (2018). Pursuing foreign investment for nationalist goals: Venezuela's hybrid resource nationalism. *Business and Politics*, 20(3), 438–464. <https://doi.org/10.1017/bap.2018.6>
- Ross, M. L. (2015). What Have We Learned about the Resource Curse? *Annual Review of Political Science*, 18(1), 239–259. <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-polisci-052213-040359>
- Sager, A. (2025). Saudi Arabia's Diplomacy and the Changing World Order. *Gulf Research Center*. <https://www.grc.net/single-commentary/232>

- Salah Ovadia, J. (2018). State-led industrial development, structural transformation and elite-led plunder: Angola (2002–2013) as a developmental state. *Development Policy Review*, 36(5), 587–606. <https://doi.org/10.1111/dpr.12249>
- Saudi Gazette. (2025, June 30). PIF assets soar to \$1.15 trillion in 2024. *Saudi Gazette*. [https://www.saudigazette.com.sa/article/653078/SAUDI-ARABIA/PIF-assets-hit-\\$115-trillion-in-2024-amid-strong-returns-AI-and-tourism-growth](https://www.saudigazette.com.sa/article/653078/SAUDI-ARABIA/PIF-assets-hit-$115-trillion-in-2024-amid-strong-returns-AI-and-tourism-growth)
- Sayed, M. N., Ashour, G. H., & Abbas, N. A. (2021). THE IMPACT OF THE VOLATILITY IN OIL PRICES ON SAUDI ARABIA'S AND ALGERIA'S MILITARY EXPENDITURE: A COMPARATIVE STUDY. *International Journal of Energy Economics and Policy*, 11(6), 180–190. <https://doi.org/10.32479/ijeep.11693>
- Schorr, B., & Damonte, G. (2021). A curse over the Andes? In G. Damonte & B. Schorr, *Andean States and the Resource Curse* (1st ed., pp. 3–35). Routledge. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003179559-2>
- Shadab, S. (2021). The nexus between export diversification, imports, capital and economic growth in the United Arab Emirates: An empirical investigation. *Cogent Economics & Finance*, 9(1), 1914396. <https://doi.org/10.1080/23322039.2021.1914396>
- Shadab, S. (2023). The New Arab Gulf: Evaluating the Success of Economic Diversification in the UAE. In M. M. Rahman & A. Al-Azm (Eds.), *Social Change in the Gulf Region* (Vol. 8, pp. 415–430). Springer Nature Singapore. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-19-7796-1_25
- Siddiqui, S. A., & Afzal, M. N. I. (2022). Sectoral diversification of UAE toward a knowledge-based economy. *Review of Economics and Political Science*, 7(3), 177–193. <https://doi.org/10.1108/REPS-07-2021-0075>
- Sinclair, L., & Coe, N. M. (2024). Critical mineral strategies in Australia: Industrial upgrading without environmental or social upgrading. *Resources Policy*, 91, 104860. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resourpol.2024.104860>
- Singh, S., Deep Sharma, G., Radulescu, M., Balsalobre-Lorente, D., & Bansal, P. (2024). Do natural resources impact economic growth: An investigation of P5 + 1 countries under sustainable

- management. *Geoscience Frontiers*, 15(3), 101595.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gsf.2023.101595>
- Solsvik, T. (2022, February 27). Norway's sovereign wealth fund to vote against Apple management's pay plan. *Reuters*.
<https://www.reuters.com/technology/norways-sovereign-wealth-fund-vote-against-apple-managements-pay-plan-2022-02-27/>
- South China Morning Post. (2024, August 2). Saudi Arabia wealth fund signs US\$50 billion deals with 6 Chinese institutions. *South China Morning Post*.
<https://www.scmp.com/business/banking-finance/article/3273010/saudi-arabia-wealth-fund-signs-us50b-agreements-6-top-chinese-institutions>
- Stanley, L., Castaneda, F., & Segovia, N. (2024). Sovereign Wealth Funds' investments and climate change. *CIRIEC Working Paper*, 2024/06. <https://www.ciriec.uliege.be/wp-content/uploads/2024/10/WP2024-06.pdf>
- Steigum, E. (2013). *Sovereign wealth funds for macroeconomic purposes* (No. 04; Rapport till Finanspolitiska Rådet). BI Norwegian Business School.
- Steinveg, B. (2024). Small States in World Politics: Norwegian Interests and Foreign Policy Challenges in the Arctic. *Arctic Review on Law and Politics*, 15.
<https://doi.org/10.23865/arctic.v15.5125>
- Sweeney, J. L. (1993). Economic Theory of Depletable Resources: An Introduction. In J. L. Sweeney & A. V. Kneese (Eds.), *Handbook of Natural Resource and Energy Economics* (Vol. 03, pp. 759–854). Elsevier.
- Taguchi, H., & Khinsamone, S. (2018). Analysis of the 'Dutch Disease' Effect on the Selected Resource-Rich ASEAN Economies. *Asia & the Pacific Policy Studies*, 5(2), 249–263.
<https://doi.org/10.1002/app5.233>
- Tamayo-Galarza, G. N., Ortíz-Henríquez, R. E., Vallejos-Rojas, B. I., & Rueda-Fierro, I. A. (2025). Beyond financing innovation: The rise of non-financial barriers to innovation in emerging economies, evidence from Chilean companies from 2007 to 2016. *Journal of Technology Management and Innovation*, 20(3), 41–58.

- The Economist. (1977, November 26). The Dutch disease. *The Economist*.
<https://www.uio.no/studier/emner/sv/oekonomi/ECON4925/h08/undervisningsmateriale/DutchDisease.pdf>
- The US EIA. (2024). *Country Analysis Brief: Saudi Arabia*. The United States Energy Information Administration.
- Touati, K., & Ben-Salha, O. (2024). Are Natural Resources Harmful to the Ecology? Fresh Insights from Middle East and North African Resource-Abundant Countries. *Sustainability*, 16(11), 4435. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su16114435>
- Tuck, N. (2025, May 28). Norway rejects GPFG ban on OPT investments. *European Pensions*.
<https://www.europeanpensions.net/ep/Norway-rejects-GPFG-ban-on-OPT-investments.php>
- Tyszkiewicz, R. (2025, May 14). Could Norway's Wealth Fund Do More on Sustainability? *Nordsip*.
<https://nordsip.com/2025/05/14/could-norways-wealth-fund-do-more-on-sustainability/>
- Uchenna Bartholomew Nwokoma, Kalu Samuel Obasi, & Dim, K. N. (2022). *Swamped with Poverty and Agony: Oil Exploration and Unemployment of the Natives in the Niger Delta*.
<https://doi.org/10.5281/ZENODO.6987271>
- Ufimtseva, A. (2019). Governing Extractive Industries. *NOKOKO*, 07.
- Ulrichsen, K. C. (2021, September 9). The US-Saudi 'special' relationship 20 years after 9/11. *ALJAZEERA.Com*.
<https://www.aljazeera.com/opinions/2021/9/9/the-us-saudi-special-relationship-20-years-after-9>
- UNCTAD. (2023, July 18). *Productive Capacities Index*.
<https://unctadstat.unctad.org/datacentre/dataviewer/US.PCI>
- UNDP. (n.d.). *Human Development Index (HDI)* [Dataset]. Retrieved July 31, 2025, from <https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/human-development-index#/indicies/HDI>
- UNDP. (2025). *Human Development Report*. United Nations.
<https://hdr.undp.org/system/files/documents/global-report-document/hdr2025reporten.pdf>
- UNPRI. (2019). *An Introduction to Responsible Investment for Asset Owners*. The United Nations (UN) Principles for Responsible

- Investment (PRI).
<https://www.unpri.org/download?ac=6520>
- U.S. Department of Agriculture, C. H. (n.d.). *The Economic Impact of Climate Change on Northwest Farms* [US Government Website]. U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Climate Hubs. Retrieved January 21, 2025, from <https://www.climatehubs.usda.gov/hubs/northwest/topic/economic-impact-climate-change-northwest-farms>
- US-Saudi Business Council. (2023, September 5). *Saudi Arabia's Soaring Investment Appetite in U.S. Startups: A Growing Trend*. <https://ussaudi.org/saudi-arabias-soaring-investment-appetite-in-u-s-startups-a-growing-trend/>
- Valdes, R. (2021). Sub-national economic effects of the resources sector in Chile. *Journal of Applied Economics*, 24(1), 141–153. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15140326.2021.1880243>
- Valenzuela, J. P., & Montecinos, C. (2017). Structural Reforms and Equity in Chilean Schools. In J. P. Valenzuela & C. Montecinos, *Oxford Research Encyclopedia of Education*. Oxford University Press.
<https://doi.org/10.1093/acrefore/9780190264093.013.108>
- VAN DE GRAAFF, W. J. E., VAN GEUNS, L., & BOERSMA, T. (2018). THE TERMINATION OF GRONINGEN GAS PRODUCTION—BACKGROUND AND NEXT STEPS. *Energy Policy - Columbia University*.
https://www.energypolicy.columbia.edu/sites/default/files/pictures/CGEP_Groningen-Commentary_072518_0.pdf
- Van Maurik Matuk, F. A., Verschuuren, B., Morsetto, P., Krause, T., Ludwig, D., Cooke, S. J., Haverroth, M., Maeesters, M., Mattijssen, T. J. M., Keßler, S., Lanza, T. R., Milberg, E., Ming, L. C., Hernández-Vélez, C. A., Da Silva, K. M. T., Souza, M. P. V., Souza, V. O., Fernandes, J. W., & Dos Reis Carvalho, B. L. (2023). Advancing co-production for transformative change by synthesizing guidance from case studies on the sustainable management and governance of natural resources. *Environmental Science & Policy*, 149, 103574. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envsci.2023.103574>
- Vivares, E. (2020). Introduction. In *The Routledge Handbook to Global Political Economy: Conversation and Inquiries*. Taylor & Francis Group.

- Wang, C., Walsh, S. D. C., Weng, Z., Haynes, M. W., Summerfield, D., & Feitz, A. (2023). Green steel: Synergies between the Australian iron ore industry and the production of green hydrogen. *International Journal of Hydrogen Energy*, 48(83), 32277–32293. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijhydene.2023.05.041>
- Ward-Glenton, H. (2023, July 6). Qatar Airways reports record revenues, bolstered by FIFA World Cup. *CNBC*. <https://www.cnbc.com/2023/07/06/qatar-airways-reports-record-revenues-bolstered-by-fifa-world-cup.html>
- Westhoek, H., Ingram, J., Berkum, S. van, Özay, L., & Hajer, M. A. (2016). *Food systems and natural resources*. United Nations Environment Programme.
- Willis, K. (2023). Development as modernisation: Rostow's *The Stages of Economic Growth*. *Geography*, 108(1), 33–37. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00167487.2023.2170073>
- Wimelius, H., Sandberg, J., Olsson, M., & Gunhaga, M. (2023). Navigating the volatile world of digital entrepreneurship. *Business Horizons*, 66(6), 789–803. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bushor.2023.05.001>
- WIPO. (2024). *Global Innovation Index 2024: Unlocking the Promise of Social Entrepreneurship* (1st ed). World Intellectual Property Organization.
- World Bank. (n.d.). *Total Natural Resources Rent (% of GDP)* [Dataset]. Retrieved July 31, 2025, from https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.TOTL.RT.ZS?most_recent_value_desc=true
- Wynn, K., Liu, M., & Cohen, J. (2022). Quantifying the economy-wide returns to innovation for Australia. *Australian Economic Papers*, 61(3), 591–614. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1467-8454.12262>
- Xiaoman, W., Majeed, A., Vasbieva, D. G., Yameogo, C. E. W., & Hussain, N. (2021). Natural resources abundance, economic globalization, and carbon emissions: Advancing sustainable development agenda. *Sustainable Development*, 29(5), 1037–1048. <https://doi.org/10.1002/sd.2192>
- Xie, J., Xia, Z., Tian, X., & Liu, Y. (2023). Nexus and synergy between the low-carbon economy and circular economy: A systematic and critical review. *Environmental Impact Assessment Review*, 100. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eiar.2023.107077>

- Yang, T.-Y., Chen, S.-H., Yang, Y.-T., & Chang, H.-H. (2022). Relationship between crude oil price and production levels—An empirical study of OPEC and non-OPEC states. *Frontiers in Environmental Science*, 10, 933431. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fenvs.2022.933431>
- Yi-chong, X., & Leiva, D. (2021). Chile: A Successful Story in Latin America? In *The Political Economy of Natural Resource Funds*. Springer International Publishing. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-78251-1>
- Yikun, Z., Woon Leong, L., Cong, P. T., Abu-Rumman, A., Al Shraah, A., & Hishan, S. S. (2023). Green growth, governance, and green technology innovation. How effective towards SDGs in G7 countries? *Economic Research-Ekonomska Istraživanja*, 36(2), 2145984. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1331677X.2022.2145984>
- Zhao, C. (2023). Is low-carbon energy technology a catalyst for driving green total factor productivity development? The case of China. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 428. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2023.139507>
- Zhou, L., Zhou, Y., De Vries, W. T., Liu, Z., & Sun, H. (2024). Collective action dilemmas of sustainable natural resource management: A case study on land marketization in rural China. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 439, 140872. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2024.140872>
- Zhu, Q., Huang, S.-Z., & Koompai, S. (2024). Digital transformation as a catalyst for green innovation: An Examination of high-tech enterprises in China's Yangtze River Delta. *Sustainable Futures*, 8, 100277. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2024.100277>
- Zou, Q., Yi, C., Wang, K., Yin, X., & Zhang, Y. (2022). Global LNG market: Supply-demand and economic analysis. *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science*, 983(1), 012051. <https://doi.org/10.1088/1755-1315/983/1/012051>
- Zwaan, F., Alves, T., Cadenas, P., Gouiza, M., Phethean, J., Brune, S., & Glerum, A. (2023). *(D)riftinɡ in the 21st century: Key processes, natural hazards and geo-resources* [Preprint]. Tectonic plate interactions, magma genesis, and lithosphere deformation at all scales/Structural geology and tectonics, paleoseismology, rock physics, experimental deformation/Tectonics. <https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2023-2548>

العجوزة, ا.ع.م. & ابوزيد, ا.ص. (2021). Africa: A Land of Wealth and a Land of Poverty: Why the Richest Resource Continent Suffers from Poverty. 46-1), 1(12, *مجلة السياسة والاقتصاد*.
<https://doi.org/10.21608/jocu.2021.61897.1102>

PROFIL PENULIS

Ir. Mohamad Bawazeer, IPU., merupakan dosen praktisi pada mata kuliah Ekonomi Politik Sumber Daya Alam, dan Politik Bisnis Internasional di FISIP UPN Veteran Jakarta, berkarir di dunia perminyakan sejak menyelesaikan studi perminyakan di Institut Teknologi Bandung (ITB) pada 1980, berperan aktif dalam berbagai asosiasi profesi dan industri perminyakan di tingkat nasional dan internasional, dalam beberapa tahun terakhir dipercaya sebagai Ketua Kadin Indonesia Komite Tetap Timur Tengah & OKI dan ikut terlibat dalam banyak kerjasama bisnis dan investasi dengan negara-negara Timur Tengah & OKI, menulis buku “Ekonomi, Politik, dan Peluang Bisnis di Negara-Negara Teluk,” yang diterbitkan pada 2021 lalu.

Andi Kurniawan adalah dosen Hubungan Internasional (HI) FISIP UPN Veteran Jakarta, menyelesaikan studi HI di Universitas Jember (S1) dan Universitas Indonesia (S2), menempuh program pra-doktoral di University of Sheffield, United Kingdom, dan melanjutkan studi doktoral di Departemen Politik dan Hubungan Internasional, University of York, UK, melalui dukungan beasiswa Indonesia LPDP, memiliki minat kajian ekonomi politik sumber daya alam, kerjasama perdagangan dan investasi di Selatan Global, serta Big Data dalam HI.

KAMI HADIR DENGAN BERBAGAI PAKET
PENERBITAN YANG SESUAI KEBUTUHAN ANDA
STARDIGITAL PUBLISHING

*"Karya buku adalah investasi masa depan,
menulis cara terbaik untuk mengikat ilmu"*

KIRIM NASKAH & TERBITKAN BUKU SEKARANG

Whatsapp 0812-6007-4406 Informasi Lebih Lanjut www.stardigitalpublishing.com

IKAPI
PT. Star Digital Publishing
No. Anggota IKAPI : 202/DIY/2024



PT. Star Digital Publishing adalah perusahaan bergerak di bidang Penerbitan Buku Berkedudukan di Bantul-Yogyakarta-Indonesia dengan alamat website www.stardigitalpublishing.com merupakan web/situs resmi kami PT. Star Digital Publishing sebagai media untuk menerbitkan buku-buku karya berkualitas dan terbaik, serta penerbit menjamin aktif dan dapat diakses secara berkesinambungan.

Visi kami adalah menjadi jembatan bagi penulis dan pembaca, memberikan platform yang mendukung kreativitas dan inovasi dalam dunia literasi ilmu pengetahuan. Kami berusaha untuk menerbitkan karya-karya yang tidak hanya menginspirasi, tetapi juga memberikan dampak positif bagi masyarakat di Indonesia maupun di dunia.

Badan hukum dan tercatat dalam pangkalan data Direktorat Jenderal Administrasi Hukum Umum:

NOMOR : AHU-059267.AH.01.30.Tahun 2024

Kegiatan Usaha : 58110 - Penerbitan Buku

PT. Star Digital Publishing Berkedudukan di BANTUL-Yogyakarta-Indonesia

Anggota IKAPI: No. 202/DIY/2024

Email:

ptstardigitalpublishing@gmail.com

Contact :

Admin 1: 0812-6007-4406

Admin 2: 0813-1881-5928

Hormat Kami,

Redaksi: PT. Star Digital Publishing

(Amanah, Melayani Sepenuh Hati)

Transformasi Ekonomi Politik Sumber Daya Alam

Dari Kutukan Menjadi Kekuatan

Buku “Transformasi Ekonomi Politik Sumber Daya Alam : Dari Kutukan Menjadi Kekuatan” membahas bagaimana sumber daya alam yang sering dianggap sebagai kutukan bagi negara berkembang, justru dapat menjadi kekuatan strategis jika dikelola dengan baik. Melalui pendekatan ekonomi politik global, buku ini menguraikan konsep-konsep seperti resource curse, Dutch Disease, dan soft power, serta menghadirkan studi kasus dari berbagai negara seperti Norwegia, Nigeria, Indonesia, dan Rusia. Penulis menekankan pentingnya tata kelola yang efektif, diversifikasi ekonomi, dan investasi pada sumber daya manusia.

Setiap bab menyajikan analisis mendalam mengenai strategi pengelolaan SDA dan dampaknya terhadap kekuatan politik serta diplomasi internasional. Buku ini menawarkan wawasan penting bagi akademisi, pembuat kebijakan, dan praktisi, untuk memahami bahwa SDA bukanlah kutukan, melainkan aset strategis yang dapat memperkuat posisi ekonomi dan politik suatu negara.

Penulis :

Ir. Mohamad Bawazeer, IPU
Andi Kurniawan



StarDigital Publishing
www.stardigitalpublishing.com

