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COURSE BROCHURE

Fuel Subsidy Reform and Petroleum Policy Impact Training Course

3 – 7 October 2027
Amman

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Registered in the United Kingdom and Saudi Arabia

Fuel Subsidy Reform and Petroleum Policy Impact Training Course

Ref: 2866_110058 **Date:** 3 – 7 October 2027 **Location:** Amman **Fees:** 3300 GBP

Fuel Subsidy Reform and Petroleum Policy Impact is a 1-week training course for public-sector policy officers, ministry planners and government affairs staff in petroleum organisations, built around one work product: a petroleum policy impact brief. Fiscal pressure and volatile crude benchmarks now push governments to revisit how fuel is priced. Jupiter Prime Training delivers this course on fuel subsidy reform and petroleum policy impact.

Why Fuel Subsidy Reform and Petroleum Policy Impact Matters Now

Three forces shape fuel pricing decisions today: treasuries facing budget gaps when benchmark prices swing, citizens and transport operators who feel every pump-price change, and national producers whose domestic sales compete with export revenue. Well-sequenced reform frees public money for other priorities, curbs smuggling and protects vulnerable households; rushed or poorly explained reform invites protests, reversals and lost credibility with citizens and markets alike. The course rests on established public-finance methods: price-gap measurement, distributional incidence analysis, cost-benefit appraisal and stakeholder sequencing.

Who Gains Most from Fuel Subsidy Reform and Petroleum Policy Impact

- Officers who prepare fuel pricing proposals and cabinet submissions
- Planners who forecast domestic demand, refinery output and import requirements
- Government affairs staff who brief ministers, legislators and industry associations on price changes
- Fiscal analysts who track subsidy outlays, transfers between ministries and producer revenue losses
- Social protection coordinators who design compensation for households and small transport operators

Ministry delegations gain most when pricing, fiscal and communication staff attend together.

Fuel Subsidy Reform and Petroleum Policy Impact Capabilities

Participants move from measuring the price gap to recommending a reform path that ministers, producers and citizens can follow.

- Calculate the price gap — the size of the reform decision
- Assess how a price change spreads across income groups — the compensation design
- Weigh producer policy tools — the national producer's strategy
- Design an automatic fuel pricing mechanism with smoothing bands — the pricing committee's rulebook
- Build a sequenced reform timeline with targeted cash transfers — the cabinet's approval decision
- Communicate trade-offs to legislators and consumer groups — public acceptance of reform

Key Fuel Subsidy Reform and Petroleum Policy Impact Terms

- Price gap — the difference between the regulated domestic fuel price and the import or export parity price.
- Import parity price — the cost of landing a fuel product locally, including freight and handling.
- Implicit subsidy — revenue a producer forgoes by selling fuel domestically below the price it could earn by exporting.
- Distributional incidence — how the benefit of a fuel subsidy falls across household income groups.
- Automatic pricing mechanism — a published formula that adjusts pump prices to reference prices at set intervals.
- Pass-through — the share of a change in crude or product prices that reaches consumers at the pump.

Fuel Subsidy Reform and Petroleum Policy Impact Day by Day

Day 1: Market Drivers and Fiscal Exposure

- Crude Benchmark and Product Crack Spreads — Domestic Price Exposure to Volatility
- Domestic Demand Elasticity by Fuel — Consumption Response to Price Signals
- Refinery Balance and Import Dependence — Supply Security Under Regulated Prices
- Subsidy Outlay Accounting in the Budget — Fiscal Space for Other Priorities
- Explicit and Implicit Subsidy Estimates — Producer Revenue Forgone at Home

Day 2: Producer Policy Instruments

- Export Quotas and Domestic Supply Obligations — Balancing Home Market and Export Revenue
- Regulated Margins for Distributors and Retailers — Network Investment and Service Quality
- Feedstock Pricing for Power and Petrochemicals — Industrial Competitiveness Trade-Offs
- Fuel Excise and Carbon-Linked Levies — Revenue Design and Consumption Signals
- State Producer Transfers to the Treasury — Clarity of Quasi-Fiscal Costs

Day 3: Distributional and Economic Effects

- Household Expenditure Survey Incidence Tables — Who Benefits From Current Prices
- Input-Output Price Ripple Modelling — Inflation Effects on Transport and Food
- Smuggling and Cross-Border Arbitrage Indicators — Leakage From Low Domestic Prices
- Targeted Cash Transfer Design — Compensating Vulnerable Households and Operators
- Cost-Benefit Appraisal of Reform Options — Net Welfare and Budget Effect

Day 4: Pricing Rules and Reform Sequencing

- Automatic Pricing Formula With Smoothing Bands — Predictable Adjustment Path
- Phased Price Path Scenarios — Speed of Convergence to Parity
- Stakeholder Mapping for Unions, Transport and Industry — Coalition for Reform
- Public Communication and Pricing Transparency Plan — Trust in Price Changes
- Reversal Risk Register and Contingency Triggers — Holding Reform Through Price Spikes

Day 5: Practising the Petroleum Policy Impact Brief

- Price Gap and Fiscal Cost Calculation for a Case Product — Reform Baseline
- Incidence and Compensation Package for the Case — Social Acceptability Test
- Producer Instrument Choice for the Case Market — National Producer Alignment
- Peer Challenge of Draft Recommendations — Robustness Before Ministerial Review
- Completing the Petroleum Policy Impact Brief — Recommended Reform Path and Sequencing

Applying Fuel Subsidy Reform and Petroleum Policy Impact After the Course

- Lead a price-gap and implicit subsidy estimate for one fuel product.
- Run an incidence review with social protection colleagues to test whether a proposed price change needs a targeted transfer.

Fuel Subsidy Reform and Petroleum Policy Impact Questions FAQ

What is fuel subsidy reform and petroleum policy impact, and why does it matter now?

It is the analysis of how fuel prices, producer instruments and subsidies affect budgets, households and the sector. It matters now because volatile benchmarks make regulated pricing costly.

Which roles gain most from fuel subsidy reform and petroleum policy impact training?

Public-sector policy officers, ministry planners, fiscal analysts and government affairs staff gain most, especially if you prepare pricing proposals or brief decision-makers.

How does fuel subsidy reform and petroleum policy impact differ from a climate policy economics course?

It focuses on domestic fuel pricing, subsidies and producer instruments rather than emissions markets. It serves public-sector staff deciding pump prices and compensation, not business strategy.

What do you bring back from fuel subsidy reform and petroleum policy impact training?

You bring back a completed impact brief for a case fuel product, setting out the price gap, fiscal cost, distributional effects and a sequenced reform path.

Fuel Subsidy Reform and Petroleum Policy Impact: The Way Forward

The petroleum policy impact brief first informs whether and how fast a regulated fuel price should move toward parity. Pricing committees, fiscal units and ministers use it to compare options and agree compensation. After its first use, the perspective worth revisiting is distributional incidence, as household spending shifts with prices and transfers.