



ALL ABOUT THE **UAE**

Made by Aarush Diwakar





Image of the Burj Khalifa and the Dubai Skyline.

THE UAE.

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The United Arab Emirates (UAE) is a young country founded in 1971. However, it has already made incredible strides in its development. The UAE was initially formed as a federation of six emirates. Today, it is comprised of seven emirates: Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah, Ajman, Umm Al Quwain, Fujairah, and Ras Al Khaimah. The current rulers of the UAE are Sheikh Khalifa bin Zayed Al Nahyan (President of the UAE), Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum (Vice President and Prime Minister of the UAE), and Sheikh Abdullah bin Zayed Al Nahyan (Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of the UAE). The UAE has come a long way in a short amount of time, thanks to its visionary leaders and its dedication to development. The country's rapid development can be seen in its impressive infrastructure, world-class museums and attractions,

thriving economy, and multicultural population. The UAE is truly a global powerhouse, and it is poised to continue its impressive growth in the years to come.

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Dubai will not settle for anything less than first place.

-H.H. Sheikh Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum

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THE RULERS OF THE UAE

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-Sheikh Khalifa bin Zayed Al Nahyan,
President of the UAE and Ruler of Abu Dhabi

-Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum,
Vice President and Prime Minister of the UAE
and Ruler of Dubai

-Sheikh Sultan bin Zayed Al Nahyan, Deputy
Prime Minister & Minister of Presidential
Affairs and Ruler of Al Ain

-Sheikh Abdulrahman bin Zayed Al Nahyan, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Presidential
Affairs and Ruler of Ajman

-Sheikh Humaid bin Rashid Al Nuaimi, Member of the Supreme Council and Ruler of Ajman

-Sheikh Saud bin Saqr Al Qasimi, Member of the Supreme Council and Ruler of Umm al-Quwain

-Sheikh Hamad bin Mohammad Al Sharqi, Member of the Supreme Council and Ruler of Fujairah

The language of Arabic is the official language of the United Arab Emirates. This language is spoken by approximately 99% of the population, and it is an important part of both local culture and national identity.



The UAE's religion is also strongly tied to Arabic, as Islam is its official religion. There are many mosques and Islamic schools throughout the country, which can be found in every major city.

THE FOOD OF THE UAE

The food of the UAE is not just a regional speciality. It is a true cultural staple, and one that is enjoyed across the country and beyond.

The Emirati diet is based on the foods that are most readily available in their region. The climate of the UAE makes it difficult to grow fruits and vegetables, so they must be imported from other countries. In addition to this, the high humidity makes it hard for most meats to keep fresh during shipping. As a result, Emiratis eat primarily fish, meat, rice and bread, as well as numerous vegetable dishes such as salads.

MONUMENTS OF THE UAE (BUILDINGS)

The city of Dubai is a melting pot of cultures and countries. It is home to the world's tallest building and some of the most expensive real estate in the world. It also contains some of the most beautiful monuments in the Middle East.

There are three main sites that you can visit in Dubai: The Burj Khalifa, Sheikh Zayed Grand Mosque, and Jumeirah Beach Residence. All three are amazing, but there are so many other sites around town that deserve your attention as well!

INCOME OF THE UAE

The United Arab Emirates is a small country with a population of just over 9 million people. It has the highest GDP per capita of any country in the world, with \$81,000 USD per person.

The UAE earns money through oil exports and tourism. Oil exports account for 60 per cent of the country's total income. The government also has a number of other sources of income, including trade agreements with other countries, direct investment abroad, and foreign aid to developing countries.

The country also relies heavily on tourism as an economic driver. Tourism contributes about 25 per cent to the UAE's gross domestic product (GDP)

This essay was written by Aarush Diwakar.
