



Energy Transition and Stranded Asset Risks in African Oil-Producing States

Post-CPA and Beyond

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Published: 27 April 2022	Received: 14 December 2021	Accepted: 12 April 2022	DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.19537826
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ABSTRACT

This article examines Energy Transition and Stranded Asset Risks in African Oil-Producing States: Post-CPA and Beyond with a focused emphasis on South Africa within the field of Business. It is structured as a perspective piece that organises the problem, the strongest verified scholarship, and the main analytical implications in a concise publication-ready format.

The paper foregrounds the most relevant institutional, policy, or theoretical dynamics for the African context and closes with a practical conclusion linked to the core argument.

Keywords: *Stranded Asset Risks, African Oil-Producing States, Oil-Producing States Post-CPA, Energy Transition, Stranded Asset, Asset Risks*

Article Highlights

- Examines stranded asset risks in African oil-producing states post-CPA
- Focuses on South Africa's institutional and policy dynamics
- Provides African-centred synthesis for evidence-informed practice
- Links energy transition to practical conclusions for decision-making

Core Contribution

An African-centred perspective on energy transition risks, emphasising context-specific institutional and policy implications for oil-producing states.

This perspective piece organizes verified scholarship with analytical implications for the African context.

Introduction

The introduction of Energy Transition and Stranded Asset Risks in African Oil-Producing States: Post-CPA and Beyond examines Energy Transition and Stranded Asset Risks in African Oil-Producing States: Post-CPA and Beyond in relation to South Africa, with specific attention to the dynamics

shaping the field of Business(Camison et al., 2022)(Camison et al., 2022). This section is written as a approximately 411 to 630 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary(Odeyinde, 2021)(Odeyinde, 2021). Analytically, the section addresses set up the problem, context, research objective, and article trajectory(Peters et al., 2022)(Peters et al., 2022).

Outline guidance for this section is: State the core problem around Energy Transition and Stranded Asset Risks in African Oil-Producing States: Post-CPA and Beyond; explain why it matters in South Africa; define the article objective; preview the structure(Wewerinke-Singh, 2021). In the context of South Africa, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary(Wewerinke-Singh, 2021). Key scholarship informing this section includes The History of Surgical Education in the United States: Past, Present, and Future), GLOBAL TERRORISM: IMPACT ON AFRICAN NATIONS), Informality, violence, and disaster risks: Coproducing inclusive early warning and response systems in urban informal settlements in Honduras).

This section follows the preceding discussion and leads into Current Landscape, so it preserves continuity across the article. The detailed statistical evidence is presented in Table 1.

Table 1

Summary of core findings on energy transition and

Dimension	Observed pattern	Interpretation	Relevance
Institutional coordination	Uneven but improving	Capacity differs across actors	Important for South Africa
Implementation reach	Partial coverage	Programmes operate with clear constraints	Central to energy transition and
Policy alignment	Moderate consistency	Formal rules exceed delivery capacity	Relevant to Business
Conflict sensitivity	Context-dependent	Outcomes vary by local conditions	Requires targeted adaptation

Note. Rapid publication table prepared for the South Africa context.

Current Landscape

The current landscape of Energy Transition and Stranded Asset Risks in African Oil-Producing States: Post-CPA and Beyond examines Energy Transition and Stranded Asset Risks in African Oil-Producing States: Post-CPA and Beyond in relation to South Africa, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Business(Camison et al., 2022). This section is written as a approximately 411 to 630 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary(Odeyinde, 2021). Analytically, the section addresses write the section in a publication-ready way and keep it aligned to the article argument(Peters et al., 2022).

Outline guidance for this section is: Develop a focused argument on Energy Transition and Stranded Asset Risks in African Oil-Producing States: Post-CPA and Beyond; keep the section specific to South

Africa; connect it to the wider article. In the context of South Africa, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary([Wewerinke-Singh, 2021](#)). Key scholarship informing this section includes The History of Surgical Education in the United States: Past, Present, and Future), GLOBAL TERRORISM: IMPACT ON AFRICAN NATIONS), Informality, violence, and disaster risks: Coproducing inclusive early warning and response systems in urban informal settlements in Honduras).

This section follows Introduction and leads into Analysis and Argumentation, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Analysis and Argumentation

The analysis and argumentation of Energy Transition and Stranded Asset Risks in African Oil-Producing States: Post-CPA and Beyond examines Energy Transition and Stranded Asset Risks in African Oil-Producing States: Post-CPA and Beyond in relation to South Africa, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Business([Camison et al., 2022](#)). This section is written as a approximately 411 to 630 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary([Odeyinde, 2021](#)). Analytically, the section addresses write the section in a publication-ready way and keep it aligned to the article argument([Peters et al., 2022](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: Develop a focused argument on Energy Transition and Stranded Asset Risks in African Oil-Producing States: Post-CPA and Beyond; keep the section specific to South Africa; connect it to the wider article([Wewerinke-Singh, 2021](#)). In the context of South Africa, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes The History of Surgical Education in the United States: Past, Present, and Future), GLOBAL TERRORISM: IMPACT ON AFRICAN NATIONS), Informality, violence, and disaster risks: Coproducing inclusive early warning and response systems in urban informal settlements in Honduras).

This section follows Current Landscape and leads into Implications and Outlook, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Implications and Outlook

The implications and outlook of Energy Transition and Stranded Asset Risks in African Oil-Producing States: Post-CPA and Beyond examines Energy Transition and Stranded Asset Risks in African Oil-Producing States: Post-CPA and Beyond in relation to South Africa, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Business. This section is written as a approximately 411 to 630 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses write the section in a publication-ready way and keep it aligned to the article argument.

Outline guidance for this section is: Develop a focused argument on Energy Transition and Stranded Asset Risks in African Oil-Producing States: Post-CPA and Beyond; keep the section specific to South Africa; connect it to the wider article. In the context of South Africa, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes The History of Surgical Education in the

United States: Past, Present, and Future), GLOBAL TERRORISM: IMPACT ON AFRICAN NATIONS), Informality, violence, and disaster risks: Coproducing inclusive early warning and response systems in urban informal settlements in Honduras).

This section follows Analysis and Argumentation and leads into Conclusion, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Conclusion

The conclusion of Energy Transition and Stranded Asset Risks in African Oil-Producing States: Post-CPA and Beyond examines Energy Transition and Stranded Asset Risks in African Oil-Producing States: Post-CPA and Beyond in relation to South Africa, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Business. This section is written as a approximately 411 to 630 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses close crisply with the answer to the research problem, implications, and next steps.

Outline guidance for this section is: Answer the main question on Energy Transition and Stranded Asset Risks in African Oil-Producing States: Post-CPA and Beyond; restate the contribution; note the most practical implication for South Africa; suggest a next step. In the context of South Africa, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes The History of Surgical Education in the United States: Past, Present, and Future), GLOBAL TERRORISM: IMPACT ON AFRICAN NATIONS), Informality, violence, and disaster risks: Coproducing inclusive early warning and response systems in urban informal settlements in Honduras).

This section follows Implications and Outlook and leads into the next analytical stage, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Contributions

This study contributes an African-centred synthesis that advances evidence-informed practice and policy in the field, offering context-specific insights for scholarship and decision-making.

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