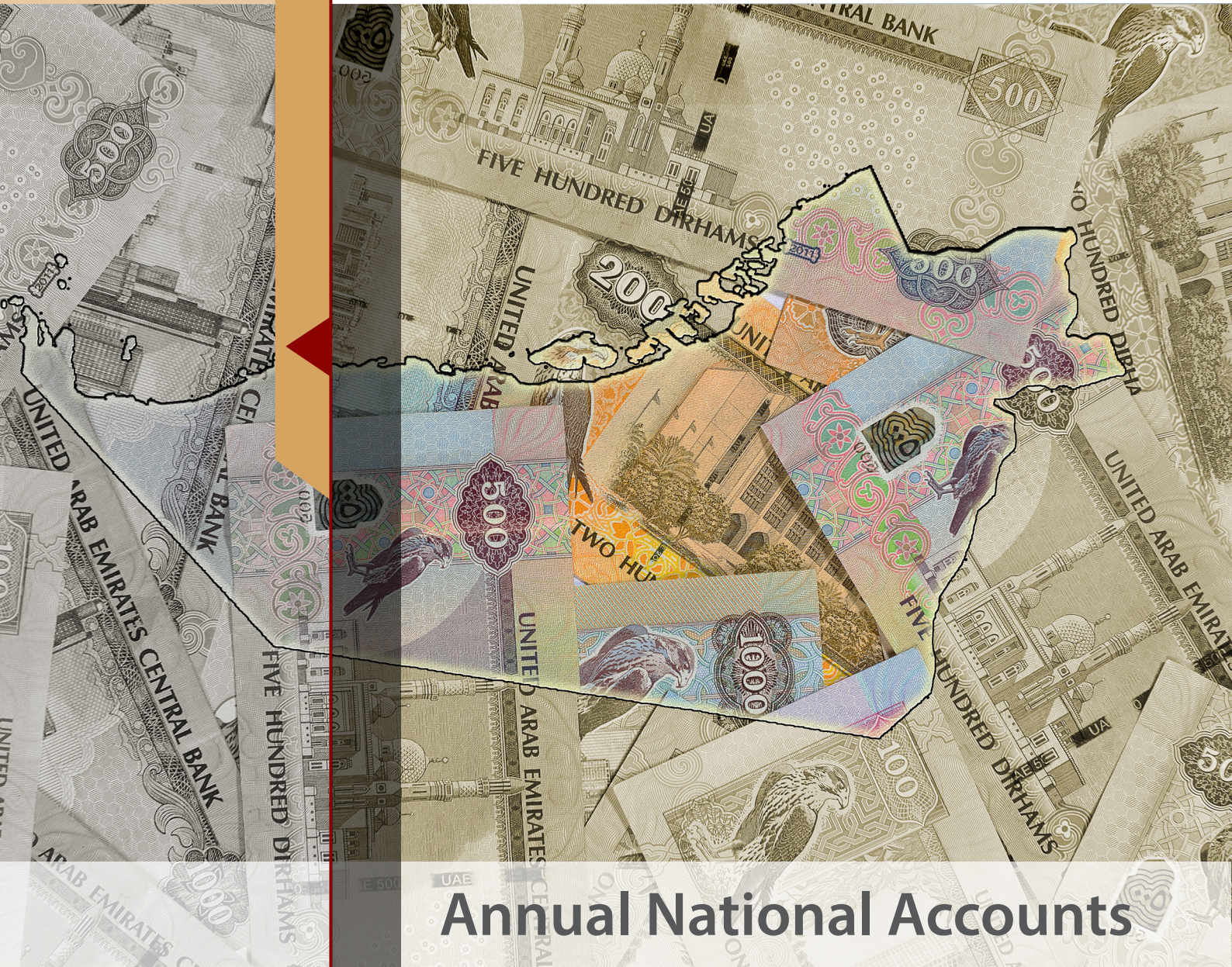




مركز الإحصاء
STATISTICS CENTRE



Annual National Accounts

Gross Domestic Product

2010-2014

Foreword

The Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi (SCAD) is pleased to release estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the Emirate of Abu Dhabi. The statistics in this publication are calculated using data from various sources including the annual economic survey, consumer price index, and other administrative and statistical sources. The publication can be used by planners, decision makers, government, companies and researchers to better understand the economic activity in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi. Data included in this release reflects the economic development taking place in the Emirate under the wise leadership of H.H. Sheikh Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan, President of the UAE and Ruler of Abu Dhabi, and the unlimited support of H.H. General Sheikh Mohammed Bin Zayed Al Nahyan – Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi and Deputy Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, and Chairman of the Executive Council of Abu Dhabi.

The publication includes constant price annual GDP estimates, which are the official measure of growth of the economy in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi. Constant price estimates offers a more comprehensive image on economic growth.

Commentary is provided on the key GDP aggregates alongside analytical tables and graphs. In addition to this, notes that cover the more technical aspects of the released statistics have been provided. The glossary of terms and acronyms will give readers a good understanding of the terms and acronyms used in the publication. Data tables with longer time series and more detailed statistics suitable for analyzing and evaluating the performance of the economy are included.

I wish to thank all of our partnership entities in the Emirate, which have provided SCAD with administrative data, and all of the businesses which have responded to our economic surveys. Without their support and cooperation, SCAD would not be able to produce such quality statistics, as we have in this official statistical release, based on real evidence.



Butti Ahmed Mohammed Bin Butti Al Qubaisi
Director General

May 2015

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Introduction

This publication includes Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and related statistics in both current and constant prices for the Emirate of Abu Dhabi.

GDP at current prices measures the value of output during a given year in the prices for that year. GDP in current prices as well as the value of production consists of two components, a price and a volume (or quantity). For a specified period of time, the price reflects the prices for each good and service produced while the volume reflects the quantity of all of the goods and services produced.

The change in GDP in current prices reflects the change in both the prices and volumes of production. GDP estimates in constant prices remove the effect of price changes, and thus reflect the actual change in the economy. The price component is essentially a price index, and is referred to as the GDP deflator. The GDP deflator is a measure of average prices in the economy for a particular time period. GDP at constant prices is a measure of the quantity of goods and services produced for that same time period.

The preparation of national accounts depends on several sources of statistical data, notably the economic surveys conducted every year through full coverage of large institutions, while only a representative sample of small institutions is selected. To improve the quality and comprehensiveness of estimates, the data of annual economic surveys conducted in 2013 was adopted based on the comprehensive framework provided by the 2010 economic census, which is an enumeration of economic establishments, and the updates carried out on the framework through the Framework-Updating project. This procedure is one of the internationally adopted practices used to improve the quality and comprehensiveness of estimates. It achieves the objectives of the Centre in the provision of highly credible data for use in the areas of analysis and also in setting economic policies and studies.

The National Accounts indicators in this publication were prepared in accordance with the System of National Accounts 1993. In order to provide greater benefits for the users of national accounts' data, the Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi has compiled quarterly estimates of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at current and constant prices, based on quarterly field surveys through which data and indicators of various economic activities are collected for use in the preparation of GDP estimates by economic activity. In addition, the methodologies and periodicity of several field surveys on the prices of various products were updated for the purpose of preparing price indices, such as the consumer price index and the price indices of industrial producers. These figures have been prepared on a monthly and quarterly basis for use in the calculation of gross domestic product at constant prices.

The Gross Domestic Product can be estimated using three different methods, namely the production, income, and expenditure methods. When any particular methodology is adopted and used, different data sources must be used to estimate the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). These methods are not to substitute each other, but are complementary to each other instead, as some activities may not be

assessed or estimated, for example, except by the income method, while other activities may be better estimated using the production method or the expenditure one, depending on the nature of available data and how easy or difficult it is to access such data. However, the method in this report is the production method, which considers the GDP to be the sum of value added in productive economic activities calculated on the basis of subtracting the intermediate consumption from the total production.

Key Points

- GDP at current prices increased to AED 953 billion in 2014 compared with AED 932 billion in 2013, or by 2.2% and 2.4%.
- GDP per capita was AED 358.6 thousand in 2014 compared with AED 373.8 thousand in 2013.
- GDP at constant prices increased by 4.7% in 2014 compared with 4.5% in 2013.
- The value added of oil activities at current prices decreased by 5.0% and non-oil activities increased by 11% during 2014.
- Compensation of employees increased by 9.6% to AED 210 billion in 2014 compared with AED 191 billion in 2013.
- Gross fixed capital formation increased by 7.7% to AED 154 billion in 2014 compared with AED 143 billion in 2013.

Gross Domestic Product by Sectors

The main sectors in the economy of the Emirate of Abu Dhabi are the non-financial corporations, financial and insurance corporations, public administration and defense; compulsory social security and activities of households as employers.

The value added of the non-financial sector at current prices amounted to AED 872,820 million in 2014, with an increase of 0.8% and percentage contribution of 91.6%. In 2013, the value added of the same sector was AED 865,534 million with an increase of 0.8% and contribution of 92.9%.

The non-financial corporation's value added amounted to AED 684,107 million at constant prices in 2014 with a growth rate of 3.7% and contributed by 92.9%. In 2013 the value added of the same sector amounted to AED 659,987 million, while the growth rate was 3.1 % and the contribution 93.9%.

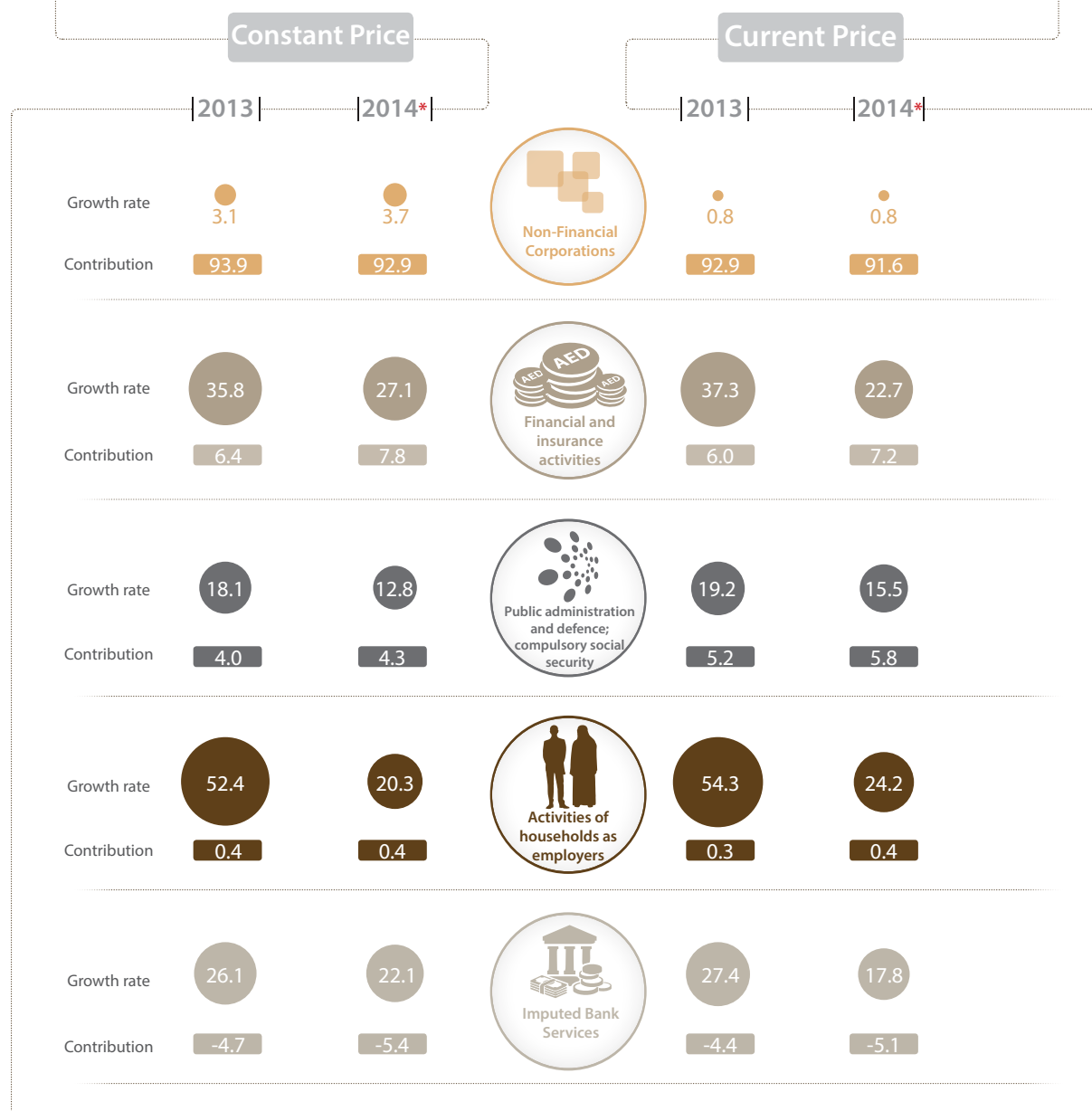
Financial and insurance activities as an important component of the GDP recorded value added at current prices in 2014 amounting to AED 68,597 million with a growth rate of 22.7% and contribution of 7.2%.

The value added at constant prices for the financial and insurance activities increased by 27.1% to AED 57,069 million in 2014, while the contribution was 7.8%. In 2013 its value added was AED 44,886 million, an increase of 35.8% while the percentage contribution was 6.4%.

The public administration and defense; compulsory social security value added at current prices amounted to AED 55,463 million in 2014 ,an increase of 15.5% and a percentage contribution of 5.8%. In 2013 the value added for the same sector amounted to AED 48,016 million and an increase of 19.2%, while the contribution rate was 5.2%. At constant prices, the value added for the same sector amounted to AED 28,327 and AED 31,963 million in 2013 and 2014 respectively. The increase was 18.1% in 2013 and 12.8% in 2014, and the contribution rates were 4.0% and 4.3% for the years 2013 and 2014.

Activities of households as employers recorded value added in 2014 amounting to AED 3,995 million at current prices, a growth rate of 24.2% and a percentage contribution of 0.4%. At constant prices, the value added amounted to AED 3,109 million, a growth rate of 20.3% and a contribution of 0.4% to the gross domestic product (GDP).

Gross domestic product by sectors



*Preliminary estimates

Source: Statistic Centre - Abu Dhabi

Gross Domestic Product at Current Prices by Activity

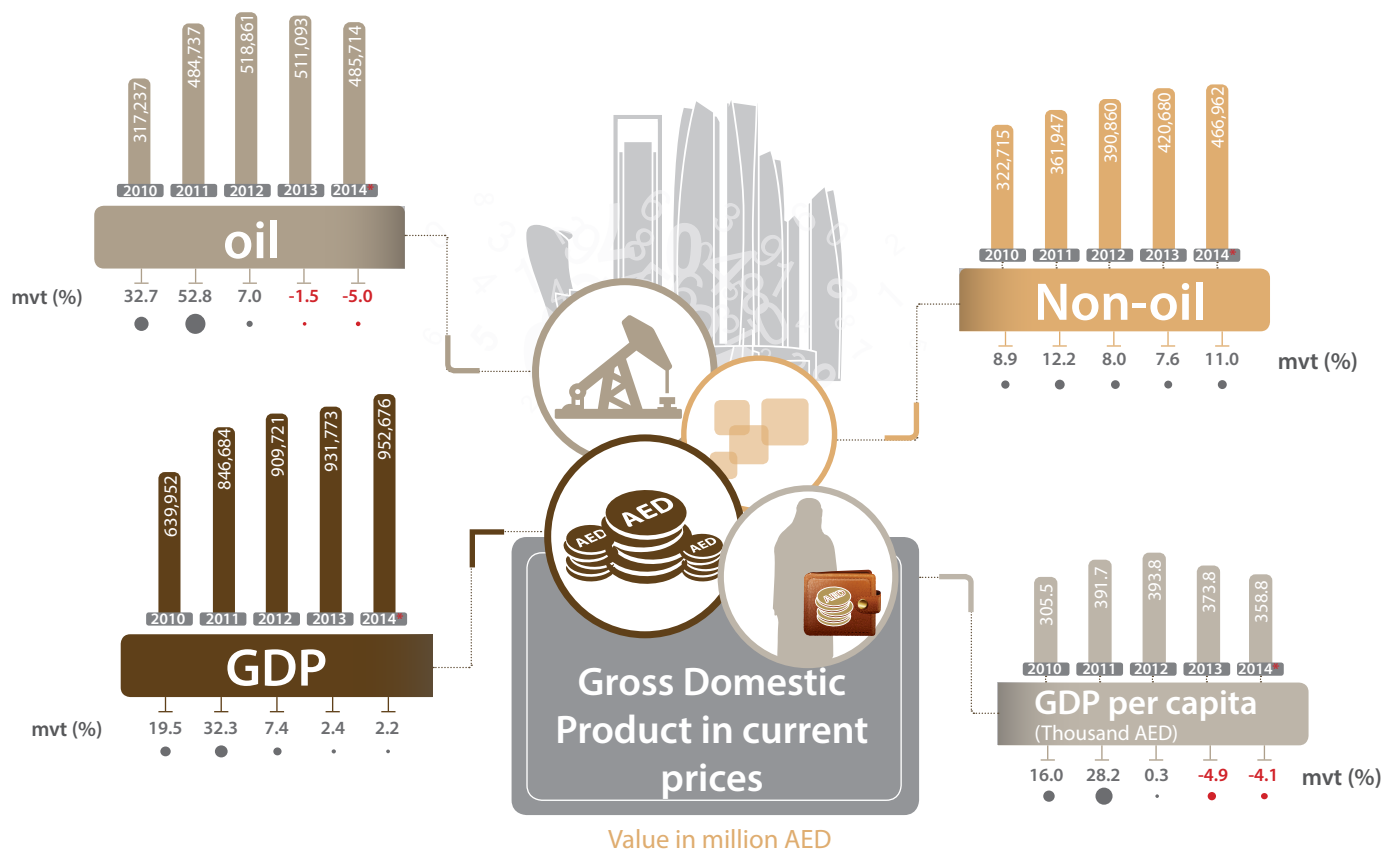
GDP at current prices increased by 2.2% to AED 953 billion in 2014 compared with AED 932 billion in 2013, and was due to the increase in non-oil activities. These activities have recorded positive rates of changes over recent years and played an important role in the growth of GDP.

The results showed increases across all the non-oil activities of GDP during 2014. Value added by the 'Accommodation and food service activities' increased by 11.4% in 2014, compared with 2.8% in 2013, followed by the 'Wholesale and retail trade' activity which increased by 18.3% in 2014, compared with 12.6% in 2013, while 'Transportation and storage' increased by 16.2% in 2014 and 8.9% in 2013.

The rate of change in the value added by the 'Mining and quarrying' (includes crude oil and natural gas) activity was -5.0% in 2014 compared with -1.5% in 2013. This decrease was mainly due to lower oil prices.

The value added of mining and quarrying was AED 486 billion in 2014, compared with AED 511 billion in 2013. As a result, its contribution to the total GDP decreased from 54.9% in 2013 to 51.0% in 2014.

Non-oil activities at current prices increased by 11.0% in 2014. These activities have seen strong increases in the last five years following the slight growth in 2009. This continued growth in non-oil activities in addition to the decrease in oil activities contributed to an increase in the percentage share of non-oil activities in GDP from 45.1% in 2013 to 49.0% in 2014.



*Preliminary estimates

Source: Statistic Centre - Abu Dhabi

Gross Domestic Product at Constant 2007 Prices by Activity

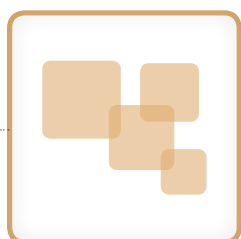
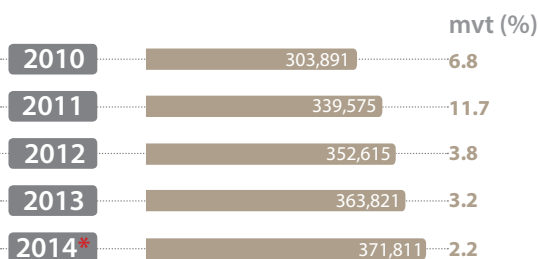
GDP at constant 2007 prices increased by 4.7% in 2014 following an increase of 4.5% in 2013. 'Mining and quarrying' activities grew at 2.2% during the period. Non-oil activities have shown stable and sustained strong growth since 2005 with the increases ranging between 5% and 9% over this time. Non-oil GDP at constant prices increased by 7.4% in 2014, compared with 6.0% in 2013.

The main contributors to constant price non-oil activities in 2014, were 'Construction' with a share of 12.0% of the total GDP and 'Manufacturing' with 5.7%. The 'Real estate' activities contributed 4.5% and 'Financial and insurance' 7.8% in 2014. Mining and quarrying activities contributed 50.5% to total GDP in 2014.

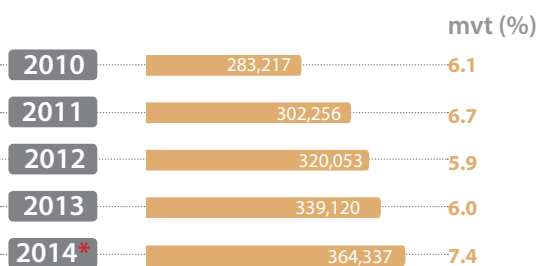
Gross Domestic Product at constant 2007 prices (Million Dhrahm)



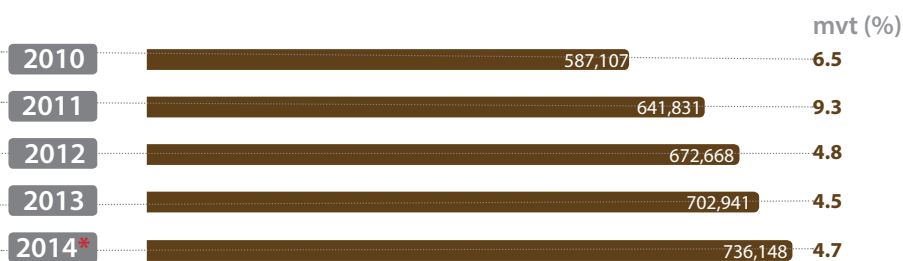
Value added of mining
quarrying activities



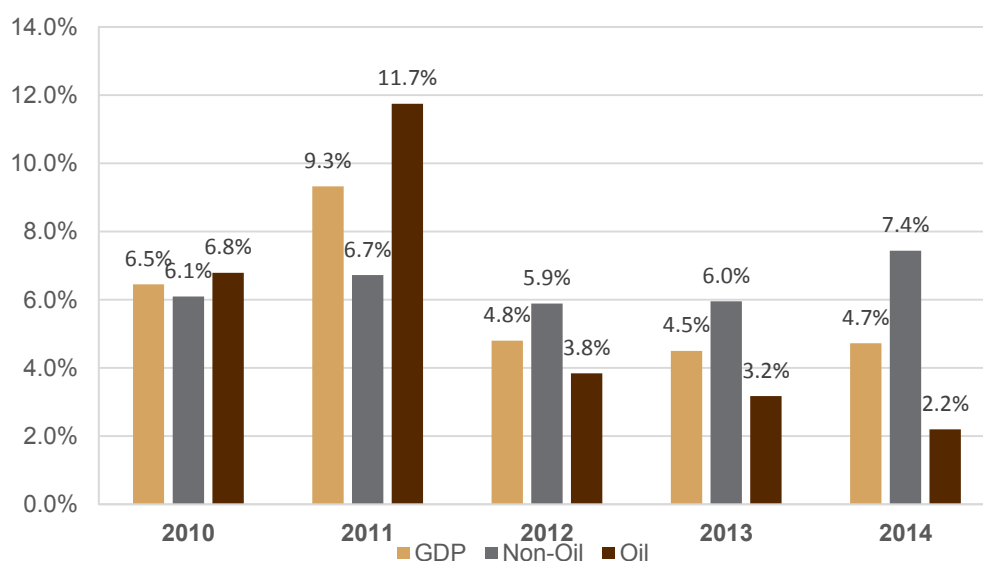
Value added of Non-oil
activities



GDP



*Preliminary estimates
Source: Statistic Centre - Abu Dhabi

Graph 1: Annual growth rate for gross domestic product at constant 2007 prices

Source: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi

Gross Fixed Capital Formation

The gross fixed capital formation increased to AED 153,599 million at a growth rate of 7.7% in 2014 compared with AED 142,667 million in 2013. The main activities contributing to the increase in the fixed capital formation in 2014 were 'Information and communication', 'Real estate', and 'Financial and insurance' with increases of 17.0%, 15.0%, and 13.1% respectively.

The highest contribution to fixed capital formation during 2014 was from the 'Real estate' activity with 20.7%, followed by the 'Mining and quarrying' activity with a contribution of 18.2% and 'Public administration and defense; compulsory social security' with 16.4%.

Compensation of employees

The compensation of employees is considered as an important component in the national accounts. The results shows that the compensation of employees rose by 9.6% in 2014 to AED 209,663 million in 2014 compared with AED 191,351 million in 2013.

Compensation of employees in the 'Public administration and defense; compulsory social security', activity contributed 26.5% of the total, while the 'Construction' activity contributed 13.8% and the 'Manufacturing' activity 7.9% in 2014.

Statistical Tables

Table 1: National accounts key statistics

Item	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*
GDP at current prices (million AED)	639,952	846,684	909,721	931,773	952,676
GDP at current prices (annual % change)	19.6	32.3	7.4	2.4	2.2
Oil value added at current prices (million AED)	317,237	484,737	518,861	511,093	485,714
Oil value added at current prices (annual % change)	32.7	52.8	7.0	-1.5	-5.0
Oil value added at current prices (% contribution to total)	49.6	57.3	57.0	54.9	51.0
Non-oil value added at current prices (million AED)	322,715	361,947	390,860	420,680	466,962
Non-oil value added at current prices (annual % change)	8.9	12.2	8.0	7.6	11.0
Non-oil value added at current prices (% contribution to total)	50.4	42.7	43.0	45.1	49.0
GDP at constant 2007 prices (million AED)	587,107	641,831	672,668	702,941	736,148
GDP at constant 2007 prices (annual % change)	6.5	9.3	4.8	4.5	4.7
Oil value added at constant 2007 prices (million AED)	303,891	339,575	352,615	363,821	371,811
Oil value added at constant 2007 prices (annual % change)	6.8	11.7	3.8	3.2	2.2
Oil value added at constant 2007 prices (% contribution to total)	51.8	52.9	52.4	51.8	50.5
Non-oil value added at constant 2007 prices (million AED)	283,217	302,256	320,053	339,120	364,337
Non-oil value added at constant 2007 prices (annual % change)	6.1	6.7	5.9	6.0	7.4
Non-oil value added at constant 2007 prices (% contribution to total)	48.2	47.1	47.6	48.2	49.5
GDP deflator (price index)	109.0	131.9	135.2	132.6	129.4
GDP deflator (annual % change)	12.3	21.0	2.5	-2.0	-2.4
GDP per capita at current prices (Thousand AED)	305.5	391.7	393.0	373.8	358.6
GDP per capita at current prices (annual % change)	16.0	28.2	0.3	-4.9	-4.1

Source: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi

*Preliminary estimates

Table 2: Gross Domestic Product by economic activity at current prices

Million AED

Activities	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*
Total	639,952	846,684	909,721	931,773	952,676
Total Non-oil	322,715	361,947	390,860	420,680	466,962
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4,556	5,136	5,365	5,784	5,991
Mining and quarrying (includes crude oil and natural gas)	317,237	484,737	518,861	511,093	485,714
Manufacturing	35,813	47,967	48,208	48,567	51,997
Electricity, gas, and water supply; waste management activities	16,536	18,996	22,100	22,344	23,496
Construction	82,781	83,516	83,153	85,672	91,286
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	28,524	28,086	31,639	35,617	42,143
Transportation and storage	21,236	29,238	32,038	34,881	40,535
Accommodation and food service activities	7,548	8,477	8,665	8,910	9,928
Information and communication	19,038	19,337	18,736	19,223	19,995
Financial and insurance activities	29,332	32,885	40,742	55,928	68,597
Real estate activities	27,555	34,693	40,334	40,174	44,005
Professional, scientific and technical activities	18,032	19,160	18,356	18,847	20,007
Administrative and support service activities	7,935	9,643	9,777	10,007	10,806
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	30,662	33,506	40,293	48,016	55,463
Education	6,986	9,058	10,660	11,237	12,012
Human health and social work activities	3,670	5,644	8,011	10,761	12,258
Arts, recreation and other service activities	3,414	2,483	2,822	2,416	2,648
Activities of households as employers	1,572	1,787	2,084	3,216	3,995
Imputed Bank Services	-22,475	-27,665	-32,123	-40,921	-48,199

Source: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi

*Preliminary estimates

Table 3: Annual growth rates of the GDP by economic activity at current prices

%

Activities	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*
Total	19.5	32.3	7.4	2.4	2.2
Total Non-oil	8.9	12.2	8.0	7.6	11.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-3.0	12.7	4.5	7.8	3.6
Mining and quarrying (includes crude oil and natural gas)	32.7	52.8	7.0	-1.5	-5.0
Manufacturing	19.4	33.9	0.5	0.7	7.1
Electricity, gas, and water supply; waste management activities	12.7	14.9	16.3	1.1	5.2
Construction	4.4	0.9	-0.4	3.0	6.6
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1.6	-1.5	12.7	12.6	18.3
Transportation and storage	37.9	37.7	9.6	8.9	16.2
Accommodation and food service activities	20.1	12.3	2.2	2.8	11.4
Information and communication	-20.7	1.6	-3.1	2.6	4.0
Financial and insurance activities	-2.7	12.1	23.9	37.3	22.7
Real estate activities	15.6	25.9	16.3	-0.4	9.5
Professional, scientific and technical activities	3.7	6.3	-4.2	2.7	6.2
Administrative and support service activities	-18.2	21.5	1.4	2.4	8.0
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	49.1	9.3	20.3	19.2	15.5
Education	-6.8	29.7	17.7	5.4	6.9
Human health and social work activities	-1.4	53.8	41.9	34.3	13.9
Arts, recreation and other service activities	65.1	-27.3	13.7	-14.4	9.6
Activities of households as employers	4.6	13.7	16.6	54.3	24.2
Imputed Bank Services	-0.4	23.1	16.1	27.4	17.8

Source: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi

*Preliminary estimates

Table 4: Percentage distribution of the GDP by economic activity at current prices

%

Activities	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Total Non-oil	50.4	42.7	43.0	45.1	49.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Mining and quarrying (includes crude oil and natural gas)	49.6	57.3	57.0	54.9	51.0
Manufacturing	5.6	5.7	5.3	5.2	5.5
Electricity, gas, and water supply; waste management activities	2.6	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.5
Construction	12.9	9.9	9.1	9.2	9.6
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4.5	3.3	3.5	3.8	4.4
Transportation and storage	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.7	4.3
Accommodation and food service activities	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Information and communication	3.0	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.1
Financial and insurance activities	4.6	3.9	4.5	6.0	7.2
Real estate activities	4.3	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.6
Professional, scientific and technical activities	2.8	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.1
Administrative and support service activities	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	4.8	4.0	4.4	5.2	5.8
Education	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3
Human health and social work activities	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.3
Arts, recreation and other service activities	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Activities of households as employers	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4
Imputed Bank Services	-3.5	-3.3	-3.5	-4.4	-5.1

Source: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi

*Preliminary estimates

Table 5: Gross Domestic Product by economic activity at constant 2007 prices

Million AED

Activities	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*
Total	587,107	641,831	672,668	702,941	736,148
Total Non-oil	283,217	302,256	320,052	339,120	364,337
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4,488	5,006	5,264	5,383	5,222
Mining and quarrying (includes crude oil and natural gas)	303,891	339,575	352,615	363,821	371,811
Manufacturing	32,075	37,830	38,319	40,090	41,689
Electricity, gas, and water supply; waste management activities	15,403	16,798	18,076	18,589	20,514
Construction	83,263	83,759	85,077	85,545	88,360
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	23,826	23,315	24,719	26,705	29,018
Transportation and storage	16,675	18,739	20,599	22,042	24,688
Accommodation and food service activities	5,824	7,314	7,428	7,921	8,217
Information and communication	19,173	18,808	18,409	18,469	19,408
Financial and insurance activities	25,742	27,462	33,043	44,886	57,069
Real estate activities	21,783	27,384	31,810	31,757	33,284
Professional, scientific and technical activities	15,115	15,761	14,930	15,137	15,567
Administrative and support service activities	6,651	7,932	7,952	8,037	8,407
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	19,248	20,738	23,991	28,327	31,963
Education	6,926	7,287	7,385	7,748	8,107
Human health and social work activities	2,396	3,612	5,114	6,800	7,754
Arts, recreation and other service activities	3,037	2,146	2,295	1,940	2,060
Activities of households as employers	1,318	1,470	1,695	2,583	3,109
Imputed Bank Services	-19,724	-23,102	-26,053	-32,842	-40,099

Source: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi

*Preliminary estimates

Table 6: Annual growth rates of the GDP by economic activity at constant 2007 prices

%

Activities	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*
Total	6.5	9.3	4.8	4.5	4.7
Total Non-oil	6.1	6.7	5.9	6.0	7.4
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-1.8	11.5	5.2	2.3	-3.0
Mining and quarrying (includes crude oil and natural gas)	6.8	11.7	3.8	3.2	2.2
Manufacturing	6.3	17.9	1.3	4.6	4.0
Electricity, gas, and water supply; waste management activities	4.5	9.1	7.6	2.8	10.4
Construction	9.7	0.6	1.6	0.6	3.3
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	0.3	-2.1	6.0	8.0	8.7
Transportation and storage	21.5	12.4	9.9	7.0	12.0
Accommodation and food service activities	24.6	25.6	1.6	6.6	3.7
Information and communication	-19.3	-1.9	-2.1	0.3	5.1
Financial and insurance activities	-5.2	6.7	20.3	35.8	27.1
Real estate activities	8.7	25.7	16.2	-0.2	4.8
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.7	4.3	-5.3	1.4	2.8
Administrative and support service activities	-20.6	19.3	0.2	1.1	4.6
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	45.9	7.7	15.7	18.1	12.8
Education	4.5	5.2	1.4	4.9	4.6
Human health and social work activities	-1.9	50.8	41.6	33.0	14.0
Arts, recreation and other service activities	64.6	-29.3	6.9	-15.5	6.2
Activities of households as employers	1.5	11.5	15.3	52.4	20.3
Imputed Bank Services	-3.0	17.1	12.8	26.1	22.1

Source: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi

*Preliminary estimates

Table 7: Percentage distribution of the GDP by economic activity at constant 2007 prices

%

Activities	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Total Non-oil	48.2	47.1	47.6	48.2	49.5
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7
Mining and quarrying (includes crude oil and natural gas)	51.8	52.9	52.4	51.8	50.5
Manufacturing	5.5	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.7
Electricity, gas, and water supply; waste management activities	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.8
Construction	14.2	13.1	12.6	12.2	12.0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4.1	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9
Transportation and storage	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.4
Accommodation and food service activities	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Information and communication	3.3	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.6
Financial and insurance activities	4.4	4.3	4.9	6.4	7.8
Real estate activities	3.7	4.3	4.7	4.5	4.5
Professional, scientific and technical activities	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.1
Administrative and support service activities	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	3.3	3.2	3.6	4.0	4.3
Education	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Human health and social work activities	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.1
Arts, recreation and other service activities	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Activities of households as employers	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4
Imputed Bank Services	-3.4	-3.6	-3.9	-4.7	-5.4

Source: Statistics Centre – Abu Dhabi

*Preliminary estimates

Table 8: Production by economic activity at current prices

Million AED

Activities	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*
Total	945,434	1,224,917	1,296,552	1,338,103	1,381,662
Total Non-oil	617,572	727,217	764,033	807,742	874,749
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	7,490	8,443	8,806	9,516	9,854
Mining and quarrying (includes crude oil and natural gas)	327,862	497,700	532,519	530,360	506,913
Manufacturing	131,590	177,542	182,875	183,471	190,341
Electricity, gas, and water supply; waste management activities	29,172	31,339	31,225	32,097	33,923
Construction	156,057	167,529	161,491	169,741	177,850
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	37,746	37,705	42,099	46,747	51,950
Transportation and storage	33,829	43,787	49,666	56,529	63,939
Accommodation and food service activities	13,406	15,369	16,988	17,689	19,968
Information and communication	25,007	26,196	26,880	27,807	29,100
Financial and insurance activities	35,839	39,752	48,768	63,113	74,551
Real estate activities	31,690	37,730	44,674	42,458	46,027
Professional, scientific and technical activities	23,445	25,108	24,508	25,275	26,752
Administrative and support service activities	11,349	13,107	13,435	14,140	15,191
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	54,710	74,260	78,435	80,519	92,415
Education	11,026	13,470	14,391	15,224	16,428
Human health and social work activities	8,887	10,191	13,216	16,333	18,107
Arts, recreation and other service activities	4,758	3,900	4,492	3,867	4,356
Activities of households as employers	1,572	1,787	2,084	3,216	3,995

Source: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi

*Preliminary estimates

Table 9: Annual growth rates of production by economic activity at current prices

%

Activities	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*
Total	20.6	29.6	5.8	3.2	3.3
Total Non-oil	15.5	17.8	5.1	5.7	8.3
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-3.0	12.7	4.3	8.1	3.6
Mining and quarrying (includes crude oil and natural gas)	31.6	51.8	7.0	-0.4	-4.4
Manufacturing	33.8	34.9	3.0	0.3	3.7
Electricity, gas, and water supply; waste management activities	46.7	7.4	-0.4	2.8	5.7
Construction	6.4	7.4	-3.6	5.1	4.8
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	8.9	-0.1	11.7	11.0	11.1
Transportation and storage	21.2	29.4	13.4	13.8	13.1
Accommodation and food service activities	30.0	14.6	10.5	4.1	12.9
Information and communication	-9.5	4.8	2.6	3.5	4.6
Financial and insurance activities	3.3	10.9	22.7	29.4	18.1
Real estate activities	22.8	19.1	18.4	-5.0	8.4
Professional, scientific and technical activities	14.6	7.1	-2.4	3.1	5.8
Administrative and support service activities	-14.8	15.5	2.5	5.3	7.4
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	18.8	35.7	5.6	2.7	14.8
Education	3.9	22.2	6.8	5.8	7.9
Human health and social work activities	46.2	14.7	29.7	23.6	10.9
Arts, recreation and other service activities	56.6	-18.0	15.2	-13.9	12.6
Activities of households as employers	4.6	13.7	16.6	54.3	24.2

Source: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi

*Preliminary estimates

Table 10: Percentage distribution of production by economic activity at current prices

%

Activities	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Total Non-oil	65.3	59.4	58.9	60.4	63.3
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Mining and quarrying (includes crude oil and natural gas)	34.7	40.6	41.1	39.6	36.7
Manufacturing	13.9	14.5	14.1	13.7	13.8
Electricity, gas, and water supply; waste management activities	3.1	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.5
Construction	16.5	13.7	12.5	12.7	12.9
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4.0	3.1	3.2	3.5	3.8
Transportation and storage	3.6	3.6	3.8	4.2	4.6
Accommodation and food service activities	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4
Information and communication	2.6	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Financial and insurance activities	3.8	3.2	3.8	4.7	5.4
Real estate activities	3.4	3.1	3.4	3.2	3.3
Professional, scientific and technical activities	2.5	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9
Administrative and support service activities	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	5.8	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.7
Education	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2
Human health and social work activities	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.3
Arts, recreation and other service activities	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Activities of households as employers	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3

Source: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi

*Preliminary estimates

Table 11: Gross Fixed Capital Formation by economic activity at current prices

Million AED

Activities	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*
Total	142,852	164,033	169,770	142,667	153,599
Total Non-oil	109,136	139,360	134,494	115,047	125,674
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	486	548	572	612	643
Mining and quarrying (includes crude oil and natural gas)	33,716	24,673	35,276	27,620	27,925
Manufacturing	28,740	28,278	36,569	23,440	24,386
Electricity, gas, and water supply; waste management activities	12,634	12,674	6,537	6,714	7,550
Construction	4,541	3,998	3,606	3,877	4,348
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,205	1,606	1,972	2,160	2,382
Transportation and storage	11,253	18,911	19,051	12,756	14,525
Accommodation and food service activities	505	320	528	762	837
Information and communication	1,979	6,360	5,875	2,352	2,751
Financial and insurance activities	5,687	3,477	4,650	2,192	2,479
Real estate activities	9,446	20,093	25,116	27,627	31,771
Professional, scientific and technical activities	309	247	669	806	878
Administrative and support service activities	416	1,094	2,150	1,062	1,190
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	26,842	31,440	22,573	24,568	25,120
Education	3,181	8,329	2,465	3,225	3,526
Human health and social work activities	1,592	1,764	2,073	2,655	3,011
Arts, recreation and other service activities	317	221	88	240	277

Source: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi

*Preliminary estimates

Table 12: Annual growth rates of Gross Fixed Capital Formation by economic activity at current Prices

%

Activities	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*
Total	-8.1	14.8	3.5	-16.0	7.7
Total Non-oil	-10.2	27.7	-3.5	-14.5	9.2
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-3.0	12.7	4.4	7.0	5.1
Mining and quarrying (includes crude oil and natural gas)	-0.6	-26.8	43.0	-21.7	1.1
Manufacturing	12.2	-1.6	29.3	-35.9	4.0
Electricity, gas, and water supply; waste management activities	-22.3	0.3	-48.4	2.7	12.4
Construction	-3.6	-12.0	-9.8	7.5	12.4
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	-24.3	33.3	22.8	9.6	10.3
Transportation and storage	7.7	68.0	0.7	-33.0	13.9
Accommodation and food service activities	-65.3	-36.6	65.0	44.3	9.9
Information and communication	14.8	221.3	-7.6	-60.0	17.0
Financial and insurance activities	57.9	-38.9	33.8	-52.9	13.1
Real estate activities	-26.1	112.7	25.0	10.0	15.0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	-76.1	-20.0	171.1	20.4	8.9
Administrative and support service activities	-79.3	162.8	96.5	-50.6	12.1
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	-27.9	17.1	-28.2	8.8	2.2
Education	218.9	161.8	-70.4	30.9	9.3
Human health and social work activities	24.5	10.8	17.5	28.1	13.4
Arts, recreation and other service activities	194.8	-30.3	-60.3	173.2	15.6

Source: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi

*Preliminary estimates

Table 13: Percentage distribution of Gross Fixed Capital Formation by economic activity at current prices

%

Activities	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Total Non-oil	76.4	85.0	79.2	80.6	81.8
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Mining and quarrying (includes crude oil and natural gas)	23.6	15.0	20.8	19.4	18.2
Manufacturing	20.1	17.2	21.5	16.4	15.9
Electricity, gas, and water supply; waste management activities	8.8	7.7	3.9	4.7	4.9
Construction	3.2	2.4	2.1	2.7	2.8
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.6
Transportation and storage	7.9	11.5	11.2	8.9	9.5
Accommodation and food service activities	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5
Information and communication	1.4	3.9	3.5	1.6	1.8
Financial and insurance activities	4.0	2.1	2.7	1.5	1.6
Real estate activities	6.6	12.2	14.8	19.4	20.7
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.6
Administrative and support service activities	0.3	0.7	1.3	0.7	0.8
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	18.8	19.2	13.3	17.2	16.4
Education	2.2	5.1	1.5	2.3	2.3
Human health and social work activities	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.9	2.0
Arts, recreation and other service activities	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2

Source: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi

*Preliminary estimates

Table 14: Compensation of employees by economic activity at current prices

Million AED

Activities	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*
Total	138,576	150,427	166,608	191,351	209,663
Total Non-oil	130,311	141,134	155,188	177,645	194,904
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,394	1,571	1,640	1,824	1,939
Mining and quarrying (includes crude oil and natural gas)	8,265	9,293	11,421	13,706	14,758
Manufacturing	11,044	12,086	13,787	15,325	16,551
Electricity, gas, and water supply; waste management activities	2,176	2,157	2,098	2,242	2,398
Construction	23,638	25,493	24,071	27,569	29,003
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	8,281	8,874	11,235	12,007	12,920
Transportation and storage	6,934	7,361	9,424	9,818	10,581
Accommodation and food service activities	3,172	3,425	4,129	4,615	4,874
Information and communication	4,740	4,924	3,404	4,627	4,907
Financial and insurance activities	7,743	7,998	8,869	10,839	11,907
Real estate activities	1,692	1,895	1,808	1,701	1,753
Professional, scientific and technical activities	9,449	9,943	9,462	9,835	10,674
Administrative and support service activities	3,388	4,043	5,125	6,007	6,304
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	30,662	33,506	40,293	48,016	55,463
Education	6,334	7,695	8,548	9,328	10,025
Human health and social work activities	6,883	7,220	7,599	9,284	10,187
Arts, recreation and other service activities	1,210	1,155	1,613	1,392	1,425
Activities of households as employers	1,572	1,787	2,084	3,216	3,995

Source: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi

*Preliminary estimates

Table 15: Annual growth rates of compensation of employees by economic activity at current prices

%

Activities	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*
Total	28.8	8.6	10.8	14.9	9.6
Total Non-oil	30.8	8.3	10.0	14.5	9.7
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-3.0	12.7	4.4	11.2	6.3
Mining and quarrying (includes crude oil and natural gas)	3.4	12.4	22.9	20.0	7.7
Manufacturing	8.1	9.4	14.1	11.2	8.0
Electricity, gas, and water supply; waste management activities	15.9	-0.9	-2.7	6.8	7.0
Construction	46.2	7.8	-5.6	14.5	5.2
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	25.4	7.2	26.6	6.9	7.6
Transportation and storage	35.8	6.2	28.0	4.2	7.8
Accommodation and food service activities	55.7	8.0	20.6	11.8	5.6
Information and communication	13.3	3.9	-30.9	35.9	6.0
Financial and insurance activities	40.1	3.3	10.9	22.2	9.9
Real estate activities	-13.9	12.0	-4.6	-5.9	3.1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	58.5	5.2	-4.8	3.9	8.5
Administrative and support service activities	-10.0	19.4	26.7	17.2	4.9
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	49.1	9.3	20.3	19.2	15.5
Education	4.8	21.5	11.1	9.1	7.5
Human health and social work activities	22.1	4.9	5.2	22.2	9.7
Arts, recreation and other service activities	17.2	-4.5	39.6	-13.7	2.3
Activities of households as employers	4.6	13.7	16.6	54.3	24.2

Source: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi

*Preliminary estimates

Table 16: Percentage distribution of compensation of employees by economic activity at current prices

%

Activities	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Total Non-oil	94.0	93.8	93.1	92.8	93.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9
Mining and quarrying (includes crude oil and natural gas)	6.0	6.2	6.9	7.2	7.0
Manufacturing	8.0	8.0	8.3	8.0	7.9
Electricity, gas, and water supply; waste management activities	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1
Construction	17.1	16.9	14.4	14.4	13.8
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	6.0	5.9	6.7	6.3	6.2
Transportation and storage	5.0	4.9	5.7	5.1	5.0
Accommodation and food service activities	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.3
Information and communication	3.4	3.3	2.0	2.4	2.3
Financial and insurance activities	5.6	5.3	5.3	5.7	5.7
Real estate activities	1.2	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.8
Professional, scientific and technical activities	6.8	6.6	5.7	5.1	5.1
Administrative and support service activities	2.4	2.7	3.1	3.1	3.0
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	22.1	22.3	24.2	25.1	26.5
Education	4.6	5.1	5.1	4.9	4.8
Human health and social work activities	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.9	4.9
Arts, recreation and other service activities	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.7
Activities of households as employers	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.9

Source: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi

*Preliminary estimates

Table 17: Value added share of production by economic activity at current prices

%

Activities	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*
Total	67.7	69.1	70.2	69.6	69.0
Total Non-oil	52.3	49.8	51.2	52.1	53.4
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	60.8	60.8	60.9	60.8	60.8
Mining and quarrying (includes crude oil and natural gas)	96.8	97.4	97.4	96.4	95.8
Manufacturing	27.2	27.0	26.4	26.5	27.3
Electricity, gas, and water supply; waste management activities	56.7	60.6	70.8	69.6	69.3
Construction	53.0	49.9	51.5	50.5	51.3
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	75.6	74.5	75.2	76.2	81.1
Transportation and storage	62.8	66.8	64.5	61.7	63.4
Accommodation and food service activities	56.3	55.2	51.0	50.4	49.7
Information and communication	76.1	73.8	69.7	69.1	68.7
Financial and insurance activities	81.8	82.7	83.5	88.6	92.0
Real estate activities	87.0	91.9	90.3	94.6	95.6
Professional, scientific and technical activities	76.9	76.3	74.9	74.6	74.8
Administrative and support service activities	69.9	73.6	72.8	70.8	71.1
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	56.0	45.1	51.4	59.6	60.0
Education	63.4	67.2	74.1	73.8	73.1
Human health and social work activities	41.3	55.4	60.6	65.9	67.7
Arts, recreation and other service activities	71.8	63.7	62.8	62.5	60.8
Activities of households as employers	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi

*Preliminary estimates

Table 18: Gross Domestic Product at current price by sector

Million AED

Activities	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*
Total	639,952	846,684	909,721	931,773	952,676
Non-Financial Corporations	600,861	806,170	858,725	865,534	872,820
Financial and insurance activities	29,332	32,885	40,742	55,928	68,597
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	30,662	33,506	40,293	48,016	55,463
Activities of households as employers	1,572	1,787	2,084	3,216	3,995
Imputed Bank Services	-22,475	-27,665	-32,123	-40,921	-48,199

Source: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi

*Preliminary estimates

Table 19: Growth rate of Gross Domestic Product at current price by sector

%

Activities	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*
Total	19.5	32.3	7.4	2.4	2.2
Non-Financial Corporations	18.8	34.2	6.5	0.8	0.8
Financial and insurance activities	-2.7	12.1	23.9	37.3	22.7
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	49.1	9.3	20.3	19.2	15.5
Activities of households as employers	4.6	13.7	16.6	54.3	24.2
Imputed Bank Services	-0.4	23.1	16.1	27.4	17.8

Source: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi

*Preliminary estimates

Table 20: Contribution of economic sectors in the Gross Domestic Product at current prices

%

Activities	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Non-Financial Corporations	93.9	95.2	94.4	92.9	91.6
Financial and insurance activities	4.6	3.9	4.5	6.0	7.2
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	4.8	4.0	4.4	5.2	5.8
Activities of households as employers	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4
Imputed Bank Services	-3.5	-3.3	-3.5	-4.4	-5.1

Source: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi

*Preliminary estimates

Table 21: Gross Domestic Product at constant 2007 prices by sector

Million AED

Activities	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*
Total	587,107	641,831	672,668	702,941	736,148
Non-Financial Corporations	560,524	615,264	639,992	659,987	684,107
Financial and insurance activities	25,742	27,462	33,043	44,886	57,069
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	19,248	20,738	23,991	28,327	31,963
Activities of households as employers	1,318	1,470	1,695	2,583	3,109
Imputed Bank Services	-19,724	-23,102	-26,053	-32,842	-40,099

Source: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi

*Preliminary estimates

Table 22: Growth rate of Gross Domestic Product at constant 2007 prices by sector

%

Activities	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*
Total	6.5	9.3	4.8	4.5	4.7
Non-Financial Corporations	5.7	9.8	4.0	3.1	3.7
Financial and insurance activities	-5.2	6.7	20.3	35.8	27.1
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	45.9	7.7	15.7	18.1	12.8
Activities of households as employers	1.5	11.5	15.3	52.4	20.3
Imputed Bank Services	-3.0	17.1	12.8	26.1	22.1

Source: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi

*Preliminary estimates

Table 23: Contribution of economic sectors in the Gross Domestic Product at constant 2007 prices

%

Activities	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Non-Financial Corporations	95.5	95.9	95.1	93.9	92.9
Financial and insurance activities	4.4	4.3	4.9	6.4	7.8
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	3.3	3.2	3.6	4.0	4.3
Activities of households as employers	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4
Imputed Bank Services	-3.4	-3.6	-3.9	-4.7	-5.4

Source: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi

*Preliminary estimates

Explanatory Notes

Compilation framework

The statistics has been compiled using the System of National Accounts 1993 international framework.

Classification framework

The International Standard Industrial Classification Rev 4 (ISIC4) has been used for the compilation of the statistics by economic activity. The detailed data are published at the section (1 digit) level of ISIC4 with two exceptions. D-Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply and E-Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation have been combined into Electricity, gas and water supply; waste management activities due to the small size of the latter. R-Arts, entertainment and recreation and S-Other service activities have been combined into Arts, recreation and other service activities due to the small size of both. More information on ISIC4 can be found at the following address:

<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/cr/registry/isic-4.asp>

The methodology used in the preparation of GDP estimates at the current and fixed prices:

1. Definition of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the monetary (market) value of all the finished goods and services produced by resident institutional units within a given economy and a specific period of time (usually one year). From this definition, we can deduce that the GDP data must include time and location dimensions: while the time dimension refers to the reference period represented by the data such as a calendar year or part thereof (quarterly, for example). The spatial dimension refers to the place of production of goods and services: the spatial dimension represents the goods and services produced within the boundaries of a particular geographic area by economic units residing within this area (Emirate of Abu Dhabi). Individuals and enterprises are considered to be residing in the economy that constitutes the center of their economic interest. This means they will be residing in this economy with an important part of their economic activities based therein and stay for a long time (one year or more). Therefore, the concept of residence is an economic concept, not related to the legal concept of residence, and must not be linked to nationality or citizenship; however, enterprises are always considered to be residing in the country in which they are based, which is consistent with the concept of residence as a place of economic interest, since practicing a productive activity is not usually occurring without an intent to stay for one year or more.

2. Methods of GDP Calculation:

There are three ways of calculating GDP, but it must be noted that these methods are considered as integrated methods that complement each other instead of being alternatives.

A– Production Method:

Measuring the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) using this method involves only the market value of finished goods and does not involve the value of primary and intermediate goods that contributed to the production of such finished goods.

The GDP is calculated as the value added in all economic activities. This value added is equal to the difference between the total value of production and the value of intermediate consumption.

This method is used in all activities operating in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi, with the exception of the general government activity and home ownership activity.

B - Expenditure Method:

Total Expenditure (GDP using the expenditure method) = Household final consumption expenditure (consumption expenditure of the domestic sector) + investment expenditure (gross fixed capital formation + change in inventory) + general government final consumption expenditure + net foreign transactions (exports minus imports).

It should be noted that investment by individuals may not be considered to be an investment in the economic accounting framework, as buying shares in an existing company by an individual is regarded as an investment by such individual, but at an aggregated (country) level it is regarded as a mere transfer of ownership or title.

C- Income method:

Income based GDP is calculated by adding earnings (compensation of employees, interest and rent) from the factors of production (labor and capital) plus taxes less subsidies, in order to obtain a measure similar to the production and expenditure methods of GDP. Included in the compensation of employees are salaries, wages and other benefits allocated to employees.

Production Units

Production units are classified within production sectors by their economic activity as follows:

The Industrial Sector: It includes all resident production units and other similar units that produce goods and services to sell at prices that would cover at least the production costs. It also includes the government units that produce goods and services sold to the public at economically significant prices, the non-profit private units that serve mainly the various production units, and the real estate activity including the residential building rental activity and the residential buildings used by their owners, where a rental value they pay for the real estate activity is imputed. The economic activities operating in this sector are classified in accordance with the International Standard Industrial Classification for all economic activities, fourth revision (ISIC Rev.4).

Producers of Government Services: This sector includes all departments, institutions, and bodies affiliated with the local government, the independent institutions involved in activities relating to public administration, defense, health, education and social services, whether such activities are financed from regular special budgets or by additional budget funds. Also included are the other public institutions that provide services for free or at low cost which is not economically important such as health and education services and some other services provided by the government authorities to the population, and the share of the Emirate of Abu Dhabi from the federal government spending.

Methodology Used and Data Sources:

The Statistics Centre Abu Dhabi depends in the GDP calculation, as is the case in other countries, on a range of international methodologies, standards, and definitions issued by the Statistics Division of the United Nations, the International Monetary Fund and other international bodies; therefore, the methodology used are well in line and consistent with the international recommendations. The Centre observes and adheres to the application of these standards and methodologies with the necessary professionalism using scientific fundamentals while taking into consideration the statistical requirements of the Emirate of Abu Dhabi.

The GDP calculation is based on the financial data collected from the institutions operating in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi in addition to the public finance data (government budget). As is well known, the Emirate of Abu Dhabi is part of the United Arab Emirates and the accounts of some companies and institutions are overlapping, because they have their headquarters based in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi, yet they have branches in other emirates and vice versa.

In order for the calculated GDP to represent the Emirate of Abu Dhabi only, the financial data of the companies must be processed to reflect the production activity in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi only, while excluding any production values from activities taking place outside the Emirate. As the accounts of companies reflect their overall activity, the Centre follow best practice methodology to separate the activity carried out in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi only, which is done through direct cooperation with enterprises. If the accounts cannot be separated, the share of the Emirate of Abu Dhabi from the overall company activity is appraised in collaboration with the same institutions. This issue, for example, characterizes the economy of the Emirate of Abu Dhabi and is not necessarily relevant to other economic territories.

The economy of the Emirate of Abu Dhabi is characterized by the existence of a number of holding companies some of which take the form of family-owned businesses: for example, an individual investor may own a group of companies engaged in a number of economic activities, with most of these companies under a single management while sharing some departments such as the administration and finance departments.

Activity	Current price data source	Constant price data source	Price deflator
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Various agricultural and fishing data sources published by SCAD	Calculation ⁽¹⁾	Agriculture producer price index
Mining and quarrying (includes crude oil and natural gas)	Annual Economic Survey	Oil and related products production volumes data	Calculation ⁽¹⁾
Manufacturing	Annual Economic Survey	Calculation ⁽¹⁾	Consumer price index; Building materials price index; International commodity prices; Calculation ⁽¹⁾
Electricity, gas, and water supply; waste management activities	Annual Economic Survey	Electricity and water production data	Calculation ⁽¹⁾
Construction	Annual Economic Survey	Calculation ⁽¹⁾	Building materials price index
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	Annual Economic Survey	Calculation ⁽¹⁾	Consumer price index
Transportation and storage	Annual Economic Survey	Air and water transportation volumes data; Calculation ⁽¹⁾	Consumer price index; Calculation ⁽¹⁾
Accommodation and food service activities	Annual Economic Survey	Hotel guest nights; Calculation ⁽¹⁾	Consumer price index; Calculation ⁽¹⁾
Information and communication	Annual Economic Survey	Calculation ⁽¹⁾	Consumer price index
Financial and insurance activities	Annual Economic Survey	Calculation ⁽¹⁾	GDP price deflator
Real estate activities	Annual Economic Survey; Calculation	Population data; Calculation ⁽¹⁾	Consumer price index
Professional, scientific and technical activities	Annual Economic Survey	Calculation ⁽¹⁾	Consumer price index
Administrative and support service activities	Annual Economic Survey	Calculation ⁽¹⁾	Consumer price index
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	Annual Economic Survey; Government Financial Accounts data	Calculation ⁽¹⁾	Consumer price index
Education	Annual Economic Survey; Government Financial Accounts data	Number of pupils	Calculation ⁽¹⁾
Human health and social work activities	Annual Economic Survey; Government Financial Accounts data	Calculation ⁽¹⁾	Consumer price index
Arts, recreation and other service activities	Annual Economic Survey	Calculation ⁽¹⁾	Consumer price index
Activities of households as employers	Calculation ⁽¹⁾	Number of staff employed by households	Consumer price index
Imputed bank services	Annual Economic Survey	Calculation ⁽¹⁾	GDP price deflator

Therefore upon data collection, relying on the aggregate data of the company may result in the inaccurate allocation of value added by economic activities. Therefore the Centre is working on collecting additional indicators, from the companies themselves, regarding each activity to calculate the share of each production activity, and the value-added and investment of each activity.

International statistical recommendations are issued in a way that enables their adoption by all countries regardless of how different their economic structure may be. Therefore the methodology followed by the Emirate of Abu Dhabi, for the calculation of the value added at the oil and gas activity, is consistent with all countries in which this kind of activity exists. There is a precise and specific definition of production in this activity and also a precise and specific definition of production requirements, with the only difference between countries, whether in respect of this activity or regarding any other activity, being in the availability of data of high accuracy and credibility.

The Centre depends, in the methodology of calculating the GDP, on a number of international guides, mainly the System of National Accounts 1993. The International Standard Industrial Classification for all economic activities, fourth revision (ISIC Rev.4) has been used for the compilation of the statistics by economic activity.

Data sources

Economic surveys conducted by the Statistics Centre – Abu Dhabi are the main source of data. In addition to that, many other data sources were also used to obtain the best statistical estimates. These data sources include consumer price indices, agricultural producer price indices, construction material price indices, crude oil price indices, natural gas price indices, price indices of oil derivatives, the quantities of crude oil and natural gas, government financial data, administrative data from government and non-government agencies, and data of other surveys.

The following table shows the main data sources currently used in the compilation of the national accounts. It should be noted that the data sources will change over time as more data sources are developed and improved.

Note: 1. Calculation refers to the value or part of the value being calculated from data sources listed in the other columns via price deflation or volume extrapolation.

Constant price methodology

The constant price statistics have been calculated using different methodologies to remove the price effect. The two methods used are price deflation and volume extrapolation. Price deflation requires that a current price series is divided by a price deflator series; this creates a constant price series. Volume extrapolation requires a current price series and a volume indicator series. This method applies the growth rates of the volume indicator series to the current price series in the base year to create a constant price series.

Reference and base year 2007

The constant price statistics have a reference and base year of 2007. This means that the constant price series are in the prices of the 2007 year and that the current price and constant price levels will be the same in this year. This also means that the weights used in the calculation of the constant price statistics are predominantly based on 2007 data. The year 2007 was chosen since the majority of the weights are available in this year, particularly the consumer price index, which has a 2007 base year and is one of the key price deflators used.

Survey frame update

The economic surveys performed by SCAD are based on a comprehensive frame of unit record data, maintained by SCAD. This register is used in the selection and weighting of surveyed establishments. In 2010 SCAD undertook a large scale project to update the frame and a newly updated frame has been completed and used for the AES 2009. This created significant change in the level of some activities and partly contributed to the increased data variance between the 2008 and 2009 years. The variance is due to the birth or death of establishments to the survey frame, as well as the change in details (such as size and activity) of establishments common to the old and the new frames.

Quality of GDP estimates

International recommendations suggest the need to apply some quality standards in statistical data to ensure that such data represents the reality with a high degree of credibility. To ensure quality GDP data, the Data Quality Assessment Framework provide the principles for the purpose of ensuring the quality of national accounts. It was issued by the International Monetary Fund in July 2003 and the Centre is working on applying these quality guidelines.

Challenges and difficulties

Perhaps the most prominent difficulties facing the national accountant in Abu Dhabi is in dealing with the Emirate as a region within the country, while international methodologies address indicators relating to national accounts, mainly the GDP at the country level. Some of these difficulties result from the collection of financial data from establishments and the overlap of accounts between the branches and the main offices with other Emirates. The other difficulties are centered in the data that reflect the relationship of Abu Dhabi's economy with the economies of other countries and other emirates, as these relationships result in cash flows in and out the Emirate that cannot be calculated at present. Cash transactions undertaken with other countries can be calculated by the Central Bank at the country level but not at the level of the Emirate, which results in the inability to calculate the following indicators at present:

1. Gross National Product (GNP): it is the GDP \pm net income of production factors from the rest of the world (other countries). This item is usually obtained from the statistics of the balance of payments prepared by the Central Bank and currently prepared at the country level.

2. National Disposable Income: It is the Gross National Product (GNP) \pm the net current money transfers from the rest of the world (other countries). This item is also usually provided from the statistics of the balance of payments prepared by the Central Bank and currently available only at the country level.

3. Cash flows between the Emirate of Abu Dhabi and the other emirates: Outflows represent a decrease of disposable money in the economy of the Emirate, while inflows represent an addition to the disposable money, but it is difficult at this time to determine the flows of goods and money between the Emirate and the other emirates because of the non-availability of registers where such transactions could be recorded in addition to the volume of similar transactions conducted by individuals and families.

Mitigation of these difficulties requires more financial and human resources to collect data pertaining to the Emirate and develop a mechanism and methodology by which we can assess these variables in line with the conditions that meet the basic requirements for the quality of the data.

Gross Fixed Capital Formation

Capital formation of any production unit is that which is added to the inventory of fixed assets minus the amount disposed of during the year. Fixed assets include the fixed assets added from the production and also include the fixed assets added or disposed of in the form of durable goods used by other economic sectors. Addition or disposal of used assets locally will not affect capital formation at the level of the emirate but it does affect the capital formation between the economic activities. If an asset is sold by the manufacturing sector to the trade sector, the capital formation in the trade sector will increase while the capital formation in the manufacturing sector will fall by the same amount; however, if the used assets are disposed of by way of sale to a non-resident entity, the sales will be recorded as exports, and the capital formation will decrease in the activity selling the asset by the same value of the asset sold. For example, sales of used airplanes to non-residents during a given year lead to an increase in the value of exports in that year, but most of this increase in exports will be caused by an adjustment downward of the gross fixed capital formation, and not by new production or by imports for the same year. The gross fixed capital formation does not include the value of capital damage caused by unexpected wear and tear of fixed assets used in the production, it is taken into account in assessing the value of inventory of fixed assets at the end of the year.

Gross fixed capital formation of buildings and construction depends on the value of existing production of the construction sector after excluding the following items:

- A.** Construction sector outputs used as inputs in its own production (the value of the work carried out by sub-contractors).
- B.** The value of the ongoing maintenance and repair work carried out by registered and non-registered contractors.

Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations Used

AED: Arab Emirates Dirham

Accrual accounting: It is an accounting method in which the transaction is recorded at the same time when the economic value is created or its ownership is transferred, replaced, or amortized. This means that the transactions requiring change of ownership must be recorded as soon as the ownership is transferred, the services are recorded when provided, the production is recorded when achieved (when it becomes existent and the value is created), and the requirements/supplies are recorded when such materials and accessories are used. It is preferable that the accounting system works on the accrual basis as it is consistent with the method by which the activities and other economic flows are defined and also because this system can be applied to non-cash flows.

Cash basis accounting: It is an accounting method that shows the flows that generate cash payments before the final due date without incurring additional costs or fines. It also shows, in addition to that, the actual cash payments at the very moment on which they are paid. The time period between the moment when the payment becomes due and the time when that payment is actually made is bridged by recording dues (on receipt or on payment) in the financial accounts.

Residence: The economy consists of all resident institutional units and is divided into sectors. An institutional unit is considered to be resident in a given country, when it has a center of economic interest in the economic territory of that country. It is said that it has a center of economic interest when it has a site from which it exercises its economic activity while it intends to continue to do so indefinitely or for more than one year.

The institutional unit: It is an economic entity that is capable, in itself, to acquire assets, assume the obligations, exercise economic activities, and engage in transactions with other entities. Due to the fact that institutional units are legal liability centers, they are the centers where decisions are made in respect of all aspects of economic life. There are two main types of institutional units where the requirements and qualifications of the institutional unit are met, namely persons in the form of households, and the legal and social entities recognized by law or the society as independent of their owners or those who control them.

Institutional sectors: The resident institutional units are grouped according to their main functions, behavior, and objectives. The key institutional sectors are: non-financial corporations, financial companies, the general government, the household sector and non-profit institutions serving families (households). The accounts of the rest of the world show the relationship between all the resident and non-resident units, and include the accounts of the rest of the world in the accounting structure of the system as an institutional sector.

The institution/establishment: an enterprise or part of an enterprise located at a single location where a single (non-ancillary) productive activity is exercised or a site where the principal production activity generates most of the value added.

Market institutions: They are institutions that produce goods or services to be sold in the market at prices of economic significance. The National Accounts System distinguishes between the institutions that produce for market purposes (market product), the institutions that produce for private end-use and the institutions that produce non-market products.

International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) of all economic activities: It is the industrial classification prepared by the United Nations for the classification of economic activities at different levels of detail.

Central Government: the units responsible for maintaining security and order and providing collective services for the benefit of the society as a whole. The political power of the central government extends over the entire territory of the country. The central government has the authority to impose taxes on the resident and non-resident units exercising economic activities within the state. Its political responsibilities include national defense and relations with foreign governments, and seeks to ensure that the social and economic system work efficiently through enactment of appropriate legislation and regulations. For this purpose, the central government incurs expenses on defense and security and public administration and transfers funds to other sectors or government units.

Households: a small group of people sharing the same home, combining some or all of their income and wealth, and consuming certain types of goods and services collectively, chiefly, housing and food. Households are often similar to families living under marital relations (family), but, the members of a household do not necessarily belong to the same family as long as they share resources and consumption. Paid servants, maids, or house employees are not part of the household even if housing and food are provided as in-kind consideration.

Non-profit institutions involved in market production: They are composed of producers incorporated as non-profit institutions, but selling most or all of their production at economically-significant prices. Schools, colleges, universities, clinics, and hospitals ... etc. are market producers because they charge fees which are determined based on production costs, and such costs are high-enough to have a significant impact on the demand for their services. Their production activities are to generate a production surplus or loss. Any surplus must remain within the institution, because it is prevented from distributing such profits to third parties. On the other hand, they can in view of their position as non-profit institutions manage to get additional funds and accept donations from others.

Non-profit institutions serving households: They are non-profit institutions offering goods and services (outputs) to households free of charge or at prices which are not economically significant, such as charities, political parties, and sports and cultural clubs.

Production account: is the first account in a series of accounts in the system. It is where the activity of the production of goods and services is recorded and an equilibrium balance which is the total value added, equal to the output value minus the intermediate consumption is calculated. This account measures the contribution of a given individual product, industry, or sector in the GDP. The net added

value can be measured in this account by subtracting the fixed capital consumption from the gross value added.

Key activities: are activities, the value added of which outweigh any other activity carried out by the same unit. The key activity classification is determined by reference to the International Standard Industrial Classification.

Secondary activities are secondary or auxiliary activities undertaken within the unit and produced in addition to the key activity. Its production must be appropriate for delivery outside the producing unit and the value added of the secondary activity must be less than the value added of the key activity.

Balance of Payments: it is the statistical statement that summarizes, for a limited period of time, all economic transactions conducted between an economic territory and the outside world.

Assets: are entities owned by organizational units (government / private / public ... etc.) the owner of which is expected to enjoy future privileges and advantages through acquiring or using them for a period of time and are of two types, financial and non-financial.

Fixed assets: are produced assets repeatedly or continuously used in production operations for a period of more than one year. Fixed assets do not only include machinery, equipment, and construction, but also various other assets such as trees and animals which are used repeatedly or continuously to produce other products, such as fruit or milk. They also include intangible assets such as computer software and programs and original artwork.

Compensation of Employees: are the dues for which employees would be entitled as a result of their participation in the production process whether such benefits or dues are obtained in cash or in kind and they include all benefits granted to employees, such as the advantages of housing and contributions paid by the institution for and on behalf of the worker such as health insurance, saving funds and other social contributions. Workers' compensations are the total remuneration, in cash or in kind, paid by the institution to the employee / worker in exchange for the work he/she did during the accounting period.

GDP Deflator Index: is the price index of goods and services, which shows the impact of prices on GDP and changes over time. This is calculated by dividing the GDP at current prices by the GDP at constant prices and multiplying the result by one hundred.

Production: It is an activity that is carried out under the supervision and responsibility of an institutional unit that uses labor, capital, goods, and services as inputs to produce outputs of goods and services. There must be an institutional unit to bear the responsibility for the production process and own any goods produced as outputs or is entitled to receive a consideration or compensation for the service it provides.

Constant prices: This refers to the series which have been obtained by removing the effect of price changes over time from the values of flows or stocks of goods and services.

Current prices: refer to a series the value of which is determined at the current prices associated with the activity process.

Production measure of GDP: Production less Intermediate consumption.

GDP per capita: This is calculated as GDP divided by the total population. GDP per capita is seen as an indicator of standard of living.

Gross Fixed Capital Formation: Gross fixed capital formation is measured by the total value of a producer's acquisitions, less disposals, of fixed assets during the accounting period plus certain additions to the value of non-produced assets (such as subsoil assets or major improvements in the quantity, quality or productivity of land) realized by the productive activity of institutional units.

Intermediary consumption: It consists of the value of goods and services consumed as inputs to the production process, with the exception of assets the consumption of which is restricted as consumption of fixed capital. Goods and services used may be transferred or wholly consumed in the production process, where some inputs may reappear after they are transformed and integrated with the outputs. There are inputs which are fully consumed such as electricity and similar services.

Oil activities: This refers to the Mining and quarrying (including crude oil and natural gas) activity only. This does not include related crude oil and natural gas activities such as refining, petrochemicals, distribution, or transport.

Non-oil activities: all economic activities after excluding the extractive industry (including crude oil and natural gas).

Preliminary estimates: estimates based on secondary data sources only. The users of such data should be aware that these initial estimates will be revised again once the data are provided by primary sources for the specific period of time.

Value added: gross value added is the production value minus the intermediate consumption value: it is a calculation of the extent of contribution of the individual production, industry, or sector to the GDP.

Growth rate: It is the set of relative changes taking place between two periods of time in a particular variable. The growth rate is calculated by dividing the value in the reference period by the value that existed in a previous period multiplied by 100% minus 100.

Disclaimer

While all care and diligence has been taken with the compilation of official statistics, The Statistics Centre – Abu Dhabi gives no warranty that the information, data or statistics, supplied are free of errors. SCAD shall not be liable for any loss or damage suffered by the user following the direct or indirect use of the statistics supplied in good faith by SCAD. Users of Official Statistics are responsible for determining when and how to use the statistics for specific purposes.

Revisions policy

The estimates for 2014 in this publication are based on primary data and methods. Once these primary data are incorporated into the accounts, these are considered final for that year and are not revised unless further primary data from new sources become available. Normal international practice in producing, and continuously improving, quality official statistics is to make revisions over time as significant new evidence becomes available to official statistical agencies.

Future publications

Data for the 2013 reference year will also be available in the SCAD Statistical Yearbook 2014, based on secondary data and methods. Estimates for 2014 are preliminary and will accordingly be revised once primary data becomes available.

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