



مركز الإحصاء - أبوظبي
STATISTICS CENTRE - ABU DHABI

Economic Survey 2009

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A- Forward

In the endeavour of Statistics Centre – Abu Dhabi (SCAD) to provide accurate and up-to-date statistics for the Emirate of Abu Dhabi, the Centre - conducts a wide range of field surveys that cover a number of important economic sectors. The results of these surveys represent a valuable resource for decision and policy-makers, businesses and researchers in developing the plans and strategies of development in all target sectors.

The findings of these surveys present a broad base of detailed economic data for the preparation of national accounts and estimation of the contribution of these activities to the GDP of the Emirate of Abu Dhabi. In addition the data enables the identification of areas of strengths and weaknesses in the economy of the emirate and assessment of the economic diversification and development in non-oil activities, through the use of the survey data to estimate the contribution of each of activity in the emirate's economy, especially in light of the rapid growth and diversification this economy is currently experiencing.

This report concisely sets out the final results of seven specialized economic surveys implemented in 2009 in 2010; namely, "Construction", "Transport", "Storage and Communications", "Banking and Financial Institutions", "Services", "Wholesale and Retail Trade and Repair Services", "Industry" and "Media and Communications". Through the findings obtained, developments in these activities and their contribution to the GDP of the Emirate of Abu Dhabi can be measured. We have the pleasure to release this important report, which sums up the results of painstaking effort in field and desk operations over several months, hoping that it will meet the needs of economic data users on all levels.



Butti Ahmed Mohammed Butti Al Qubaisi
Director General

b - Summary of the Results:

First- Industry Survey:

- Value added at current prices totaled 283.7 billion.
- Total production reached AED 367.4 billion.
- Intermediate consumption amounted to AED 83.7 billion.
- Number of employees reached 169,247 people.
- Annual average compensation per employee amounted to AED 118.7 thousand in 2009.
- Mining and quarrying contributed 84.3 per cent of the value added, occupying the first position.
- Total production per employee was AED 2,170.8 thousand.
- Value added per employee mounted to AED 1,676.1 thousand.
- Cash wages per employee amounted to 82.6 thousand.
- Percentage of main activity to the total production reached 99.4 per cent.

Second- Construction Survey:

- Value added at current prices totaled AED 79.3 billion.
- Total production reached AED 146.7 billion in 2009.
- Intermediate consumption amounted to AED 67.4 billion.
- Number of employees reached 397,585 employees.
- Annual average compensation per employee amounted to AED 40.7 thousand.
- Construction of building activity contributed 50 per cent of the added value to the construction activity.
- Total production per employee reached AED 369 thousand.
- Value added per employee reached AED 199.5 thousand.
- Employee share of the cash wages amounted to AED 30.8 thousand.
- Percentage of main activity to the total production reached 98 per cent.

Third- Wholesale and Retail Trade Survey:

- Value added in the wholesale and retail trade and repair services totaled AED 28.1 billion in 2009.
- Total production reached AED 34.7 billion in 2009.
- Paid up capital was AED 10.8 billion.
- Production of main activity was of AED 32.8 billion.
- Total factor productivity of the total production of AED 221.2 thousand.
- Compensation of employees amounted to AED 6.6 billion in 2009.
- Gross fixed capital consumption was AED 966.5 million in 2009.
- Intermediate consumption was AED 6.6 billion.
- Retail activity was at the forefront of the added value with AED 15.3 billion.

Fourth- Transport and Storage Survey:

- Value added at current prices AED 15.4 billion.
- Total production AED 27.9 billion.
- Intermediate consumption AED 12.5 billion.
- Number of employees 51,923.
- Annual average compensation per employee AED 98,341.
- Employee production of total production AED 537,626.
- Employee contribution in the value added AED 296,620.
- Employee share from the cash wages AED 75,545.
- Percentage of main activity to total production 98.6 per cent.

Fifth- Service Survey:

- Value added of services activity in 2009 at current prices totaled AED 52.6 billion.
- Total production of 2009 reached AED 69.5 billion.
- Value of intermediate consumption in the services activity in 2009 valued at AED 16.9 billion.
- Employees' number in the services activity totaled 249.3 thousand.
- Average annual compensation to employees amounted to AED 89.4 thousand in 2009.
- Architectural, engineering, technical testing and analysis activities contributed 21.3 per cent to value added in the service activities, occupying first position in 2009.
- Employee productivity of the total production reached AED 278.8 thousand.
- Employee productivity in the value added equaled AED 210.9 thousand.
- Percentage of main activity to total production reached 98.4 per cent.

Sixth- Information and Communications Survey:

- Value added at current prices amounted to AED 24 billion.
- Total production amounted to AED 27.6 billion.
- Intermediate consumption totaled to AED 3.6 billion.
- Number of employees reached 10,405.
- Average employee annual compensation was AED 402,180.
- Telecommunications activity contributed 91.3 per cent in value added, occupying the first rank.
- Employee productivity of the total production was AED 2.7 million.
- Employee productivity of the value amounted to AED 2.3 million.
- Employee compensation from cash wages amounted to AED 343,818.
- Percentage of main activity to total production was 99.5 per cent.

Seventh- Banks and Financial Institution Survey:

- Total number of Financial and insurance activities establishments reached 308.
- Paid-up capital amounted to AED 93.2 billion. UAE capital accounted for 86.0% of the total capital.
- Total number of employees reached 21167.
- Total employee compensation was AED 5.5 billion, of which AED 4.5 billion were wages and cash benefits, AED 0.7 billion were in-kind benefits and AED 0.3 billion were social benefits.
- Employee share from cash wages reaches AED 261.0 thousand.
- Value of intermediate goods and services for Financial and insurance activities reached AED 4.5 billion.
- Total production reached AED 34.7 billion.
- The Percentage of intermediate goods and services to total production was 13.0%.
- Total production per employee was AED 1.6 million.
- The Percentage of main production activity to total production was 99.2%.
- Value added of Financial and insurance activities activity was AED 30.2 billion.
- Value added per Employee was AED 1.4 million.
- Total fixed capital formation valued AED 3.6 billion.
- Fixed capital consumption was around AED 0.97 billion.



Industry Survey





Introduction

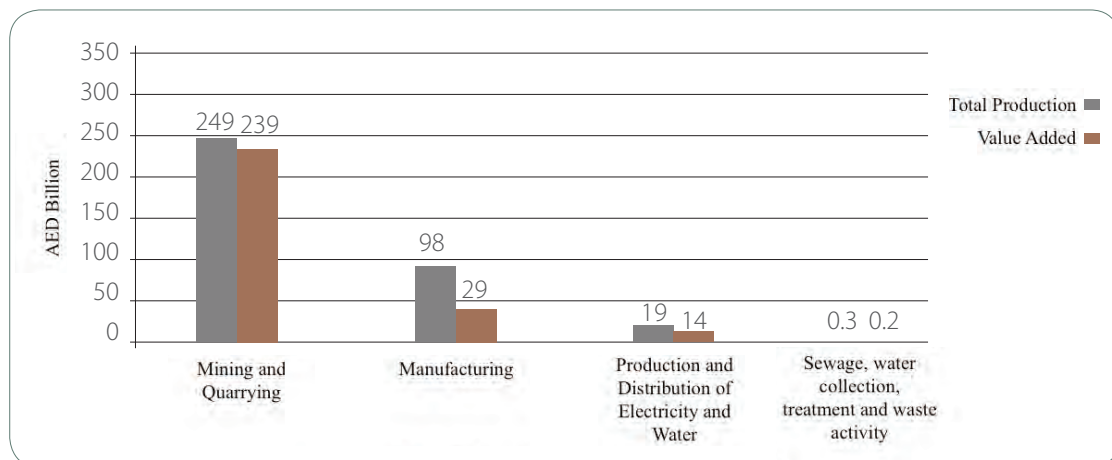
This report discusses results of the third industry survey conducted by the Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi among a series of specialized economic surveys. The objective of the survey is to identify the characteristics of the activities of enterprises operating in the Emirate and to provide basic data and information on these activities by compiling the most important national accounts indicators based on the System of National Accounts SNA [SNA 1993].

1- Results Analysis

Value of the total production amounted to AED 367.4 billion, of which value added of the industry activities and Electricity and water supplies reached AED 283.7 billion, or 77.2 per cent of the total value in 2009. The difference between production value and value added amounted to AED 83.7 billion; this difference is the intermediate goods and services (intermediate consumption).

Results of the survey indicated that number of employees reached 169,247 employees, working within 6,697 industrial establishments and earning compensation worth AED 20 billion in 2009. Average share per capita valued AED 118.7 thousand per year.

Figure (1) Total Production and value added of industry by economic activity



1-1 Number of Establishment

Total number of establishments operating in this activities reached 6,697 establishments in 2009. Establishments working in manufacturing formed the largest proportion with 98.2 per cent, followed by mining and quarrying industries with 0.9 per cent. The establishments operating in the electricity supplies, gas, air conditioning and water activity and sewage, water collection, treatment and waste activity had the same percentage of 0.4 per cent of the total industrial establishments.

Figure (2) explains that 98.6 per cent of establishments working in the industry activity are private sector establishments, while joint sector establishments formed 0.6 per cent. Percentage of Government sector accounted for 0.5 per cent, while foreign sector accounted for 0.3 per cent of the total number of establishments.

Figure (2) Number of Establishments by Sector.

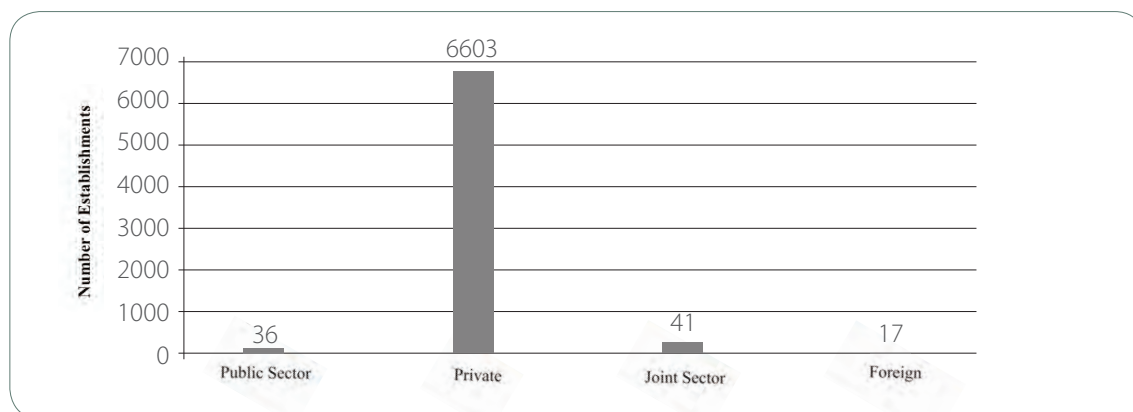
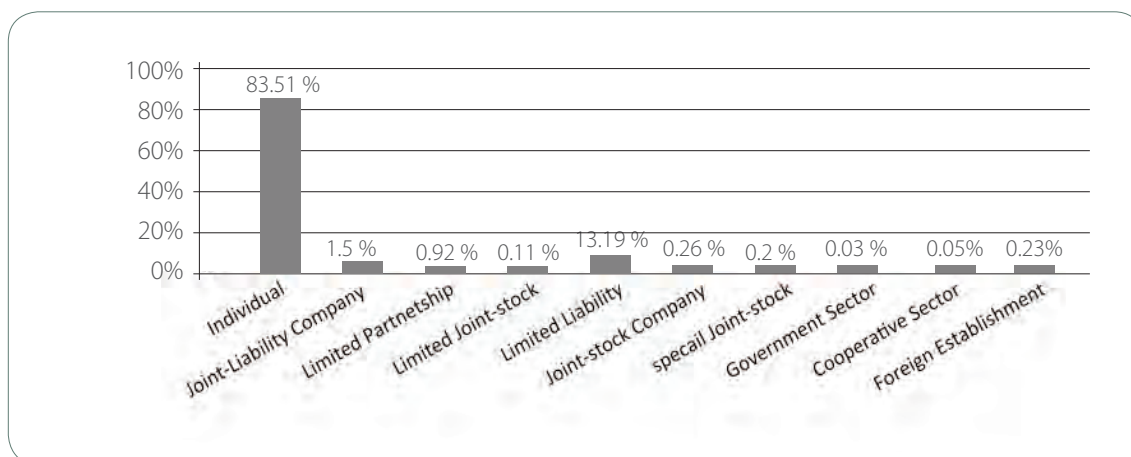


Figure (3) shows the Proportional distribution of establishments by legal entities. The largest proportion was occupied by individual establishments with 83.5 per cent, followed by limited-liability companies with 13.2 per cent, while other establishments formed 3.3 per cent of other legal entities. At the same time, the government sector achieved the lowest proportion in the industrial activity.

Figure (3) Percentage Distribution of Establishments by Legal Entity

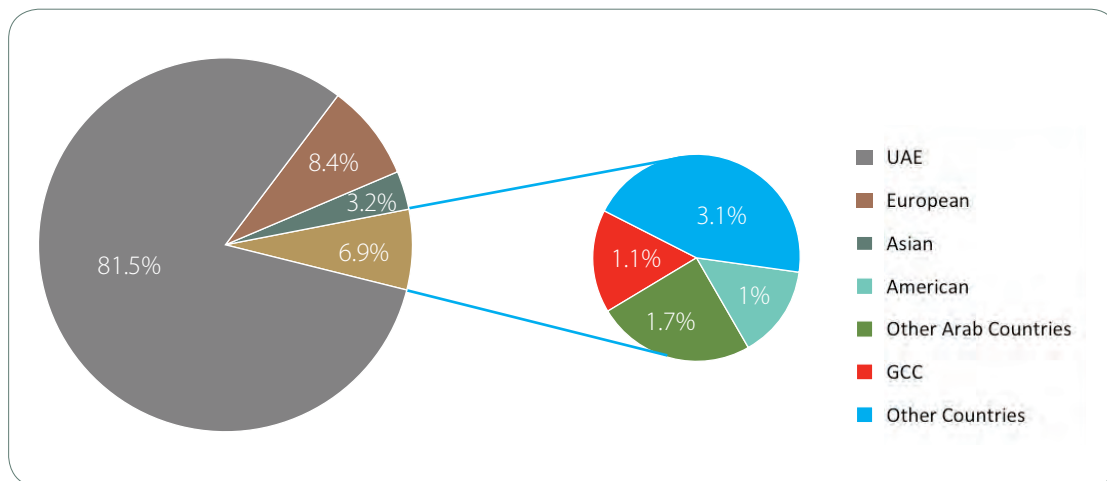


1-2 Paid Up Capital

Results of the survey show that paid up amounted to AED 27.3 billion in 2009. Production and distribution of water and electricity activity formed the largest value with AED 13.4 billion, or 48.9 per cent of the paid up capital, followed by manufacturing activity with AED 11.1 billion, or 40.8 per cent, then mining and quarrying activity with AED 2.8 billion, or 10.2 per cent, and finally the lowest paid-in capital was for sewage, water collection, treatment and waste activity at the value of AED 17.9 million, or 0.1 per cent.

Figure (4) shows the distribution of paid up capital of the industrial activity by nationality, where the UAE had the largest value worth AED 22.3 billion, or 81.5 per cent. This value includes both public and private sectors with 74.9 per cent and 25.1 per cent respectively. European capital came in the third position with AED 2.3 billion, or 8.4 per cent, followed by Asian capital with 3.2 per cent. The rest of the nationalities formed 6.9 per cent, divided among the GCC, other Arab nationalities, the U.S. and other countries.

Figure (4) Capital Distribution by Nationality



1-3 Number of employees

Results of the survey revealed that number of employees in the industry activity reached 169,247 in 2009. Manufacturing activity recorded the largest number with 134,302 employees, or 79.4 per cent of the total number of employees of the industry activity. Mining and quarrying occupied the second position with 21,725 employees, or 12.8 per cent. Number of employees in the production and distribution of water and electricity activity was 7,712 employees, or 4.6 per cent, while the number in the sewage, water collection, treatment and waste activity reached 5,508 employees, or 3.3 per cent.

Figures (5) and (6) show the distribution of employees by type and nationality. It is noticeable that number of males reached 163.1 thousand persons, while number of females equaled 6.1 thousand persons. National employees accounted for 11.7 thousand people, or 6.9 per cent. while the proportion of Non-Nationals accounted for 93.1 per cent.

Figure (5) Employees Distribution by Gender

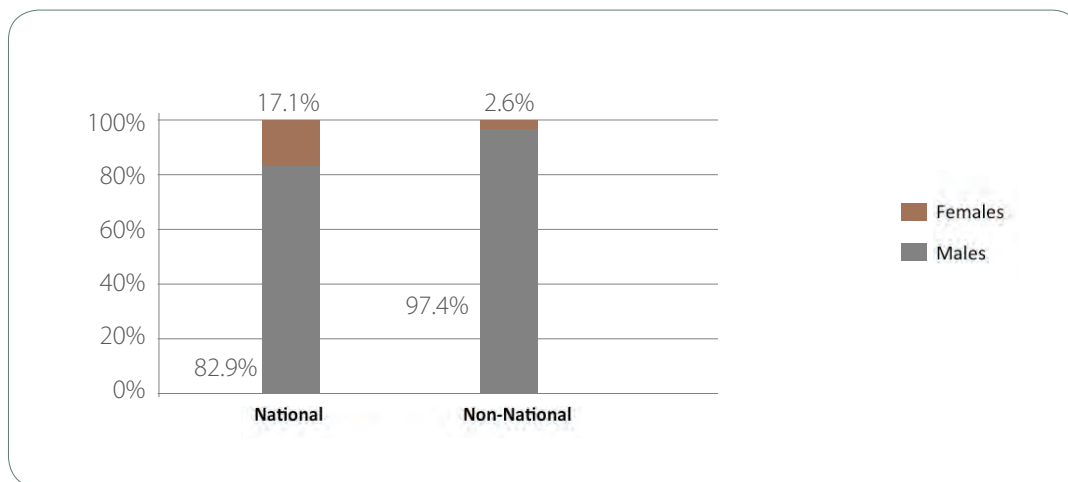
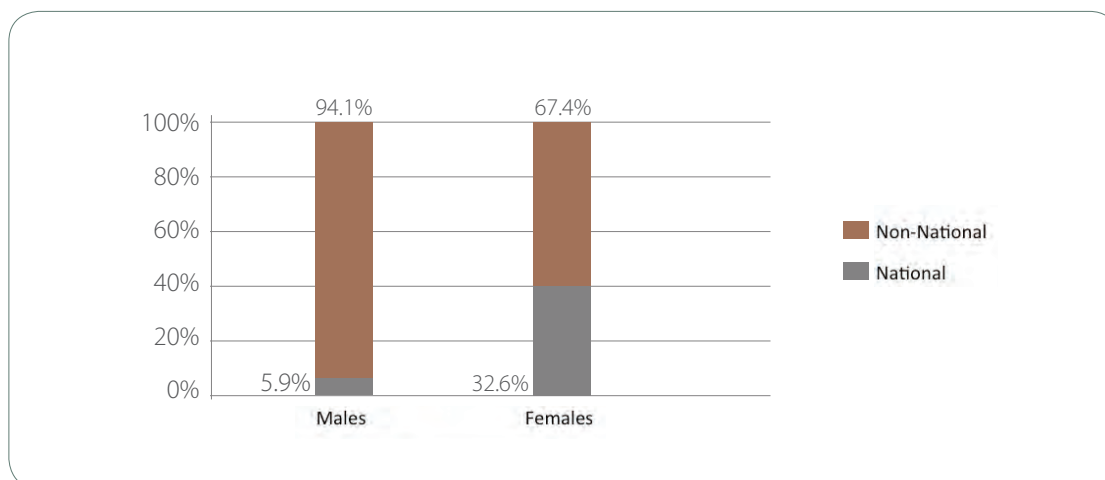


Figure 6 Employee Distributions by Nationality

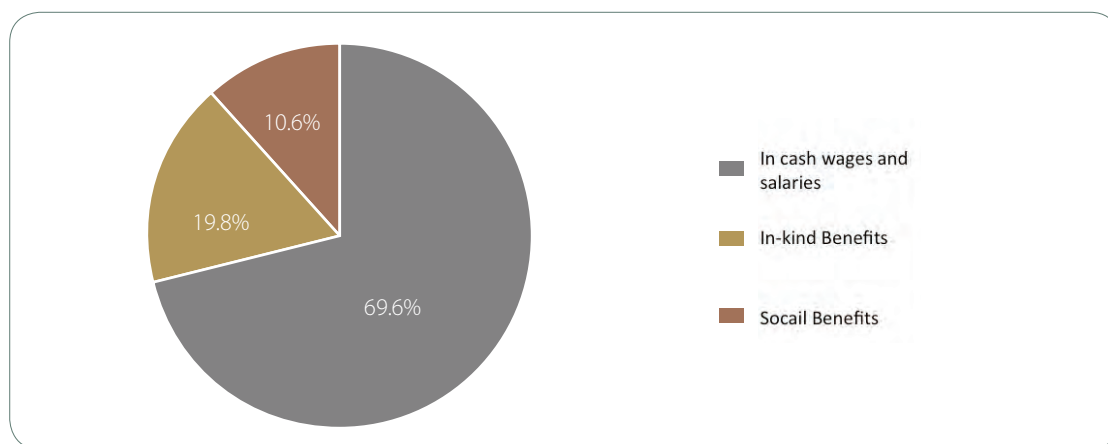


1-4 Compensation of Employees

Results of the survey show that compensation of employees in the industry activity was worth AED 20.1 billion in 2009. Compensations of employees in the mining and quarrying activity and manufacturing activity were 39.8 per cent and 50.9 per cent respectively. The average compensation of employees in the Mining and Quarrying activity amounted to AED 367.8 thousand yearly, while the average compensation of employees in the manufacturing activity totaled AED 76.1 thousand yearly. Compensation of employees in the production and distribution of water and electricity activity accounted for 8.7 per cent of the total compensation of employees in the industry activity with an average of AED 226.8 thousand yearly. However, the lowest average compensation per employee occurred in the sewage, water collection, and treatment and waste activity with AED 23.5 thousand a year, or 0.6 per cent.

Figure (7) illustrates the distribution of compensation due to employees in the industry activity in 2009 by in cash wages and salaries, which amounted to AED 14.0 billion, while the value of in-kind benefits accounted for AED 4.0 billion and the social benefits amounted to AED 2.1 billion in 2009.

Figure (7) Compensation of Employees in the Industry Activity



1-5 Intermediate Consumption (Intermediate of Goods and Services)

Intermediate consumption includes goods and services used in the production process. Results of the survey show that the percentage of intermediate consumption of the total production is 22.8 per cent, which amounted to AED 83.7 billion in 2009.

Figure (8) shows that percentage of goods accounted for 80.3 per cent, while percentage of services reached 19.7 per cent, where the difference between goods and service reached approximately AED 50.7 billion in 2009.

Figure (8) Percentage of Goods and Services in the Industry Activity

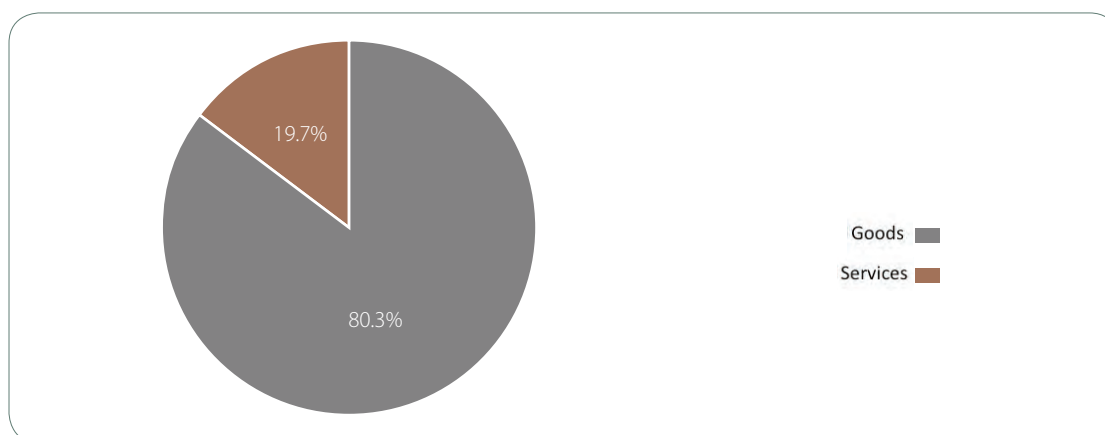
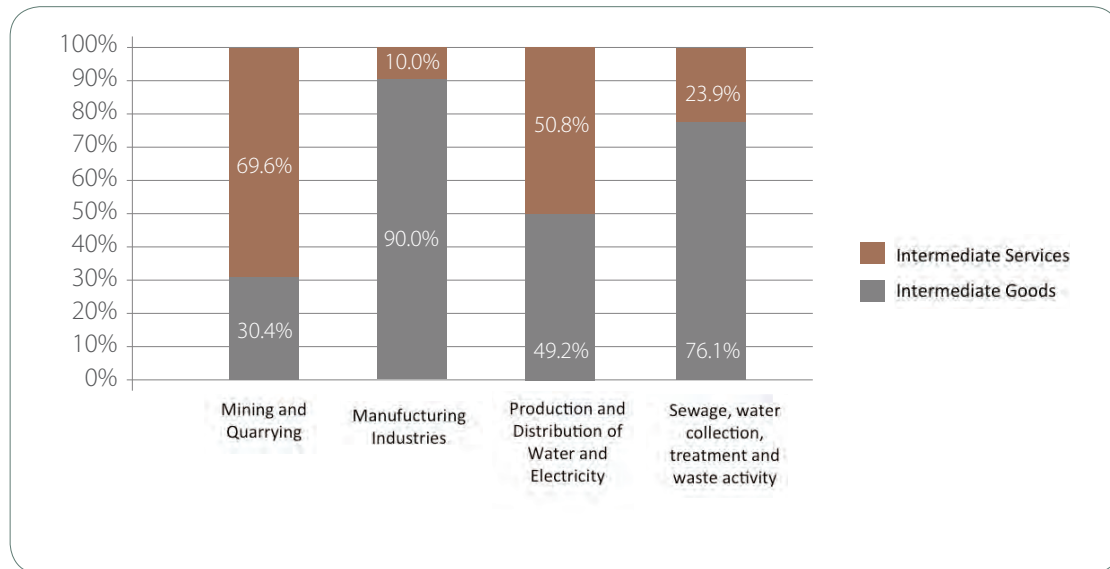


Figure (9) explains the proportions of goods and services by economic activity. The largest proportion of intermediate consumption occurred in the manufacturing industries, with 81.7 per cent, followed by the mining and quarrying with 12.1 per cent, then production and distribution of water and electricity activity with 6.1 per cent, and the lowest percentage was in the sewage, water collection, treatment and waste activity with 0.2 per cent in 2009.

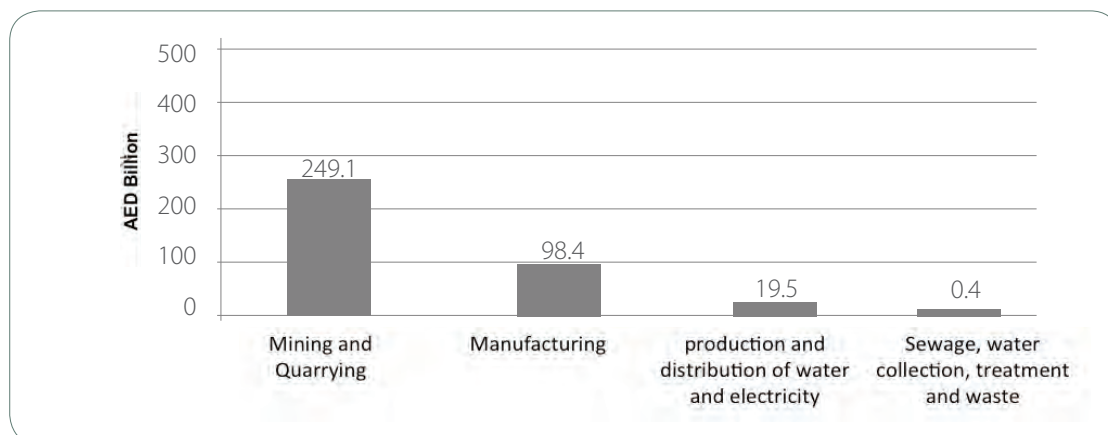
Figure (9) Percentage of Intermediate Goods and Services by Economic Activity



1-6 Total Production

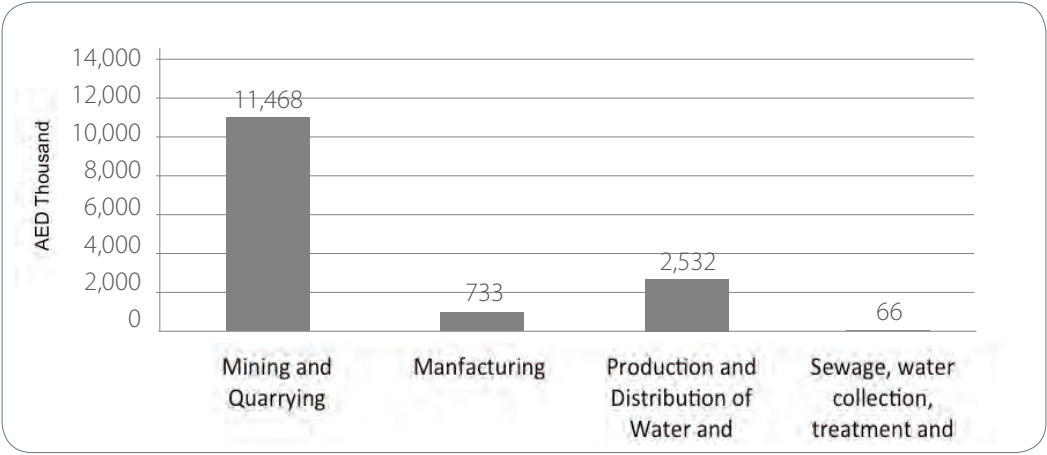
Results of the survey show that the total production of the industry activity totaled AED 367.4 billion in 2009, where total production of the Mining and Quarrying industry accounted for 67.8 per cent followed manufacturing industries, with 26.8 per cent, while production and distribution of water and electricity activity and sewage, water collection, treatment and waste activity accounted for 5.3 per cent and 0.1 per cent on respectively, as shown in Figure (10).

Figure (10) Total Production of the Industry by Economic Activity.



Results of the survey revealed that the average total production per employee in the industry activity amounted to AED 2,170.8 thousand in 2009. The average employee productivity in mining and quarrying activity amounted to approximately AED 11,468 thousand compared to AED 2,532 thousand in the production and distribution of water and electricity activity, followed by manufacturing activities with AED 733 thousand, and finally water supply, sanitation and waste management and processing with AED 66 thousand per year. Figure (11) shows the average employee productivity by economic activity.

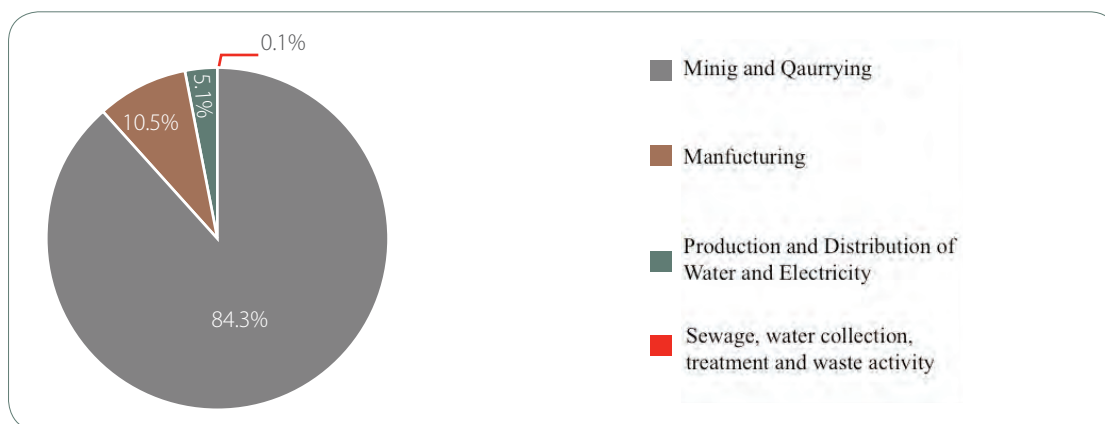
Figure (11) Employee Productivity by Economic Activity



1-7 Value Added

The total value added for the industry activity amounted to AED 283.7 billion in 2009. Mining and quarrying accounted for the majority of value added, with 84.3 per cent, followed by manufacturing industries and production and distribution of water and electricity activity, with 10.5 per cent and 5.1 per cent respectively. Sewage, water collection, treatment and waste accounted for 0.1 per cent of the total value added for the industry activity. Figure (12) represents the proportional distribution of value added in the industry activity by economic activity.

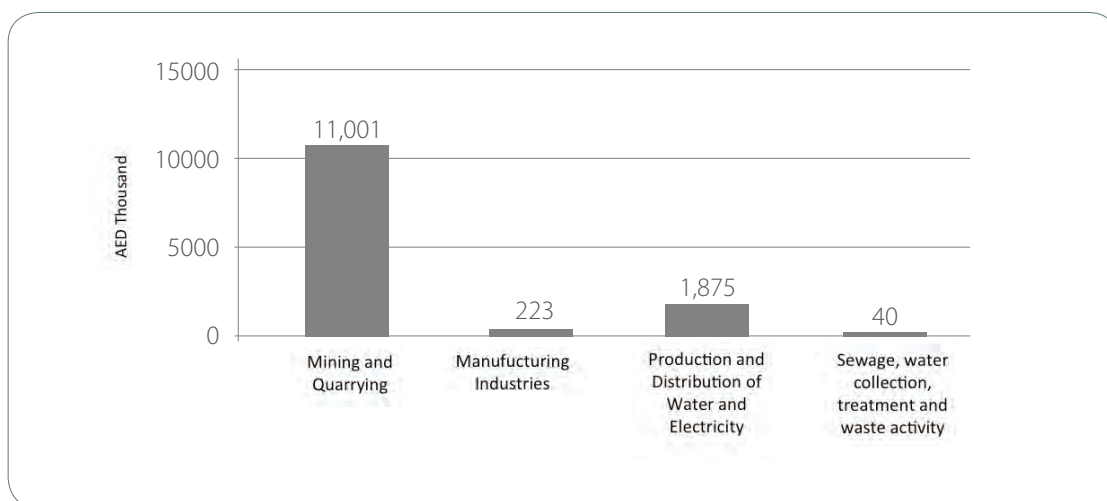
Figure (12) Percentage Distribution of Value Added by Economic Activity



Results show that the proportion of value added to the total production of the industry activity accounted for 77.2 per cent in 2009. Contribution of value added to total production in the mining and quarrying activity reached 95.9 per cent, compared to 74.1 per cent for the production and distribution of water and electricity activity, the contribution of water supply, sanitation and waste management and processing activity totaled 60.4 per cent, at the same time, manufacturing activity achieved 30.5 per cent.

Value added per employee for the industry activity amounted to AED 1,676 thousand in 2009. The highest value added per employee was in the mining and quarrying activities with AED 11,001 thousand, followed by a noticeable margin by production and distribution of water and electricity activity with AED 1,875 thousand. Again the difference to the other activities was large with the manufacturing activity contributed AED 223 thousand, and finally the contribution of the sewage, water collection, treatment and waste and treatment activity was very low, reaching 40 thousand per employee. Figure 13 shows the value added per employee for industry by economic activity.

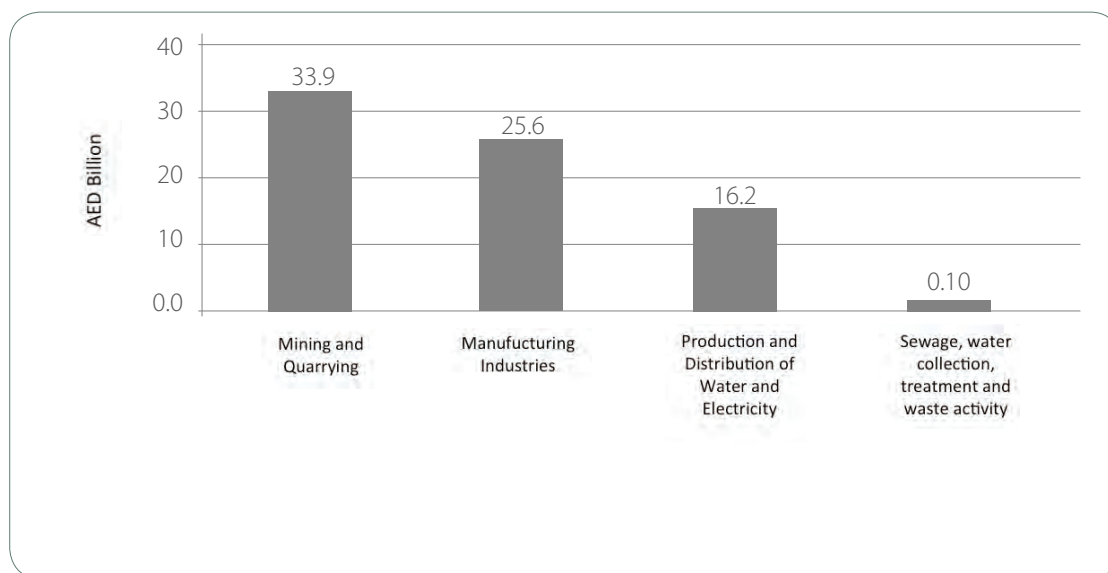
Figure (13) Employee Contribution to Value Added by Economic Activity



1-8 Fixed Capital Formation

Fixed capital formation in the industry activity amounted to AED 75.8 billion in 2009. Mining and quarrying activity accounted for 44.8 per cent of the total capital formation in the industry activity, followed by manufacturing activity with 33.8 per cent, while the proportion of production and distribution of water and electricity activity was 21.4 per cent, and the lowest percentage achieved by sewage, water collection, treatment and waste with approximately 0.1 per cent of the total fixed capital formation in 2009. Figure 14 shows the fixed capital formation by economic activity.

Figure (14) Fixed Capital Formation by Economic Activity



1-9 Fixed Capital Depreciation

Fixed capital depreciation in the industry activity amounted to AED 19.1 billion in 2009. The largest depreciation occurred in the mining and quarrying activity, with AED 13 billion, or 68.2 per cent of the total activity of the industry, followed by production and distribution of water and electricity activity and manufacturing activity, with AED 6 billion for both activities, or 15.9 per cent and 15.8 per cent respectively. Finally, fixed capital depreciation in the sewage, water collection, treatment and waste activity amounted to AED 26.8 million, or of 0.1 per cent. It is worth to mention that percentage of fixed capital depreciation to fixed capital formation in the industry activity was 25.2 per cent.

1-10 Main Three Establishment in Each Sector

Table (1) shows key results of the three main establishments in each economic activity in terms of numbers of employees working in the industry activity. The number of main establishments is 75, divided into over twenty five sub-activities. The number of employees of these establishments totaled 72,738, or 43.0 per cent of the total. Meanwhile, the capital of these establishments accounted for 59.8 per cent of the total capital of all establishments, amounting to about AED 16.3 billion, while value of production amounted to about AED 112.2 billion or 30.5 per cent of the total production value for the industry activity. The value added accounted for 18.5 per cent and fixed capital formation accounted for 57.0 per cent, while compensation of employees amounted to AED 12.1 billion and fixed capital depreciation reached AED 10.2 billion or 60.6 per cent and 53.5 per cent respectively

Table (1) Results of Main Establishment
AED, Billion

Indicator	Large Establishments	Total Number of Establishments	Percentage
Establishments	75	6,697	1.1
Number of Employees	72,738	169,247	43.0
Paid-in Capital	16.3	27.3	59.8
Total Production	112.2	367.4	30.5
Value Added	52.4	283.7	18.5
Total Fixed Capital Formation	43.2	75.8	57.0
Employees Compensation	12.2	20.1	60.6
Total Fixed Capital Consumption	10.2	19.1	53.5



Construction Survey



Introduction

Construction activity is deemed to be one of the vital activities in the economy as the development of this activity is considered fundamental to any economy. It is connected with different economic activities such as housing, where it supports housing services through the provision of housing units for residents. It also associated with business activities through the provision of buildings for these activities in various types and forms. Construction activity provides the basic infrastructure, which is necessary to undertake any economic activity such as roads, bridges, tunnels and others.

“Statistics Centre- Abu Dhabi” conducted a field survey, aimed at measuring all the sub-activities that make up the construction activity based on the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC 4) and the latest world standards and methodologies.

2. Results Analysis

2-1 Number of Establishments

The establishment is the place where any economic activity related to construction “such as construction of building, civil engineering and specialized construction activities” is carried out.

Figure (1) shows the distribution of establishments by economic activity. Specialized construction activity was the largest with 60.3 per cent, followed by building construction activity with 34.5 per cent, while civil engineering accounted for 5.2 per cent of the total number of establishments.

Figure (1) Percentage Distribution of Establishments by Economic Activity

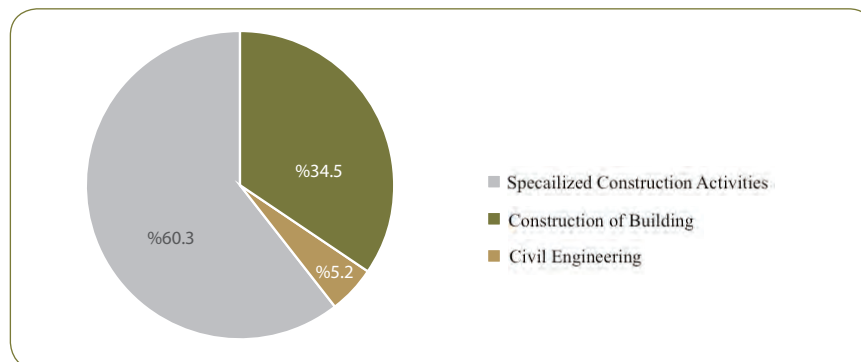


Figure (2) shows that the private sector dominated the construction activity in terms of number of establishments in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi, where total number of establishments reached 4,309. The number of establishments affiliated to the foreign sector reached 63 establishments out of the 4,377.

Figure (2) Number of Establishments by Type of Sectors

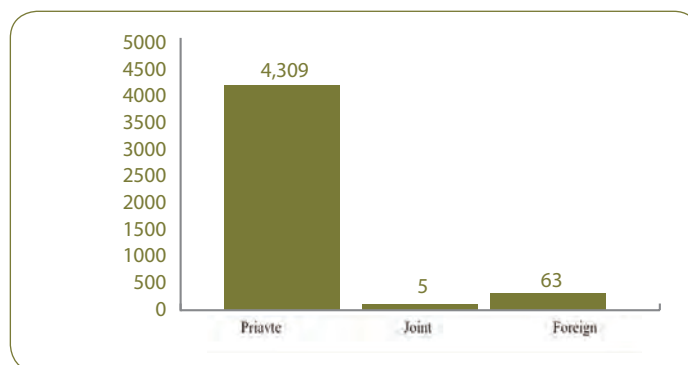
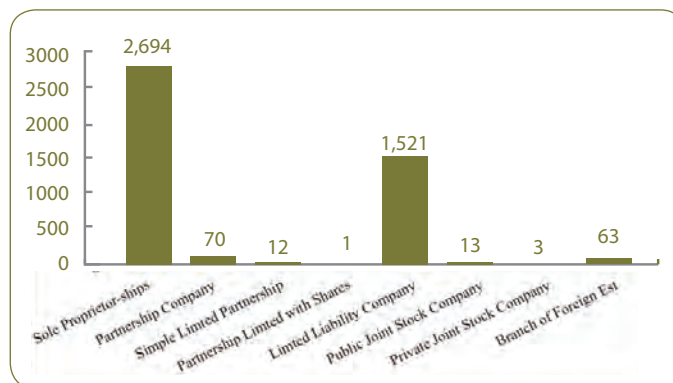


Figure (3) shows the distribution of establishments by the legal entity, where it is noticeable that most establishments operating in the construction activity are Sole proprietorship establishments, fully owned by one person without partners. The total number of Sole proprietorship establishments is 2,694 while the number of limited liability establishments totaled with 1,521. Other legal entities totaled 162 establishments.

Figure (3) Number of Establishments by Legal Entity



2-2 Paid up Capital

In the case of joint stock establishments, paid up capital is the value paid for the shares offered in the Initial Public Offering (IPO). For other establishments paid up capital is the value of actual capital paid by partners or owners plus any other changes to the capital, either an increase or decrease until the end of 2009.

The results of the survey reflect that the Non- UAE capital controls the construction activity by 62 per cent, while UAE capital accounted for 38 per cent of the total capital, or AED 12.8 billion as shown in Figure (4).

Figure (4) Percentage Distribution of Capital by Nationality

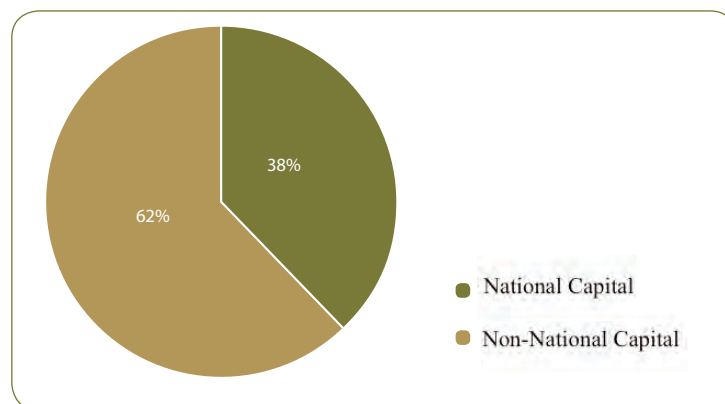
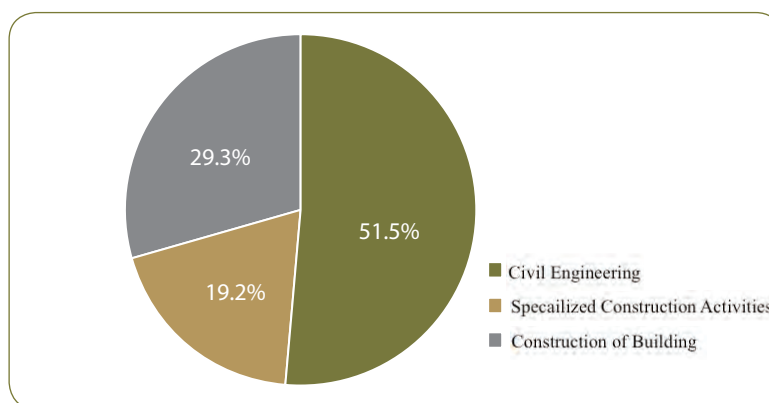


Figure (5) shows the distribution of capital invested in the construction by economic activity and indicates that the majority of capital invested in the construction activity is in civil engineering with 51.5 per cent, followed by the construction of buildings activity with 29.3 per cent, and the activities specialized construction with 19.2 per cent.

Figure (5) Percentage Distribution of Capital by Economic Activity

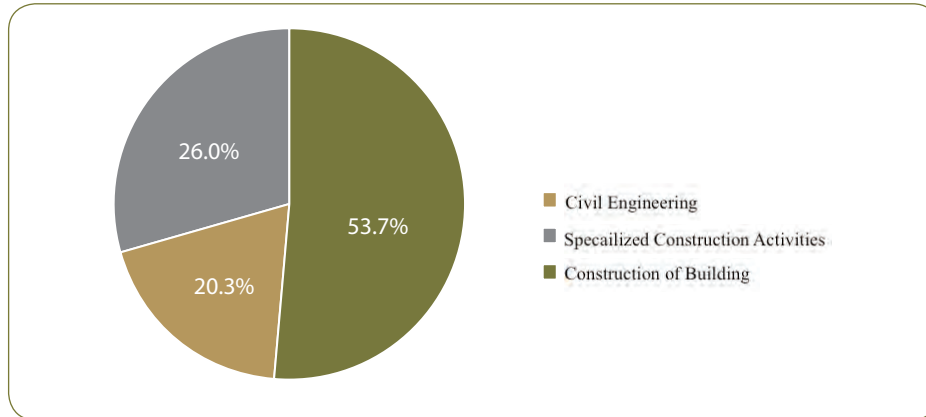


2-3 Number of employees

Employees are the people who work in construction activity including “National and Non-Nationals”.

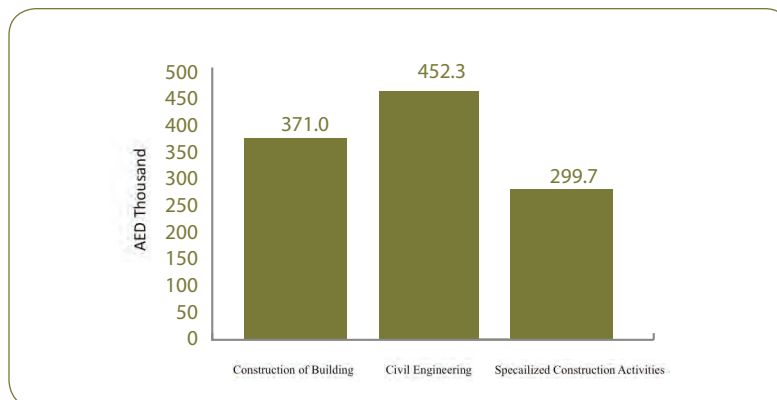
Figure (6) indicates that activity of construction of buildings is ranked first in terms of number of employees with 213.4 thousand employees, contributing 53.7 per cent of the total number. The nature of this activity requires large number of employees. The next largest is the specialized construction activities with 103.3 thousand employees, which makes 26 per cent and civil engineering activity by 20.3 per cent. The large number of employees in the construction activity reflects the boom taking place in this activity and the enormousness of projects in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi in 2009.

Figure (6) Percentage Distribution of Employee by Economic Activity



In terms of employee's productivity of total production, Figure (7) shows that the activity of civil engineering came on top of other economic activities, with AED 452.3 thousand per year. This compares with AED 371 thousand for the activity of construction of buildings, and 299.7 for the specialized construction activities.

Figure (7) Employee Productivity of Total Production by Economic Activity



2-4 Compensation of Employees

Compensation of employees includes wages, salaries, allowances, and additional wages, in addition to in-kind and social benefits. In terms of compensation of employees, results of the survey show that the activity of construction of buildings was the largest with AED 8.3 billion, or 51.1 per cent of the total compensation of AED 16.2 billion. The specialized construction activities accounted for 25.1 per cent, while civil engineering was ranked third with 23.8 per cent.

Figure (8) Percentage Distribution of Employee Compensation by Economic Activity

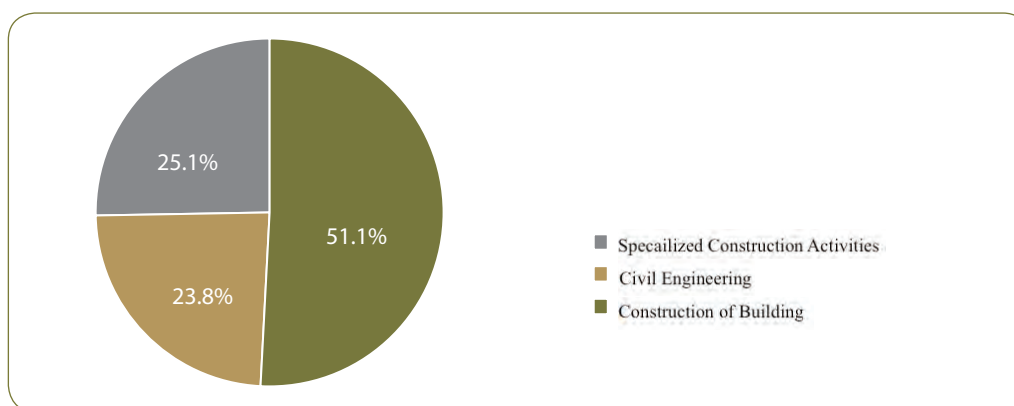
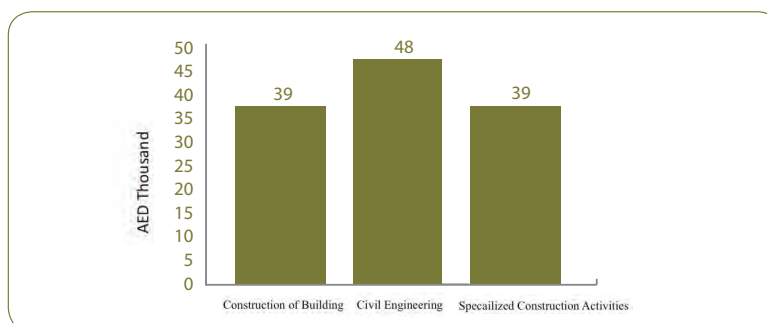


Figure (9) shows the annual average of employees wage, and it highlights that civil engineering activity occupied the first rank with AED 48 thousand per year, while both the activities, construction of buildings and specialized construction activities, achieved the same rate, reaching AED 39 thousand annually.

Figure (9) Average Annual Compensation of Employees by Economic Activity



2-5 Intermediate Goods and Services (Intermediate Consumption)

Survey results show that the value of intermediate goods and services of the construction activity amounted to AED 67.4 billion. Figure (10) shows that activity of construction of building accounted for 58.6 per cent of the total production requirements of intermediate goods and services. The civil engineering and specialized construction activities achieved 22.6 per cent and 18.8 per cent respectively of the total intermediate goods and services.

Figure (10) Percentage Distribution of Intermediate Goods and Services by Economic Activity

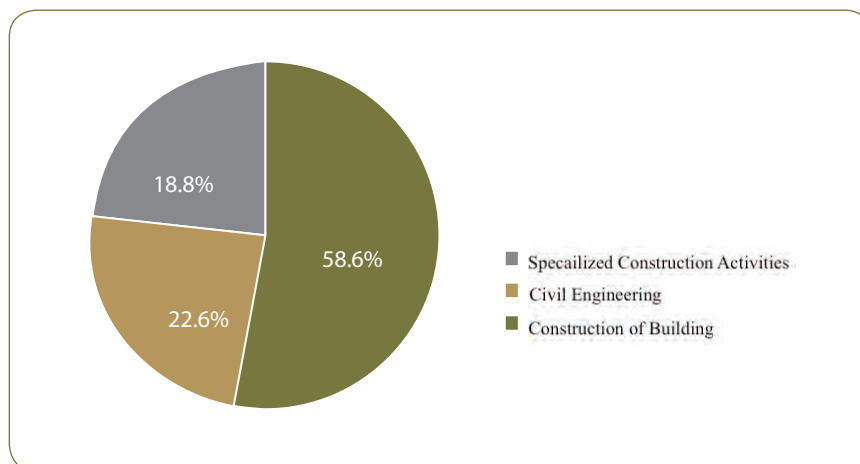


Table (1) shows that the rate of intermediate depreciation to total production in the construction activity reached 46 per cent. This means that to produce value of AED 100, 46 per cent should be spent on production requirements of intermediate goods and services (intermediate consumption) and the remaining 54 per cent represents the added value of total production. The proportion of intermediate consumption in the activity of construction of building was 50 per cent, while both civil engineering and specialized construction activities achieved 42 per cent and 41 per cent respectively.

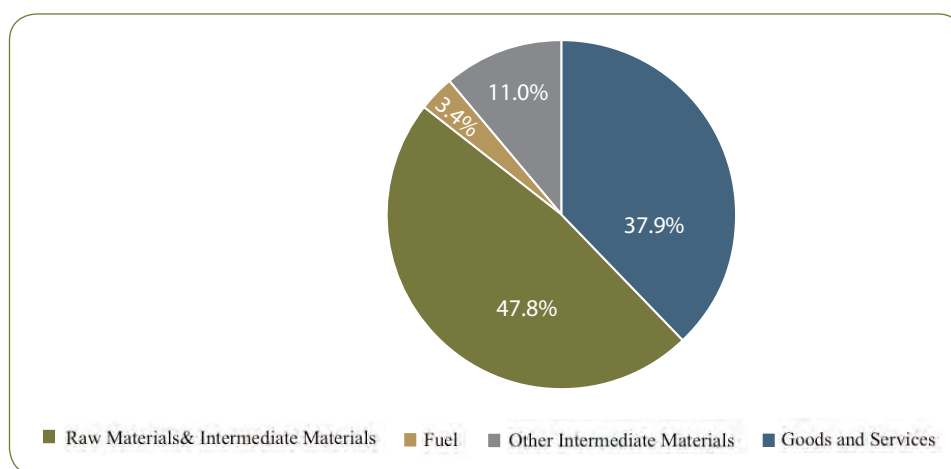
Table (1)

Rate of Intermediate Depreciation to Total Production by Economic Activity

Economic Activity	%
Construction of Buildings	50
Civil Engineering	42
Specialized Construction Activities	41
Total Construction Activity	46

Figure (11) shows the percentage distribution of intermediate goods and services. It is notable that the proportion of raw materials and intermediate goods reached 47.8 per cent in the construction activity. This proportion is the value of goods and materials used in the production process, whether these materials are manufactured or in their initial form (such as cement, Steel, Ready mix concrete, etc.), which are considered as basic material used by construction activity. Intermediate Services have reached 37.9 per cent, and it is the value of all services accomplished by others to the establishment for the sake of the production process (such as building maintenance expenses, construction, machinery, equipment, transport and storage of goods, in addition to other services). Other intermediate goods and services (such as fuel, water, electricity, packaging materials, spare parts and other commodity supplies) valued 14.4 per cent of the total production of intermediate goods and services.

Figure (11) Percentage Distribution of intermediate Goods and Services

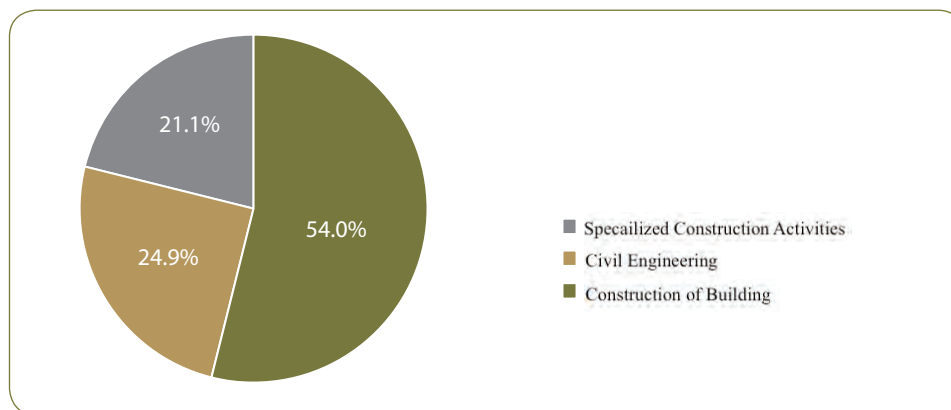


2-6 Total Production

The value of Total production is defined as the value of all accomplished works during one year. In the construction activity, a product (i.e. building) may require more than a year to be completed. Thus, according to the international definitions, production includes all what was achieved during the year of the survey only. The value of what was achieved represents the revenue of main activity plus revenues of other secondary activities.

With regard to the contribution of the sub-activities that make up the construction activity, construction of building accounted for 54 per cent, while civil engineering occupied the second position with 24.9 per cent, and specialized construction activities was third with of 21.1 per cent as shown in Figure (12).

Figure (12) Percentage Distribution of Total Production by Economic Activity

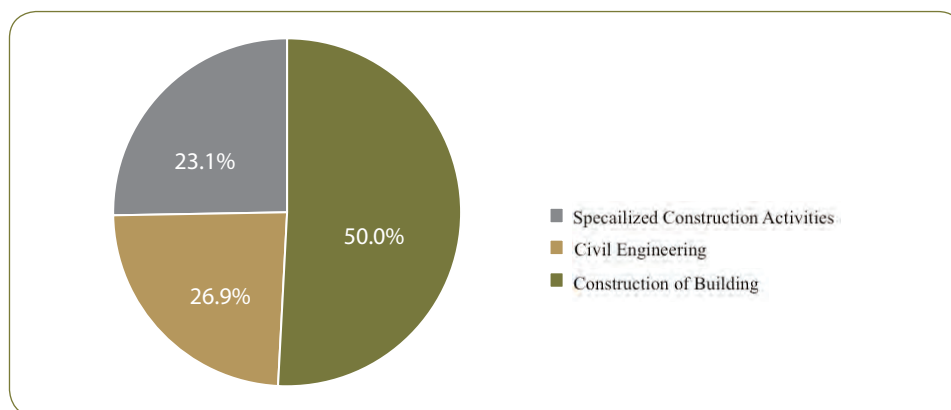


2-7 Value Added

Value added is defined as the value of production minus the value of intermediate goods and services. Value added of construction activity totaled AED 79.3 billion.

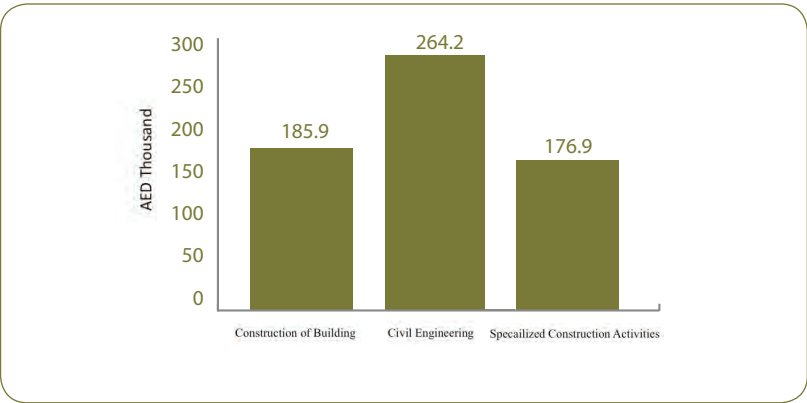
Figure (13) summarizes the distribution of value added by economic activity, where the activity of construction of building occupied the largest percentage with 50 per cent, followed by civil engineering with 26.9 per cent, while specialized construction activities contributed 23.1 per cent in the value added.

Figure (13) Percentage Distribution of Value Added by Economic Activity



Data shown in Figure (14) represents employee productivity of value-added by economic activity. In the civil engineering activity, employee productivity totaled AED 264 thousand, followed by the activity of construction of building with AED 185.9 thousand and specialized construction activities with AED 176.9 thousand.

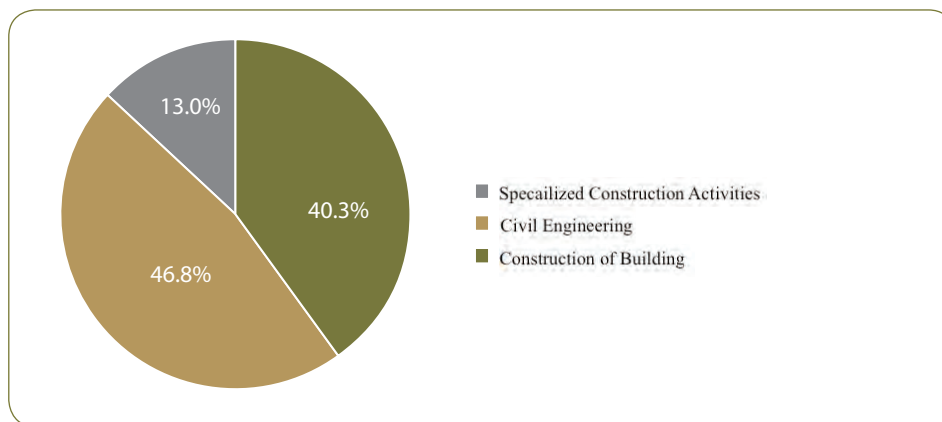
Figure (14) Employee Productivity of Value Added by Economic Activity



2-8 Fixed Capital Formation

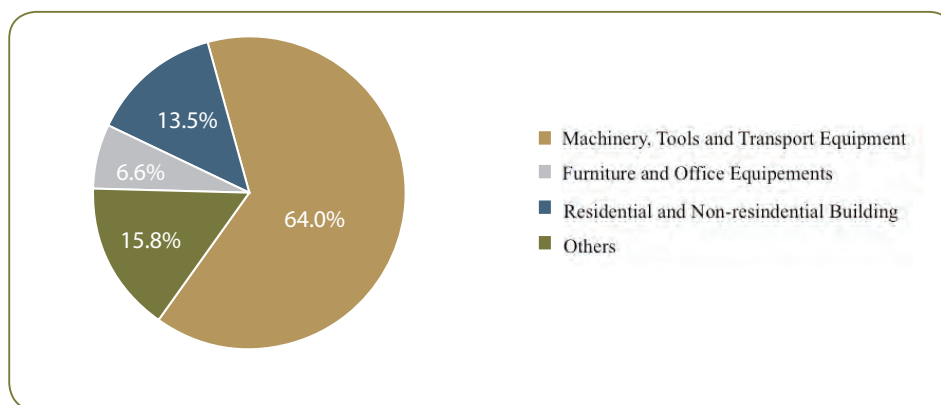
Figure (15) shows that civil engineering activity was the most significant in terms of total capital expenditure with AED 2.2 billion, or 46.8 per cent of the total capital formation, which amounts to AED 4.7 billion. Construction of building activity accounted for 40.3 per cent.

Figure (15) Percentage Distribution of Gross Total Fixed Capital Formation by Economic Activity



The percentage of gross fixed capital formation represented by machineries, equipment and transportation was 64 per cent. The percentage of residential and non-residential buildings totaled 13.5 per cent, while other assets accounted for 22.5 per cent of the total fixed capital formation as shown in Figure (16).

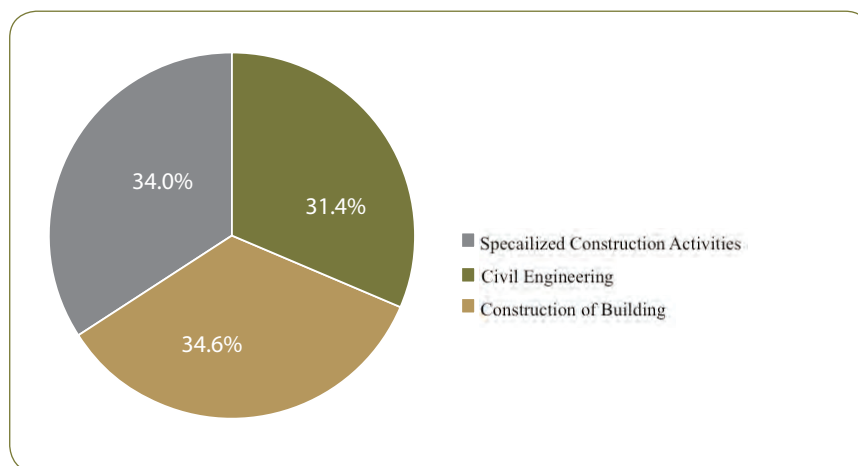
Figure (16) Percentage Gross Distribution of Fixed Capital Formation By Assets Type



2-9 Fixed Capital Depreciation

fixed capital depreciation refers to the decrease that occurred in the value of fixed assets (excluding land) as result of use or obsolescence or normal depreciation over time. Results of the survey show that the value of fixed capital depreciation totaled AED 3.5 billion. Figure (17) shows a similarity in the rates of fixed capital depreciation for the economic activities that make up the construction activity; depreciation of fixed capital in activity of construction of building accounted for 34.6 per cent, while in the specialized construction activities the percentage was 34 per cent and 31.4 per cent in the civil engineering.

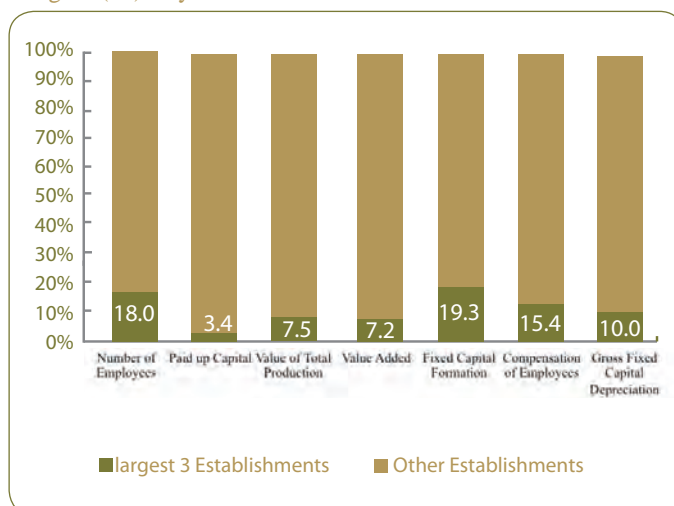
Figure (17) Percentage Distribution of Fixed Capital Formation By Economic Activity



2-10 Main Results of the Three Main Establishments

Figure (18) shows the contribution of three main establishments in terms of number of employees. The number of employees totaled 71.5 thousand, or 18.0 per cent of the total number of employees working in the construction activity. Meanwhile, the capital of these establishments amounted to AED 438.6, accounting for 3.4 per cent of the total capital of all establishments. Value of production was AED 11 billion, or 7.5 of the total value of the construction activity. Value added formed 7.2 per cent and fixed capital formation was 19.3 per cent of total value of the construction activity. Meanwhile compensation of employees amounted to AED 2.5 billion, generating 15.4 percent and capital consumption reached AED 349 million, representing 10.0 percent.

Figure (18) Key Results of Three Main Establishments





Wholesale and Retail Trade Survey



Introduction

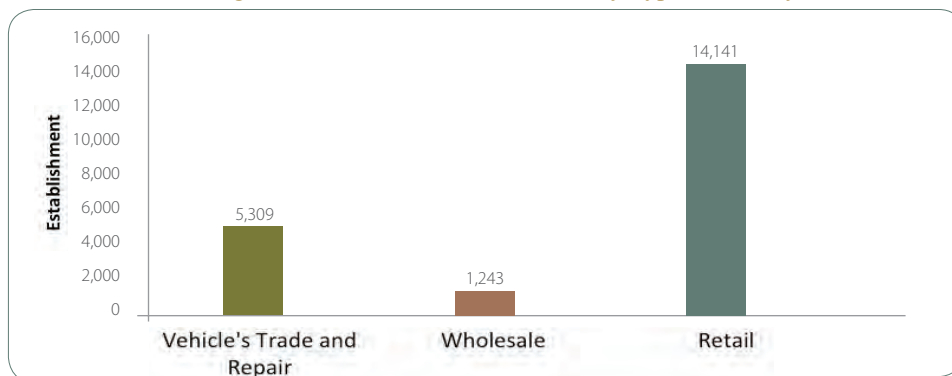
This report discusses results of the wholesale and retail trade and repair services survey, which was conducted by Statistics Centre- Abu Dhabi among a series of specialized economic surveys that aimed to identify the characteristics of the activities of establishments operating in the Emirate. It also aims to provide basic data and information related to these activities. The importance of the wholesale and retail trade and repair services comes from the important of these activities in the provision of goods to consumers, where such activity represents a link between producers, whether inside or outside the economy and consumers in order to prepare a series of the most important indicators of national accounts, according to SNA [SNA 1993].

3. Results Analysis

3-1 Number of establishments

The number of registered establishments in the wholesale and retail trade and repair services activity equals 20,693. The establishment is the place that undertakes an economic activity related to the wholesale and retail and vehicle repair service such as shops selling food and car agencies. The retail activity¹ was the most numerous where the total number of establishments was 14,141 while the number of establishments working in vehicle's trade and repair² was 5,309, while total number of establishments working in the wholesale³ services was 1,243.

Figure (1) Number of Establishments by Type of Activity



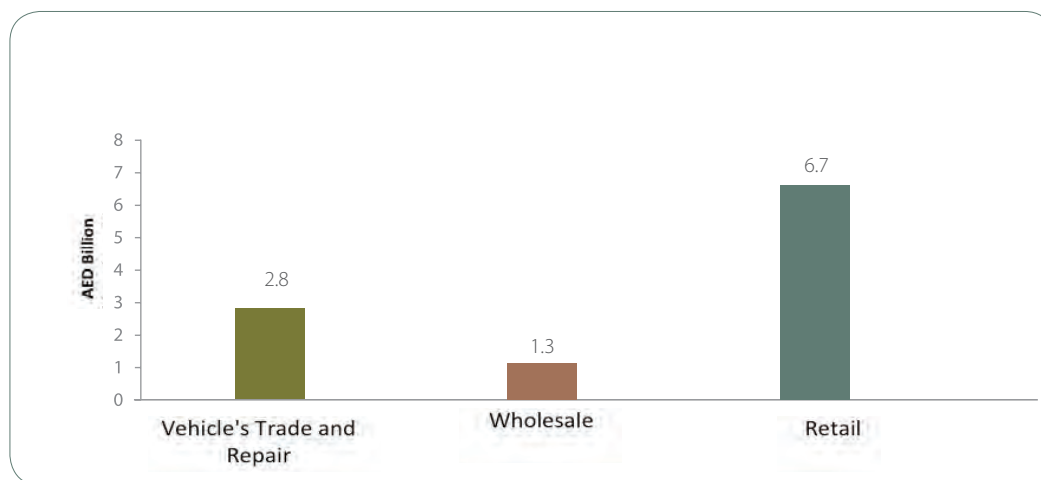
1. The name was shortened from the retail trade, excluding motor vehicles and motorcycles
2. The name was shortened from the wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
3. The name was shortened from the wholesale trade, excluding motor vehicles and motorcycles

Regarding number of establishments by legal entity, the results show that Sole Proprietorship establishments are the most numerous, reaching 15,291 establishments, followed by Limited Liability establishments with 4,536 and Partnership establishments with 434. The number of Simple Limited Partnership establishments totaled 313, followed by Partnership Limited with Shares establishments with 75. Other 44 establishments were distributed on the other legal entities.

3-2 Paid up Capital

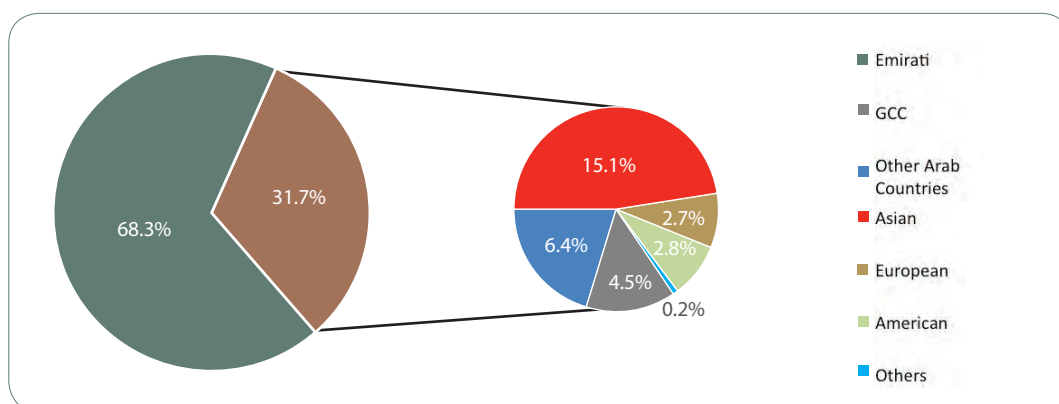
The total paid-up capital of the wholesale and retail trade and repair services sector amounted to AED 10.8 billion. In the case of Joint Stock companies, paid-up capital means the value of shares offered for the initial public offering (IPO). As for other establishments, paid-up capital is the value of actual capital paid by partners or owner plus any other changes of the capital, either an increase or decrease until the end of 2009. The total value of the retail activity reached AED 6.7 billion, while the total value of vehicles trade and repair amounted to AED 2.8 billion and the value of wholesale trade was AED 1.3 billion.

Figure (2) Paid-up Capital by Economic Activity



Classifying paid-up capital by nationality, the results show that National capital had the largest share compared to other nationalities with 68.3 per cent, while non-National capital accounted for 31.7 per cent.

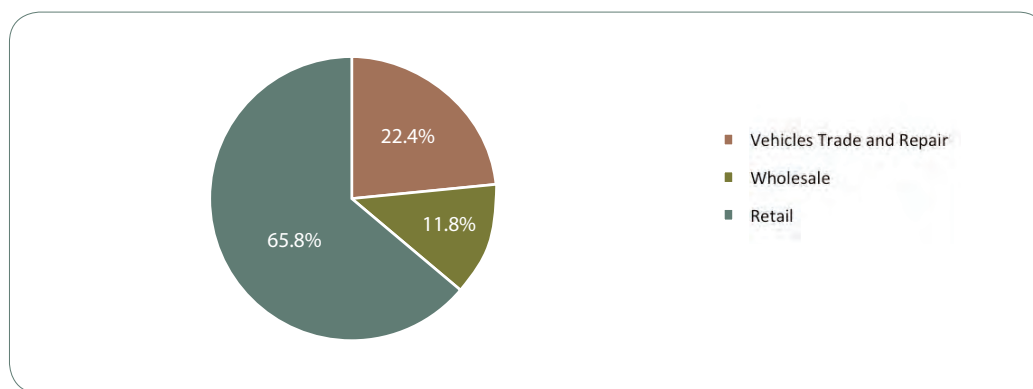
Figure (3) Percentage of the Paid-up Capital



3-3 Number of Employees

Total number of employees, who are working in the wholesale and retail trade and repair activity, equaled 156,667 employees, of which 2,561 were Nationals. In terms of the number of employees, retail activity was the largest with 65.8 per cent, followed by vehicles trade and repair activity with 22.4 per cent, while wholesale activity came in the third place with 11.8 per cent.

Figure (4) Percentage of Employees by Economic Activity



As for employee productivity, Figure (5) shows that the wholesale activity came at the forefront of other economic activities with AED 368.6 thousand annually, compared to AED 233.2 thousand for the vehicles trade and repair activity, while employee productivity in the retail activity was AED 190.7 thousand.

Figure (5) Employment Productivity of the Total Production by Economic Activity

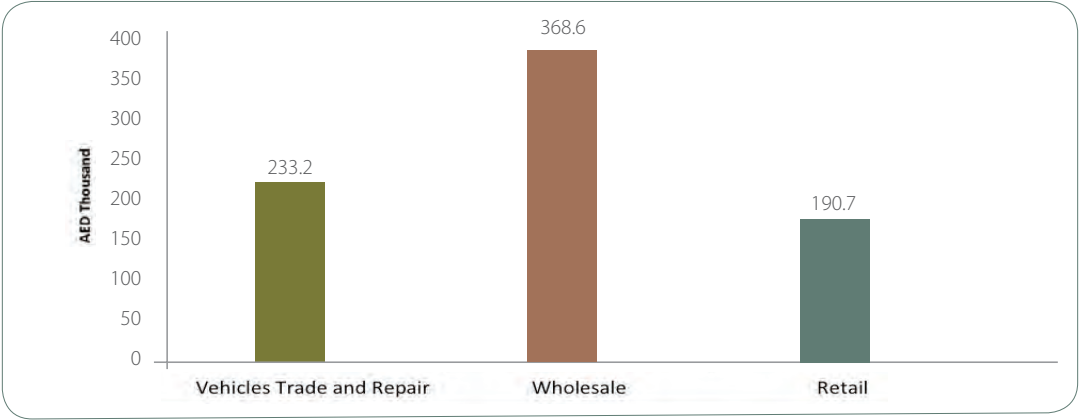
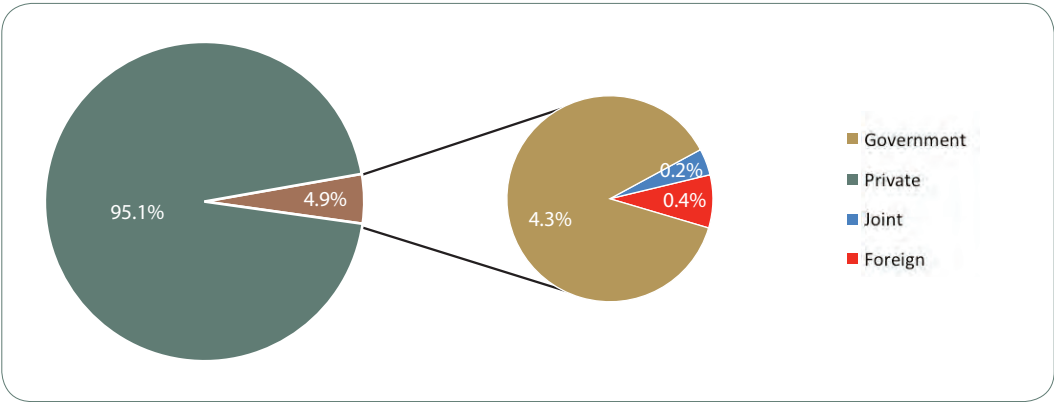


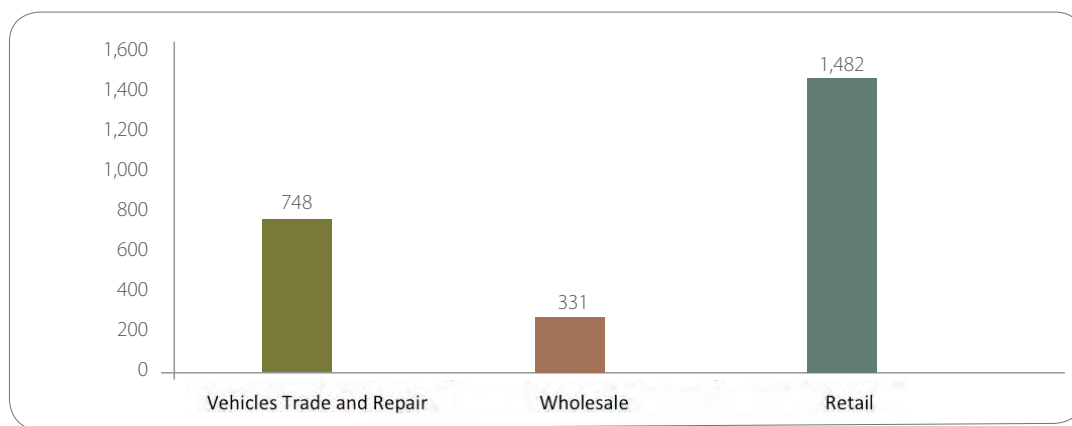
Figure (6) shows that employee working in the private sector represented the largest share, with 95.1 per cent, followed by Government sector with 4.3 per cent, then those who are working in joint and foreign sectors with 0.6 per cent.

Figure (6) Percentage of Employees by Sector



As for the distribution of Nationals, who are working in the trade activity, figure (7) reveals that the retail activity is highly populated by Nationals, with 1,482 out of 2,561, which make up the total number of employees. This figure was lower by 49.5 per cent in the vehicles trade and repair activity, as the number of Nationals working in this sector totaled 748. This figure also lower once again by 55.7 per cent in the wholesale activity, at 331 employees only.

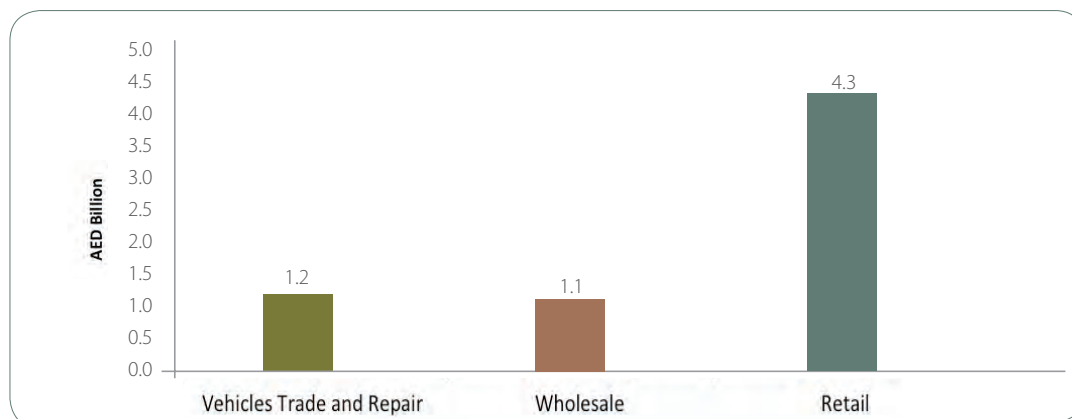
Figure (7) Distribution of Employee Nationals by Economic Activity



3-4 Compensation of Employees

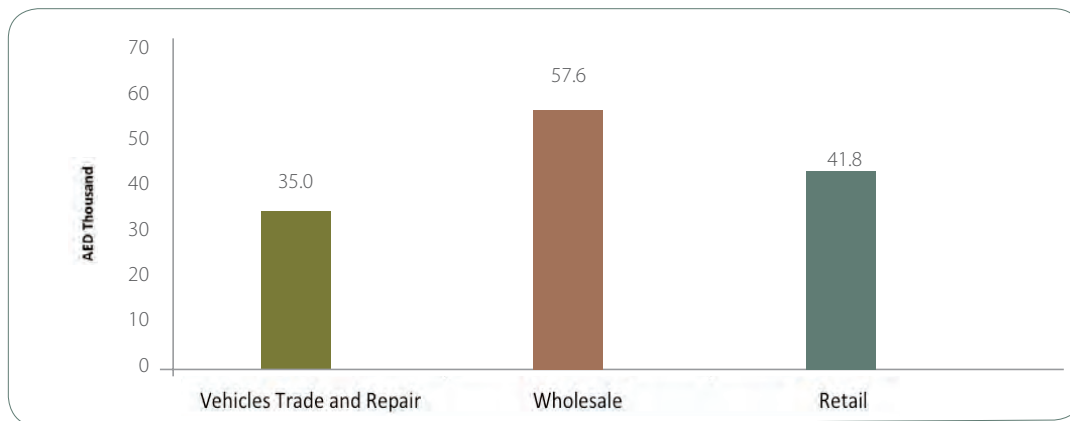
Compensation of employees includes wages, salaries, payable cash allowances, and pay-ins, in addition to financial and social benefits. Total compensation of employees amounted to AED 6.6 billion. Retail activity had the highest value with AED 4.3 billion or 65.2 per cent. Vehicles trade and repair activity came second with AED 1.2 billion, accounting for 18.6 per cent, while wholesale trade valued AED 1.1 billion, or 16.2 per cent.

Figure (8) Compensation of Employees by Economic Activity



Annual compensation per employee in the wholesale activity amounted to AED 57.6 thousand, while it was AED 41.8 thousand in the retail activity. In the vehicle trade and repair annual compensation per employee was AED 35.0 thousand per worker.

Figure (9) Compensation of Employees per Worker



3-5 Intermediate Consumption (Goods and Services)

The value of intermediate consumption in the wholesale and retail trade and repair services activities totaled AED 6.6 billion. The value of intermediate goods was AED 1.6 billion, while intermediate services reached AED 5.0 billion. In the retail activity, value of intermediate consumption amounted to AED 4.4 billion, and in the vehicles trade and repair activity AED 1.2 billion, while the value of intermediate consumption in the wholesale activity totaled AED 1.0 billion.

FIGURE (10) Intermediate Consumption by Economic Activity



Figure (11) shows the distribution of intermediate goods and services for each activity. The total percentage of intermediate services of intermediate consumption has reached 75.7 per cent; with 82.9 per cent in the wholesale activity, followed by retail activity with 78.8 per cent and finally the vehicles trade and repair with 58.4 per cent. The total percentage of intermediate goods reached 24.3 per cent. The percentage of intermediate goods in the vehicles trade and repair was 41.6 per cent, followed by retail trade with 21.2 per cent and the wholesale trade with 17.1 per cent.

Figure (11) Distribution of Intermediate Goods and Services by Economic Activity

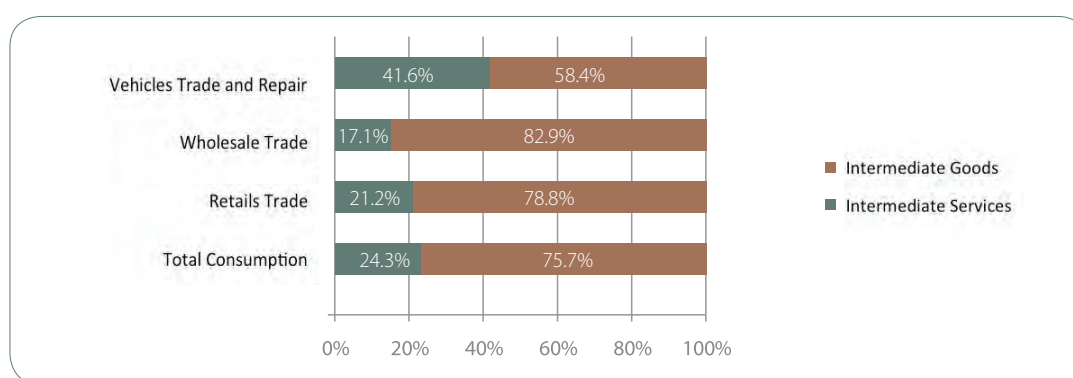
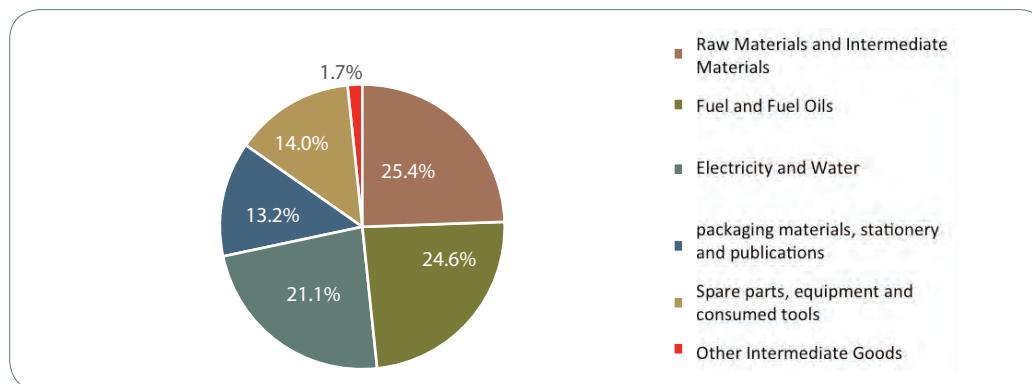


Figure (12) shows the distribution of intermediate goods of the total activity. Raw materials and intermediate materials represented 25.4 per cent, fuel and fuel oils with 24.6 per cent, and consumption of electricity and water with 21.1 per cent. Spare parts, equipment and consumed tools accounted for 14.0 per cent, while packaging materials, stationery and publications accounted for 13.2 per cent. The total of other materials goods was 1.7 per cent.

Figure (12) Relative Distribution of Intermediate Goods



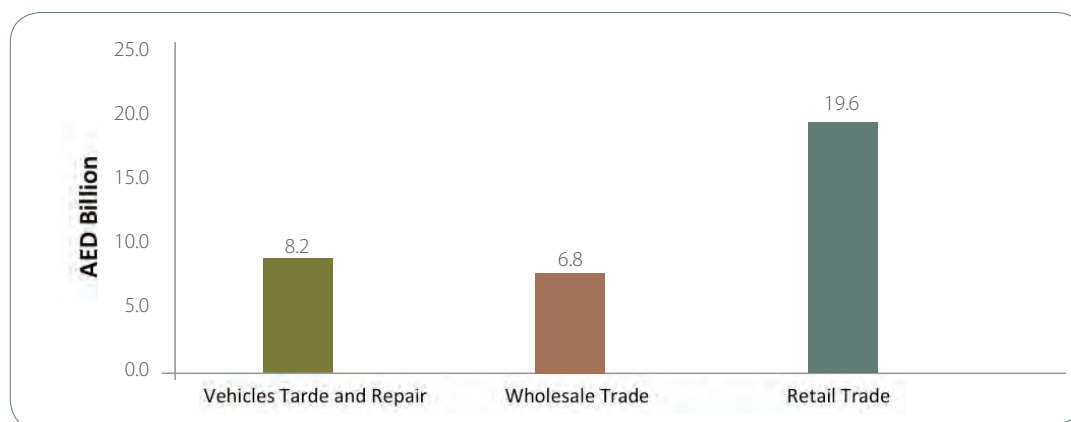
3-6 Total Production

Total production in the wholesale and retail trade is defined as the trade margin, which is calculated through the following equation: the value of total sales plus the value of the stock by the end of the year minus the damaged items and the value of purchases and the value of the stock at the beginning of the year.

Vehicles repair, maintenance and affiliate marketing activity is called revenues, where all revenues for each major activity should be recoded there as well as income from secondary activities.

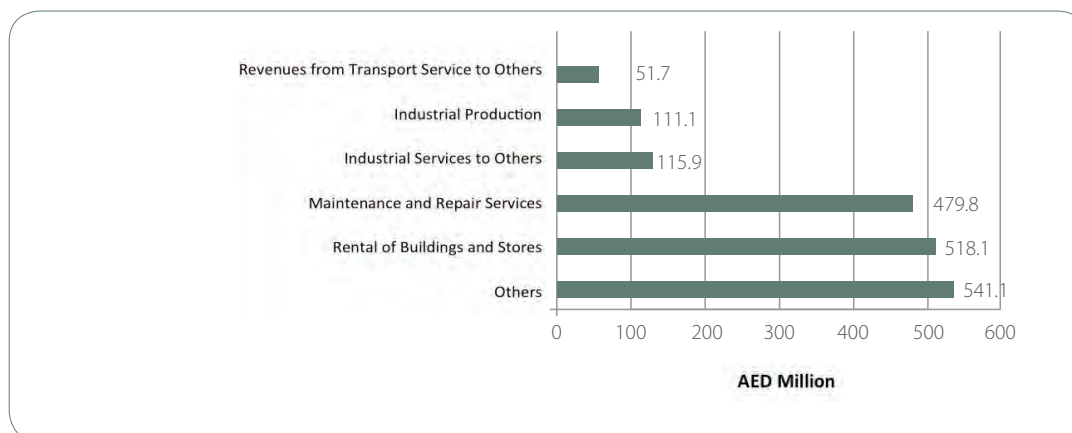
The value of total production of wholesale activity, retail trade and repair services totaled AED 34.7 billion. Margin trading and income of the main activity valued AED 32.8 billion, where the share of retail activity reached AED 19.6 billion, followed by vehicles trade and repair by AED 8.2 billion, and then wholesale activity with AED 6.8 billion.

Figure (13) Total Production by Economic Activity



Revenues from secondary activities totaled AED 1.8 billion. The largest categories was activities that were not specified at the value of AED 541.1 million, followed by revenues from rent of buildings and stores with AED 518.1 million. Maintenance and repair services to others valued of AED 479.8 million, while industrial services to others reached AED 115.9 million. Furthermore, industrial production valued AED 111.1 million and revenues from transportation services to others totaled AED 51.7 million.

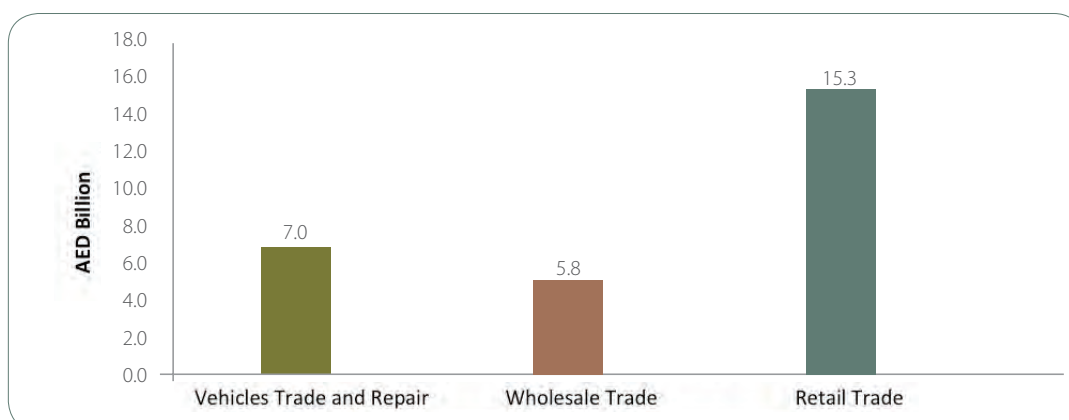
Figure (14) Revenues of Secondary Activities



3-7 Value Added

The Value added was AED 28.1 billion. Value added is the value of production minus the value of intermediate goods and services. Value added in the retail activity reached AED 15.3 billion, while it was AED 7.0 billion, for the vehicles trade and repair activity. Value added in the wholesale trade amounted to AED 5.8 billion.

Figure (15) Value Added by Economic Activity



Value added productivity per employee reached AED 179.3 thousand, with AED 315.2 thousand in the wholesale trade, AED 199 thousand in the vehicles trade and repair activity, and finally retail activity with AED 148.1 thousand.

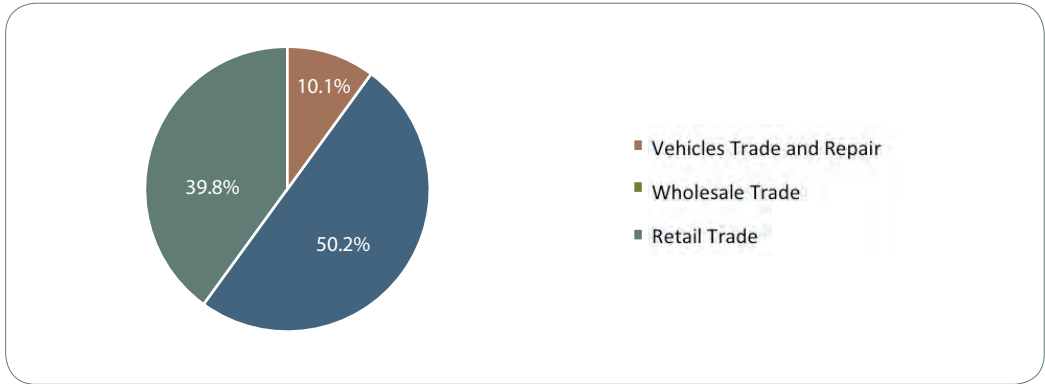
Figure (16) Value Added per Employee by Economic Activity



3-8 Fixed Capital Formation

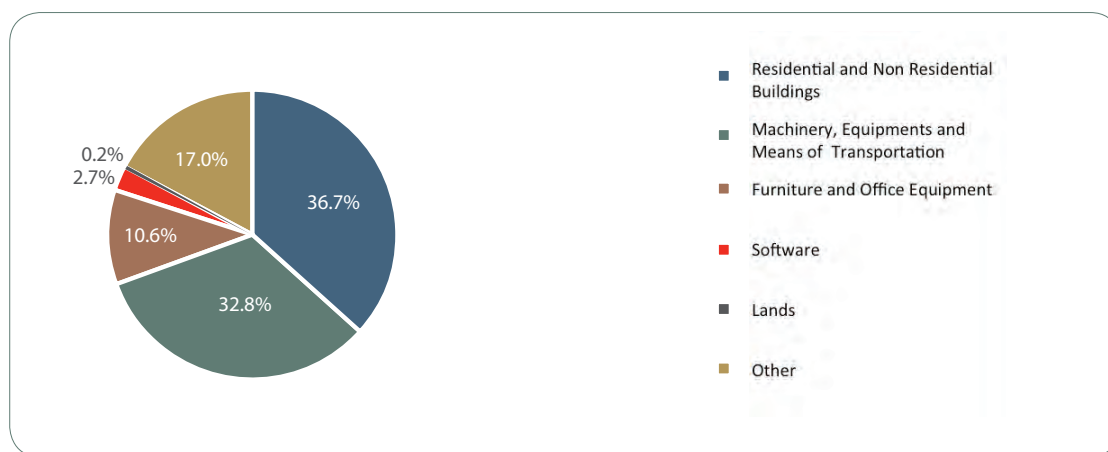
Fixed capital formation in the trade sector totaled AED 1.6 billion, where retail activity amounted 50.2 per cent of the total value, followed by vehicles trade and repair activity with 39.8 per cent and wholesale trade with 10.1 per cent.

Figure (17) Gross Fixed Capital Formation by Economic Activity



Fixed capital formation by type of asset shows that residential and non-residential buildings constituted the highest percentage, which accounted for 36.7 per cent, followed by machinery, equipment and means of transport, which accounted for 32.8 per cent. Other assets formed 17 per cent, while furniture and office equipment totaled 10.6 per cent, followed by computer applications by 2.7 per cent and finally land by 0.2 per cent.

Figure (18) Distribution of Fixed Capital by Type of Asset



3-9 Fixed Capital Deprecation

Value of fixed capital depreciation in the trade sector totaled AED 966.5 million. It is defined as the decrease that occurs in the value of fixed assets (excluding land) as a result of use or obsolescence or normal depreciation over time. Major percentage of fixed capital consumption was in the retail trade, making 72.3 per cent of the total, followed by wholesale trade by 13.9 per cent and finally vehicles trade and repair activity by 13.8 per cent.

Figure (19) Consumption of Fixed Asset by Economic Activity



3-10 Main Results of the Three Largest Establishment

Table (1) shows the main results of the largest three establishments in each economic activity of wholesale and retail trade and repair services. The number of employees working in these establishments totaled 14,145 workers, making a 9.03 per cent of the total number of employees working in this activity. Paid up capital of these companies reached AED 657 million, making 6.08 per cent of total capital for all establishments, while value of production amounted to about AED 3.0 billion, that is 8.64 per cent from the total value of production. Value added accounted for 8.18 per cent and fixed capital formation 31.46 per cent of the total value of the activity, while the compensation of employees reached AED 1.1 billion, a 16.48 per cent and consumption of capital was AED 204.2 million at 21.12 per cent.

Table (1) Main Results of the Three Largest Establishment

Value/ Thousand

Indicator	Large Establishments	Total Establishments	Percentage
Number of Establishments	9	20,693	%0.04
Number of Employees	14,145	156,667	%9.03
Paid-in Capital	656,905	10,807,654	%6.08
Total Production	2,996,297	34,661,400	%8.64
Value Added	2,297,691	28,084,455	%8.18
Formation of Fixed Capital	500,617	1,591,111	%31.46
Compensation of Employees	1,088,092	6,603,397	%16.48
Compensation of Fixed Capital	204,154	966,487	%21.12



Transport and Storage Survey



Introduction

The Transport and storage activity has a great importance to the economy, the progress taking place in this activity mirrors the development experienced by other activity in Abu Dhabi. The provision of modern and diverse means of land, sea and air transportation, as well as of appropriate warehousing is considered a central pillar that guarantees success to any development policy.

This report discusses results of the third service survey conducted by “Statistics Centre- Abu Dhabi” among a series of specialized economic surveys. The objectives of the survey are to identify the characteristics of establishments operating in services activities in the Emirate and to provide basic data and information on these activities by compiling key national accounts indicators based on the System of National Accounts (SNA 1993).

The data existed in this report, was collected by a group of researchers, who conducted field visits to the establishments operating in the transport and storage activity in order to fill the questionnaire, which was prepared previously by the Centre. Researchers were trained to ensure their full understanding of all the items of the questionnaire.

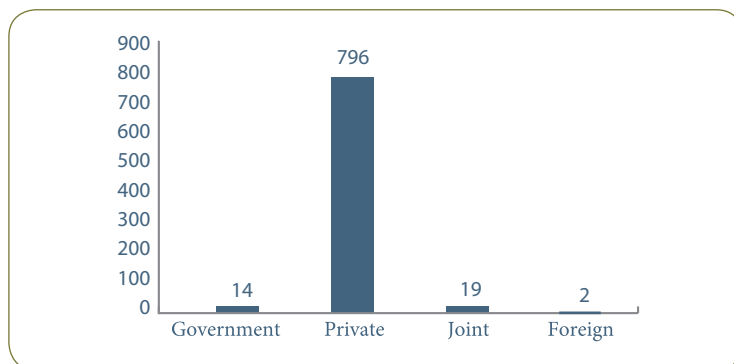
4- Results Analysis

4-1 Number of Establishments

In this context, the word “Establishment” refers to an enterprise or part of an enterprise that has fixed location and conducts one type of production activity (goods or services) or the main activity generates most of the value added. The activity should be conducted under one management, has a regular accounting system. The owner can be Natural or Legal person regardless of the legal entity.

Figure (1) shows that private sector dominates the largest number of transport establishments in Abu Dhabi with 796 establishments, or 95.7 per cent out of 832 establishments making up the transportation and storage survey.

Figuer (1) Number of Establishments by Sector



Foreign establishments accounted for 0.2 per cent, while joint and government sectors accounted for 2.3 per cent and 1.7 per cent respectively.

In terms of activities, land transport activity accounted for 61.7 per cent, followed by warehousing and support activities for transportation activity with 33.1 per cent, while air transport, water transport and postal and courier activities accounted for 1.3 per cent, 2.3 per cent and 1.6 per cent respectively.

Figure (2) Establishments by Legal entity

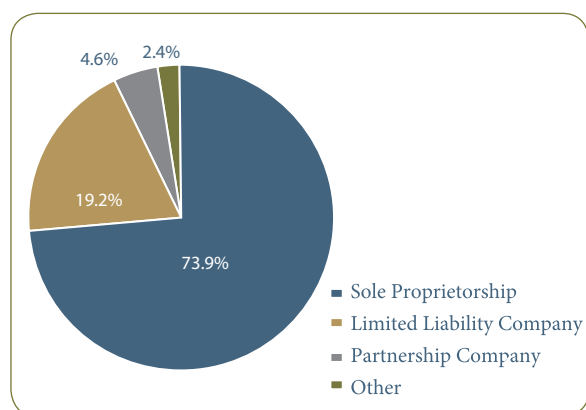


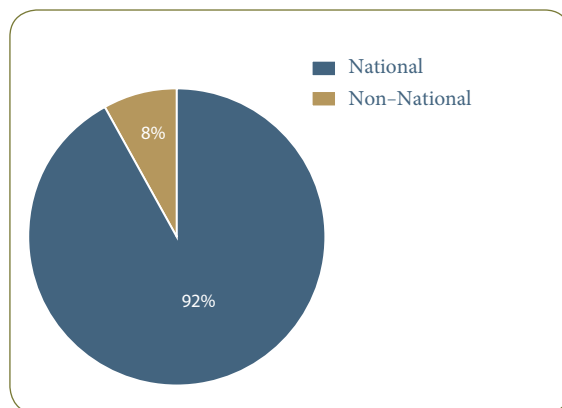
Figure (2) shows number of establishments by legal entity, as can be seen most of the transport and storage establishments are Sole Proprietorship, owned by one person without partners. Number of Sole Proprietorship companies amounted to 615, or 73.9 per cent, while Limited Liability companies equaled 160, or 19.2 per cent and Partnership establishment accounted for 4.6 per cent. The rest of legal entities (Partnership Limited with Shares, Public Joint Stock, Private Joint Stock, Public Sector and Branch of Foreign Establishment) formed 2.4 per cent.

4-2 Paid up Capital

In case of joint stock companies, paid up capital is the value paid for the shares offered in the Initial Public Offering (IPO). For other establishments, paid up capital is the value of the actual capital paid by partners or owners plus any other changes to the capital, either increase or decrease until the end of 2009.

Results of the survey reflected that the National capital dominates the transportation and storage activity with 92 per cent, while Non-National capital accounted for 8 per cent out of the total capital worth AED 16.2 billion, as shown in Figure (3).

Figure(3) Percentage Distribution of Paid up Capital by Nationality



Figure(4) Percentage Distribution of Paid up Capital by Economic Activity

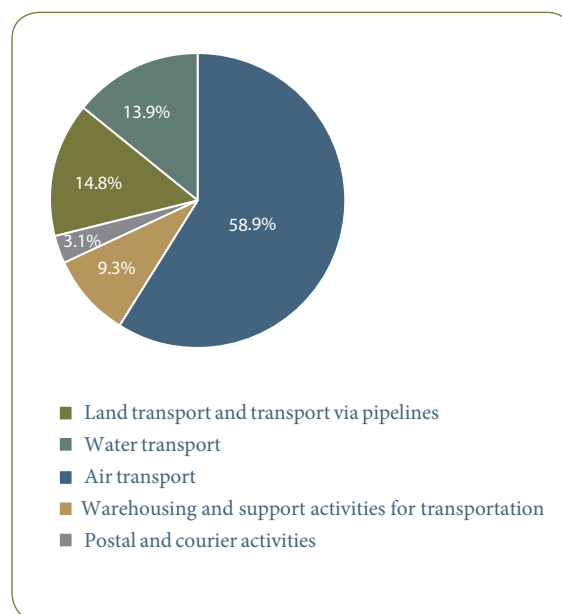


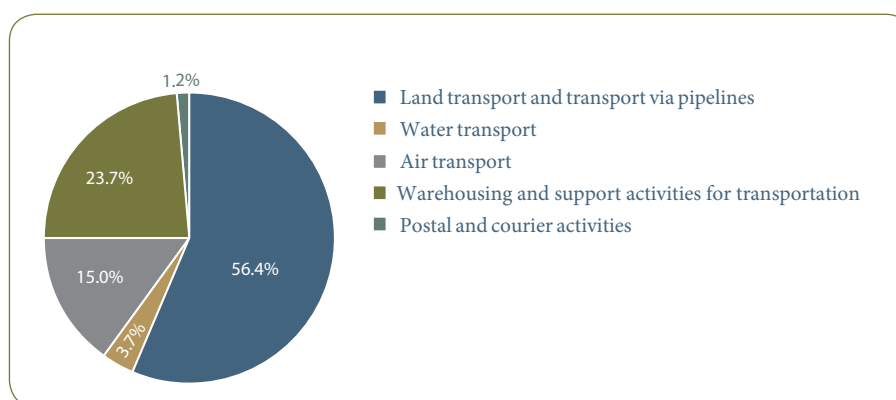
Figure (4) reveals that majority of the capital invested in the transportation and storage activity is allocated to air transport with 58.9 per cent, followed by land transport and water transport with close ratios, 14.8 per cent and 13.9 per cent respectively. Capital invested in warehousing and support activities for transportation and postal and courier activities accounted for 12.4 per cent.

4-3 Number of Employees

Number of employees refers to the people working in the transportation and storage activity "National and Non- National". While compensation refers to wages, salaries in cash, allowances, and additional wages, in addition to in- kind and social benefits.

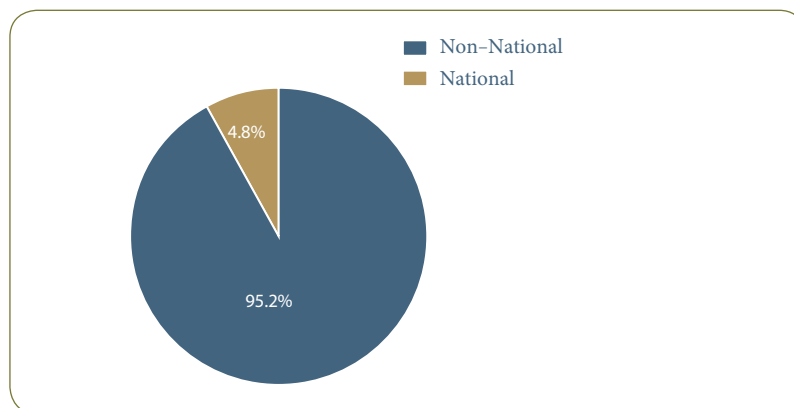
Figure (5) reveals that land transport activity was the largest in terms of number of employees with 29,280 employees, or 56.4 per cent, followed by warehousing and support activities for transportation activity with 12,308 employees, or 23.7 per cent, while air transport had 15 per cent. Water transport and Postal and courier activities contributed 3.7 per cent and 1.2 per cent respectively.

Figure(5) Percentage Distribution of Employees by Economic Activity



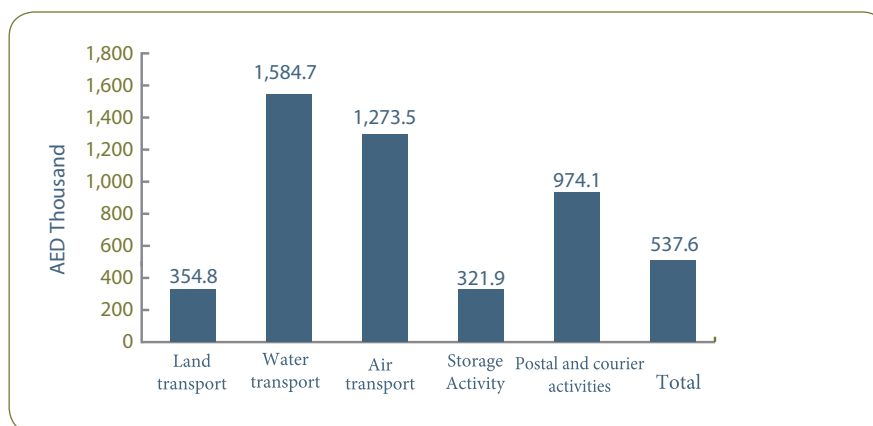
Total number of employees in the transportation and storage activity equaled 51,923 where Non-Nationals accounted for 95.2 per cent and Nationals accounted for 4.8 per cent as shown in Figure (6). The percentage of males accounted for 89.1 per cent, while the percentage of females reached 10.9 per cent.

Figure(6) Percentage Distribution of Employees by Nationality



In terms of employee's productivity, Figure (7) reveals that water transport activity occupied the first position among all other economic activity with AED 1,584.7 thousand per annum, followed by air transport with AED 1,273.5 thousand and postal and courier activities with AED 974.1 thousand. Land transportation and storage activities contributed AED 354.8 and 321.9 thousand respectively. On average, employee productivity in the transportation and storage activity equaled AED 537.6 thousand.

Figure (7) Employee Productivity from Total Production by Economic Activity



4-4 Compensation of Employees

Survey results indicate that air transport activity was the largest in terms of compensation of employees with AED 2.1 billion, accounting for 40.7 per cent of total compensation, which amounts to AED 5.1 billion. Warehousing and support activities for transportation activity was second biggest with AED 1.5 billion, accounting for 28.9 per cent, while compensation offered by land transport activity amounted to AED 1.3 billion. Meanwhile, compensation of water transport and Postal and courier activities did not exceed AED 0.3 billion, accounting for 4.6 per cent and 1.1 per cent respectively.

**Table (1) Annual Average of Employee Compensation by Economic Activity
AED Thousand**

Economic Activity	Annual Average Employees Compensation
Land Transport and Transport via Pipelines	43.1
Water Transport	122.9
Air Transport	266.7
Warehousing and Support Activities for Transportation	120
Postal and Courier Activities	89.3
Total Activities	98.3

It is noticeable in Table (1), which shows annual average of employees' compensation that the air transport activity was the highest with AED 266.7 thousand per annum, followed by water transport activity and warehousing and support activities for transportation, where employee compensation reached AED 122.9 and 120 thousand respectively. At the same time, annual average compensation in the Postal and courier and land transport activities reached AED 89.3 and 43.1 thousand respectively.

4-5 Intermediate Goods and Services (Intermediate Consumption)

Results of the survey show that intermediate consumption in the transport and storage activity amounted to AED 12.5 billion. Figure (8) reveals that air transport activity accounted for 57.5 per cent, followed by land transport activity with 20.5 per cent, while warehousing and support activities for transportation, water transport and Postal and courier activities accounted for 13.9 per cent and 7.6 per cent and 0.5 per cent respectively.

Figure (8) Percentage Distribution of Intermediate Consumption by Economic Activity

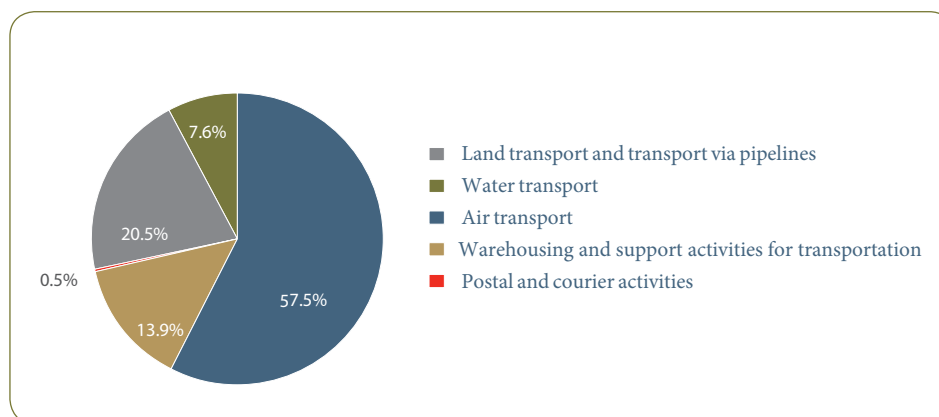


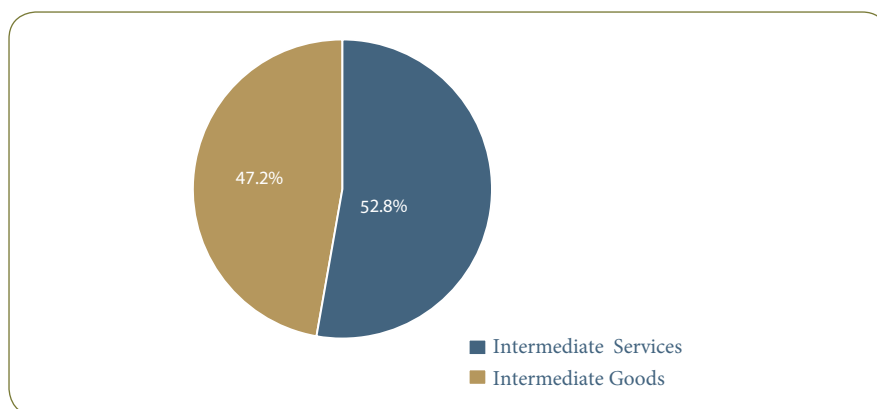
Table (2) reveals that the percentage of intermediate consumption to total production in the transportation and storage activity was 44.8 per cent, meaning that production valued AED 100, needs AED 44.8 to be spent on intermediate consumption, while the remaining AED 55.2 represents the value added to total production. The intermediate consumption in the air transport activity accounted for 72.6 per cent and is considered the highest percentage of intermediate consumption to total production. Meanwhile, the lowest percentage was in the postal and courier activities for 10.4 per cent.

Table (2) Percentage of Intermediate Consumption to Total production by Economic Activity

Economic Activity	Percentage of Intermediate Consumption to Total production
Land Transport and Transport via Pipelines	24.6
Water Transport	31.3
Air Transport	72.6
Warehousing and Support Activities for Transportation	43.9
Postal and Courier Activities	10.4
Total Activities	44.8

Figure (9) reveals that intermediate goods in the transportation and storage activity accounted for 47.2 per cent. This percentage represents the value paid by the establishment for goods and materials used in the production process. Likewise, percentage of intermediate services accounted for 52.8 per cent and it represents the value paid by the establishment for services rendered by others, whether they are rendered within the country or imported.

Figure (9) Percentage Distribution of Intermediate Consumption

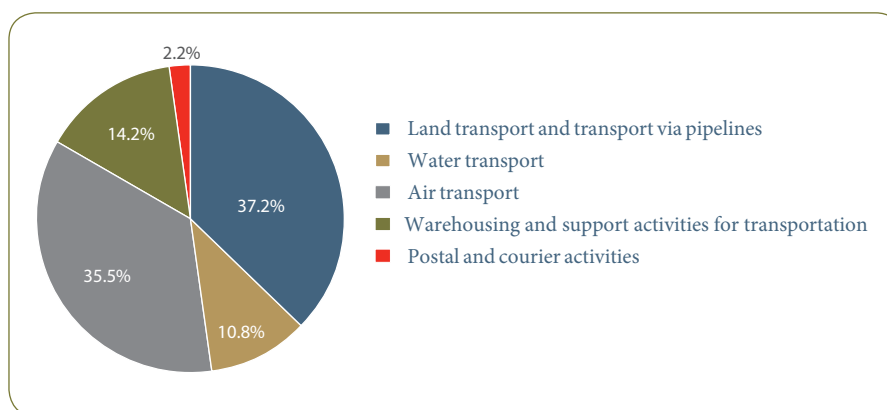


4-6 Total Revenues

Revenues of the transportation and storage activity amounted to AED 27.9 billion, of which 37.2 per cent was generated by land transport activity, followed by land transport with 35.5 per cent, Warehousing and support activities for transportation activity accounted for 14.2 per cent, while water transport activity contributed 10.8 per cent and finally postal and courier activities accounted for 2.2 per cent.

The percentage of main activities revenues reached 98.6 per cent.

Figure (10) Percentage Distribution of Revenues by Economic Activity



4-7 Value Added

Value added is defined as the production value minus the value of intermediate consumption. Results of the survey indicate that value added of the transportation and storage activity amounted to AED 15.4 billion.

Figure (11) shows the contributions of transportation and storage activities to total value added. Land transport activity contributed the largest percentage, accounting for 50.8 per cent, meanwhile, postal and courier activities contributed the lowest percentage with 3.6 per cent.

Other activities had various percentages as following, air transport accounted for 17.6 per cent, warehousing and support activities for transportation contributed 14.4 per cent, and water transport with 13.5 per cent.

Figure (11) Percentage Distribution of Value Added by Economic Activity

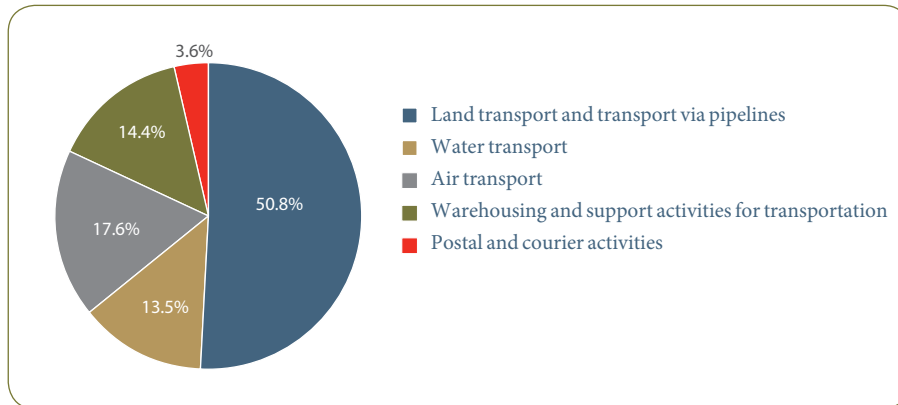
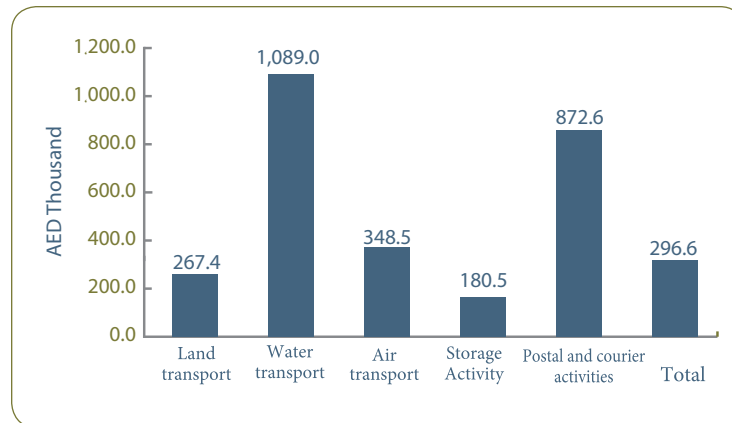


Figure (12) shows that employee productivity from value added in 2009 equaled AED 296.6 thousand. The highest value was achieved in the water transport activity with 1.1 million, while the lowest percentage was in the warehousing and support activities for transportation, amounting by AED 180.5 thousand.

Figure (12) Value Added Productivity per Capita by Economic Activity

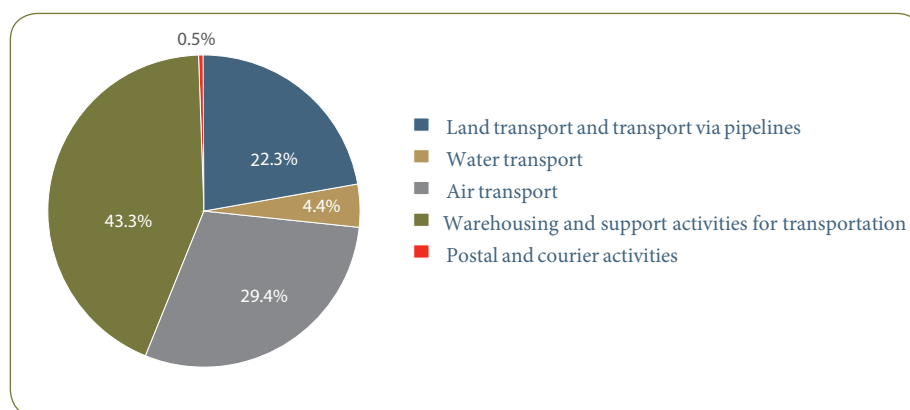


4-8 Gross Fixed Capital Formation (investment)

* Gross Fixed Capital Formation by Economic Activity

Gross fixed capital formation of the transportation and storage activity was valued at AED 10.4 billion. Warehousing and support activities for transportation contributed 43.3 per cent, followed by air transport with 29.4 per cent. Land transport activity accounted for 22.3 per cent, water transport activity by 4.4 per cent and postal and courier activities with 0.5 per cent.

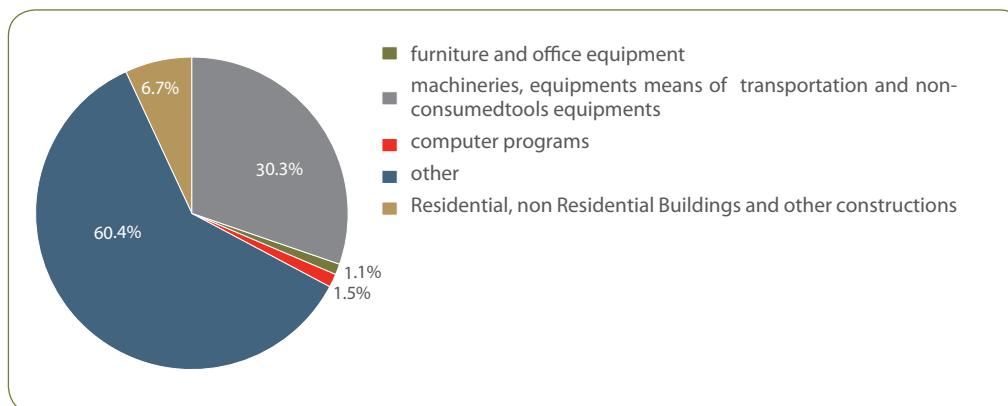
Figuer (13) Percentage Distribution of Gross Fixed Capital Formation by Economic Activity



* Gross Fixed Capital Formation by Type of Assets

In terms of the type of assets in the gross fixed capital formation, machineries, equipment and transportation means contribution 30.3 per cent, while other assets contributed the most with 60.4 per cent. Other building and constructions was 6.7 per cent, computer programs accounted for 1.5 per cent, while furniture and office equipment accounted for 1.1 per cent from the gross fixed capital formation, which amounts to AED 10.4 billion for all activities.

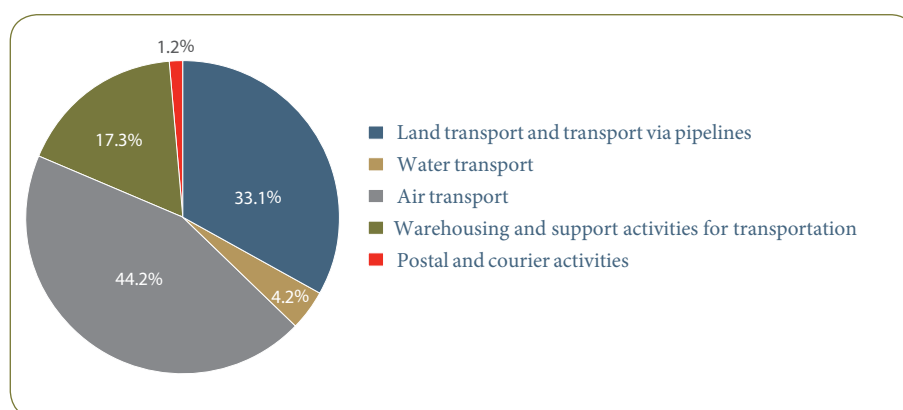
Figuer (14) Percentage Distribution of Gross Fixed Capital Formation by Assets Type



4-9 Gross Fixed Capital Depreciation

Fixed capital depreciation refers to the shortage, which occurs in the value of fixed assets (excluding land) as a result of use or obsolescence or normal depreciation expected over time. Results of the survey reveal that value of fixed capital depreciation amounted to AED 2.2 billion. Fixed capital depreciation percentage in the air transport activity accounted for 44.2 per cent, the highest rate of fixed capital depreciation, followed by land transport activity by 33.1 per cent. Meanwhile the lowest rate has been achieved by postal and courier activities, reaching 1.2 per cent.

Figure (15) Percentage Distribution of Fixed Capital Depreciation by Economic Activity



4-10 Main Results of the Three Main Establishments

Table (3) shows main results of the three largest establishments in each economic activity of the transportation and storage activity. The number of main establishments equaled 15 establishments across five sub-activities, Land transport and transport via pipelines, water transport, air transport, warehousing and support activities for transportation, postal and courier activities

Number of employees working in these establishments reached 21,087 employees, accounting for 40.6 per cent. In terms of capital, these establishments accounted for 68 per cent of the total capital of all the establishments, with a value of about AED 11 billion, while their production value amounted to about AED 12.9 billion, contributing 46.1 per cent of total production of the activity.

Value added reached 26.4 per cent and fixed capital formation 35.8 per cent, while employee compensation amounted to AED 3.2 billion and fixed capital depreciation amounted to AED 1.4 billion, contributing 62.2 per cent and 64 per cent respectively.

Table (3) Main Results of the Three Main Establishments
AED Thousand

Indicator	Three Largest Establishments	Total Establishments Value	per cent
Establishment Number	15	832	1.8
Number of Employees	21,087	51,923	40.6
Paid- Up Capital	11,019,623	16,210,221	68
Total Revenues	12,867,077	27,914,912	46.1
Value Added	4,060,564	15,401,282	26.4
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	3,736,897	10,448,259	35.8
Employees Compensation	3,176,335	5,106,116	62.2
Fixed Capital Depreciation	1,418,750	2,215,288	64



Service Survey



Introduction

This report discusses results of the third service survey conducted by “Statistics Centre- Abu Dhabi” among a series of specialized economic surveys. The objectives of the survey is to identify the characteristics of establishments operating in services activities in the Emirate and to provide basic data and information on these activities by compiling some of the most significant national accounts indicators based on the System of National Accounts (SNA 1993).

5- Result Analysis

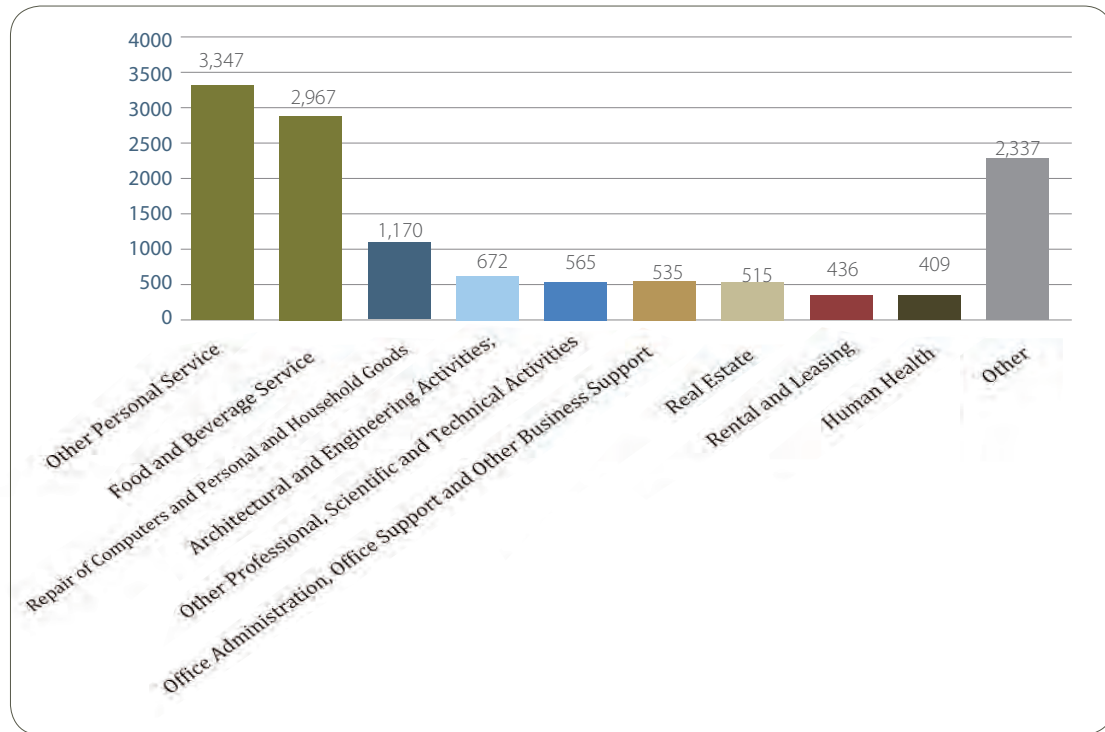
Total production of the services activity amounted to AED 69.6 billion in 2009, with a value added equal to AED 52.6 billion and compensation of employees of AED 22.3 billion. The total number of employees in the services activity reached 249.3 thousand with an average compensation amounting to AED 7,451 per month.

5-1 Number of Establishments

Total number of establishments operating in the services activity reached 12,908 and was, spread over 25 activities according to the two digit International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC Rev.4.0).

“Other personal services” had the largest number of establishments with 25.9 per cent of total service activities, followed by “Food and beverage services”, which represented 23.0 per cent of the total and “Repair of computers and personal and household goods” with 9.1 per cent of the total. Other activities accounted for 42.0 per cent of the total number of establishments operating in the services activity.

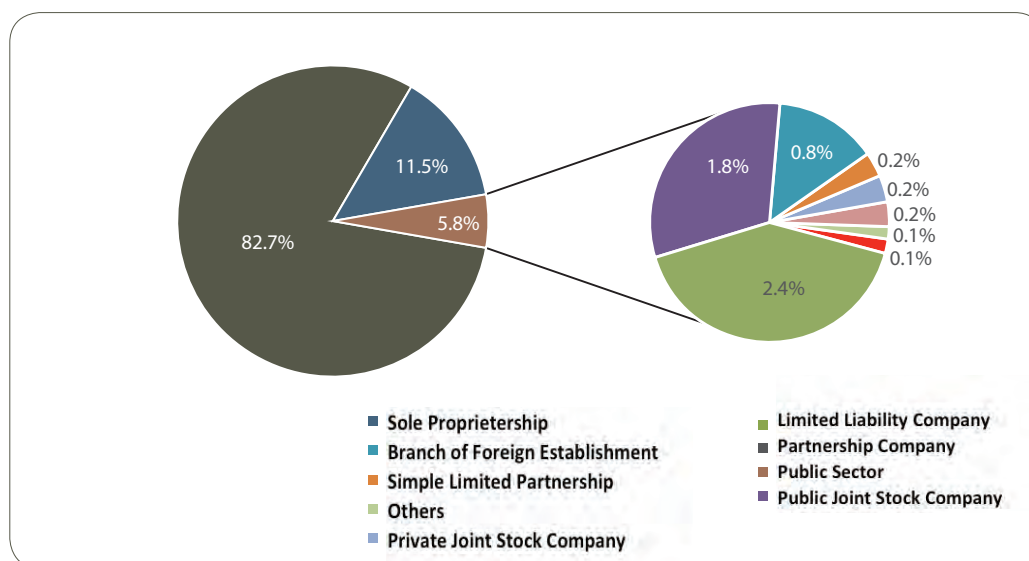
Figure (1) Number of Establishments by Economic Activity



The majority of establishments belonged to the private sector with 12,391 establishments accounting for 96.0 per cent of the total number of establishments.

Sole Proprietorships represents 82.7 per cent of the total number of establishments, followed by Limited Liability establishments with 11.5 per cent and other legal entities with 5.8 per cent.

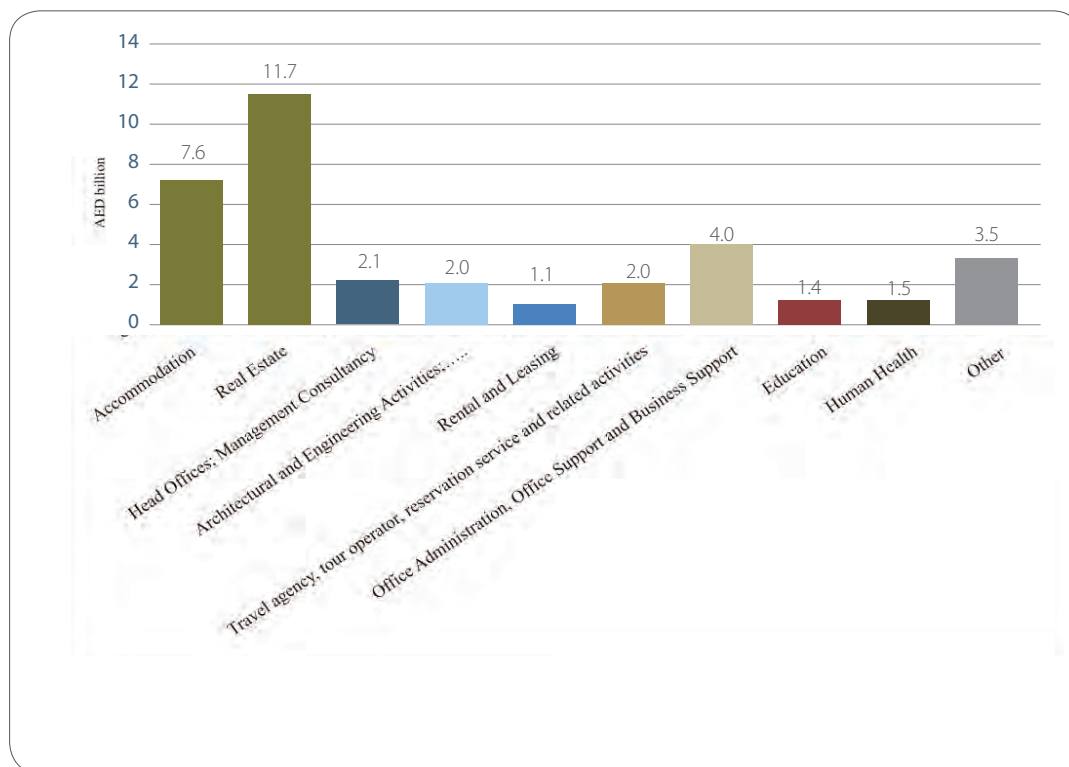
Figure (2) Percentage Distribution of Establishments by Legal Entity



5-2 Paid up Capital

Paid up capital of the services activity amounted to AED 36.9 billion. "Real estate" activities accounted for 31.7 per cent of the capital, with a total value of AED 11.7 billion, followed by "Accommodation" with 20.7 per cent, "Office administration, office support and other business support" activities with 10.9 per cent, "Head offices; management consultancy" activities with 5.6 per cent, and "Travel agency, tour operator, reservation service and related activities" with 5.5 per cent. "Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis" contributed 5.3 per cent, while other activities accounted for 20.4 per cent of the paid up capital.

Figure (3) Paid up Capital by Economic Activity



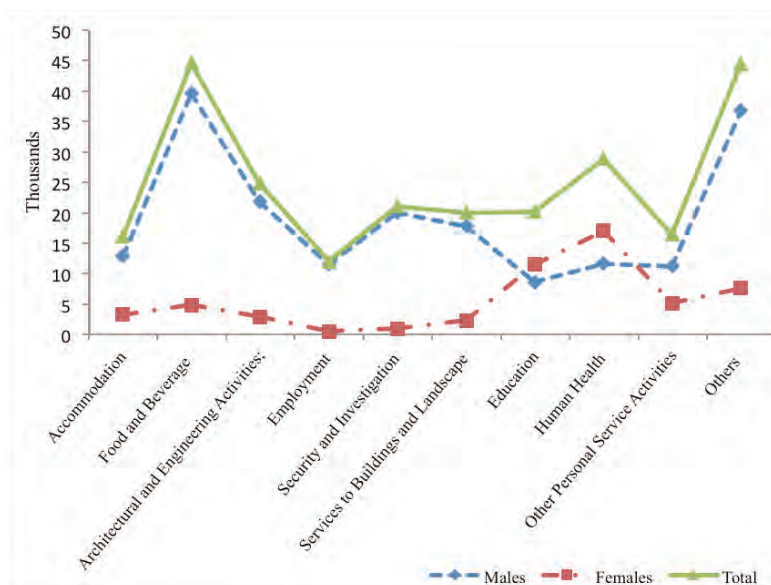
5-3 Number of Employees

The number of employees in the services activity reached 249.3 thousand in 2009. Employees working in the "Food and beverage service" activities accounted for 17.9 per cent, followed by employees working in the "Human health" activities with 11.6 per cent, and "Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis" with 10.0 per cent.

The percentage of females working in the services activity reached 56.5 thousand in 2009, accounting for 22.7 per cent. Females working in the "Human health" activities accounted for 30.3 per cent, while those in "Education" accounted for 20.4 per cent. "Other personal services" activities contributed 9.2 per cent, "Food and beverage services" activities contributed by 8.7 per cent, and other services activities contributed 31.4 per cent.

The Percentage of males working in the services activity was 77.3 per cent, with 20.6 per cent of them working in "Food and beverage service" activities, 11.4 per cent in "Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis", and 10.5 per cent in the "Security and investigation" activities. In addition, 9.3 per cent were working in "Services to buildings and landscape" activities and 48.3 per cent in the other 21 service activities.

Figure (4) Employee Distribution by Gender and Economic Activity



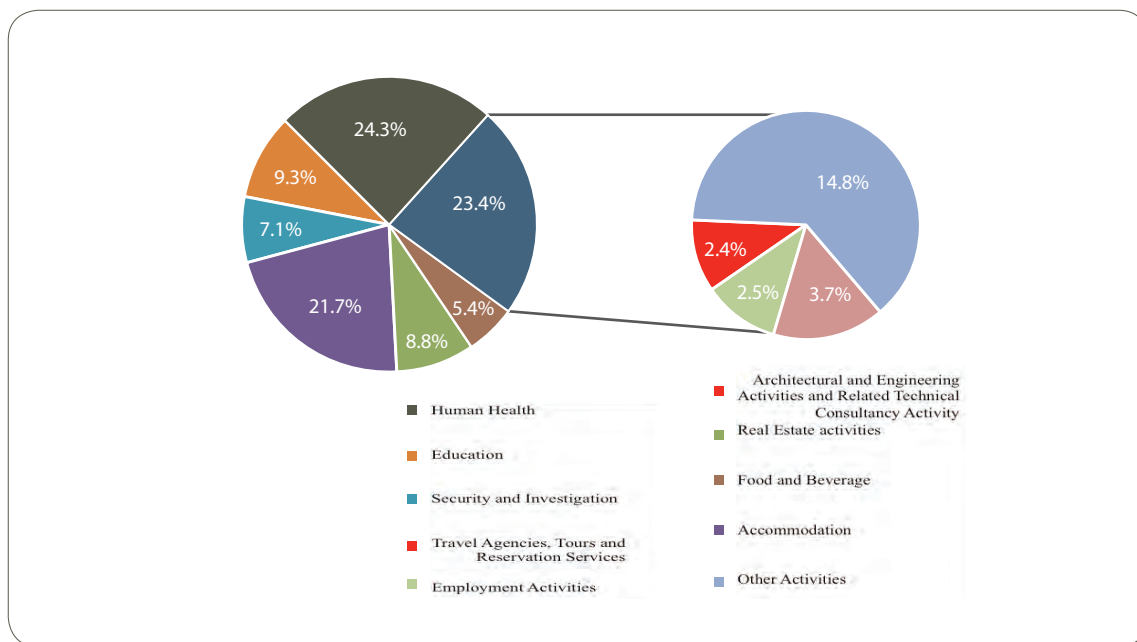
Most employees working in the services activities were Non-Citizens, accounting for 97.6 per cent, while 2.4 per cent were citizens. It was noticeable that 44.5 per cent of citizens in the services activity were working in the “Human health” activities, followed by “Sports activities and amusement and recreation” activities with 9.8 per cent.

Out of Non-Citizens 18.3 per cent worked in “Food and beverage” service activities, while 10.8 per cent worked in the “Human health” activities and 10.1 per cent in the “Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis”. Non-Citizens working in “Security and investigation” activities, “Services to buildings and landscape” activities and “Education” accounted for 8.5 per cent, 8.2 per cent and 8.2 per cent respectively. Furthermore, 35.8 per cent of Non-Citizens worked in “Other” of service activities.

5-4 Compensation of Employees

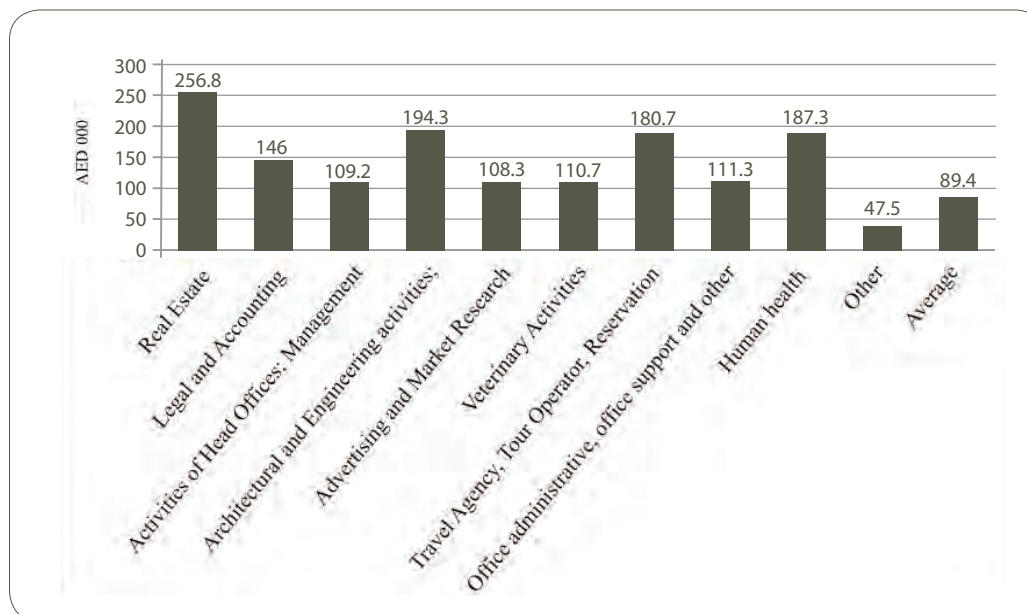
The value of compensation in services related activities amounted to AED 22.3 billion in 2009, with "Human health" activities as the largest, reaching AED 5.4 billion, or 24.3 per cent of total compensation, followed by "Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis", with AED 4.8 billion, or 21.7 per cent of total compensation. "Education" activity occupied the third position with AED 2.1 billion or 9.3 per cent of the total, while compensation in "Real estate" activities reached AED 2.0 billion, or 8.8 per cent of the total.

Figure (5) Compensation of Employees by Economic Activity



The average compensation of employees in the services activity reached AED 89.4 thousand, with the highest of AED 256.8 thousand in the "Real estate" activities, followed by "Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis" with AED 194.3 thousand.

Figure (6) Average Annual Compensation of Employees by Economic Activity

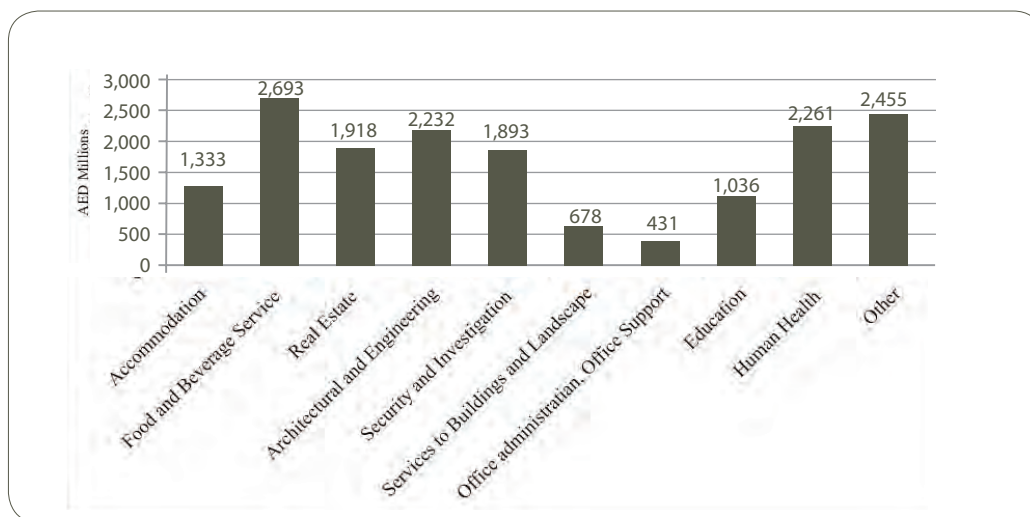


5-5 Intermediate Goods and Services (Intermediate Consumption)

The value of intermediate consumption amounted to AED 16.9 billion in 2009, with intermediate goods contributing AED 6.3 billion, or 37.4 per cent of total intermediate consumption, and intermediate services contributing AED 10.6 billion, or 62.6 per cent.

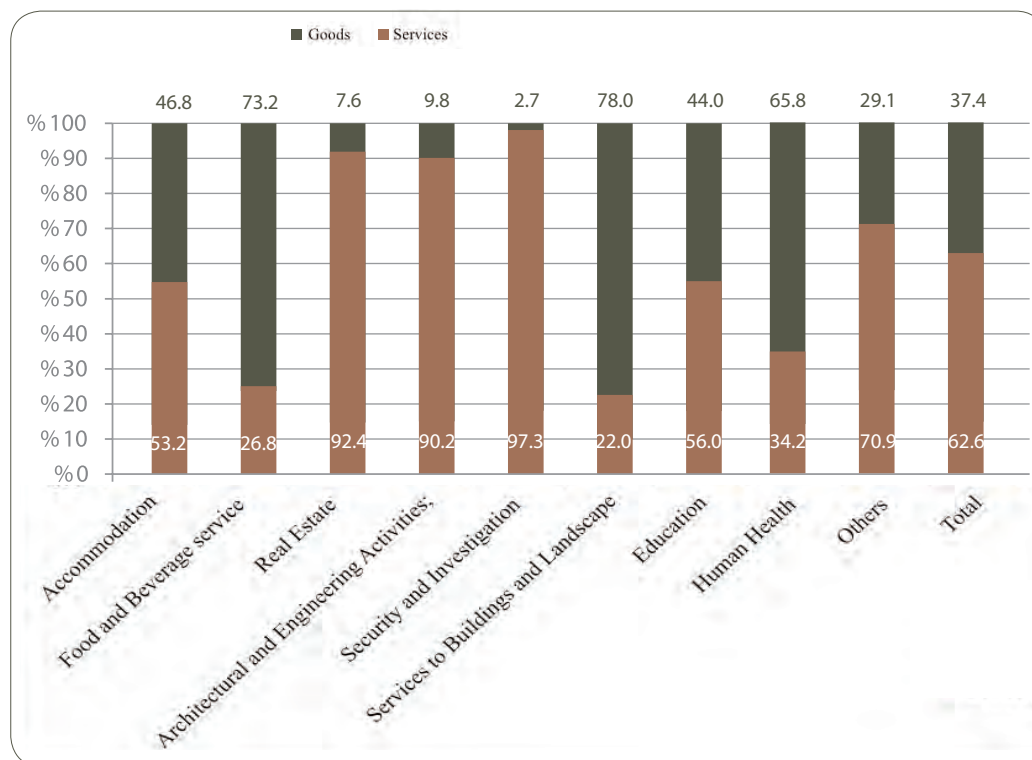
Intermediate consumption in "Food and beverage service" activities accounted for 15.9 per cent, followed by "Human health" activities with 13.4 per cent and "Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis" with 13.2 per cent.

Figure (7) Intermediate Consumption by Economic Activity



The ratio of intermediate goods to intermediate services in the “Security and investigation” activities exceeded 97.3 per cent, the highest percentage among intermediate consumption components. Meanwhile the ratio equaled 22.0 per cent in the “Buildings and landscape” activities.

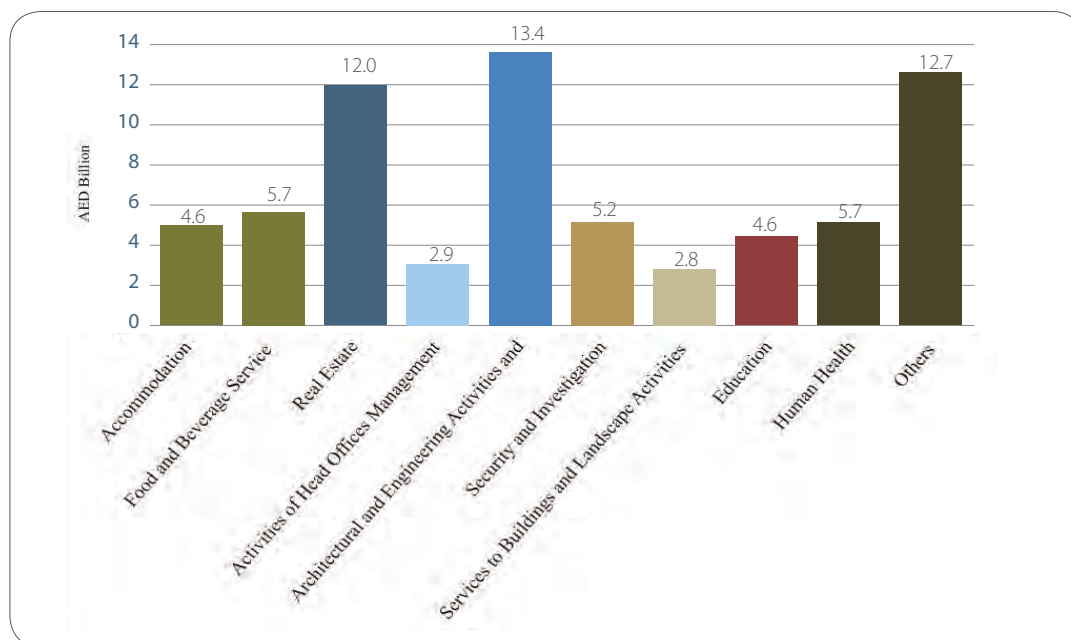
Figure (8) Percent of Intermediate Goods and Services by Economic Activity



5-6 Total production

Total production (Revenues) amounted to AED 69.5 billion in 2009. Revenues generated in “Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis” were the largest among all services activities with 19.3 per cent of total production, followed by “Real estate” with 17.3 per cent, “Food and beverage services” activities and “Health” with 8.2 respectively.

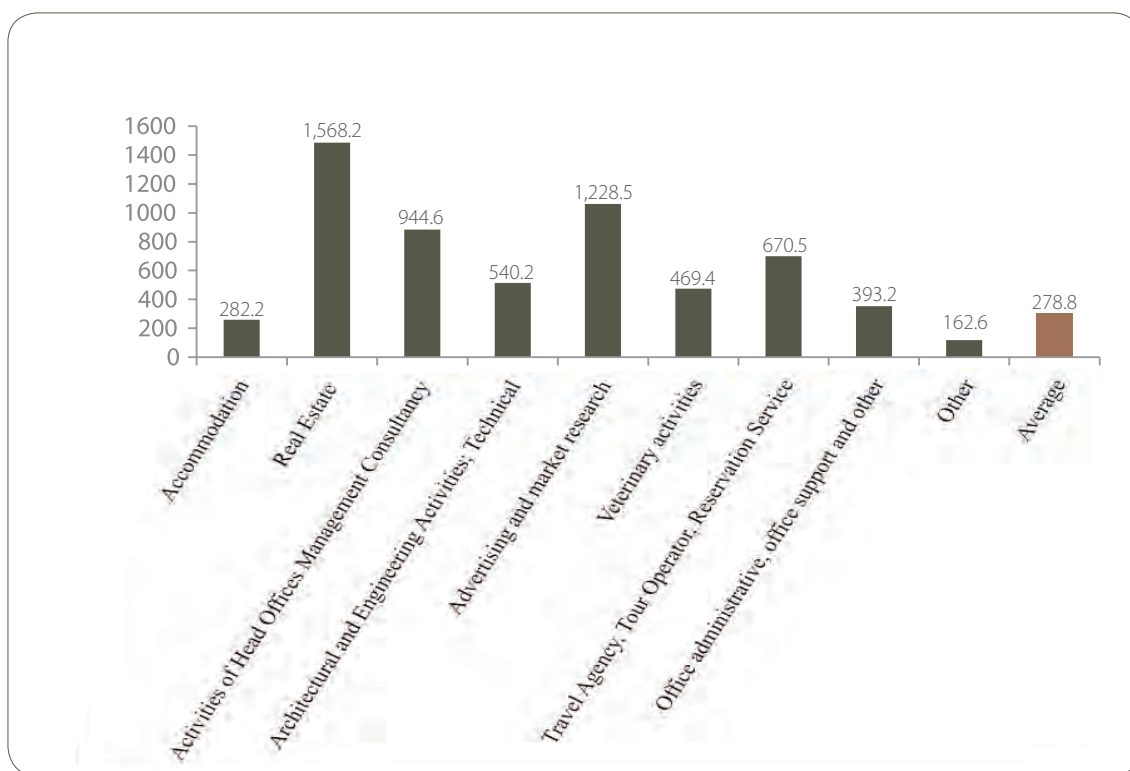
Figure (9) Total Production by Economic Activity



Revenues generated from production related to the main type of activity reached 98.4 per cent, compared with secondary activities, which generated 1.6 per cent.

Average employee productivity, which is the ratio of production to the number of employees, in the services activity amounted to AED 278.8 thousand in 2009. It varied among AED 1,568.2 thousand in "Real estate", followed by "Advertising and market research" with AED 1,228.5 thousand to the lowest average productivity that amounted to AED 60.5 thousand in "Creative, arts and entertainment".

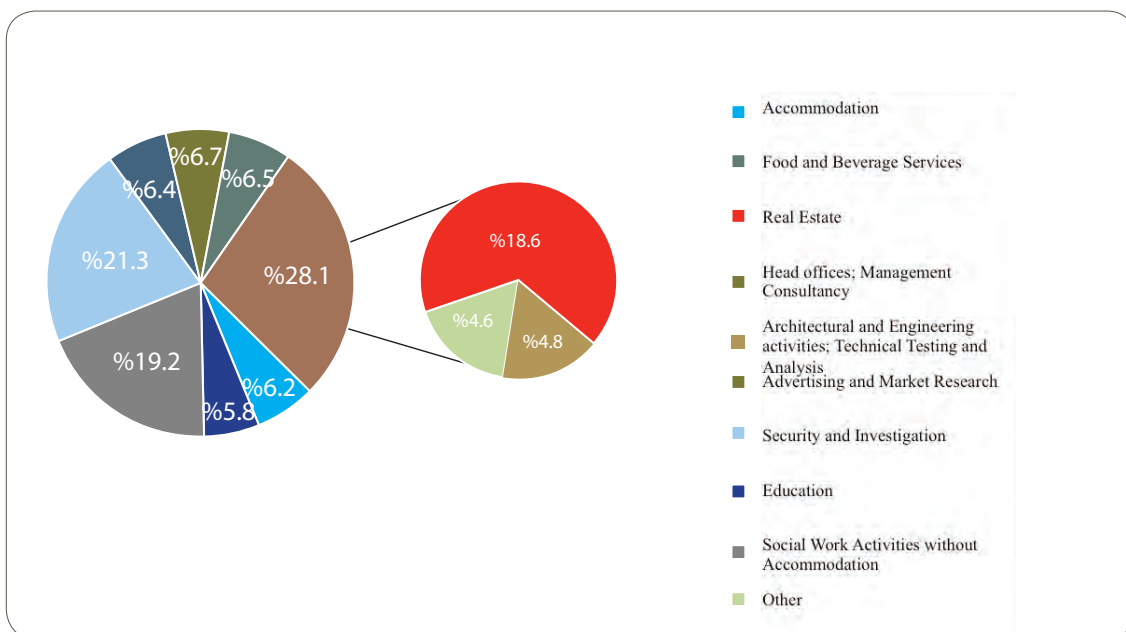
Figure (10) Average Employee Productivity by Economic Activity



5-7 Value Added

Total value added for the services activity amounted to AED 52.6 billion in 2009. "Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis" accounted for AED 11.2 billion and contributed 21.3 per cent, the largest percentage among all activities, followed by "Real estate" activities with AED 10.1 billion, accounting for 19.2 per cent, "Education" with 6.7 per cent and "Human health" activities with 6.5 per cent.

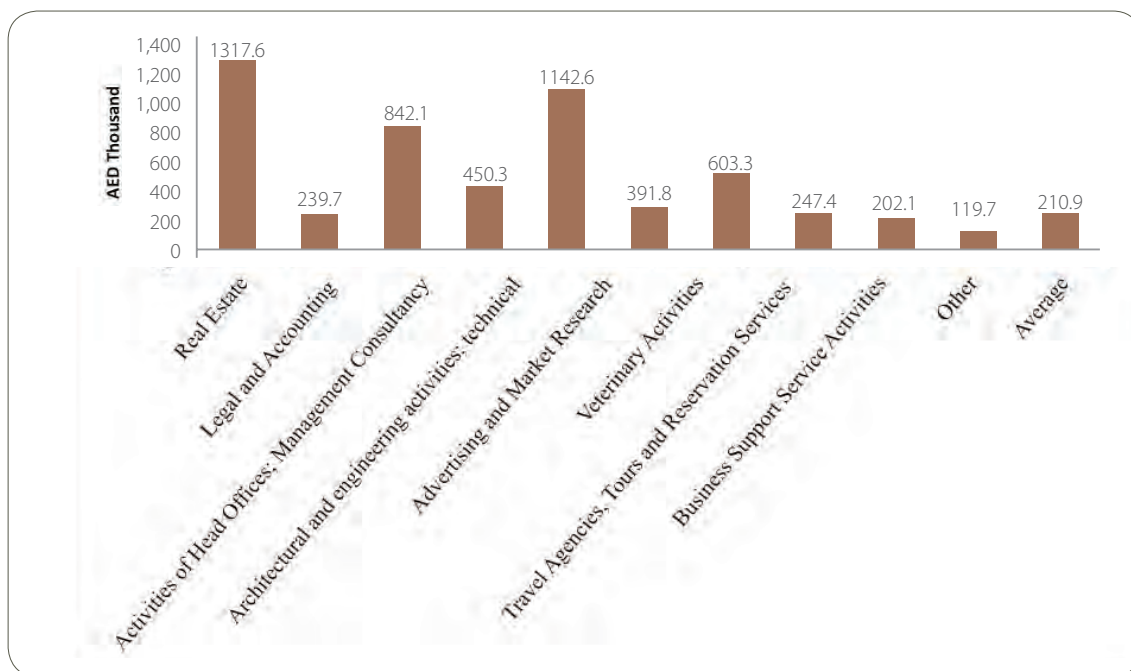
Figure (11) Percentage Distribution of Value Added by Economic Activity



The ratio of value added to total production of services accounted for 75.6 per cent in 2009. The highest ratio for value added to total production was recorded in “Advertising and market research” with 93.0 per cent, followed by “Travel agency, tour operator, reservation service and related activities” with 90.0 per cent.

Employee contribution to value added reached AED 210.9 thousand in 2009. The highest employee contribution to value added was achieved by “Real estate” with AED 1,317.6 thousand, followed by “Advertising and market research” with AED 1,142.6 thousand and “Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities” with AED 842.1 thousand per employee.

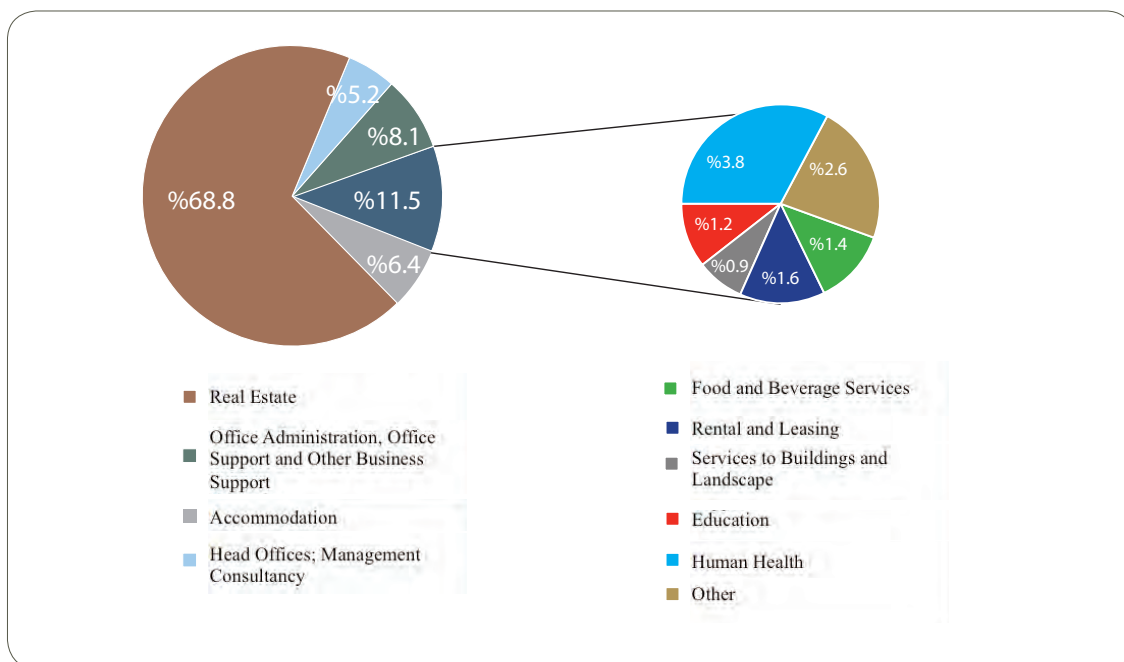
Figure (12) Employee Contribution to Value Added by Economic Activity



5-8 Fixed Capital Formation (Investment)

Investment in services activities amounted to AED 18.6 billion in 2009. Investment in “Real estate” amounted to AED 12.8 billion and represented 68.8 per cent, followed by “Office administrative, office support and other business support” with AED 1.5 billion, or 8.1 per cent and “Accommodation” with AED 1.2 billion, or 6.4 per cent.

Figure (13) Percentage Distribution of Investment by Economic Activity



5-9 Fixed Capital Depreciation

Fixed capital depreciation in the services activities amounted to AED 4.3 billion in 2009. The largest depreciation amount was recorded in “Accommodation” with AED 869.6 million, accounting for 20.0 per cent of total depreciation, followed by “Real estate”, with a depreciation percentage of 16.0 per cent and “Human Health” with 15.0 per cent.

5-10 Main Establishments in Each Activity

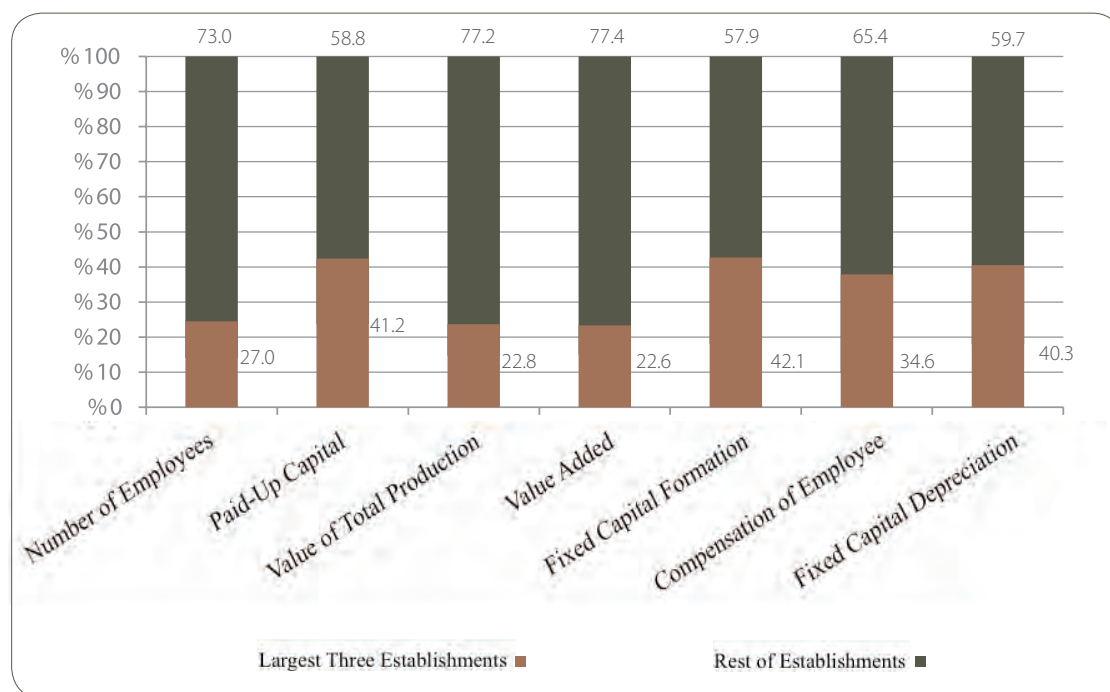
Results show that 27.0 per cent of employees in the services activity were employed by the largest three establishments (Figure 14), and contributed 34.6 per cent of total compensation of employees.

The total production value for the largest three services establishments amounted to AED 15.8 billion, or 22.8 per cent of total production. These establishments accounted for AED 11.9 billion of the value added in the activity or 22.6 per cent.

These establishments contributed 42.1 per cent of total investment, amounting to AED 7.8 billion, while fixed capital depreciation reached AED 1.7 billion or 40.3 per cent of the total value of depreciation.

Paid up capital of the three largest establishments amounted to AED 15.2 billion, accounting for 41.2 per cent of total paid up capital.

Figure (14) Results of the Main Establishments and their Contribution to Total Activity



Information and Communications Survey

Introduction

Information and communications activity has a great importance to the economy, the progress taking place in this activity mirrors the development experienced by other activity in Abu Dhabi. The information and communications activity offers many services including communication on both local and national level. It also provides integrated infrastructure for information and communications technology (ICT) that meets with world latest standards. The Abu Dhabi government is eager to connect all government authorities with one effective network in order to offer customers high quality and reliable service.

Establishing modern and wide communications tools is deemed to be a pillar that supports any development policy.

This report discusses results of the third service survey conducted by “Statistics Centre- Abu Dhabi” among a series of specialized economic surveys. The objectives of the survey are to identify the characteristics of establishments operating in services activities in the Emirate and to provide basic data and information on these activities by compiling some of the most significant national accounts indicators based on the System of National Accounts (SNA 1993). The data contained in this report, was collected by researchers, who conducted field visits to the establishments operating in the information and communications activity to complete the questionnaire. Researchers were trained to ensure their full understanding of all the items of the questionnaire.

6- Results Analysis

6-1 Number of Establishments

In this context, the word “Establishment” refers to an economic enterprise based at specific location where information and communications activity is conducted such as publishing, motion picture, video and television programmer production, sound recording and music publishing activities, telecommunications, Computer programming, consultancy and related activities.

Figure (1) shows that the private sector dominates the information and communications activity in terms of number of establishments in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi. Number of establishments reached 292, while number of foreign firms was 5 out of 303 establishments.

Figure (1) Number of Establishments by type of sector

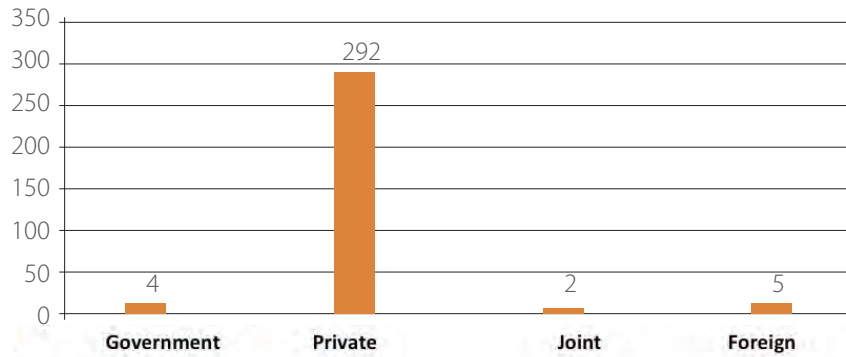
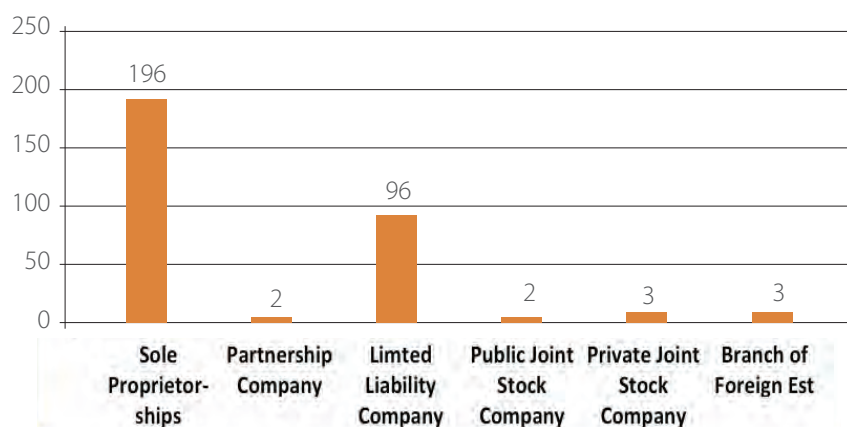


Figure (2) shows the number of establishments by legal entity, where it is clear that most of the information and communications establishments are sole proprietorships owned by one person without partners. The number of sole proprietorship reached 196, while the number of limited liability establishments was 96, in addition to 11 establishments with different legal entities.

Figure (2) Number of Establishments by Legal Entity



6-2 Paid up Capital

In case of joint stock establishments, Paid-in capital can be defined as the value paid for shares offered in the Initial Public Offering (IPO). For other establishments paid up capital is the value of actual capital paid by partners or owners plus any other changes to the capital, either increase or decrease until the end of 2009.

Results of the survey reflects that the national capital dominates the information and communications activity with 75.4 per cent, while the non- national capital accounted for 24.6 per cent from the total capital, AED 500 million, as shown in Figure (3)

Figure (3) Percentage Distribution of Capital by Nationality

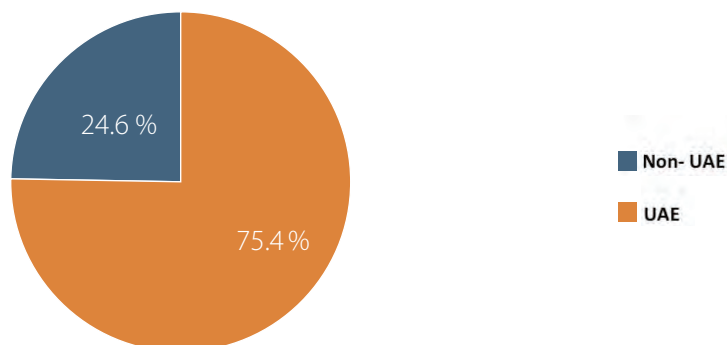
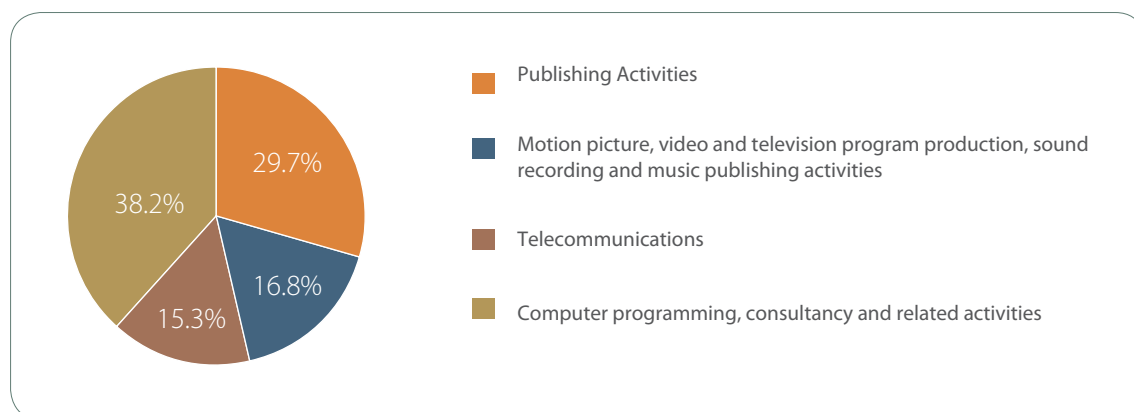


Figure (4) reveals that majority of the invested capital in information and communications activity is in Computer programming, consultancy and related activities with 38.2 per cent, followed by Publishing activities with 29.7 per cent, while investments in rest of activities accounted for 32.1 per cent.

Figure (4) Percentage Distribution of Paid Up Capital by Economic Activity

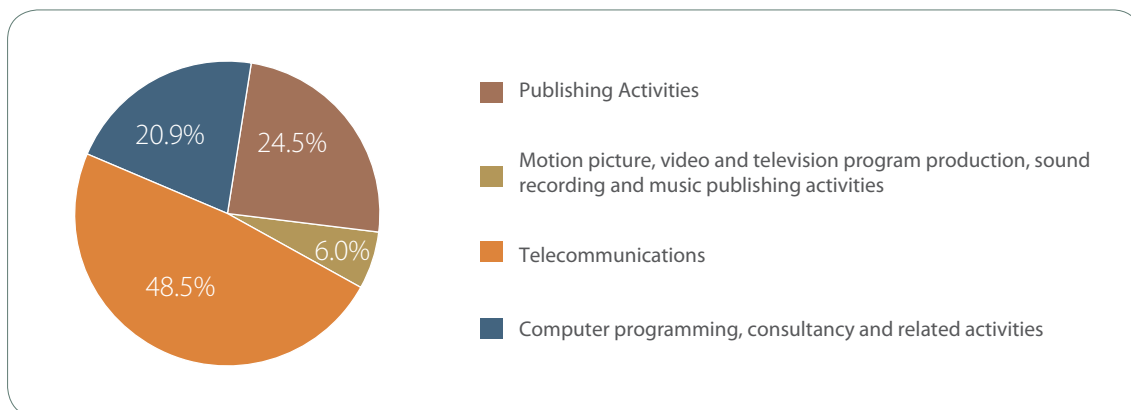


6-3 Number of Employees

Number of employees refers to people working in information and communications activity "Citizens and Non-citizens". While compensation refers to wages, salaries in cash, allowances, and additional wages, in addition to in-kind and social benefits.

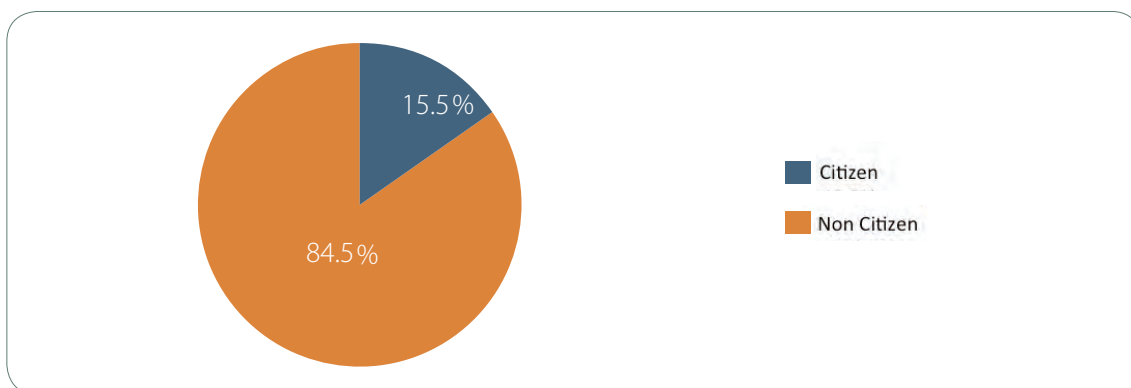
Figure (5) reveals that the telecommunications was the largest in terms of the number of employees with 5,049 employees, accounting for 48.5 per cent from the total number of employees. Second position was occupied by publishing activities with 2,553 employees, accounting for 24.5 per cent, while computer programming, consultancy and related activities followed with 20.9 per cent. Motion picture, video and television program production, sound recording and music publishing activities contributed with 6 per cent to the total number of employees.

Figure (5) Percentage Distribution of Employees by Economic Activity

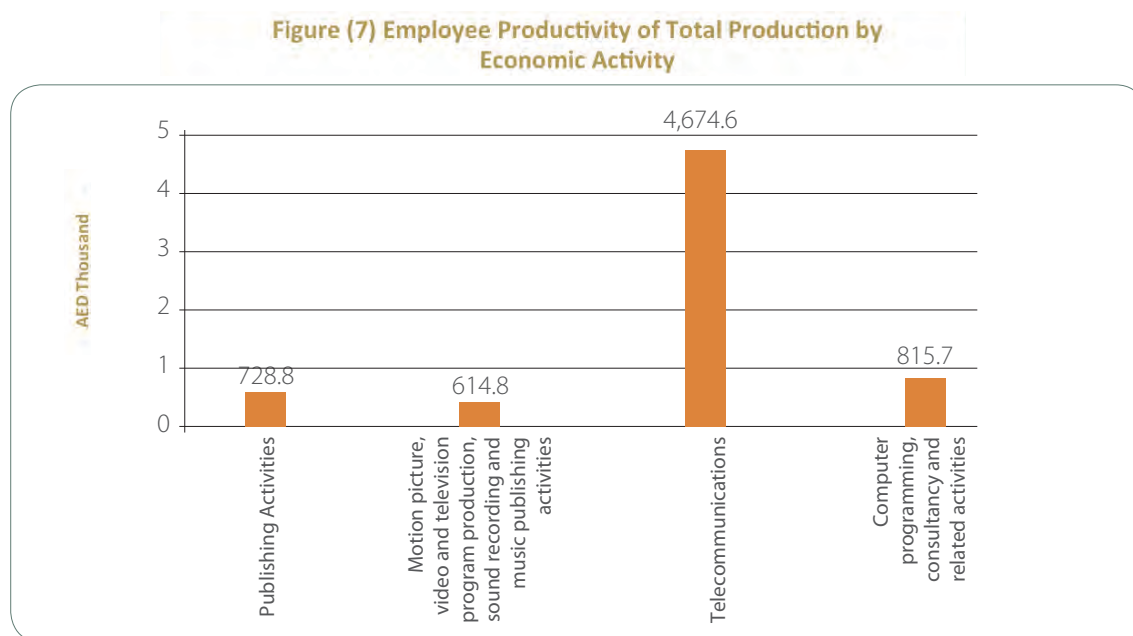


Total number of employees in the information and communications activity reached 10,405 employees, where Non-Nationals accounted for 84.5 %, while Nationals accounted for 15.5 per cent as shown in Figure (6).

Figure (6) Percentage Distribution of Employees by Nationality



In terms of employee productivity, Figure (7) reveals that Telecommunications was the largest among the component activities with AED 4,674.6 thousand per annum, followed by computer programming, consultancy and related activities with AED 815.7 thousand, publishing activities with AED 728.8 thousand and motion picture, video and television program production, sound recording, music publishing and programming and broadcasting activities with AED 614.8 thousand.



6-4 Compensation of Employees

Survey results indicates that telecommunications activity came at the forefront in terms of employee compensation with AED 2.7 billion, accounting for 64.1 per cent from total compensation, which amounts to AED 4.2 billion. Publishing activities came in the second rank with AED 944.5 million, accounting for 22.6 per cent, while compensation offered by rest of activities amounted to AED 559.9 million, accounting for 13.3 per cent.

Table (1) Annual Average Employee Compensation by Economic Activity

Thousand AED

Economic Activity	Value
Publishing Activities	369.9
Motion picture, video and television program production, sound recording and music publishing activities	95.2
Telecommunications	531.6
Computer programming, consultancy and related activities	228.0
Total	402.2

It is noticeable in Table (1), which shows annual average of employee compensation that telecommunications activity was the largest with AED 531.6 thousand per annum, followed by publishing activities and computer programming, consultancy and related activities, where employee compensation reached AED 369.9 and 228 thousand respectively. At the same time, annual average compensation in the motion picture, video and television program production, sound recording, music publishing and programming and broadcasting activities reached AED 95.2 thousand.

6-5 Intermediate Goods and Services (Intermediate Consumption)

Results of survey show that intermediate consumption amounted to AED 3.6 billion. Figure (8) reveals that telecommunications activity accounted for 46.5 per cent of total intermediate goods and services, followed by publishing activities with 36.0 per cent, while computer programming, consultancy and related activities and motion picture, video and television program production, sound recording, music publishing and programming and broadcasting activities accounted for 15.9 per cent and 1.6 per cent respectively.

Figure (8) Percentage Distribution of Intermediate Consumption by Economic Activity



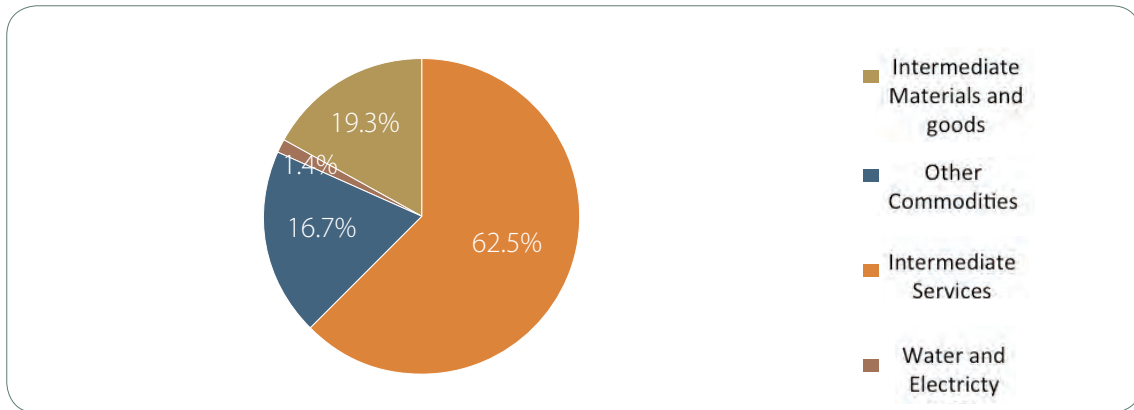
Table (2) reveals that percentage of intermediate consumption to total production in the information and communications activity reached 13.0 per cent, meaning that for every AED 100 of production, AED 13 is spent on intermediate consumption, while the remaining AED 87 represent the value added. Intermediate consumption in the publishing activity reached 69.6 per cent and is the highest ratio of intermediate consumption to total production.

Table (2) Percent of Intermediate Consumption to Total Production by Economic Activity

Economic Activity	%
Publishing Activities	69.6
Motion picture, video and television program production, sound recording and music publishing activities	15.2
Telecommunications	7.1
Computer programming, consultancy and related activities	32.2
Total	13.0

Figure(9) reveals that purchases of intermediate services in the information and communications reached 62.5 per cent of total intermediate consumption. Intermediate goods accounted for 19.3 per cent. It is the value owed by the establishment for goods and materials used in the production process such as production requirements to produce other goods or services and whether these materials are manufactured or in its initial form. Other requirements accounted for 18.2 per cent of total intermediate goods and services, amounting to about AED 3.6 billion (such as fuel, water, electricity, packaging materials, spare parts, accessories and other commodity).

Figure (9) Percentage Distribution of Intermediate consumption

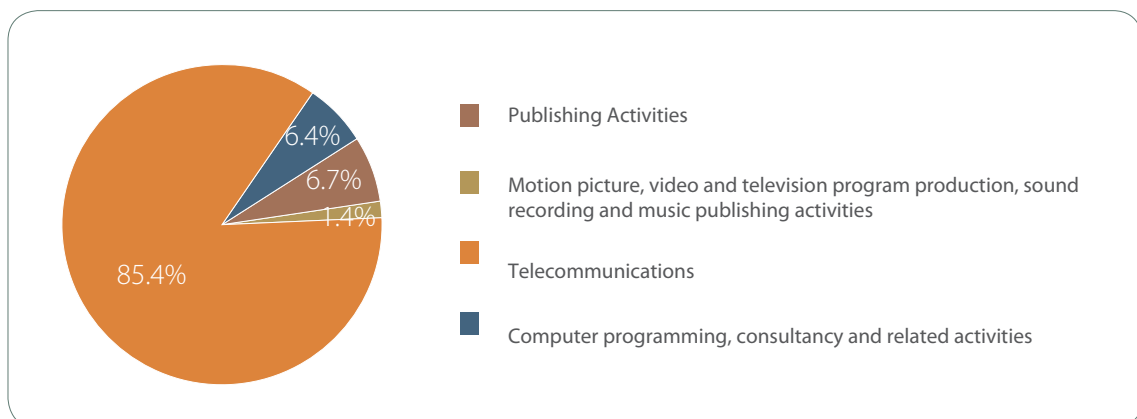


6-6 Total Production

Total production is the revenues generated from information and communications activity during year of the survey, in addition to revenues generated by secondary activities.

In 2009 revenues of information and communications activity amounted to AED 27.6 billion, of which 85.4 per cent were generated by telecommunications activity, while other activities accounted for 14.6 per cent. Figure (10) shows the percentage distribution of information and communications activities to total production. Employee productivity of the total production amounted to AED 2,655 thousand in 2009.

Figure (10) Percentage Distribution of Total Production by Economic Activity

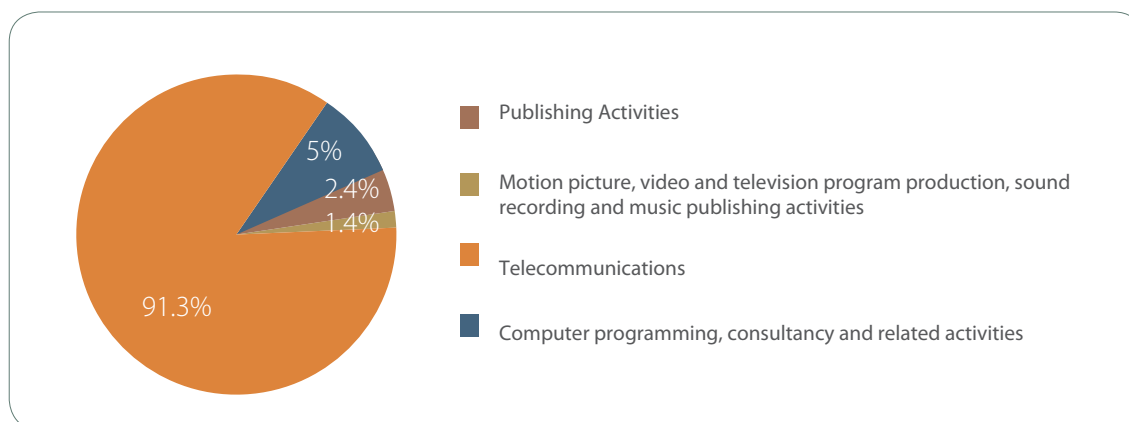


6-7 Value Added

Value added is defined as the value of production minus value of intermediate consumption. The results showed that value added reached AED 24 billion in 2009.

Figure (11) shows contribution by activity to information and communications for value-added. Telecommunications contributed the largest percentage, accounting for by 91.3 per cent, followed by the activities of computer programming, consultancy and related activities by 5 per cent, while the share of both publishing and motion picture, video and television program production, sound recording and music publishing activities, was 2.4 per cent and 1.4 per cent respectively.

Figure (11) Percentage Distribution of Value Added by Economic Activity

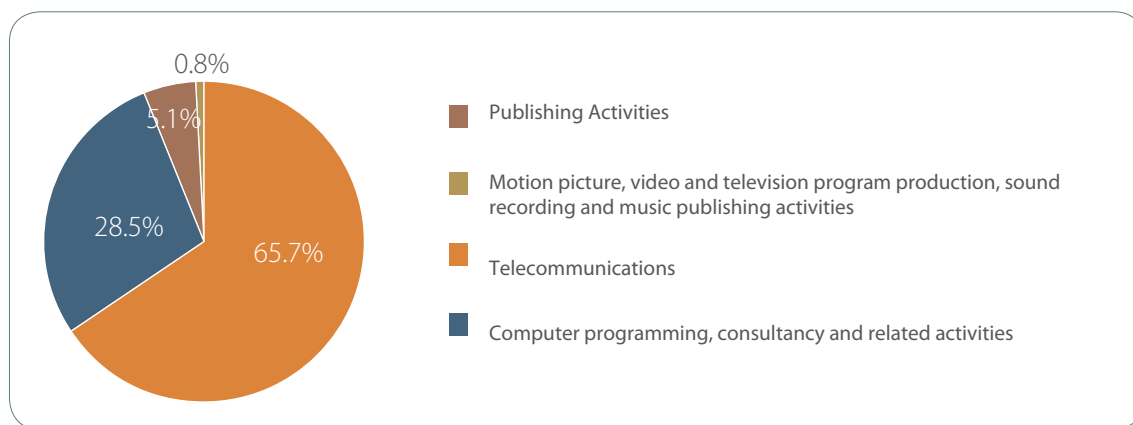


6-8 Fixed Capital Formation (investment)

6-8-1 Total Fixed Capital Formation by Economic Activity

In terms of fixed capital formation, telecommunications was the largest with AED 1.1 billion, accounting for 65.7 per cent of the total of AED 1.7 billion.

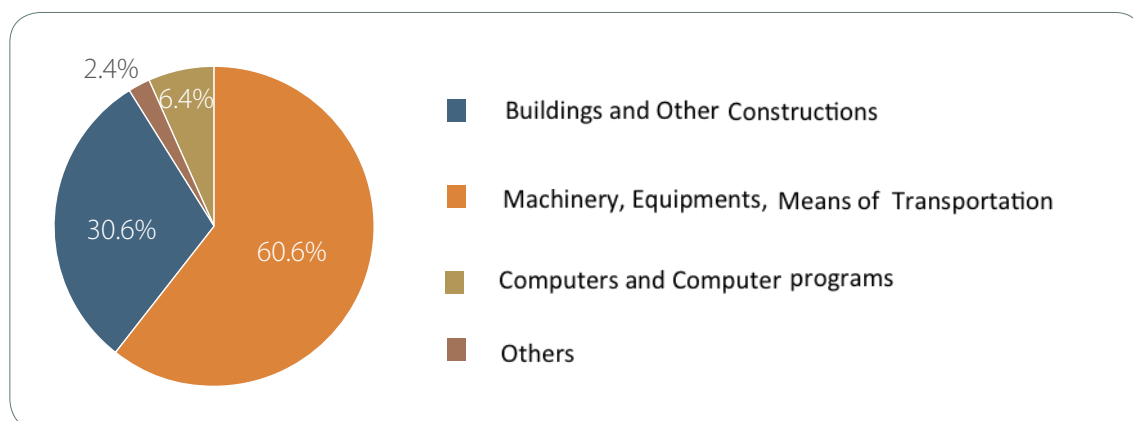
Figure (12) Percentage Distribution of Gross Fixed Capital Formation by Economic Activity



6-8-2 Total Fixed Capital Formation by Type of Assets

In terms of contribution in the total fixed capital formation, machinery, equipment and transportation means was the largest with 60.6 per cent, while buildings and other constructions contributed 30.6 per cent and rest of assets accounted for 8.8 per cent of total fixed capital formation.

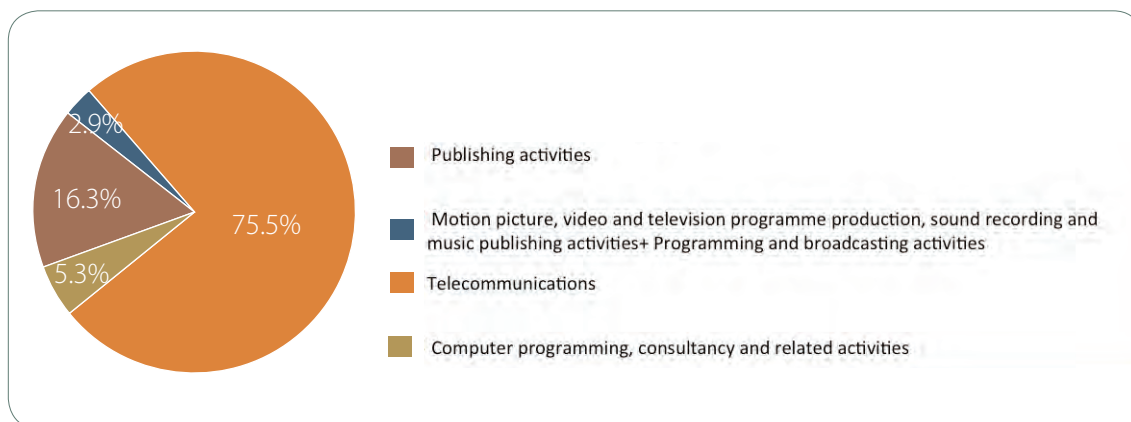
Figure (13) Percentage Distribution of Total Fixed Capital Formation by Type of Asset



6-9 Fixed Capital Depreciation

Fixed capital depreciation refers to the decline in value of fixed assets (excluding land) as a result of use or obsolescence expected over time. Results of the information and communications 2009 survey reveal that value of fixed capital depreciation amounted to AED 637.7 million. Fixed capital depreciation percentage in the telecommunications activity accounted for 75.5 per cent, the highest contributor of fixed capital depreciation, while the lowest contribution of fixed capital depreciation has been achieved in the motion picture, video and television program production, sound recording and music publishing activities, reaching 2.9 per cent.

Figure (14) Percentage Distribution of Depreciation of Fixed Capital by Economic Activity



6-10 Main Results of the Three Largest Establishments

Table (3) shows main results of the three largest establishments in each economic activity of the information and communications activity. Number of largest establishments in the information and communications activity was 12 establishments across five sub-activities, namely, publishing activities, motion picture, video and television program production, sound recording, music publishing, and programming and broadcasting activities, telecommunications and computer programming, consultancy and related activities.

Number of employees of these establishments reached 7,333 employees, at the ratio of 70.5 per cent of the total number of employees working in the activity. In terms of capital, these establishments accounted for 45.3 per cent of the total capital of all the establishments, with a value of about AED 226.3 million, while production value amounted to about AED 26 billion, contributing 94.2 per cent of activity total production.

Value added accounted for 94.7 per cent and fixed capital formation by 98.6 per cent of activity total values, while compensation of employees amounted to AED 3.7 billion and fixed capital depreciation amounted to AED 589.6 million, contributing with 88.7 per cent and 92.5 per cent respectively.

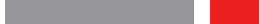
Table (3) Main Results of the Three Largest Establishments

Value in AED thousand

Indicator	Number/ Value Three Largest Establishments	Number/ Value Total Establishments	%
Number of Establishments	12	303	4.0
Number of Employees	7,333	10,405	70.5
Paid- Up Capital	226,348	499,878	45.3
Total Production	26,009,835	27,624,102	94.2
Value Added	22,757,158	24,022,272	94.7
Total Fixed Capital Formation	1,699,740	1,724,062	98.6
Compensation of Employees	3,713,365	418,567	88.7
Total Fixed Capital Depreciation	589,581	637,694.1	92.5

The background of the entire page is a close-up, sepia-toned image of a coin. The word "UNLIMITED" is embossed in a large, serif font, curving along the top edge of the coin. Below it, the word "EXCELLENCE" is also embossed, following the curve of the coin's rim. The coin's surface shows fine details of its texture and the depth of the embossing.

Banks and Financial Institution Survey



Introduction

Financial and insurance activities are deemed to be one of the important production activities in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi. This survey has great importance as it provides data on the banks and financial institute's activity, which have additional economic potentials to contribute to the gross domestic product (GDP), number of employees and intermediate goods and services. This data helps preparing economic indicators and future plans as it is considered a reliable source that decision makers and researcher can depend on.

The activity of Financial and insurance activities includes financial institutes such as commercial banks, banks and credit institutions, which offer services like savings, deposits and investments in commercial and industrial projects. It also includes institutes that provide financial services such as currency exchange, securities brokerage and all types of insurance, in addition to insurance agents and damage assessors.

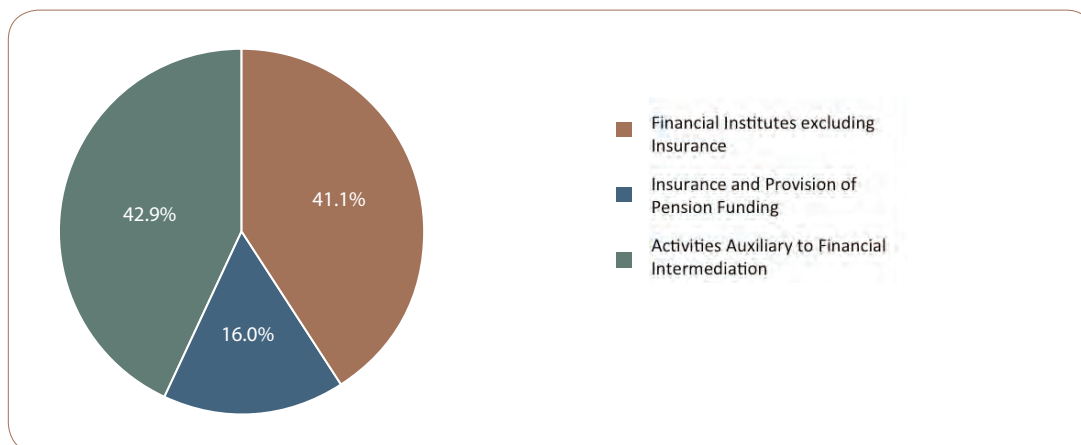
This report contains basic and important indicators on Financial and insurance activities extracted from the banking and financial institute's survey, in addition to this comprehensive data that is normally not included in the national accounts it helps create a better understanding of economy. The report highlights survey methodology and the most important indicator drawn from the obtained results, in addition to detailed tables showcasing the survey results.

7- Result Analyses

7-1 Number of Establishments

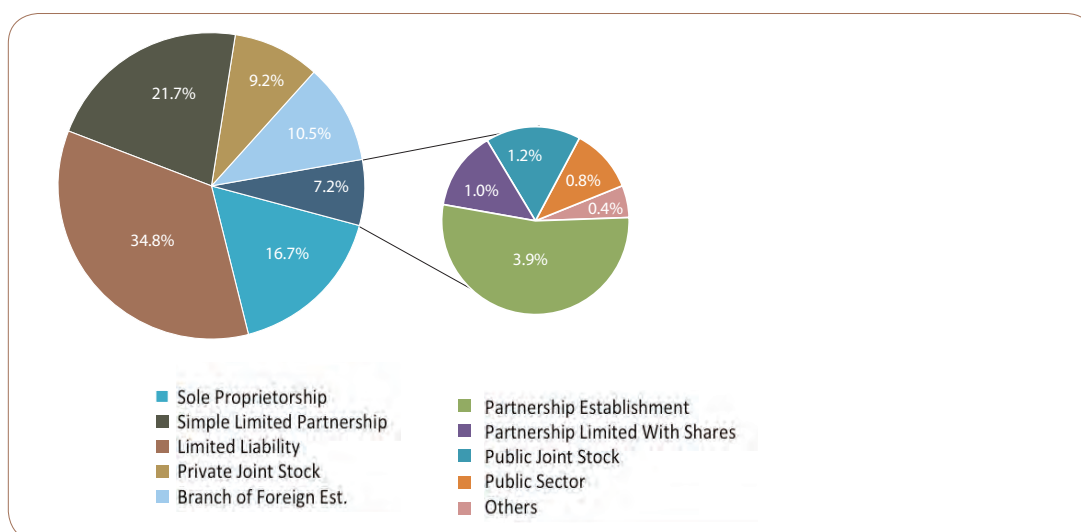
Total number of establishments reached 308. With 132 establishments, Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation were the majority, accounting for 42.9% in 2009. Total number of establishments for insurance and provision of pension funding and financial institutes excluding insurance activities equaled 49 and 127, accounting for 16.0% and 41.1% respectively.

Figure (1) Percentage Distribution of Establishments by Economic Activity



Classifying activities by type of capital ownership, results reveal that private sector occupied the largest percentage among all establishments with 72.1%, followed by foreign sector with 14.4%. At the same time, Joint and government sectors accounted for 9.2% and 4.4% respectively. Classifying establishments by legal entity, which means the legal description of capital ownership, results show that limited liability establishments and public joint stock establishments form together the largest shares with 34.8% and 21.7% respectively, as shown in figure (2). The above mentioned data reflects that private sector and foreign sector establishments dominate Financial and insurance activities.

Figure (2) Percentage Distribution of Establishments by Legal Entity

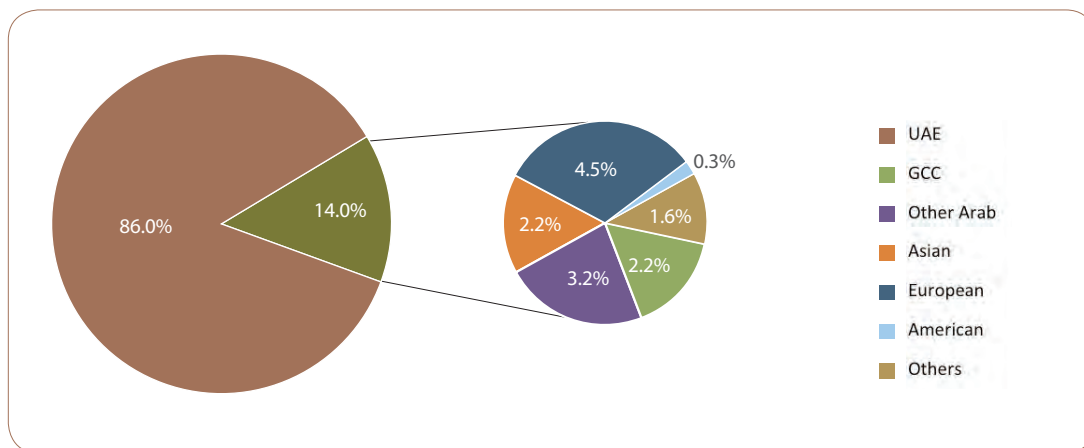


7-2 Paid up Capital

In case of joint stock establishments, paid-up capital is considered the value paid for shares offered in the Initial Public Offering (IPO). For other establishments paid-up capital is considered the value of the actual capital paid by partners or owners plus any other changes to the capital, either increase or decrease until the end of 2009.

Total paid-up capital amounted to AED 93.2 billion, where the majority was dominated by financial institutes excluding insurance activity with AED 78.5 billion, contributing with 84.3%, followed by Activities Auxiliary to Financial Intermediation, which contributed AED 7.7 billion, or 8.3%. Of the total Classifying capital by nationality, it is obvious that UAE capital occupied the first rank with 86.0%, with this divided by 32.7% for public sector and 53.3% for private sector. European nationalities capital ranked second with 4.5%, while other nationalities and American contributed a low percentage as shown in Figure (3).

Figure (3) Percentage Distribution of Capital by Nationalities



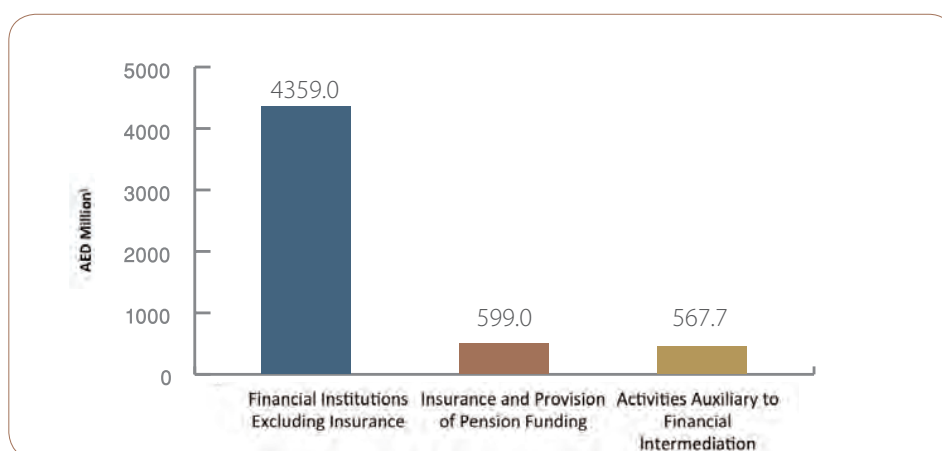
7-3 Number of Employees

A differentiation between full time and part time employees has been done. Number of employees, who are working in financial brokerage, totaled 21167 employees. Number of employees working in financial institutes excluding insurance activity equaled 14005, or 66.2% per cent, the highest percentage compared to other activities. The percentage of Nationals contributed 22.8%, while Non-Nationals accounted for 77.2%. Number of employees, who are working in the activities auxiliary to financial intermediation totaled 3103, or 14.7%, the lowest percentage among other activities. Nationals accounted for 3.9%, while Non-National accounted for 96.1%. On the other hand, number of employees working in the insurance and provision of pension funding activity totaled 4059, or 19.2% of the total number.

7-4 Compensation of Employees

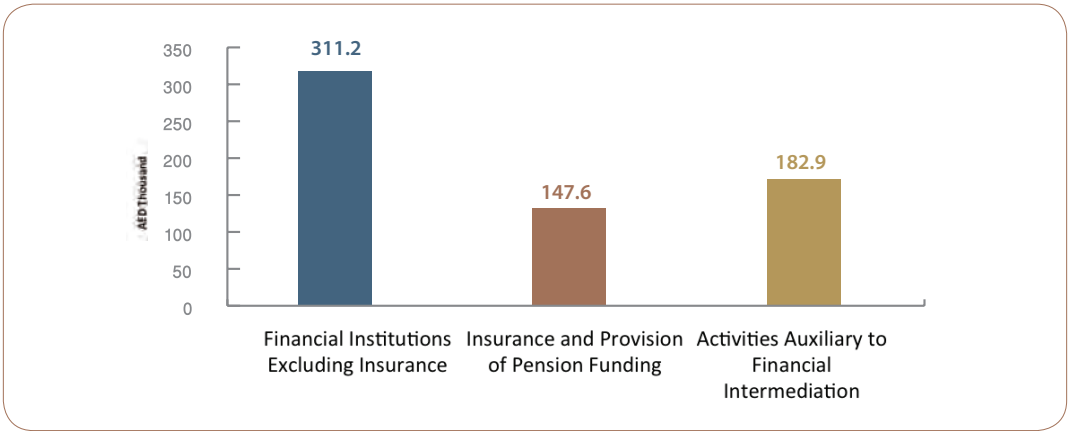
Compensation of employees in the Financial and insurance activities activity totaled AED 5.5 billion, divided into AED 4.4 billion for the financial institutions excluding insurance activity or 78.9% of the total compensation in 2009,. These percentages reflected the real situation as this activity is considered the largest among other financial activities. Compensation of employees in the insurance and provision of pension funding activity equaled AED 0.6 billion, or 10.8% of the total compensation, while activities auxiliary to financial intermediation accounted for AED 0.5 billion, or 10.3% of the total compensation as shown in Figure (4).

Figure (4) Compensation of Employees by Economic Activity



Average compensation of employees in the financial institutions excluding insurance activity totaled AED 311.2 thousand annually. Employees working in this activity are earning high annual wages as they are classified within the eligible specialized category. The annual average wages for employees working in the insurance and provision of pension funding activity totaled AED 147.6 thousand, while employees working in activities auxiliary to financial intermediation earned AED 182.9 thousand as shown in Figure (5).

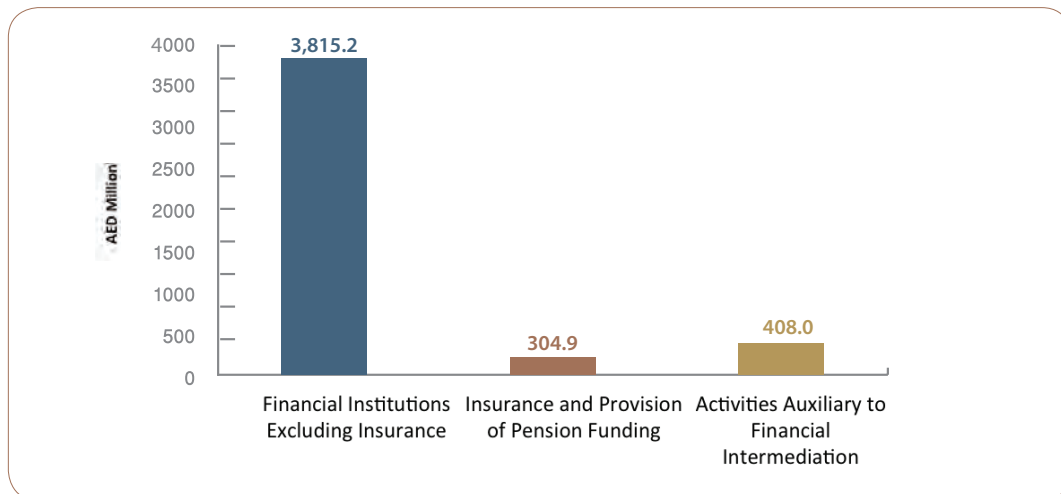
Figure (5) Average Employee Share from Compensation by Economic Activity



7-5 Intermediate Goods and Services

Value of intermediate goods and services totaled AED 4.5 billion, or 90.5% of the total output. The financial institutions excluding insurance activity occupied the largest share, where the value of intermediate goods and services totaled AED 3.4 and 0.4 billion respectively, contributing 84.3% in 2009. At the same time, value of intermediate services and goods in the insurance and provision of pension funding and activities auxiliary to financial intermediation totaled AED 0.3 and 0.4 billion respectively, or 6.7% and 9.0% as shown in Figure (6).

Figure (6) Intermediate Goods and Services by Economic Activity



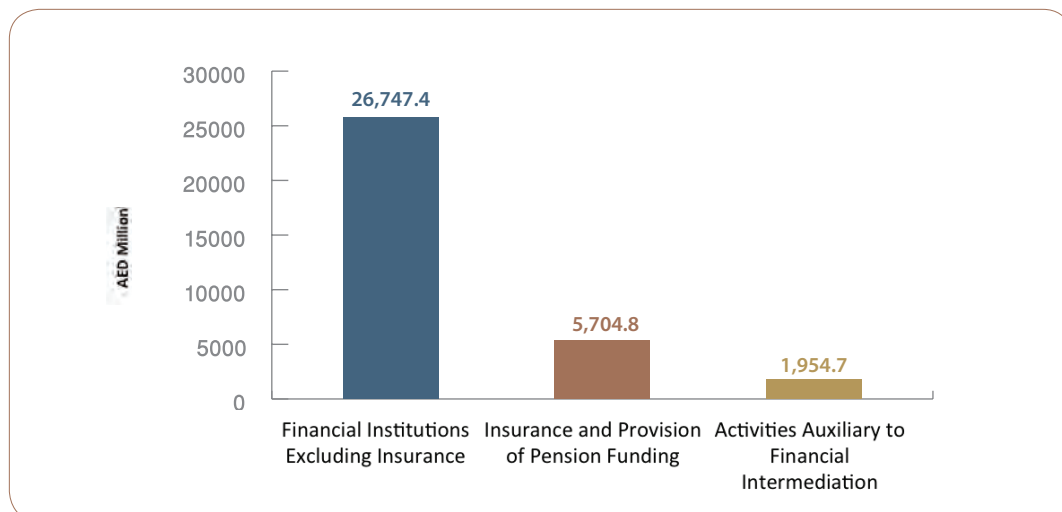
7-6 Total Production

Total production is defined as the value of goods and services produced in one year from both main and secondary activities. Total production equaled AED 34.7 billion in 2009. The largest share belonged to the financial institutions excluding insurance with AED 26.8 billion, or 77.3%, followed by insurance and provision of pension funding activity with AED 5.9 billion, or 17.1%. Meanwhile, activities auxiliary to financial intermediation came in the third position with AED 2.0 billion, or 5.7%.

Total production includes both main and secondary activities. Figure (7) shows that the value of the main activity of the financial institutions excluding insurance activity totaled AED 26.7 billion. Imputed bank service charge, which is defined as the net increase occurring to banks and financial institutes' income minus interest on customers' deposits, achieved the largest share of production with 79.4%. This percentage can be explained as most of financial institutions involved in this activity can be classified as banking activity. Revenue of secondary activities related to the Financial Institution activity totaled AED 0.4 billion.

The value of production from the main activity of insurance and pension funding totaled AED 5.7 billion; the largest share of this number comes from non-life insurance activity with 76.0%, while 24.0% comes from life insurance activity. Secondary production of insurance activity equaled AED 0.2 billion. The main production of activities auxiliary to financial intermediation was valued of AED 2.0 billion; commissions are the largest share of with 30.0%. Most of the establishments involved in this activity undertake securities intermediation, where revenues in this type of financial institutions are the amounts received during the year for services rendered to others, which means intermediation between dealers for the sale and purchase of shares.

Figure (7) Production and Intermediate Goods and Services for the Main Activity by the Economic Activity



There is a relationship between production and intermediate goods and services. It is the materials, which were consumed during production process to produce other goods and services. The percentage of intermediate consumption varies according to many factors such as size of the establishment.

The value of intermediate goods and services of financial institutions excluding insurance activity totaled AED 3.8 billion, or 14.2% of the total production. At the same time, intermediate goods and services of financial institutions excluding insurance activity equaled AED 0.3 billion, contributing 5.1% to the total production. Intermediate goods and services of activities auxiliary to financial intermediation was AED 0.4 billion, or 20.8% of the total production as shown in Figure (8). It is noticeable that percentages were generally low compared to other economic activities such as industry and construction as financial activity doesn't use much intermediate goods and services.

Figure (8) Production and Intermediate Goods by Economic Activity

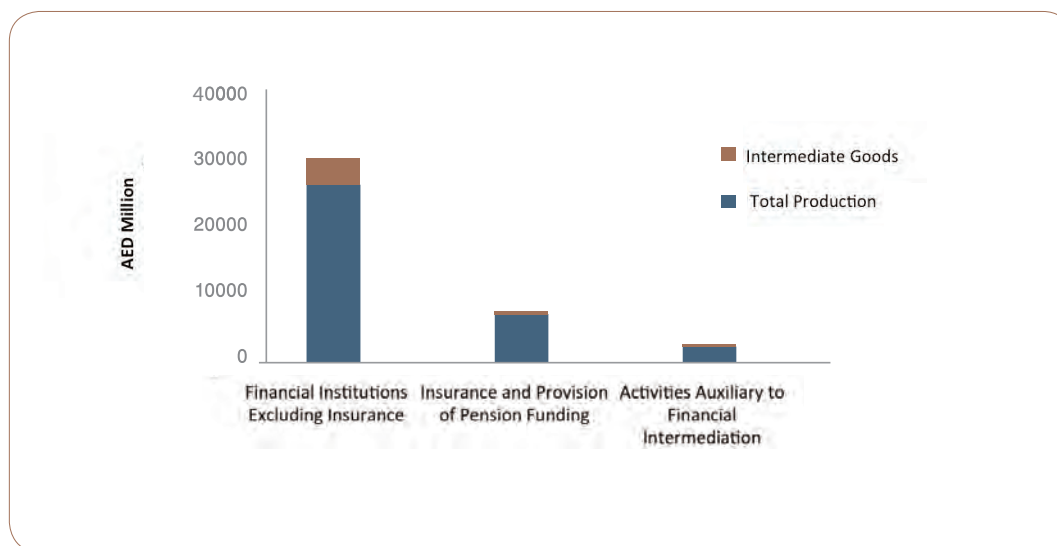
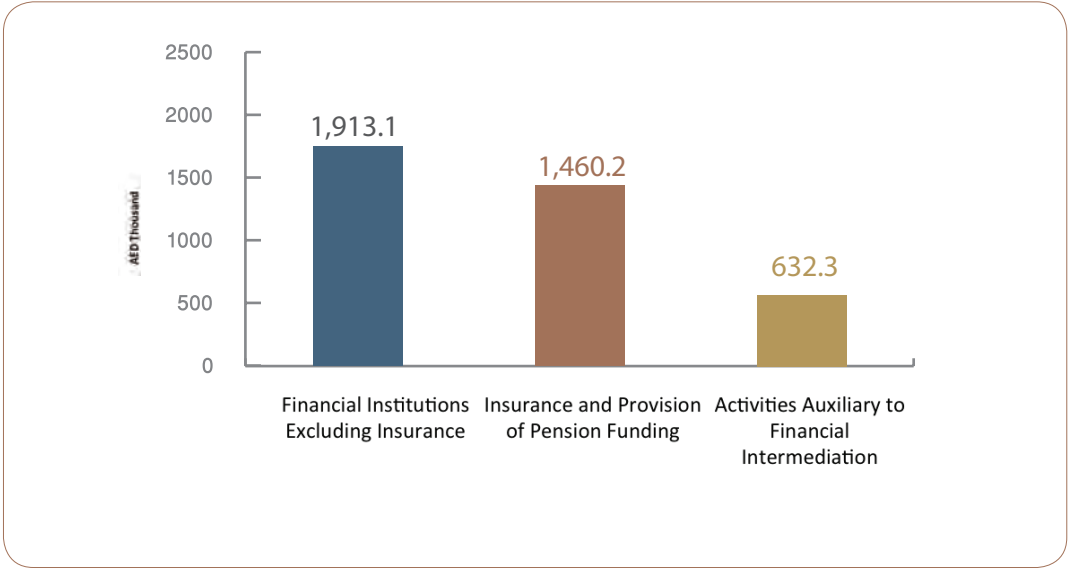


Figure (9) shows Total production per employee. The largest share achieved by employees working in the financial institutions excluding insurance activity. Production per worker equaled AED 1913.1 thousand in the financial intermediation activity due to the large number of employees working in it; meanwhile production in other activities was lower due to the number of employees. This indicates that percentage of production generated in the financial institutions excluding insurance activity has a big impact on the total production of financial intermediation activity. Employee's productivity in the insurance and pension funding activity valued AED 1460.2 thousand, while it valued AED 632.3 thousand for the activities auxiliary to financial intermediation, a productivity comparing to other financial activities. The reason is the big number of employees compared to the volume of production in this activity.

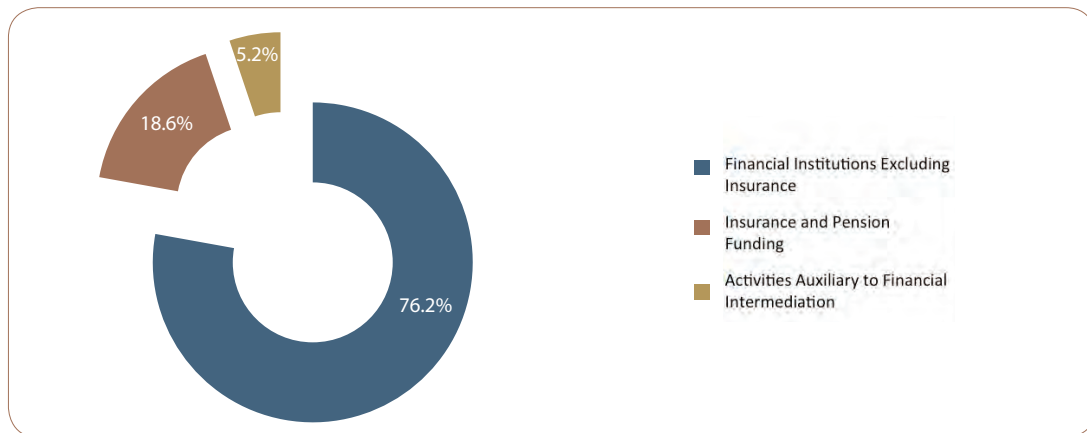
Figure (9) Total production per employee



7-7 Value Added

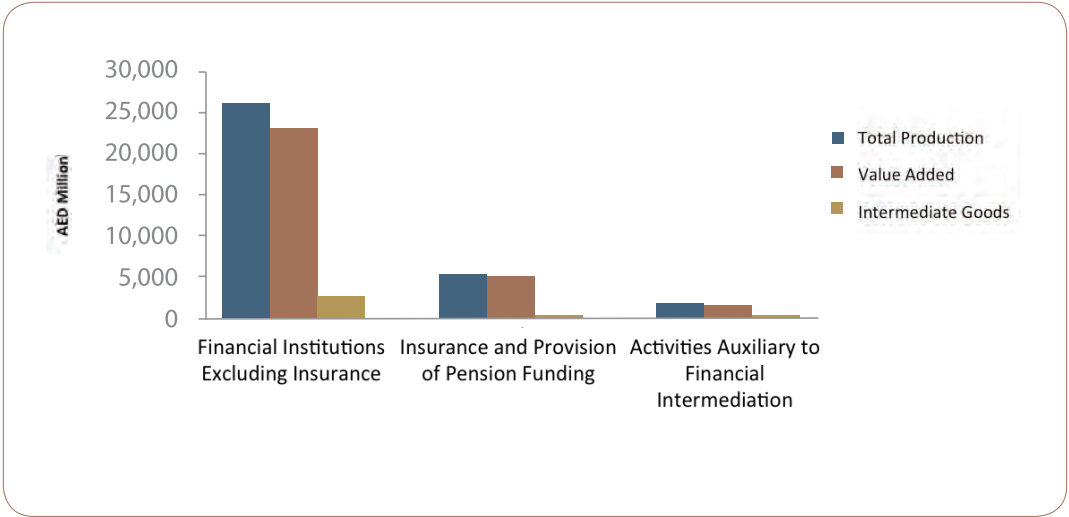
Total value added equaled AED 30.2 billion in 2009. Financial institutions excluding insurance occupied the forefront in terms of value added with AED 23.0 billion, or 76.2% of the total. Insurance and pension funding activity came in second position with AED 5.6 billion, contributing 18.6%, while activities auxiliary to financial intermediation came on the third rank with AED 1.6 billion, or 5.2% of total value added. Figure (10) reveals percentage distribution of value added by economic activity.

Figure (10) Percentage Distribution of Value Added by Economic Activity



Value added forms 86.9% of total production, but this percentage varies according to the activity of each establishment. In the financial institutions excluding insurance activity, value added accounted for 85.8%, while it reached 94.9% in the insurance and pension funding activity and finally 79.2% in the activities auxiliary to financial activities. Figure (11) shows the value of total production, intermediate goods and service and value added. It is obvious that these activities achieved high value added.

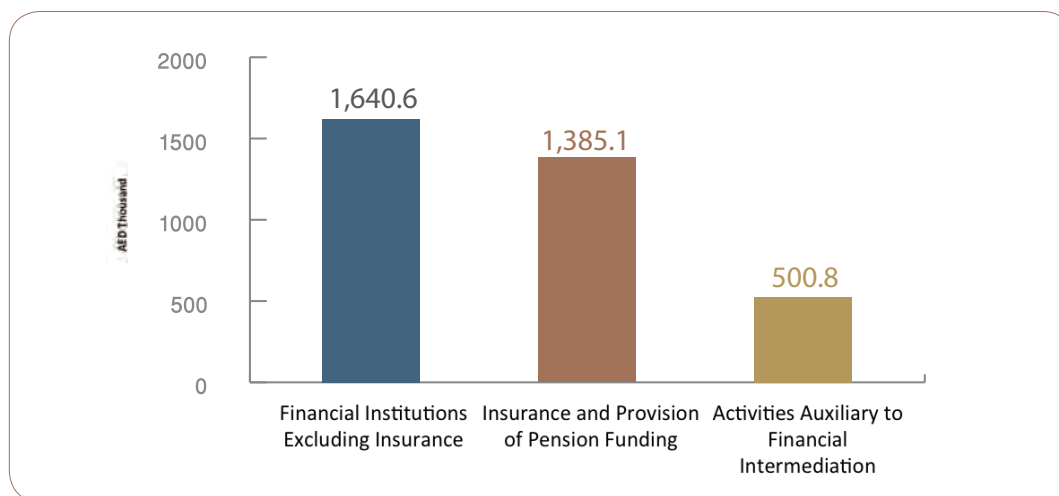
Figure (11) Total Production, Value Added and Intermediate Goods



Total compensation of employees to gross value added in the financial activity level was 18.3%, while value added per employee reached AED 1424.5 thousand in 2009.

Value added per employee in the financial institutions excluding insurance activity reached AED 1640.6 thousand, occupying the first position, while it equaled AED 1385.1 thousand in the insurance and pension funding and 500.8 thousand in the activities auxiliary to financial activities as shown in Figure (12).

Figure (12) Value Added per employee by Economic Activity

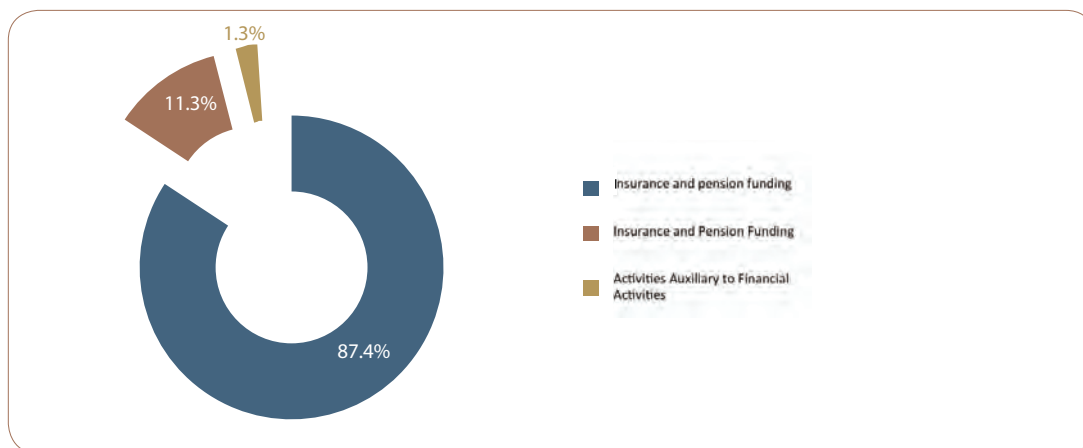


7-8 Fixed Capital Formation (Investment)

Results of the banks and financial institutions survey 2009 reveal that value of fixed capital formation totaled AED 3.6 billion divided among secondary economic activities. The value of fixed capital formation in financial institutions excluding insurance activity totaled AED 3.1 billion, contributing 87.4% of the total in 2009. Financial institutions excluding insurance activity has the largest percentage as it holds the largest value of financial assets with 85.9% from total assets in 2009.

In 2009, fixed capital formation in the insurance and pension funding activity amounted to AED 0.4 billion, or 11.3% of the total, and AED 0.05 billion in activities auxiliary to financial activities, contributing 1.3% of the total.

Figure (13) Percentage Distribution of Fixed Capital Formation by Economic Activity

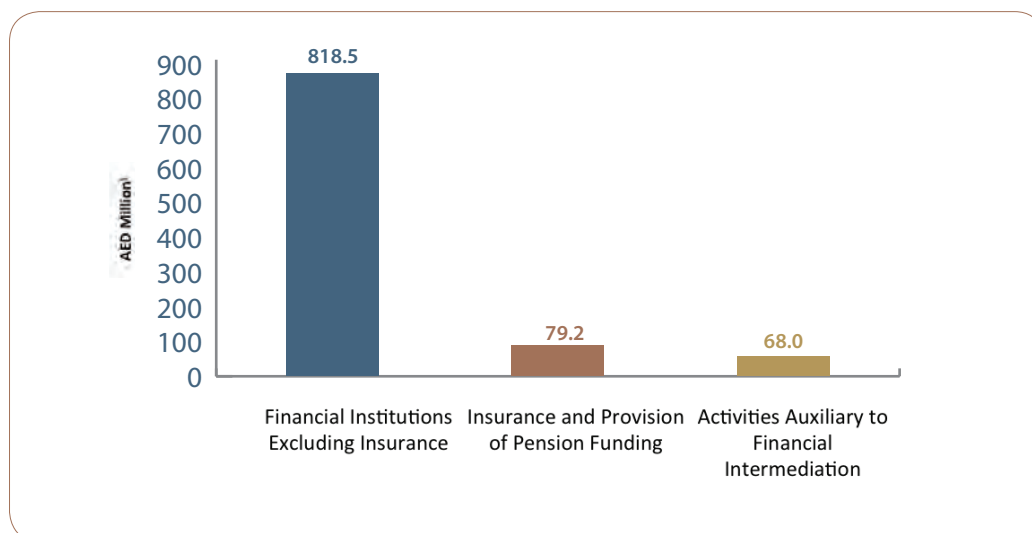


7-9 Fixed Capital Depreciation

Fixed capital depreciation is the decline taking place in fixed assets used in production during an accounting period, as a result of deterioration and obsolescence or normal damage of these assets during production period. Depreciation value equals the value that must be invested in fixed capital formation at the end of the year in order to restore fixed assets as it was at the beginning of the year. According to results extracted from banks and financial institutions survey 2009, fixed capital consumption amounted to AED 0.97 billion. Fixed capital consumption in the financial institutions excluding insurance activity accounted for AED 0.8 billion, contributing 84.8% and is considered a high percentage due to the existence of largest value of non-financial assets and production in the same activity.

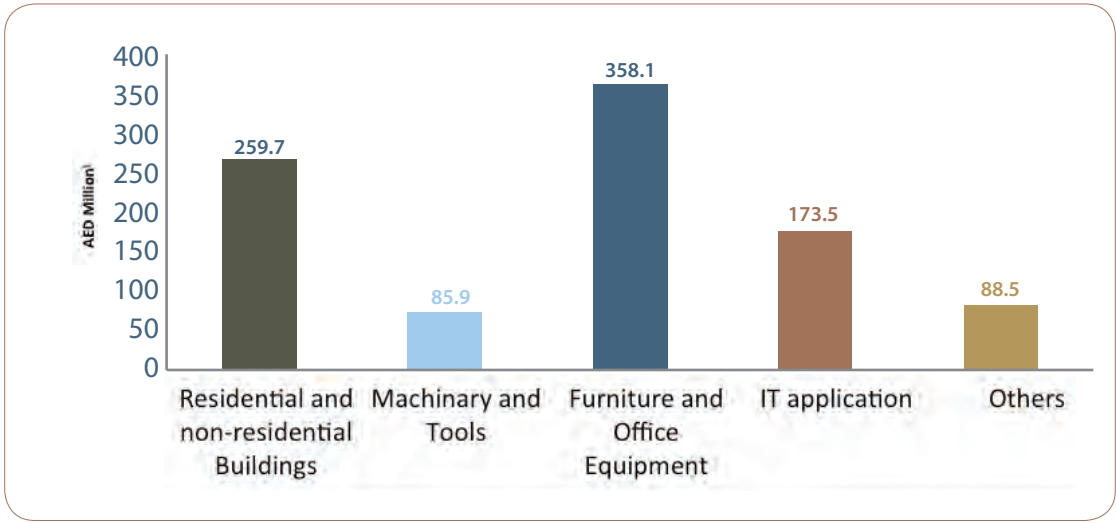
Depreciation the occurred in the insurance and pension funding activity and activities auxiliary to financial activities amounted to AED 0.08 and 0.07 billion, or 8.2% and 7.0% of the total respectively as shown in Figure (14)

Figure (14) Fixed Capital Depreciation by Economic Activity



Classifying fixed capital depreciation by type of assets, it is noticeable that furniture and office equipment's represent the largest share with AED 0.4 billion, accounting for 37.1% from total consumption, followed by residential and non- residential buildings with 0.3 AED billion, accounting for 26.9%. At the same time, consumption of IT applications and other uncategorized assets amounted to AED 0.2 and AED 0.1 billion, accounting for 18.0% and 9.2% of the total respectively. Machinery, equipment and transport have decreased to reach AED 0.1 billion, or 8.9% of the total fixed capital depreciation as shown in Figure (15).

Figure (15) Fixed Capital Depreciation by Type of Assets



7-10 Results of the Three Main Establishments in Each Activity

Table (1) main indicators for the largest three establishments

Indicator	Three Main Establishments in Each Activity	Total Establishments	%
Paid-up Capital	11.2	93.2	12.0%
Total Production Value	14.6	34.7	42.1%
Value Added	13.7	30.2	45.5%
Fixed Capital Formation	0.2	3.6	6.8%
Employee Compensation	1.9	5.5	34.5%
Fixed Capital Consumption	0.1	0.97	12.9%

Table (1) shows basic indicators for the largest three establishments in the entire financial intermediation activity. Capital of these establishments forms 12.0% of total capital of all establishments, which amounted to AED 93.2 billion. Value of production amounted AED 14.6 billion, accounting for 42.1% of total production of financial intermediation activity.

Value added accounted for 45.5%, while fixed capital formation contributed 6.8% of the total value. On the other hand, employee compensation amounted to AED 1.9 billion and capital Depreciation AED 0.1 billion, contributing 34.5% and 12.9% respectively.



مركز الإحصاء - أبوظبي
STATISTICS CENTRE - ABU DHABI



c. Objective of the Survey

Statistics Centre- Abu Dhabi started the survey during the second half of 2010 in order to collect data for 2009.

The survey objectives include:

- Providing data for preparation of National Accounts and estimating the contribution of these activities in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).
- Providing data to support policy and economic decision-making in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi and measure the performance of these policies.
- Provide data for businessmen and investors to make appropriate decisions and to evaluate their investment decisions.
- Contributing to the creation of a comprehensive statistical database on the overall economic performance of the Emirate, whether it is related to the seven conventional economic sectors or the emirates' ten future development activities referred to in Abu Dhabi Government agenda.
- Providing data to estimate the extent of economic diversification and development in the non-oil sectors.
- Providing a basic database to measure progress in achieving the agenda of the Government of Abu Dhabi and Abu Dhabi vision 2030.
- Contribute to building a national statistical system in the United Arab Emirates and providing a detailed data on the Emirate's economy.

d- Statistical Units and Classifications

Data was collected from «Establishments» engaged in specified economic activities. Industry Classification was based on the “Two Digit Level” of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC Rev.4).

e- Methodology

The latest international methodologies and recommendations of conducting economic statistics surveys have been followed in terms of definitions, concepts and methodology of collecting basic data. Data and indicators have been extracted from the actual results of the survey.

1. Sample Design

The frame for the survey is based on the 2010 “Frame Update Project” for the Emirate of Abu Dhabi. The frame has been divided into three strata: large, medium and small based on the number of employees. A comprehensive count was applied on the large stratum, while stratified systematic random sample was used for medium and small categories.

2. Reference Year

Data was primarily collected from establishments for the calendar year of 2009. In case of data provided by some establishments for different accounting years, data was collected from an accounting period that falls mostly in the survey year 2009.

3. Survey Documents

Documents of the survey include the questionnaire, training manual for field researchers and audit rules manual.

3.1 Questionnaire

The questionnaire includes the following:

- Introductory and general data about the establishment.
- Paid up capital by nationality.
- Employee number and compensation.
- Intermediate goods and services
- Revenues of main activity and secondary activities.
- Other payments and receipts.
- Fixed assets and capital formation.

3.2 Training Manual

The training manual contains terms used in the questionnaire in order to clarify them for those, who are working in the field. It also includes a detailed explanation of all questions and how to fill the data in a way that guarantee the highest degree of accuracy of the questionnaire. Likewise, the manual includes duties of personnel conducting the survey such as, supervisors, enumerators and auditors. The audit rules manual contains basic auditing rules that should be followed by researchers as well as auditors while conducting their work.

4. Work Stages

4.1 Preparatory Stage

This stage included identifying objectives of the survey and designing the questionnaire. Training and auditing manuals, and office and field reviewing were also prepared during this stage.

4.2 Fieldwork Stage

Fieldwork was carried out by trained researchers, who have been selected previously according to specific criteria. They were divided into teams and supervised by field supervisor.

4.3 Office Processing

Completed questionnaires were delivered to the auditing section to be fully audited. Poor quality responses were identified and fixed by subject matter experts or referred back to the establishment for correction. Finally, questionnaires were coded and sent to the Data Entry section.

4.4 Electronic Processing

Audited and encoded questionnaires were captured electronically. Preliminary results were extracted in order to verify the data and to finally apply the raise factors (weights) to the survey results before compiling final results.

F. Appendix

Main Results for Economic Surveys in Emirate of Abu Dhabi 2009 Values in AED '000

Section Divisions	Description (Economic Activity)	No. of Establish- ments	No. of workers	Paid Up Capital	Production	Value Added	Capital Formation	Worker Compensation	Annual Depreciation
B 0509-	Mining and quarrying	62	21,725	2,800,290	249,140,730	239,006,012	33,930,367	7,991,416	13,013,674
C 1033-	Manufacturing	6,576	134,302	11,148,956	98,378,234	29,989,847	25,608,952	10,219,735	3,011,696
D 35	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	30	7,712	13,370,700	19,524,041	14,457,668	16,195,952	1,748,952	3,033,486
E 3639-	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	29	5,508	17,906	364,377	220,183	57,257	129,339	26,829
F 4143-	Construction	4,377	397,585	12,832,506	146,705,289	79,310,200	4,712,614	16,168,900	3,510,670
G 4547-	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	20,693	156,667	10,807,654	34,661,400	28,084,455	1,591,111	6,603,397	966,487
H 4953-	Transportation and storage	832	51,923	16,210,221	27,914,912	15,401,282	10,448,259	5,106,116	2,215,288
I 5556-	Accommodation and food service activities	3,062	60,939	8,752,091	10,309,337	6,282,630	1,455,506	2,037,703	1,102,274
J 5863-	Information and communication	303	10,405	499,878	27,624,102	24,022,272	1,724,062	4,184,567	637,694
K 6466-	Financial and insurance activities	308	21,167	93,183,339	34,681,816	30,153,683	3,602,517	5,525,484	965,696
L 68	Real estate activities	515	7,651	11,691,818	11,999,248	10,081,209	12,776,208	1,964,517	678,907
M 6975-	Professional, scientific and technical activities	1,784	36,178	4,272,427	20,455,901	17,385,278	1,292,578	5,963,035	568,150
N 7782-	Administrative and support service activities	1,656	65,001	7,603,316	13,318,095	9,694,661	2,009,129	3,763,802	836,244
P 85	Education	393	20,202	1,391,150	4,556,170	3,519,884	226,566	2,063,374	226,720
Q 8688-	Human health and social work activities	472	30,094	1,507,875	5,838,743	3,552,309	703,206	5,468,296	662,298
R 9093-	Arts, entertainment and recreation	464	6,684	619,862	1,095,028	719,339	36,302	405,675	133,370
S 9496-	Other service activities	4,562	22,583	1,102,304	1,942,510	1,348,437	71,340	626,951	94,444
Total		46,118	1,056,326	197,812,294	708,509,933	513,229,348	116,441,925	79,971,260	31,683,926

Survey frame update

The economic surveys performed by SCAD are based on a comprehensive unit record data frame 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 improvement in the coverage of the survey activities and partly contributes to increased data variance between the 2008 and 2009 years. The variance is due to changes in the number, size and classification of establishments on the new frame compared with the old frame.

Classification framework

The International Standard Industrial Classification Rev 4 (ISIC4) has been used for the compilation of the statistics by economic activity for the 2009 reference year. ISIC4 is a more detailed classification and the 2009 survey results for some activities may not be directly comparable with ISIC3.1 survey results for earlier years.



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