



BRIDGING EAST AND WEST:

A DETAILED LOOK AT SOCIO-ECONOMIC DYNAMICS WITH A FOCUS ON UAE

Future goals and projects

Reach Out:

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Key Points of Analysis

Areas of Focus

- the share of renewable energy and energy consumption
- CO2 emissions and trends over time
- Key socioeconomic indicators
- Correlation between key variables in the energy and socioeconomic fields

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Driven by a Vision of Continuous Progress

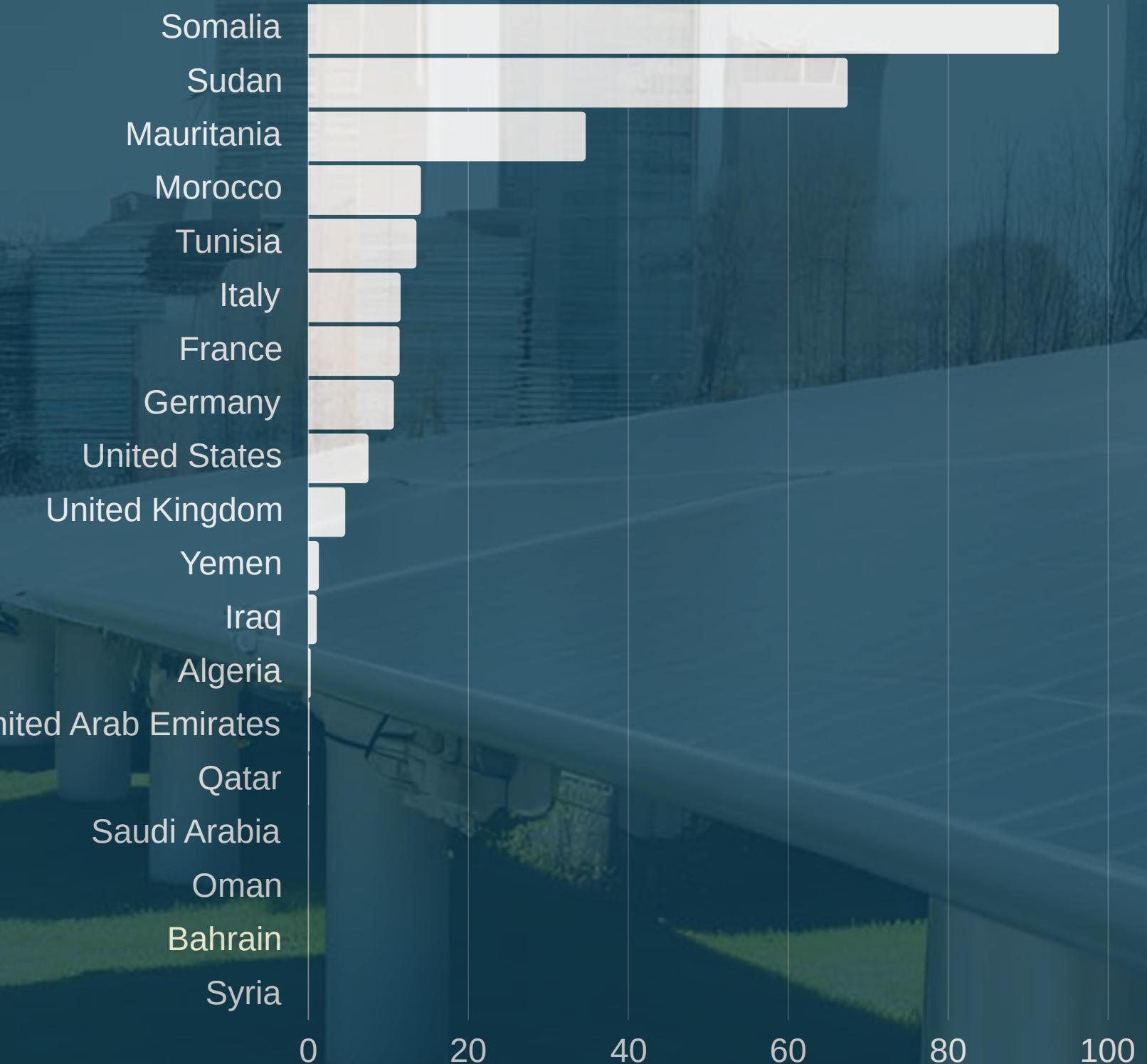
**THE RACE FOR EXCELLENCE
HAS NO FINISH LINE.**

MOHAMMED BIN RASHID AL MAKTOUM

Renewable Energy Share

Average Data from 2000-2020

This graph illustrates the average share of renewable energy in selected countries over the period from 2000 to 2020, highlighting the varying levels of renewable energy adoption globally.



UAE's Future Energy Goals

A large-scale aerial photograph of a solar power plant, likely the Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum Solar Park, showing numerous rows of solar panels stretching across a landscape. In the background, the dense urban skyline of a major city in the United Arab Emirates is visible under a clear sky.

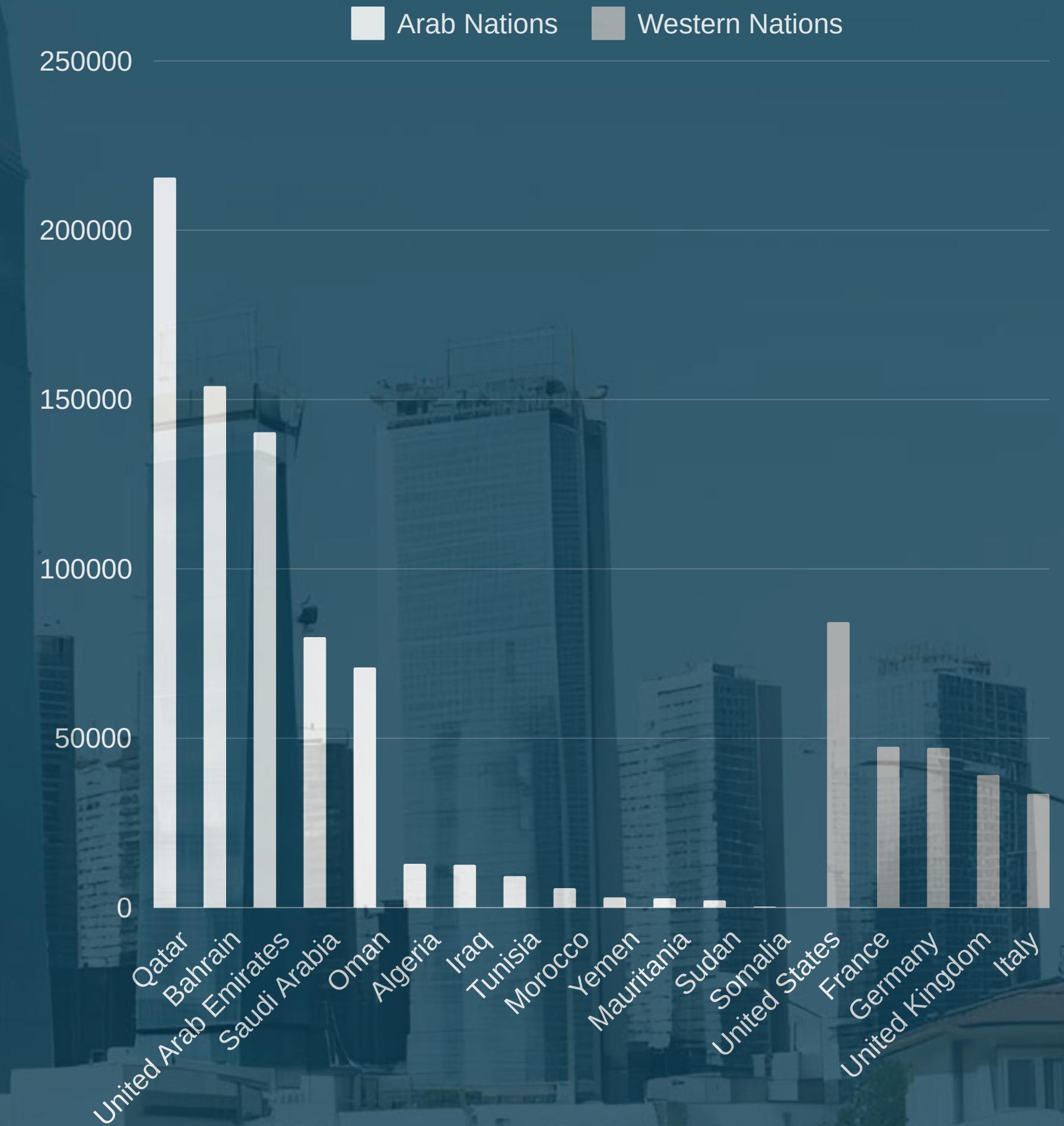
Strategic Objectives for 2030 and Beyond

- **Triple renewable energy capacity** to 14 GW by 2030.
- **Increase clean energy share** to 30% of total energy mix by 2031.
- **Achieve carbon neutrality** by 2050.
- **Create 50,000 new green jobs** by 2030.
- **Invest \$54 billion** in energy and renewables over the next seven years.
- **Key initiatives:**
 - Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum Solar Park
 - Development of wind power projects
 - Green hydrogen production

Energy Consumption per Capita

Average Data from 2000-2020

This chart illustrates the average energy consumption per capita across selected Arab and Western countries over the period from 2000 to 2020, highlighting significant differences in energy usage patterns.



Key Insights:

HIGH ENERGY CONSUMPTION

Qatar, Bahrain, and the UAE exhibit exceptionally high per capita energy consumption compared to other countries, driven by high standards of living and industrial activities.

MODERATE CONSUMPTION

Western countries such as the United States and Germany also show high energy consumption per capita, but generally lower than the top Arab countries.

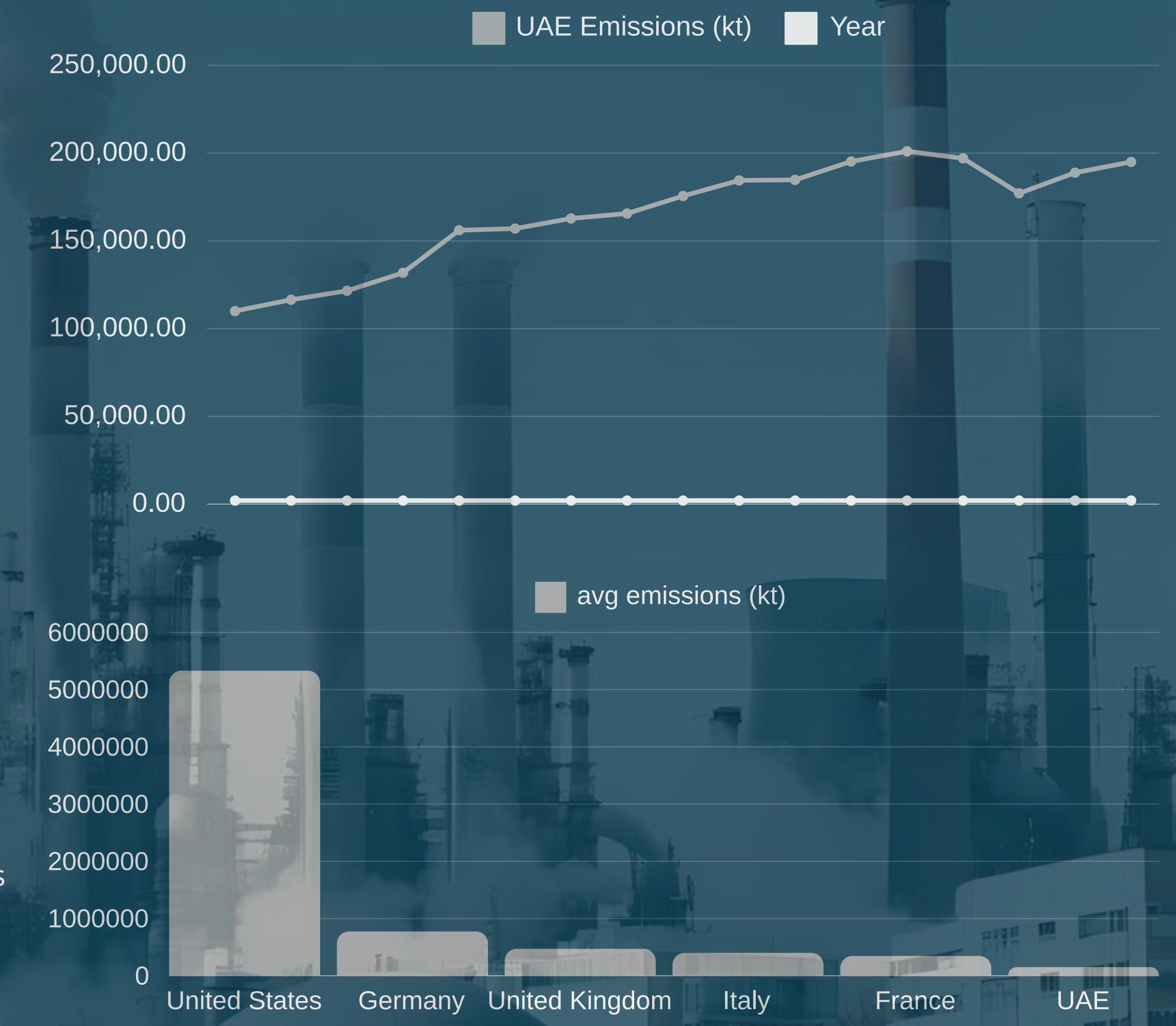
LOW ENERGY CONSUMPTION

Countries like Somalia and Sudan have very low energy consumption per capita, reflecting lower industrialization and standards of living.

CO2 Emissions Over Time and Comparison with Western Countries

Data Analysis from 2000 to 2020

This section presents an analysis of CO2 emissions in the UAE over the period from 2000 to 2020 and compares it with average and cumulative CO2 emissions in selected Western countries.



Key Insights:



UAE CO2 EMISSIONS TREND (2004-2020)

- The CO2 emissions in the UAE have shown a consistent increase from 2004 to 2019, with a slight adjustment for 2020.
- Emissions grew from 110,010 kt in 2004 to approximately 195,000 kt in 2020.

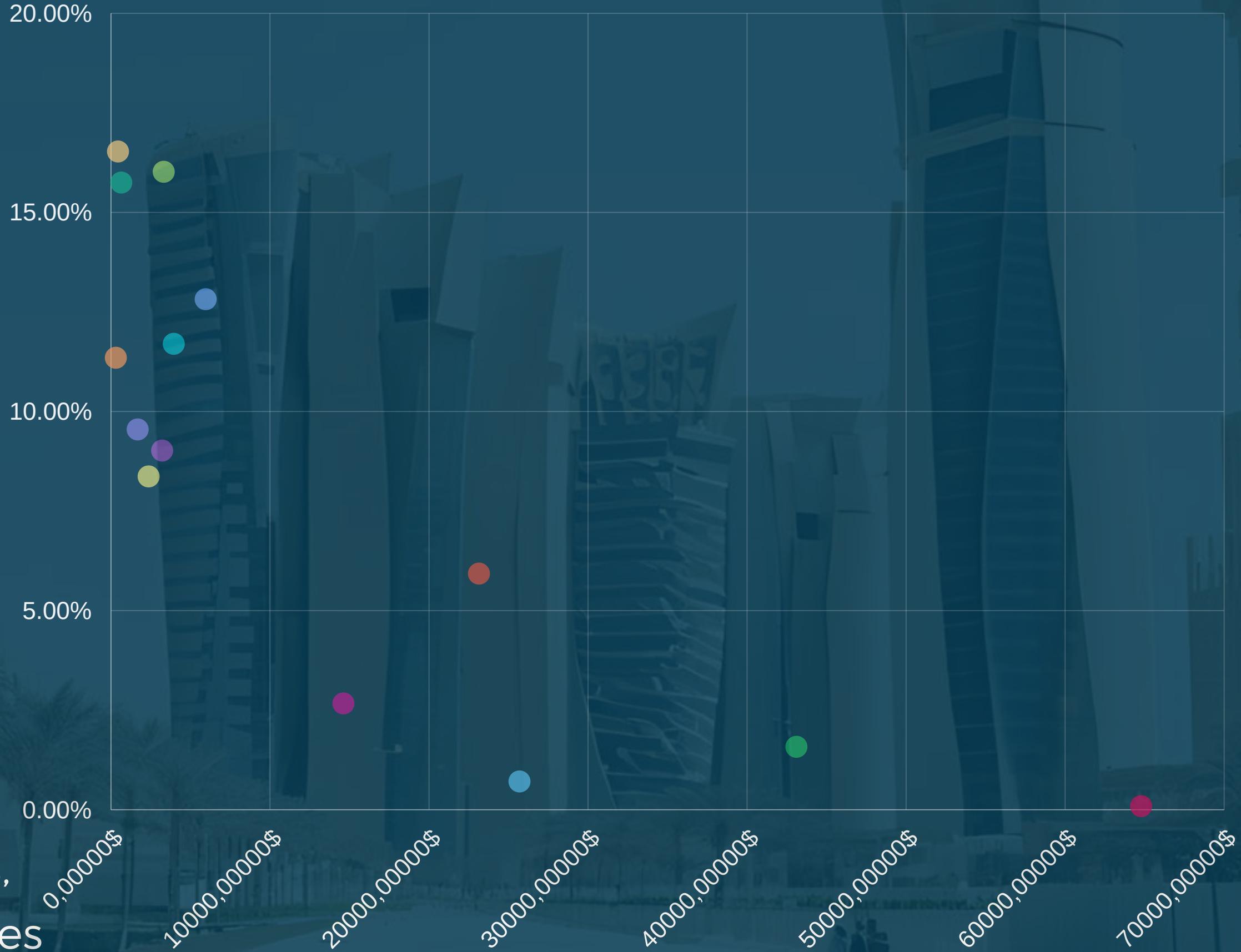
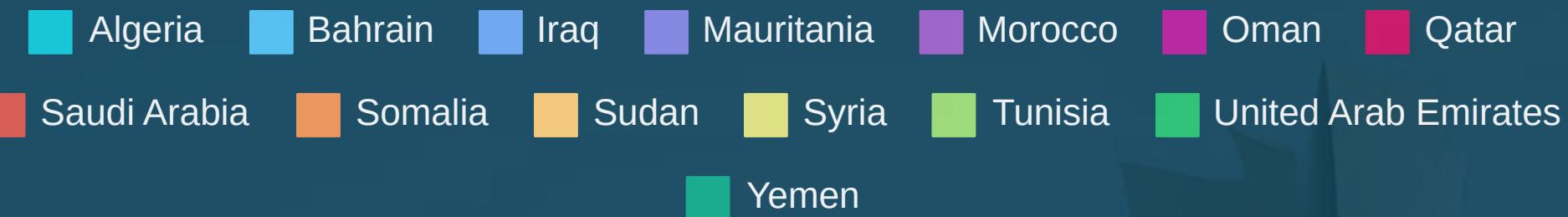
COMPARISON WITH WESTERN COUNTRIES:

- The UAE has significantly lower average CO2 emissions (150,519 kt) compared to countries like the United States (5,329,539 kt) and Germany (773,645 kt).

RELATIVE EMISSIONS

- Despite the UAE's rapid growth in CO2 emissions, its total and average emissions remain significantly lower than those of major Western industrialized nations.

Socioeconomic Variables Analysis



Comparison Across Arab Countries

This section provides a detailed comparison of key socioeconomic variables across selected Arab countries, highlighting disparities and opportunities for growth.

Key Insights:

Unemployment Rate:

- Yemen, Sudan, and Tunisia show the highest unemployment rates, exceeding 15%.
- Bahrain and Qatar have the lowest unemployment rates, at 0.71% and 0.09% respectively.

GDP per Capita:

- Qatar and the UAE have the highest GDP per capita, at approximately 64,781 USD and 43,103 USD respectively.
- Somalia and Sudan have the lowest GDP per capita, reflecting lower levels of economic development.

Future Projects in the UAE

STRATEGIC INITIATIVES FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH AND
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Income and Earnings Opportunities

- Aim: Improve the standard of living by increasing wages and reducing income inequality.
- Target: Raise minimum wages and provide better job benefits.
- Initiatives: Encourage private sector companies to offer competitive salaries and benefits packages.



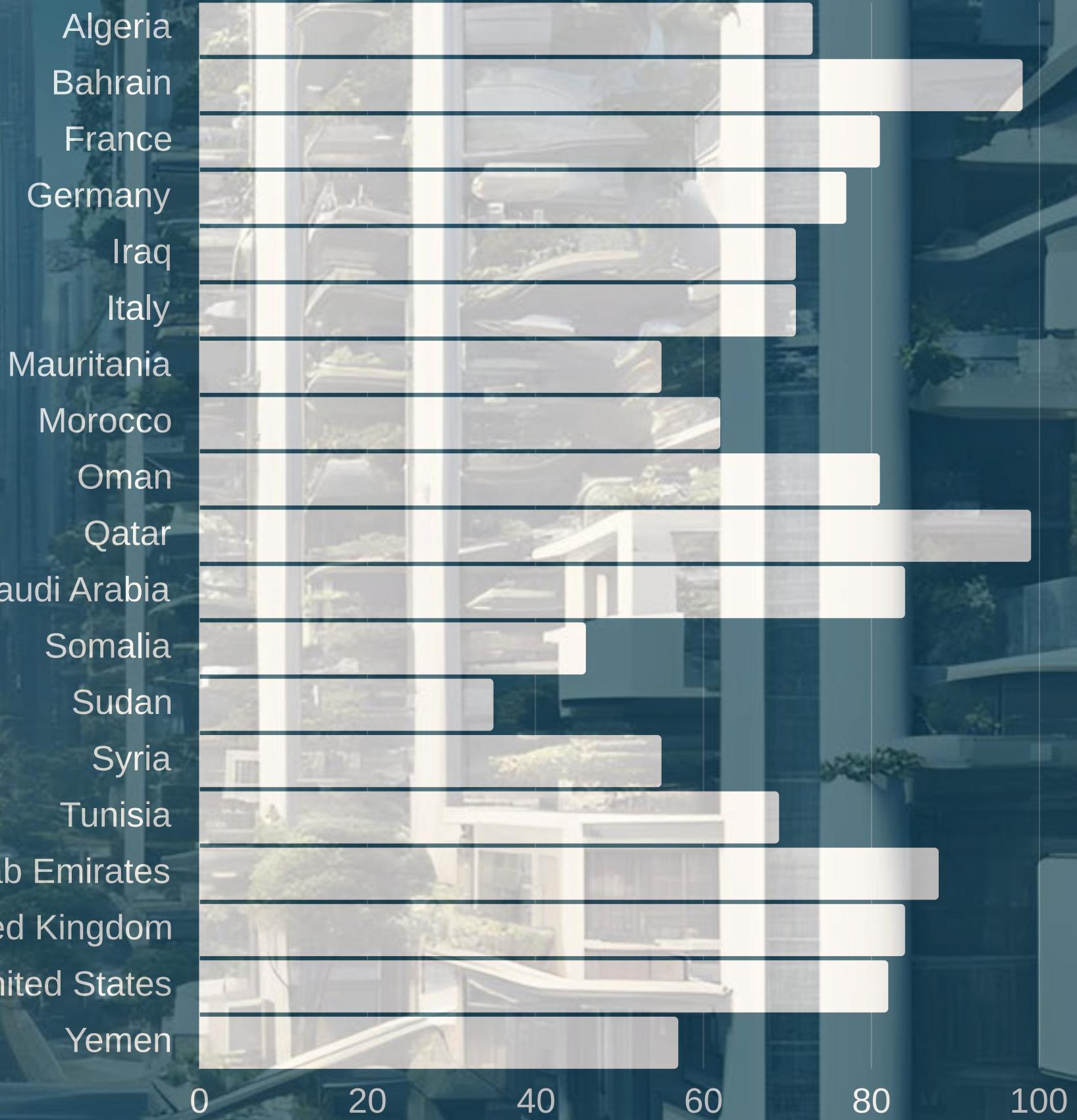
Emiratisation Initiative:

- Aim: Increase the employment of UAE nationals in the private sector.
- Target: Create 500,000 jobs for Emiratis by 2025.
- Initiatives: Provide vocational training and career development programs.

Urbanization Analysis

Urban Population Percentage by Country

This section provides a detailed comparison of the urban population percentage across selected countries.



Key Insights:

HIGH URBANIZATION:

- Qatar, Bahrain, and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) have the highest urban population percentages, with Qatar at 99.19%, Bahrain at 97.70%, and UAE at 88.34%.
- These countries have invested heavily in urban development and infrastructure, regardless the desert territory.

MODERATE URBANIZATION:

- Countries like Saudi Arabia (84.07%), France (80.71%), and the United States (82.17%) also show high levels of urbanization.
- These countries continue to develop their urban infrastructure to accommodate growing urban populations.

LOW URBANIZATION:

- Somalia (45.55%), Sudan (34.94%), and Yemen (57.36%) have the lowest urban population percentages.
- These countries face challenges in urban development and infrastructure improvement.

FUTURE PROJECTS IN THE UAE

DUBAI URBAN MASTER PLAN 2040

- **Goal:** Enhance the quality of life for residents and position Dubai as the best city to live and work in.
- **Initiatives:** Develop integrated communities, increase green spaces, and improve public transport.
- **Impact:** Expected to accommodate a population of 5.8 million by 2040, with 60% of Dubai's area designated as nature reserves.

ABU DHABI VISION 2030

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- **Goal:** Create a sustainable urban environment and reduce urban sprawl.
- **Initiatives:** Develop high-density urban areas, improve housing, and expand public amenities.
- **Impact:** Enhance the quality of urban life and promote economic diversification.

SHARJAH SUSTAINABLE CITY

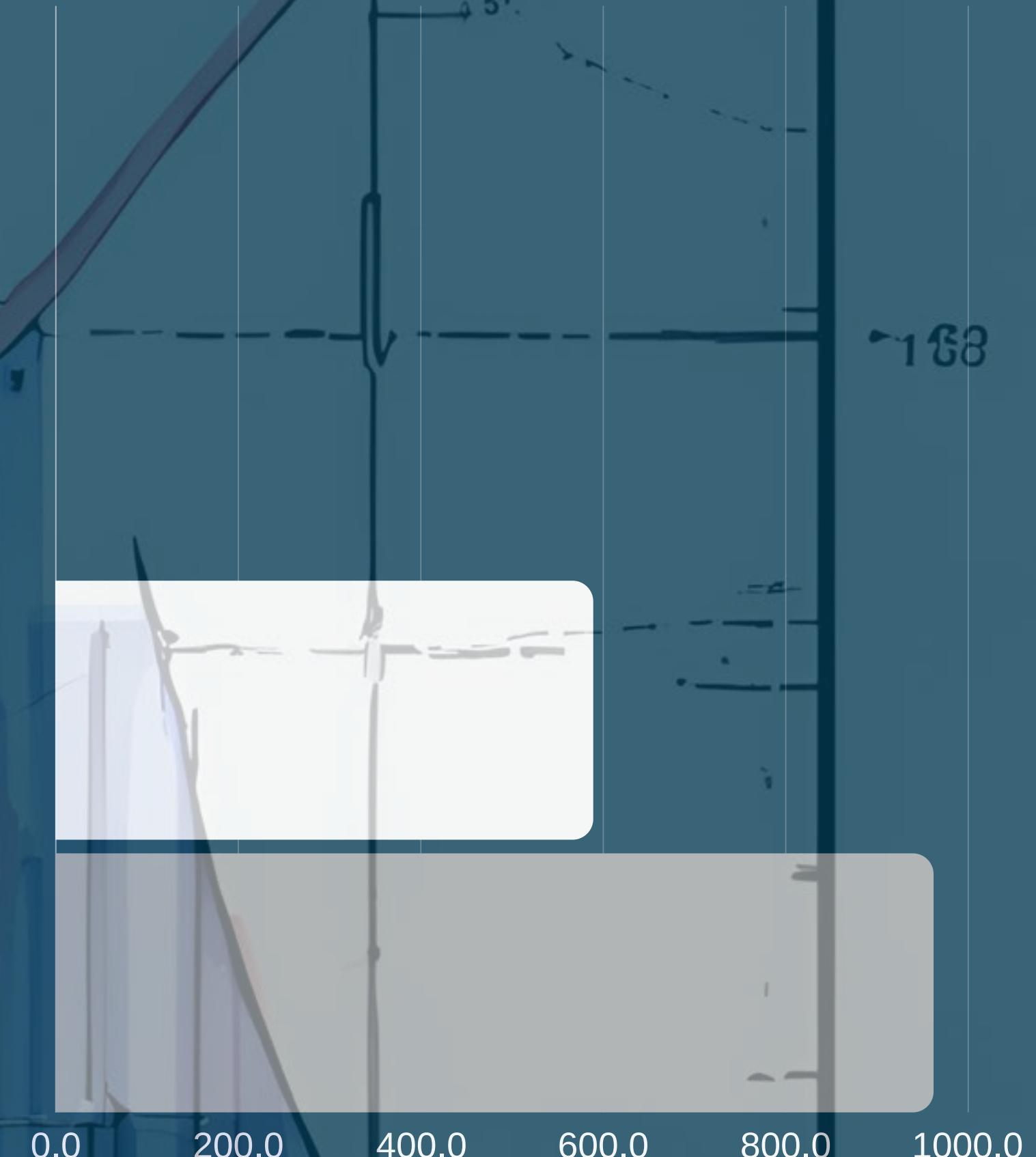
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- **Goal:** Promote sustainable living and reduce the carbon footprint of urban areas.
- **Initiatives:** Develop energy-efficient homes, integrate renewable energy sources, and provide sustainable transport options.
- **Impact:** Create a self-sustaining community with a focus on environmental conservation.

Correlation Analysis

Relationship between Key Socioeconomic and Energy Variables

This section explores the correlation between GDP, life expectancy, and energy consumption, highlighting the interdependence of these critical variables in the Arab Countries.

- GDP And Life Expectancy
- Energy Consumption And GDP



Key Insights:

GDP and Life Expectancy:

- The correlation coefficient is 0.589, indicating a moderate positive relationship.
- This suggests that countries with higher GDP tend to have higher life expectancy, reflecting better healthcare, living standards, and overall quality of life.

Energy Consumption and GDP:

- The correlation coefficient is 0.962, indicating a strong positive relationship.
- This strong correlation implies that higher energy consumption is closely linked to higher GDP, underscoring the importance of energy in driving economic growth and industrial activities.

CONCLUSIONS



UAE:

The United Arab Emirates are heavily investing in urbanization projects to enhance the quality of life for their citizens and position themselves as global leaders in sustainable urban development. Through long-term strategic plans and innovative initiatives, the UAE aims to create sustainable, integrated, and livable cities that can address future challenges and promote economic and social growth.



WESTERN COUNTRIES

- **United States and France:** advanced urban infrastructure with continued development to support a growing urban population, focusing on sustainability and innovation.
- **Germany and United Kingdom:** similar trends with strong economic indicators and robust urbanization efforts.
- **Italy:** moderate urbanization with stable economic indicators, focusing on improving urban quality and infrastructure.

OTHER ARAB COUNTRIES



- **Qatar and Bahrain:** High urbanization rates similar to the UAE, with significant investments in infrastructure and development.
- **Somalia and Sudan:** Face significant challenges in improving urban infrastructure, access to electricity, and basic services, reflected in lower GDP per capita and higher unemployment rates.
- **Saudi Arabia and Oman:** Moderate to high urbanization with ongoing projects to enhance urban living and economic diversification.

Thank You

A photograph of a man in a dark suit and tie standing in a modern city street at sunset. He is facing away from the camera, looking towards a futuristic skyline of tall, uniquely shaped skyscrapers. The sky is a mix of warm orange and cool blue tones. In the foreground, there's a modern building with large glass windows and some trees. The overall atmosphere is professional and inspiring.

Sources:

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