



وزارة الخارجية

Building domestic actions against climate change:

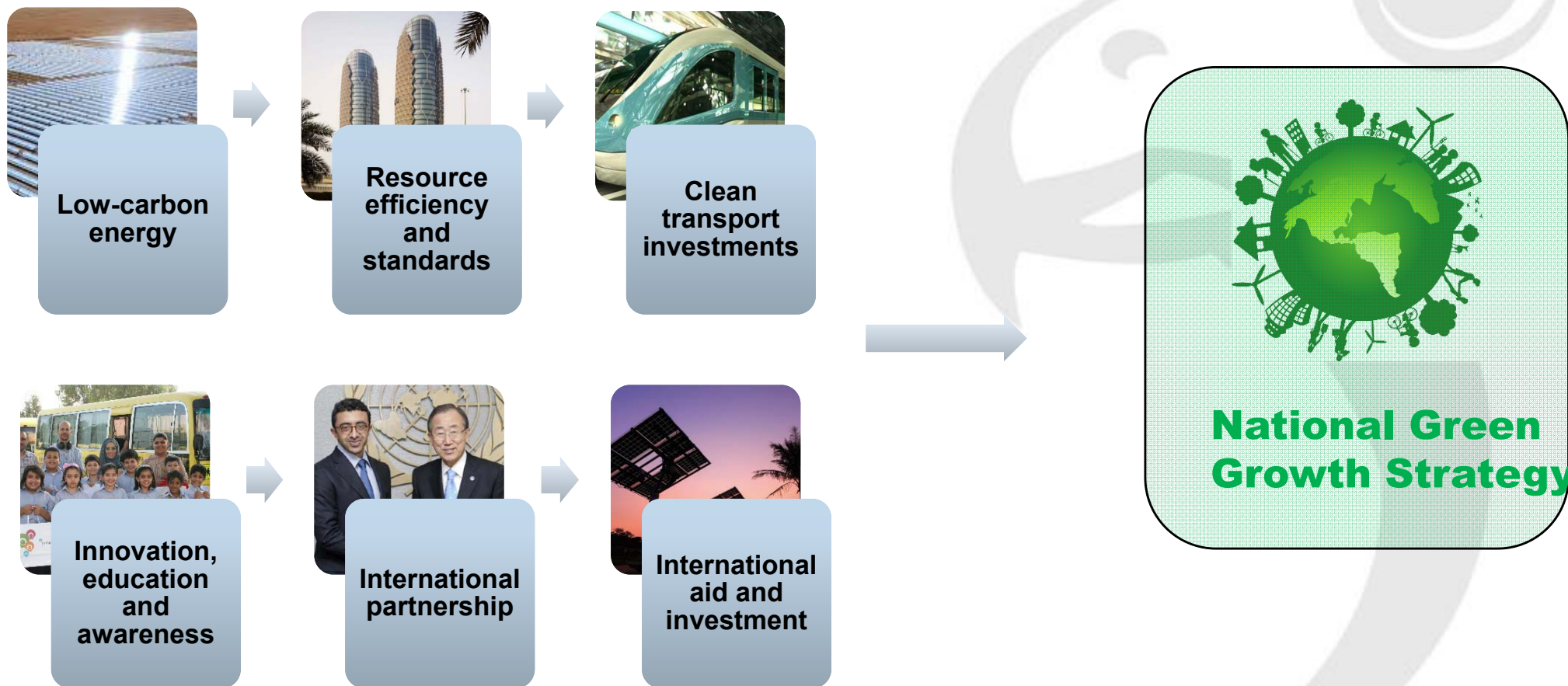
The UAE's sustainability transformation

11 March 2014



1 Towards a diverse, sustainable economy

Hydrocarbon exports play a critical role in the UAE's domestic economy, and in ensuring global energy security. However, we are moving beyond hydrocarbons, towards a diverse, sustainable economy.



2 Low-carbon energy

The UAE is moving beyond petroleum, and is investing to make alternative energy affordable.



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Renewable energy

- First in the region to set targets (1500MW by 2020, 2500MW by 2030)
- 12% of the world's CSP in 2013

Nuclear energy

- \$40b nuclear program: 20% decarbonisation of the power sector and a model for international transparency

R&D

- Pioneering investments in renewable energy technology
- Masdar and Taqa: using sovereign wealth funds to drive the industry

Hydrocarbons

- First GCC country to ban gas-flaring
- One of the world's only large-scale CCS projects: cleaning up the industry



The region's first solar plant, at Masdar.

3 Resource efficiency and performance standards

The UAE is setting standards that make sense across the globe.



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Building standards

- First in the region to set mandatory sustainability standards for buildings
- Estidama – 33% reduction in water and energy consumption

Appliance efficiency

- First in the region to regulate appliance (inc. removing lowest-performing A/C units)
- Incandescent lights bulbs banned from June; LED standard for public lighting

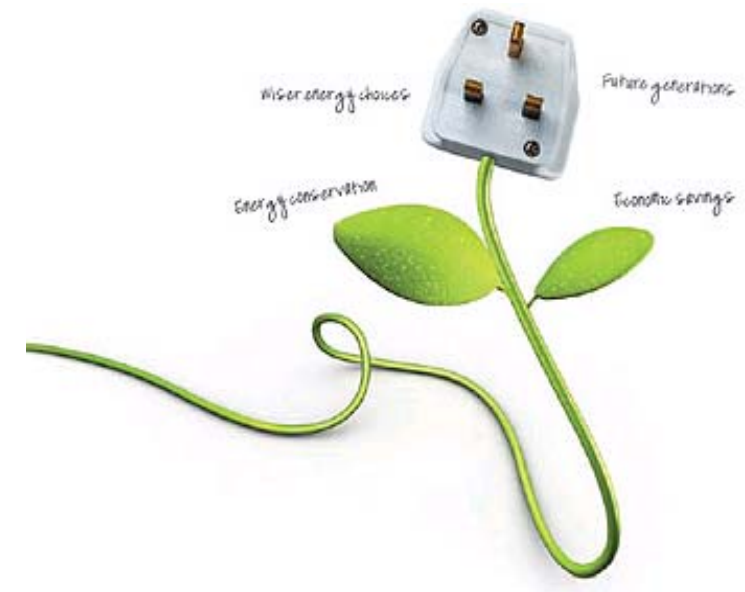
Water

- Phasing-in water efficient crops
- New desalination plants built to approx. 80% of fuel efficiency
- Abu Dhabi to have 100% wastewater recycling

Cooling

- Pilot-studies underway to underpin cooling regulations (e.g., regular A/C maintenance (no capex) results in 17% energy savings)

Demonstrate where long-term savings justify upfront costs -- even in an energy-rich country



4 Clean transport investments

The UAE is promoting growth through resource-efficient transportation.



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Buses

- Bus system expanded and enhanced
- Dubai: 32,000 daily passengers
- Abu Dhabi: 10 million rides in 2008, 60 million rides today

Rail

- Dubai Metro was the first light rail system in the Middle East, over 150,000 daily passengers
- \$11b investment in nationwide rail network (freight and passengers)

Aviation

- Emirates and Etihad: among world's most energy-efficient fleets, committed to industry-wide carbon neutral growth by 2020

Alternative fuels

- ADNOC building pilot network of LNG fueling and engine conversion stations
- 25% of Abu Dhabi taxi fleet converted to LNG
- CNG buses piloted



Dubai Metro

5 Innovation, education and awareness

The UAE is building the culture of sustainability through education.



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Curriculum reform

- Landmark overhaul of education started in 2010
- Emphasis on energy and water conservation
- Recognition of climate change

Universities

- The UAE has two universities which are dedicated to clean tech: Masdar Institute and clean energy branch of Switzerland's EPFL

Domestic awareness

- UAE govt entities have launched public awareness campaigns to encourage energy and water efficiency (inc. "Waterwise", "Powerwise", "Heroes of the UAE")



Heroes of the UAE: the GCC's most successful "green" campaign

6 International partnership

The UAE is advancing sustainability through international cooperation.



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Green growth

IRENA

Rio+20

Masdar

- Host of the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA): first major intergovernmental organization in the Middle East, 159 member countries
- World Future Energy Summit: world's largest annual sustainable energy and water tradeshow and policy discussion (31,000 delegates, over 80 heads of state/govt and ministers)
- Masdar establishes first clean energy partnerships in the Middle East – adapt cutting-edge technologies for emerging markets
- UAE runs world's first dedicated renewable energy aid program: \$400 million commitment to demonstrate the viability of renewable energy in developing countries

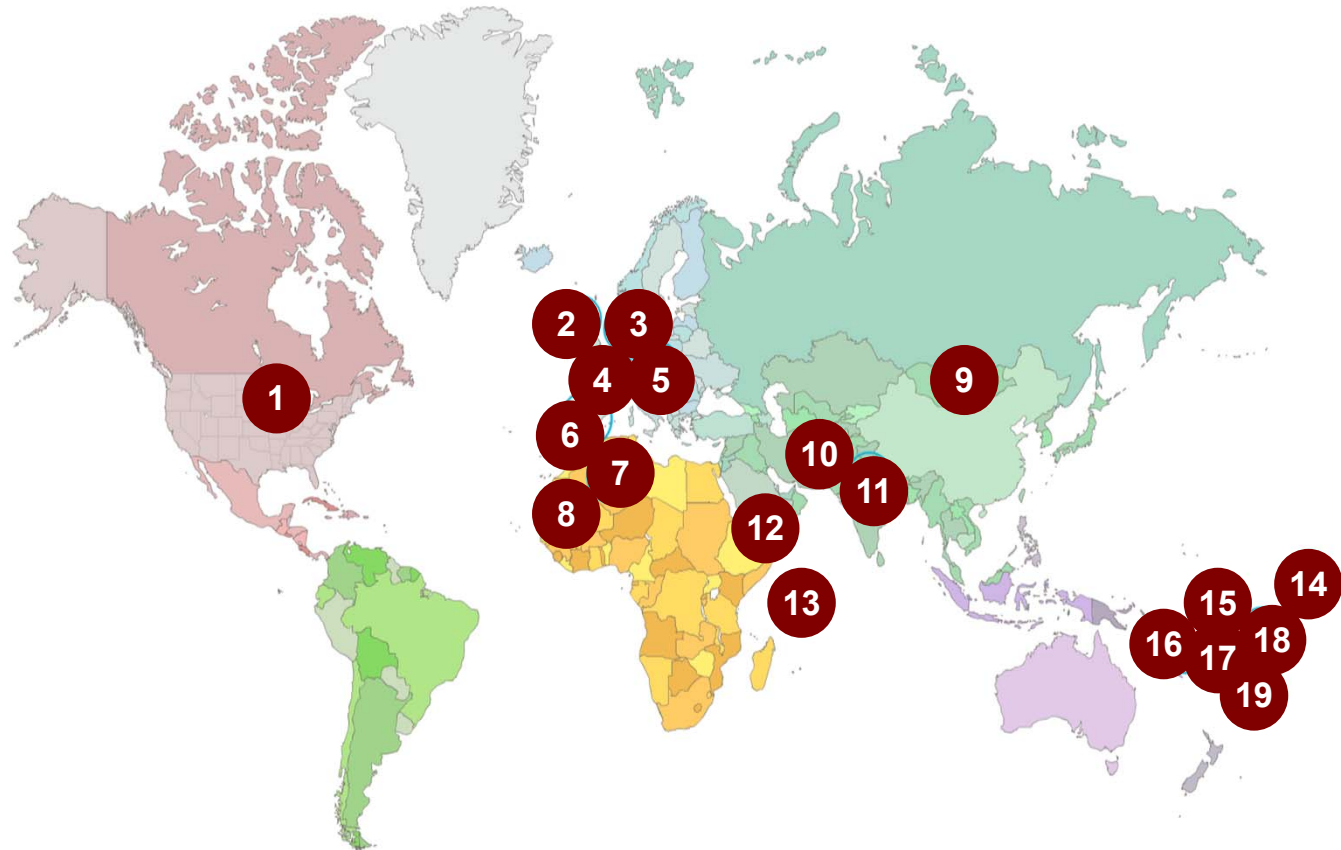
7 International aid and investment



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The UAE is also investing directly in renewable energy projects overseas, and makes significant foreign aid contributions to encourage clean energy deployment.

No	Project
1	Minnesota, USA – Lakefield Wind Project (<i>Masdar</i>)
2	London, UK – London Array Wind Farm (<i>Masdar</i>)
3	Alkmaar, Netherlands – Energy Innovation Park (<i>Taqa</i>)
4	Netherlands, Rotterdam – CCS Project (<i>Taqa</i>)
5	Germany – Masdar PV GmbH (<i>Masdar</i>)
6	Spain – Torresol Energy (<i>Masdar</i>)
7	Algeria – Funding for Hydroelectric Power Plants (<i>ADFD</i>)
8	Mauritania – Sheikh Zayed Power Plant (<i>Masdar, ADFD</i>)
9	Mongolia – funding for Hydroelectric Power Plants (<i>ADFD</i>)
10	Helmand Province, Afghanistan – Rooftop PV (<i>Masdar, ADFD</i>)
11	India – Sorang Hydro Power Project (<i>Taqa</i>)
12	Yemen – Funding for geothermal projects (<i>ADFD</i>)
13	Seychelles – Port Victoria Wind Farm (<i>Masdar, ADFD</i>)
14	Kiribati – PV plant and street lights (<i>Pacific Partnership Fund</i>)
15	Tuvalu – PV plant (<i>Pacific Partnership Fund</i>)
16	Vanuatu — PV plant (<i>Pacific Partnership Fund</i>)
17	Fiji – PV plant (<i>Pacific Partnership Fund</i>)
18	Samoa – Wind turbines (<i>Pacific Partnership Fund</i>)
19	Tonga – Vavau'u solar farm (<i>Masdar, ADFD</i>)



8 Economic diversification and the climate agreement



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A broader framework is needed, to recognise these contributions

- The UAE has made many voluntary contributions in response to climate change -- at the heart of this is an active policy of economic diversification
- The current international framework does not allow us to adequately put forward these efforts
- A broader umbrella is required, which more clearly recognises the imperatives of sustainable development and economic diversification

7 December 2012

English only

UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

Conference of the Parties
Eighteenth session
Doha, 26 November to 7 December 2012
Agenda item 18
High-level segment

Submission from Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Qatar and
United Arab Emirates

On 7 December 2012, the secretariat received a submission from a group of Parties. This submission is attached and reproduced* in the language in which it was received and without formal editing.¹

* This submission has been electronically imported in order to make it available on electronic systems, including the World Wide Web. The secretariat has made every effort to ensure the correct reproduction of the text as submitted.
¹ Also available at <http://unfccc.int/documentation/submissions_from_parties/items/5916.php>.

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