



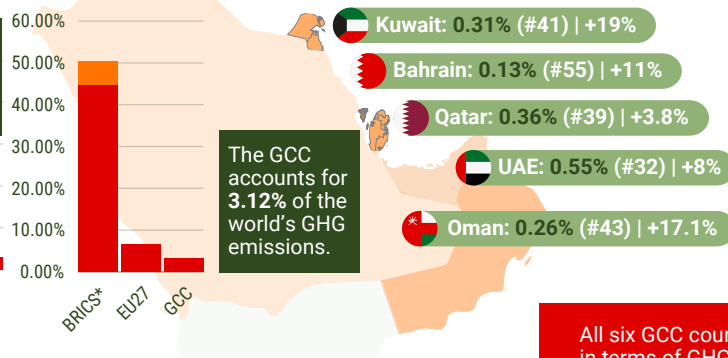
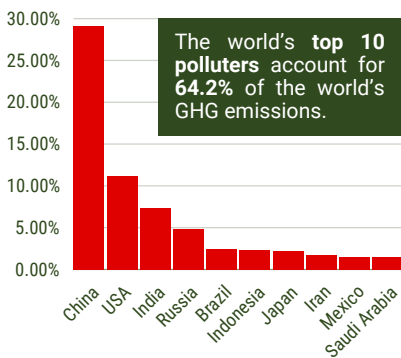
GCC & CLIMATE CHANGE

As some of the world's top energy producers located in one of the world's most arid regions, the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries have placed increasingly more emphasis on mitigating the adverse effects of climate change, engaging in international efforts to find sustainable solutions to rising energy needs and future challenges.

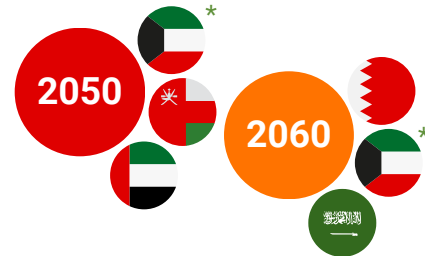
CONTRIBUTION TO GLOBAL GHG EMISSIONS

% of global emissions (#ranking) | % change since 2015

THE WORLD'S TOP 10 POLLUTERS



CARBON NEUTRALITY GOALS



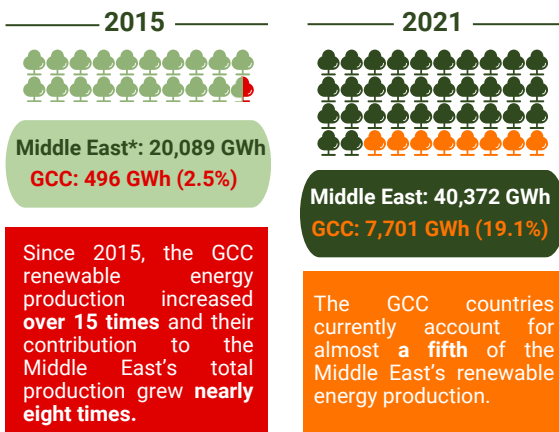
*Kuwait's pledge for 2050 applies to the oil and gas sector and 2060 to the other sectors.

All six GCC countries rank within the top 10 globally in terms of GHG emissions per capita.

(Source: EDGAR - Emissions Database for Global Atmospheric Research, 2023)

*BRICS includes the five founding members in red and the future members in 2024 in orange.

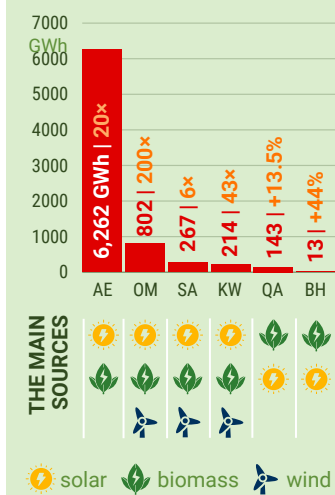
RENEWABLE ENERGY PRODUCTION



*Middle East as per IRENA includes: Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, UAE and Yemen.

(International Renewable Energy Agency, Energy Statistics 2023)

PRODUCTION IN 2021 & INCREASE FROM 2015



RENEWABLE ENERGY GOALS

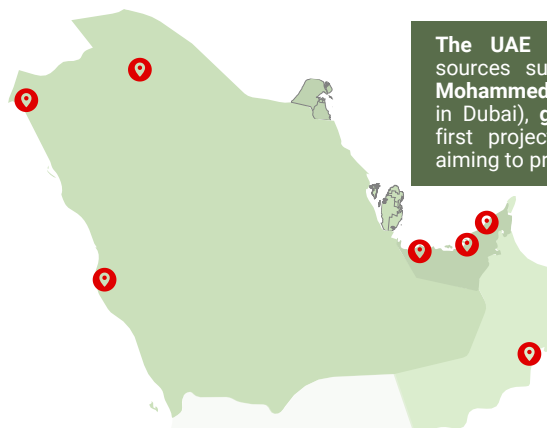
- 5% of electricity by 2025 and 20% by 2035.
- 15% of the energy mix by 2030.
- 15% of electricity by 2025 and 30% by 2030. 20% of the energy mix by 2030 and 35-39% by 2040.
- 20% of electricity by 2030. Boost solar capacity to over 5 GW by 2030.
- 50% of electricity by 2030. 58.7 GW of renewable capacity by 2030.
- 30% of the energy mix, including nuclear, by 2030.

CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES

GCC INITIATIVES TO MITIGATE THE IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE

- Renewable energy power plants
- Carbon capture & storage
- Building smart cities and sustainable urban spaces
- Investment in clean energy projects abroad
- The Eastern Mediterranean and Middle East Climate Change Initiative
- The Saudi and Middle East Green Initiatives
- Decarbonising energy production
- Investment in clean technology and agri-tech
- Supporting relevant innovation & research
- The Agriculture Innovation Mission for Climate Initiative
- Planting trees and mangroves

Saudi Arabia is working on renewable energy projects with a capacity of 11.4 GW, including the world's largest commercial hydrogen facility fully powered by renewable energy, the NEOM Green Hydrogen Project, the 2.6 GW Al Shuaibah solar PV plants, and a large wind farm in Dumat Al Jandal.



The UAE has invested in diverse energy sources such as nuclear, solar (the 5GW Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum Solar Park in Dubai), geothermal energy, with the Gulf's first project in Masdar City, and hydrogen aiming to produce 1.4 million tonnes by 2031.

Oman plans to construct the world's largest green hydrogen plant in Duqm, which will help the country to achieve the goal of producing 1 million tonnes of green hydrogen a year by 2030 and up to 8.5 million tonnes by 2050.

- rising sea levels
- water scarcity
- food security
- extreme temperatures
- desertification
- loss of biodiversity
- waste management
- pollution

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