

Dubai Metro Project Report

Yasser Elsheshtawy explores Dubai's history from its beginnings as a small fishing village to its place on the world stage today, using historical narratives, travel descriptions, novels and fictional accounts by local writers to bring colour to his history of the city's urban development. With the help of case studies and surveys this book explores urban growth, its changing urbanity and its place within the global city network. Uniquely, it looks beyond the glamour of Dubai's mega-projects, and provides an in-depth exploration of a select set of spaces which reveal the city's 'inner life'.

Home to an estimated 15.9% of the world's proven oil reserves, Saudi Arabia is the single largest economy in the Middle East and North Africa. According to the Ministry of Finance, real GDP grew by 3.8% to \$746bn in 2013. While oil income is expected to continue to account for the majority of government revenues for the foreseeable future, recent decades growing 9.3% in 2013. Indeed, while some Western countries may be seeing a return to cautious optimism and leading emerging economies are weighing the potential impact on capital flows of tapering in the US Federal Reserve's quantitative easing programme, Saudi Arabia is seeing sustained growth buoyed by high global infrastructure. Some 15 years after Saudi Arabia attended the inaugural meeting of G20 countries, its key economic indicators make it the envy of many other member states. Given the size of Saudi economy within the regional and indeed global market, OBG looks in depth at bilateral trade between ASEAN nations and the GCC.

Proceedings of the 6th Thailand Rail Academic Symposium

An Urban History

The Report: Kuwait 2014

The Report: Bahrain 2013

The Report: Dubai 2016

Hydrocarbons revenues still form the bulk of Abu Dhabi's GDP and while falling prices are a concern, the emirate has been moving steadily towards its economic diversification targets in line with Abu Dhabi Economic Vision 2030. The past 10 years has seen the non-oil sector expand strongly on the back of business-friendly government policies, as a result of which non-oil sector growth now outpaces that of the oil sector. Outside of hydrocarbons, construction and manufacturing represent the biggest GDP contributors in the emirate, with the construction sector poised to enter a period of renewed expansion and manufacturing identified as a key area for future growth, leveraging the emirate's natural resources, growing downstream capabilities and strategic location. Elsewhere Abu Dhabi's financial sector continues to assert itself and the expected 2015 launch of Abu Dhabi Global Market, the UAE's second financial free zone, is expected to boost activity in the sector. Meanwhile visitor numbers to Abu Dhabi continue to rise, with around 3.5m arrivals in 2014, up 25% on the previous year. This growth is expected to continue as major infrastructure upgrades continue apace. These include the expansion of Abu Dhabi International Airport and the development of the 1200-km wide Etihad rail project.

2013 saw the transition of power from the former Emir, Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al Thani, to Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad Al Thani, his fourth son and second son with Sheikha Moza bint Nasser, a move unprecedented elsewhere in the Gulf but not unexpected in Qatar. With sustained, long-term economic growth, the highest per capita income in the world, a stable and well-capitalised banking sector, a sovereign wealth fund that is of true global significance and one of the largest reserves of natural gas just offshore, Qatar today has many advantages. It is clear that the country is in a strong position from which to continue its robust economic performance, and the years ahead will see a vast construction drive, in line with the principles of Qatar National Vision 2030 and catalysed by preparations for the 2022 FIFA World Cup. Oil and gas accounted for around 51.5% of Qatar's economic output in 2013, while developing downstream facilities that add value to energy by-products, for example, has helped build a portfolio of petrochemicals, chemicals and fertiliser companies and looks set to see Qatar's economic strength continue. With more than \$222bn of projects in the pipeline, the construction sector's growth has been forecast at 15% for 2014, while spending on infrastructure is set to reach \$150bn in the run-up to the 2022 FIFA World Cup. Against this backdrop, Qatar looks set to continue offering a wide variety of opportunities for foreign

Economic Review of the Arab World

The Report: Kuwait 2012

The Report: Ras Al Khaimah 2011

IRJ

The Report: Qatar 2012

Home to the largest per capita reserves and fourth-largest total reserves of crude oil within OPEC, Kuwait's public finances have suffered in 2016 following the rapid decline in oil prices, which drove oil revenues down from \$108.6bn in 2013 to \$51.8bn in 2015. Despite this Kuwait has resisted significant budgetary cutbacks: spending levels in 2016 were cut by just 1.6%, and the considerable financial buffers built up from budget surpluses in the years leading up to 2014 are expected to cushion the budget deficit. The country continues to push ahead with key public investments, with Parliament allocating \$155bn to the Kuwait Development Plan 2015-20 to fund infrastructure, utilities and housing developments. The plan focuses on further integrating the private sector into areas of the economy traditionally under state control and aims to raise the non-oil sector's GDP contribution to 64% in 2015-20, up from an average of 45.1% in 2010-13. Elsewhere promising moves are being made to cut state subsidies, with the government opting to liberalise diesel and kerosene prices and reduce subsidies on aviation fuel in January 2015, generating savings equal to 0.3% of GDP.

Key initiatives include a privatisation programme which would see the divestment of a number of state-owned giants, such as the partial listing of Aramco, the creation of the world's largest sovereign wealth fund and the increased participation of women in the job market. The Kingdom has played a key role too on the international stage in 2017, becoming the first country to host President Trump, a visit which resulted in renewed trade and investment commitments on both sides. Meanwhile the country's importance as a trading hub continues to grow thanks to both the various infrastructural upgrades that are taking place to its ports and airports, as well as its geographical advantage as a connector of three continents and its proximity to the Red Sea – through which 10% of world trade travels.

MEED.

The Report: Abu Dhabi 2015

Africa & Mideast Telecom Monthly Newsletter December 2009

The Report: Kuwait 2016

The Report: Jordan 2009

Although the emirate's economic growth can be primarily attributed to its vast hydrocarbons resources, it has also made progress diversifying into new sectors such as manufacturing, tourism, aerospace, defence, finance and logistics. In addition to its economic investments, Abu Dhabi has also made major contributions to social welfare as well as infrastructure, which has been identified as the bedrock for future growth. The government has played a key role in the expansion of the security, aerospace and defence industry over the past decade in an effort to strengthen the UAE's defence capabilities and as a means of boosting economic diversification. Despite challenges such as a high level of regional competition, most local defence and aviation firms expect to see continued expansion for years to come. The evidence suggests that the emirate has succeeded in nurturing new economic sectors and is on track to meet its goals. The oil and gas sector accounted for 56.5% of Abu Dhabi's GDP at current prices in 2012, followed by construction (9.6%), manufacturing (5.9%) and real estate (4.4%).

Kuwait accounts for approximately 6.1% of the world's proven oil reserves, with hydrocarbons revenues comprising more than 65% of the country's GDP and 95% of total exports in 2013. Cautious budgetary decisions have resulted in large surpluses, creating a solid base for public expenditure programmes such as the National Development Plan, which is set to diversify the economy and boost employment. Although tapering the US Federal Reserve's quantitative easing programme is likely to affect global liquidity and play a key part in growth prospects for 2014/15, the GCC economy is still forecast to expand by 4.1% for the year, and in Kuwait, where a handful of new PPP plans and deals are slated for 2014, there are promising signs that the year could be a landmark for economic growth and expansion.

The Report: Saudi Arabia 2013

3rd fib Congress Washington USA

The Report: Malaysia 2011 – Oxford Business Group

The Report: Kuwait 2011

Comparative Environmental Law and Regulation

Dubai has continued to meet its targets in becoming the global capital of Islamic finance, nearly doubling the number of sukuk (Islamic bonds) listings on its exchanges since 2017. Furthermore, eased policy restrictions to encourage foreign investment and the 2019 budget's continued commitment to infrastructure development ahead of Expo 2020 are expected to continue driving economic activity. As one of the most diversified economies in the region, Dubai continues to present growth opportunities in various sectors including tourism, logistics, manufacturing and education. Although the emirate has benefited from its proximity to oil and gas fields, Dubai is right at the forefront of the emerging cleaner energy world, and developing and promoting renewable technologies, including solar energy and electric vehicles.

Already a regional and global centre for business and finance, Dubai's reputation has been bolstered by the MSCI's decision to upgrade the UAE from frontier to emerging market status in 2014, while the emirate's successful Expo 2020 bid is expected to generate myriad opportunities for private investors across a range of sectors. Construction is thriving once again, driven in large part by strong retail sector growth, with various projects, including plans for the world's largest mall, indicating that the sector will maintain its position as the emirate's biggest GDP contributor moving forward. The transport and logistics framework is set for major expansion in the coming years as well, furthering cementing the emirate's status as a leading transport and logistics hub not just regionally, but globally too. The continued development of Dubai's retail and hospitality offerings, alongside the upgrades to its airports, should help to ensure robust growth in visitor numbers from both the region and further afield.

The Report: Qatar 2016

The Report: Egypt 2014

The Report: Abu Dhabi 2013

Planning Abu Dhabi

The Report: Dubai 2013

Financial services in particular is one non-oil area where the emirate is starting to pull ahead, with recent growth in the Islamic financial services segment fuelling the emirate's ambition of becoming the knowledge-based capital of the Islamic economy in the future. Meanwhile, Dubai's real estate and construction sectors, which were badly affected by the 2008 financial meltdown, are once again thriving as the legacies of the global crisis recede, and the debts incurred from that time are repaid and restructured. Indeed Dubai is now firmly focused on the future, with preparations for Dubai Expo 2020 in particular helping nourish its economic recovery, development and growth in recent years. The event is expected to attract 25m visitors over a six-month period and the build-up is driving development across several sectors. The preparations,

in many respects 2014 marked the transition from strong recovery to promising growth for Dubai. With many exciting projects in the pipeline, not least the hosting of Expo 2020, the emirate is continuing to build on its reputation as a dynamic and international centre for business. Already a regional and global centre for business and finance, Dubai's reputation has been bolstered by the MSCI's decision to upgrade the UAE from frontier to emerging market status in 2014, while the emirate's successful Expo 2020 bid is expected to generate myriad opportunities for private investors across a range of sectors. Construction is thriving once again, driven in large part by strong retail sector growth, with various projects, including plans for the world's largest mall, indicating that the sector will maintain its position as the emirate's biggest GDP contributor moving forward. The transport and logistics framework is set for major expansion in the coming years as well, furthering cementing the emirate's status as a leading transport and logistics hub not just regionally, but globally too. The continued development of Dubai's retail and hospitality offerings, alongside the upgrades to its airports, should help to ensure robust growth in visitor numbers from both the region and further afield.

The Report: Ras Al Khaimah 2010

Dubai: Behind an Urban Spectacle

Urban Rail Transit

The Report: Qatar 2014

The Report: Dubai 2008

These proceedings gather a selection of peer-reviewed papers presented at the 6th Thailand Rail Academic Symposium (TRAS 2019), held at Mahidol University, Bangkok, Thailand on 21–22 November 2019. The focus is on presenting recent research on issues related to rail and metro, with a specific focus on metro performance and system design undertaken in Thailand, South East Asia and beyond. Topics presented are divided into three themes and cover issues related to: Metro operations and system performance Rail engineering and vehicles Rail education and training

The Report: Dubai 2013Oxford Business GroupThe Report: Dubai 2015Oxford Business Group

The Report: Dubai 2007

The Report: Abu Dhabi 2014

The Report: Sharjah 2008

The Report: Saudi Arabia 2014

The Report: Ajman 2008

Abu Dhabi's urban development path contrasts sharply with its exuberant neighbour, Dubai. As Alamira Reem puts it, Abu Dhabi, capital of the United Arab Emirates since 1971, 'has been quietly devising its own plans ... to manifest its role and stature as a capital city'. Alamira Reem, a native Abu Dhabian and urban planner and researcher who has studied the emirate's development for more than a decade, is uniquely placed to write its urban history. Following the introduction and description of Abu Dhabi's early modern history, she focuses on three distinct periods dating from the discovery of oil in 1960, and coinciding with periods in power of the three rulers since then: Sheikh Shakhbut bin Sultan Al Nahyan (1960–1966), Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan (1966–2004), and Sheikh Khalifa bin Zayed Al Nahyan (2004–). Based on archival research, key interviews and spatial mapping, she analyses the different approaches of each ruler to development; investigates the role of planning consultants, architects, developers, construction companies and government agencies; examines the emergence of comprehensive development plans and the policies underlying them; and assesses the effects of these many and varied influences on Abu Dhabi's development. She concludes that, while much still needs to be done, Abu Dhabi's progress towards becoming a global, sustainable city provides lessons for cities elsewhere.

Egypt's history has been marked by a host of dynasties, empires, regimes and governments, and it remains a leading regional power today. Since 2011 a state of transition has become a more or less permanent feature of Egypt's political scene. However, the political situation seemed to have stabilised in late 2014, particularly after Abdel Fattah El Sisi was sworn in as president. A parliamentary election is expected in the first half of 2015, under the new constitution.

Iraq Telecom Monthly Newsletter December 2009

The Report: Ras Al Khaimah 2008

The Report: Dubai 2014

International Railway Journal

Qatar's sizeable oil and natural gas reserves have underpinned its rapid economic growth over the past two decades. Home to the world's largest non-associated gas field, the country is the world's fourth-largest producer of dry natural gas and the largest producer of liquefied natural gas, with hydrocarbons revenues forming the bulk of national income as a result. Although the drop in global energy prices has impacted export revenues, rigorous economic diversification drives in recent years have paid dividends, and in 2015 non-hydrocarbons growth reached 7.7%, compared to a 0.1% contraction for hydrocarbons growth during the same period. The country's financial sector has continued to evolve; Islamic banking in particular has witnessed significant progress. Meanwhile,

The Report: Saudi Arabia 2018

The Report: Ras Al Khaimah 2012

The Report: Dubai 2018

The Report: Dubai 2015