



مركز الإحصاء
STATISTICS CENTRE



Explore Abu Dhabi

Through Statistics, 2015

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Statistics Centre – Abu Dhabi (SCAD) is the official source of statistical data in Abu Dhabi Emirate. It was established on the 28th of April 2008 in accordance with Law No. (7) of 2008 promulgated under a decree by HH Sheikh Khalifa bin Zayed Al Nahyan, entrusting SCAD with the task of developing and organizing statistical work in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi and the production, analysis and dissemination of all the official statistics of Abu Dhabi Emirate.

The Centre is also responsible for the integration and harmonization of statistics produced by other local departments and entities, in regard to the standardization of statistical concepts and definitions. Being the main official body concerned with the collection of statistical data in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi, SCAD assumes the functions of preparing the statistical business plans that serve the emirate's development programmes, conducting statistical surveys all over the emirate, without prejudice to the interest of national statistical work. SCAD is also responsible for the collection, classification, storage, analysis and dissemination of official statistics and the release of the results of social, demographic, economic, environmental and cultural, surveys.

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Abu Dhabi Demography

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Chapter 1	12	General Information
Chapter 2	24	Population and Demography
Chapter 3	32	Labour Force
Chapter 4	42	Social Statistics
Chapter 5	64	Economy
Chapter 6	96	Industry and Business
Chapter 7	124	Agriculture and Environment
Chapter 8	138	Energy & Water

His Highness Sheikh
Khalifa bin Zayed Al Nahyan
President of the United Arab Emirates



His Highness Sheikh
Mohamed bin Zayed Al Nahyan

Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi,
and Deputy Supreme Commander of the UAE Armed Forces



Message

from the Director General



Statistics Centre – Abu Dhabi (SCAD) is pleased to publish: ***Explore Abu Dhabi through Statistics, 2015***. This publication presents economic, social, demographic, cultural and environmental statistics about the Emirate of Abu Dhabi in a concise and reader-friendly layout. It is intended to serve as a simple and quick reference about the Emirate of Abu Dhabi.

This publication introduces the reader to Abu Dhabi by reflecting the significant development the Emirate has experienced in all walks of life under the wise leadership of HH Sheik Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nayan, President of the United Arab Emirates, Ruler of Abu Dhabi, and the enlightened directives of HH Sheikh Mohammed bin Zayed Al Nahyan, Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi and Deputy Supreme Commander of the UAE Armed Forces, Chairman of the Executive Council of Abu Dhabi.

Those interested in learning more about the Abu Dhabi will find a wealth of further information in the various publications of the Statistics Centre – Abu Dhabi. These publications are easily accessible on the Centre's website (www.scad.ae) as well as through SCAD's customer service unit.

I would like to commend the cooperation of our strategic partners in the local government departments, who provided a considerable part of the data used in this book.

Butti Ahmed Mohammed Bin Butti Al Qubaisi
Director General

June , 2015

Chapter

1



1/1 The Emirate of Abu Dhabi

The United Arab Emirates is made up of seven emirates, namely: Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah, Ras Al Khaimah, Ajman, Umm al-Quwain, and Fujairah. The emirates united on December 2, 1971, with the city of Abu Dhabi as the federal capital of the new state. The Emirate of Abu Dhabi is the largest of these emirates, forming about 87% of the UAE's land area, with its population constituting around 34% of the country's total population.

The Emirate of Abu Dhabi contributes more than 60% of the UAE's total GDP and over 90% of the total oil production of the UAE. Abu Dhabi ranks sixth in the world in terms of proven oil reserves. Its production also constitutes more than 8% of the total production of the Oil Producing and Exporting Countries Organization (OPEC), while the Emirate comes seventh globally in terms of natural gas resources, sitting atop approximately 5% of the world's total gas reserves. Abu Dhabi boasts the world's highest per capita GDP and the highest percentage of the world's rich, who constitute more than 8.8% of its total citizen population.

Abu Dhabi's future vision focuses on transforming the Emirate into a dynamic tourist destination through developing unique projects that can take full advantage of the diverse natural scenery and landscape, extending southwards to the famous Liwa Oasis, where some of the world's largest sand dunes lie, and east to the green city of "Al Ain" or the "City of Oases". The emirate's pristine natural environment offers an immense potential for the the development of the tourism sector in Abu Dhabi.

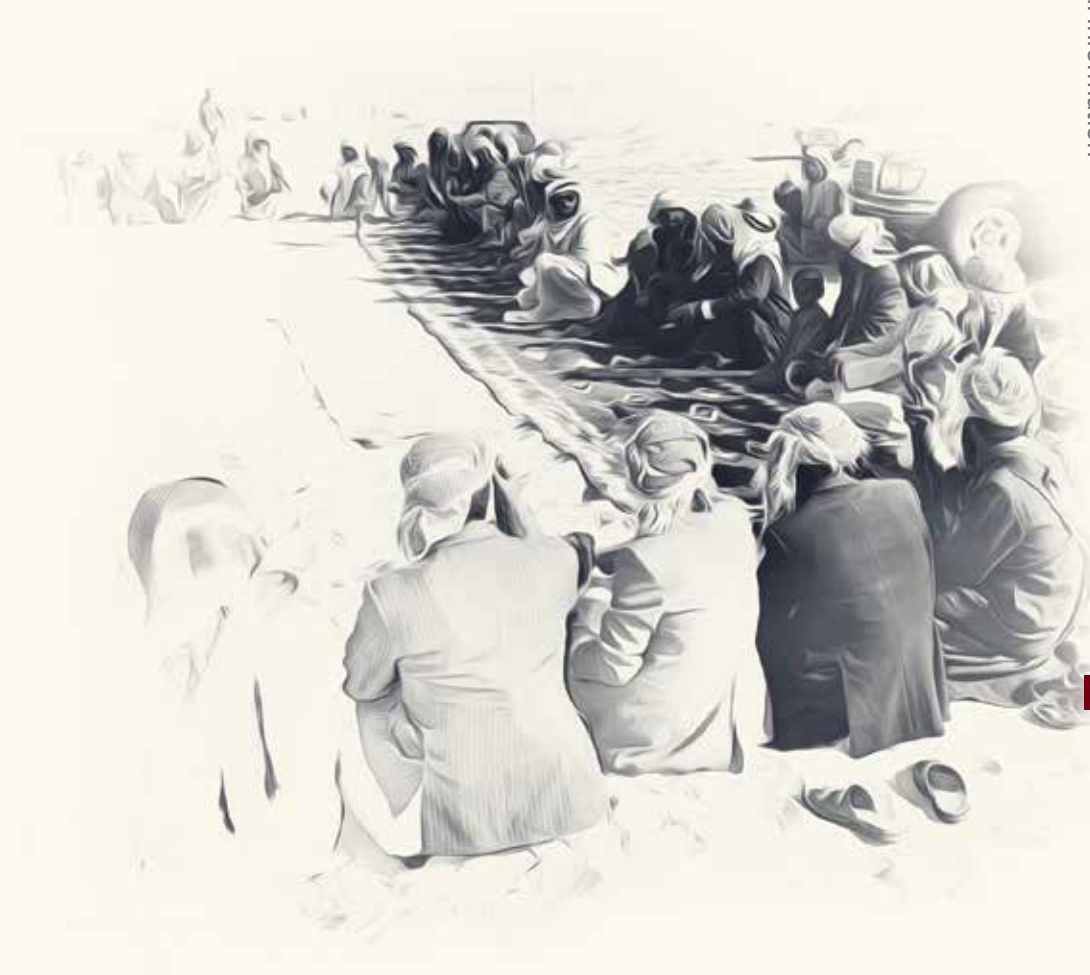


1/2 Historical Overview

The Emirate of Abu Dhabi is characterised by a legacy of deeply rooted traditions, rich ancient history, virgin natural environments with diverse forms of animal and plant wildlife, in addition to the emirate's literary heritage of prose, poetry, folk culture, handicrafts, etc. Archaeological excavations proved that it had a thriving civilization, dating back thousands of years once flourished here. Historically speaking, evidence of the earliest people to settle in what is now the Emirate of Abu Dhabi dates back to 5500 BC, i.e. more than 7500 years ago. Archaeological discoveries proved that the early inhabitants of the emirate arrived in the first Stone Age, and there is evidence of mass graves dating back to 3000-2500 B.C. on the slopes of Jebel Hafeet in Al Ain. Over time, the Emirate witnessed the use of iron and the start of the use of the Arabic alphabet, as well as evidence of a close relationship with the Assyrian and Persian empires.

The modern history of the emirate of Abu Dhabi starts in the early seventeenth century, when the Bani Yas tribe settled in the Dhafra area. They controlled the areas stretching from Sabkha Matti in the north to the Empty Quarter in the south. In 1761 water was discovered on the Island of Abu Dhabi, some members of the Bani Yas Tribe lived there by fishing and diving and "Maleeh" flourished to become the first coastal settlement of the Bani Yas. In those times, life in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi was one of epic heroism, courage and patience in the face of the desert's cruelty and water scarcity. The old residents of Abu Dhabi, Al Ain and Liwa oases, and Al Dhafra, worked in camel herding, date palms farming, fishing and pearl diving, and moved to where there was water and pasturelands.

Oil exploration began in the 1930s. Oil was discovered in Abu Dhabi for the first time in 1958, and in 1962 the first oil shipment was exported from the Umm Shaif offshore field, making Abu Dhabi the first oil-exporting emirate. This historic milestone was followed by major developments in various fields. The late Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan employed oil revenues in the best interest of the emirate, using them in the improvement of his people's living standard and the development of the infrastructure. His reign witnessed unprecedented developments, through which Abu Dhabi was transformed from a semi-nomadic society to a developed emirate with a thriving economy and a promising future.



1/3 Local Time

The local time in the United Arab Emirates is four hours ahead of the UTC (Coordinated Universal Time) and it does not observe daylight saving time. Accordingly, when it is 12:00 noon in Abu Dhabi, it is 3:00 am in New York, 8:00 am in London, 10:00 am in Johannesburg, 1:30 pm in New Delhi, and 6:00 pm in Sydney (observed outside daylight saving time in these countries).

1/4 Language

Arabic is the national official language of the United Arab Emirates. The use of English is widespread in Abu Dhabi, therefore, most street signs, shop fascias and restaurant menus are in both languages. The use of written and spoken Arabic in streets and fascias becomes more prominent the further you move from the city.

1/5 Religion

Islam is the official and widely practiced religion of the United Arab Emirates. Friday is the weekly holiday in Islam, which is entered into by pronouncing “shahada”: “I bear witness that there is no god but Allah and that Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah”. Muslims pray five times a day, with timings varying according to the position of the sun. Adhan (the call for prayer) can be heard calling for prayer at unified times through loudspeakers from the minarets of mosques. The Emirates also guarantees freedom to practice other religions, with the Emirati Constitution guaranteeing religious freedoms in line with the traditions of the Emirati society. Abu Dhabi shows great tolerance and respect for other religions, as it guarantees the freedom of exercising religious practices throughout the Emirate of Abu Dhabi where many followers of other religions live.

The UAE has a cohesive society where family, religious, social and moral values play a central role in daily life. In adherence to the teachings of Islam, there is deep compassion across the Emirati society with the various segments of the community that stand in need of care and support, such as the needy, the disabled and people with special needs.



1/6 Currency

The Emirati Dirham is the official currency of the Emirate of Abu Dhabi and the United Arab Emirates. It is officially abbreviated (AED) but the forms Dhs and DH are also used. The lesser unit of the Dirham is known as the "Fils", with one Dirham equal to 100 fils. The Emirati Dirham is pegged to the US Dollar at an almost fixed exchange rate, with one US Dollars equal to 3.671 Emirati Dirhams.

1/7 Official Holidays

- Friday and Saturday of every week.
- The National Day of the United Arab Emirates (December 2).
- Eid Al-Adha and Eid Al-Fitr (dates vary according to the hijri calendar).
- Hijri New Year.
- Al-Israa Wal Mie'raj Anniversary (date variess according to the hijri calendar).
- Birthday of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH).
- New Year Day 1st of January.

1/8 Location and Area

The Emirate of Abu Dhabi is located in the extreme west and south west of the United Arab Emirates and the Arabian Gulf between latitudes 22°40' and 25° north, and longitudes 51 and 55 degrees east. It has common borders with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Sultanate of Oman. The Emirate has a total land area of 67340 square kilometres, constituting around 86.7% of the total area of the State. In 2013, the population density in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi was 41 people/square kilometre, which indicates that the Emirate is still an area of low population density.

The coastal waters of the Emirate of Abu Dhabi embrace around 200 islands, including Das Island which lies 170 km North West of the Abu Dhabi City, Mebrez Island, and Seer Bani Yas Island which lies 180 km west of the Capital. The coastline of the emirate extends for more than 700 km.

The Area of the United Arab Emirates



1/9 Climate

The Emirate of Abu Dhabi is located in the tropical dry region. The Tropic of Cancer runs through the southern part of the Emirate, giving its climate an arid nature characterised by high temperatures throughout the year, especially in summer time. Abu Dhabi has warm winters with occasional low temperatures; the minimum temperature ranges between 21 to 27 degrees celsius in summer and between 9 to 15 degrees in winter. The air temperatures show variations between the coastal strip, the desert interior and areas of higher elevation, which in total make up the topography of the Emirate. The Emirate enjoys sunny blue skies throughout the year, with scanty rainfall, averaging 100 mm annually. Inner areas may unexpectedly receive some summer showers.

1/10 Discover the Capital

The Emirate of Abu Dhabi comprises three regions: 1- Abu Dhabi region, which lies for the most part on coast of the Arabian Gulf and includes the nation's capital Abu Dhabi City; 2- The Eastern region, where Al Ain City lies, and 3- Al Gharbia region, which is home to 52 towns and villages, the most important of which is Beda Zayed, or Zayed City. This vast region sits atop the bulk of the emirate's oil and gas reserves.

Abu Dhabi City is the federal capital and seat of the United Arab Emirates Government. It houses the Council of Ministers and the embassies accredited by the UAE, besides being an important centre of business nationally and regionally. Established in 1761 as a port for pearl trading, Abu Dhabi has developed with time and today it is a modern global city. The architectural design of the buildings in modern Abu Dhabi City is considered the most impressive in the Middle East. The city is also characterised by the cleanliness and breadth of its streets, its numerous quiet parks, modern buildings, breathtaking corniche, thriving markets, and beautiful beaches.

The most important part of Abu Dhabi City is Abu Dhabi Island which is linked to the mainland by three bridges. Despite their short span, these bridges accentuate Abu Dhabi as a separate island, surrounded by water from all directions, and with many beaches and parks overlooking the sea. All modern utilities and facilities are available in the amazing, sunny island city where green areas extend to connect with the city's numerous parks and the wide tree-lined avenues.

www.abudhabi.ae

1/11 Discover Al Ain

In the past, Al Ain was a key oasis on the caravan road extending from the territories now constituting the United Arab Emirates to the Sultanate of Oman, a matter which reveals the history of the "City of Oases" as the heritage centre of the Emirate of Abu Dhabi, and home to one of the oldest human settlements in the region. There are a number of historic castles in Al Ain as well as Al Ain National Museum. The graveyards in the Hili Castle date back to more than four thousand years ago.

There are many other tourist attraction sites in Al Ain, including Al Ain Oasis, Al Ain Wild Life Park and Resort, the Camel Market, which is one of the oldest remaining markets, Al-Wadi Adventures, which are man-made slopes for raft riding, at the slope of Hafeet Mountain. In addition to Al Ain Carting Race Arena, that is the most advanced in the world for speed lovers. Families also have their share of fun, as they can head to Hili Fun City, one of the oldest amusement parks in the Arabian Gulf area.

1/12 Discover Al-Gharbia

Al Gharbia region, where the sea meets the desert, makes up over two thirds of the land area of Abu Dhabi emirate. Along its hundreds of kilometres of coastline are stunning beaches and islands, and magnificent natural scenery, dotted with ancient archeological sites and a number of historical forts scattered across the region. The historical Liwa Oasis lies at the entrance the legendary Al Rub' Al Khali (the Empty Quarter) desert, the world's largest uninterrupted sand mass. In Liwa, massive expanses of sand areas form beautiful shapes as the oasis enjoys the largest dunes in that part of the desert.

For a closer look at Al Gharbia's authentic heritage, visit one of the many events and festivals held there throughout the year such as Tel Moreeb Festival in January, the pinnacle hill climb event for desert driving enthusiasts, and Al Dhafrah Camel Festival, which includes the world's only camel beauty contest, April's Al Gharbia Water sports Festival, a 10-day event that attracts adventure and excitement lovers from across the world to compete in everything from dragon boating and kite surfing to dhow racing and swimming and July's Liwa Date Festival, a showcase for this valued desert fruit.

Chapter

2

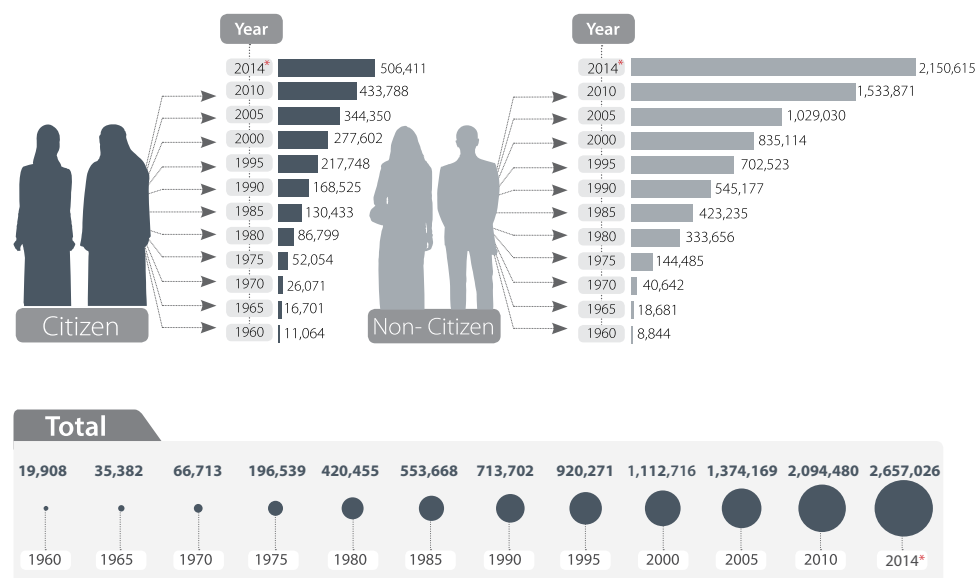


2/1 Size and Geographic Distribution

The Emirate of Abu Dhabi population reached 2,657,026 people in mid-2014, according to preliminary population estimates, including 1,750,855 males and 906,171 females, with citizens equal to 506,411 people, constituting 19.1% of the total population of Abu Dhabi. Around 261,720 citizens (51.7%) live in Abu Dhabi region, and around 215,170 citizens (42.5%) in Al Ain region, while the number of citizens living in Al Gharbia is 29,521 people (5.8%). The non-citizen population was 2,150,615 people, representing 80.9% of the total population of the Emirate, while 1,365,013 of whom (63.5%) live in Abu Dhabi region.

During the period from 1960 to 2014, the average annual population growth in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi was around 9.5%, which is considered one of the highest population growth rates in the world. During that period (1960 - 2014), the total population multiplied 133 times, with the number of citizens doubling 46 times and non-citizens 243 times. The reason behind the increase in the natural growth of citizens is the increase in the rates of fertility and naturalization, while foreign immigration trends constitute the main factor in increasing the overall population.

Figure 2/1: Abu Dhabi Population by Nationality



Source: Statistics Centre – Abu Dhabi

* 2014 mid-year preliminary population estimates

The population and demographic data indicate that the population of the Emirate of Abu Dhabi witnessed major quantitative and qualitative shifts during the past five decades, and that the discovery of oil and the emergence of related industries and services expedited the process of development, demographic change, and geographic distribution of the population in the Emirate. A quick reading of the developments in the population number during the past five decades shows that there were major changes in the distribution of the population by rural and urban areas, as the percentage of urban population decreased from 78.0% in 1968 to 65.5% in 2010. This is due to the development in the infrastructure, services, means of transport and the establishment of some major projects in rural areas that have become points of attraction to a large segment of citizens. Rural areas adjacent to major urban centres also attracted waves of external migration due to the low cost of living and rent in those areas.

A quick historical look reveals important changes in the gender structure of the Emirate of Abu Dhabi. In 2014, the population of males to the total population was 65.9% compared to 34.1% for females. Thus, the ratio of males to females is 1.93: 1. This distribution relates to the nature of selective incoming male migrations, while there are no clear indications that the national structure has been socially affected by this disparity, as the original society is still a balanced one with respect to the gender distribution, where males constitute 51.5% of the total population with females constituting 48.5%, which are very close and equal proportions.

The population pyramid indicates that the gender ratio in the total population has reached 193 males per 100 females in 2014, and that the population in the age group 15-64 years make up 82% of the total population, while those in the age group 0-14 and 65+ years make up 18%. The age characteristics of the population reflects the unusual expatriate society, where the percentage of the population in the 15-64 years category represent more than three-quarters of the population, while the proportions of the population in the 0-14 years category, as well as the age group for the elderly are small, producing a population pyramid with a narrow base widening in the middle.

This confirms the phenomenon of selective expatriate migration. In the same context, the age composition of the population of citizens is witnessing a gradual decrease in the proportion of youth (under 15 years) and a rise in the proportion of the elderly (60 years and above). In 2014, the young (under 15 years) constituted 39% of the citizen population, while the elderly (60 years and over) representing 3% only.

2/2 Births and Deaths

The number of live births registered in the Emirate increased. The number of live births reached 24,300 births in 2002, then notably increased to 35,945 births in 2013. The percentage increase between the two years was 47.9%. Crude birth rate reached 20.2 in 2002 (per 1000 capita) and decreased to 14.7 births (per 1000 capita) in 2013. As for citizens, the crude birth rate was 35.4 in 2002 and reached 31.4 during 2013. While the crude birth rate for non -citizens was 15.1 in 2002 and 10.4 in 2014.

The number of deaths was 2,612 cases in 2002. While it reached 3,015 cases in 2013. The crude death rate in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi decreased from 2.2 cases per 1000 capita in 2002 to 1.2 cases per 1000 capita in 2013. As for citizens, the crude death rate fell from 2.1 in 2002 to 1.9 in 2013. The crude death rate for non-citizens decreased from 1.9 cases per 1000 capita in 2002 to 1.1 cases per 1000 capita in 2013.

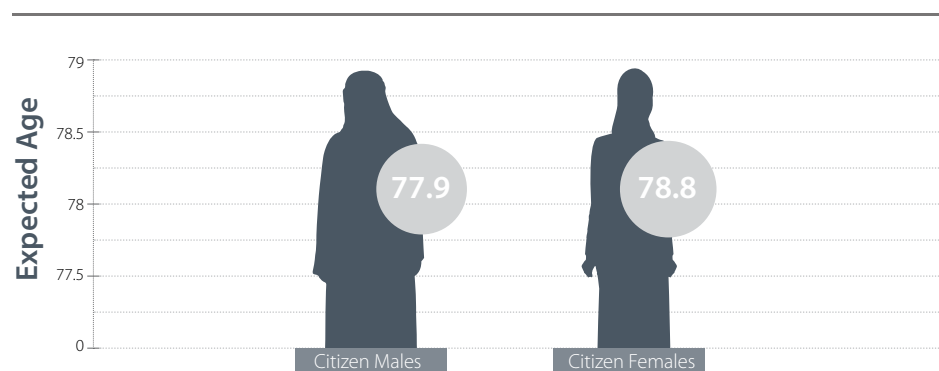


2/3 Life Expectancy at Birth

Life expectancy at birth differs by citizenship, gender and region. Life expectancy at birth for the Emirate of Abu Dhabi in 2012 reached 79.2 years, with 79.6 years for males and 79.1 years for females.

In 2012, life expectancy at birth for citizens was 78.1 years, being 77.9 years for males and 78.8 years for females. The citizen and non-citizen are also quite different. The explanation lies in the influence of the unusual age-gender structure of the non-citizen population. This is characterised by a comparatively large male migrant component of working age, and a relatively low proportion of children, compared with the citizen population.

Figure 2/1: Life Expectancy at Birth by Gender (Years)- 2012

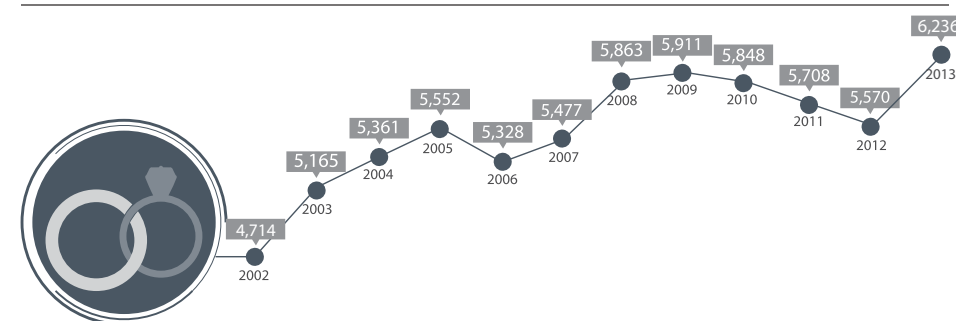


Source: Statistics Centre – Abu Dhabi.

2/4 Marriage Contracts

The number of registered marriages in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi rose as the number of marriage contracts increased considerably from about 4,714 in 2002, to 5,328 and 5,708 marriage contracts in 2006 and 2011 respectively. In 2013, the number of marriage contracts was 6,236.

Figure 2/3: Marriage, Emirate of Abu Dhabi



Source: Statistics Centre – Abu Dhabi, Emirate of Abu Dhabi - Judicial Department.

2/5 Median Age at First Marriage for Citizens

The median age at first marriage in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi in 2013 was about 26.3 years for males and 23.2 years for females. The median age increased significantly between 2001 and 2012; for male citizens, the median age increased from 25.9 years in 2001 to 26.8 years in 2012 while the median age of first marriage for female citizens also increased from 24.6 to 25.9 years during the same period.

2/6 Crude Divorce Rate

In 2002, the crude divorce rate was almost 1.4 per 1000 population. It decreased to 1.2 in 2006 and continued to decline to reach 0.8 per 1000 population in 2013.

Chapter

3



3/1 Composition of the labour force (the economically active population)

The labour force includes the employed and unemployed individuals aged 15 years and above. By nationality, citizens in the labour force constituted 8.2% in 2014. In addition, females in the labour force who are citizens grew from 14.7% in 2005 to 18.2% in 2014. On the other hand, the average annual increase in the number of non-citizens in the labour force was 9.2% over the period from 2005 to 2014.

Table 3/1: Percentage Distribution of the Total Estimated labour force (15 Years +) by Citizenship and Gender

Year	Citizenship and Gender								
	Citizens			Non-citizens			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
2005	9.8%	14.7%	10.5%	90.2%	85.3%	89.5%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
2008*	9.8%	14.0%	10.5%	90.2%	86.0%	89.5%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
2011**	7.7%	17.2%	9.1%	92.3%	82.8%	90.9%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
2012	7.1%	17.3%	8.7%	92.9%	82.7%	91.3%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
2013	7.2%	17.2%	8.8%	92.8%	82.8%	91.2%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
2014	6.6%	18.2%	8.2%	93.4%	81.8%	91.8%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Average Annual Change in the Labour Force 2005 to 2014	4.2%	11.1%	5.9%	9.3%	8.0%	9.2%	8.9%	8.5%	8.9%

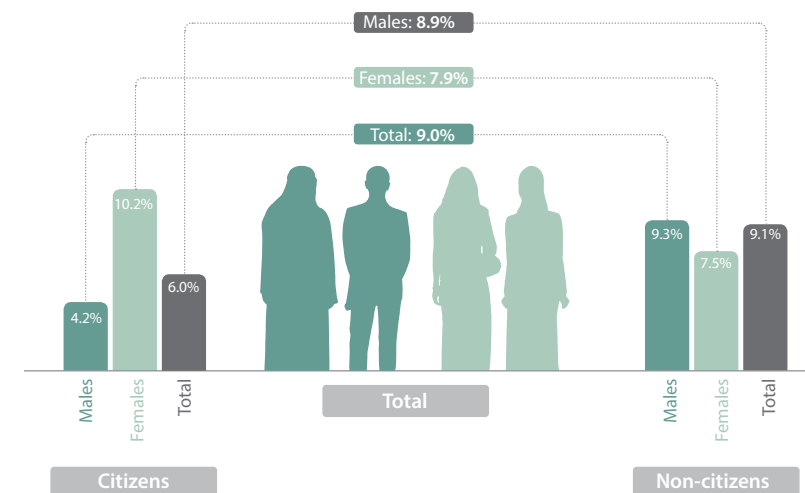
Source: Statistics Centre – Abu Dhabi.

* Mid-year estimates based on 2005 census data.

** Mid-year estimates based on 2011 census data.

Results also reveal a rise in refined activity rate of female citizens to 29.9% in 2014, up from only 16.3% in 2005. The overall refined activity rate for the total population of working age (15 years and above) in 2014 was 79.9%.

Figure 3/1: Average Annual Change in the Labour Force by Citizenship and Gender, 2014



Source: Statistics Centre – Abu Dhabi.

Table 3/2: Refined Activity Rate by Year, Nationality and Gender- Abu Dhabi Emirate, 2005 to 2014

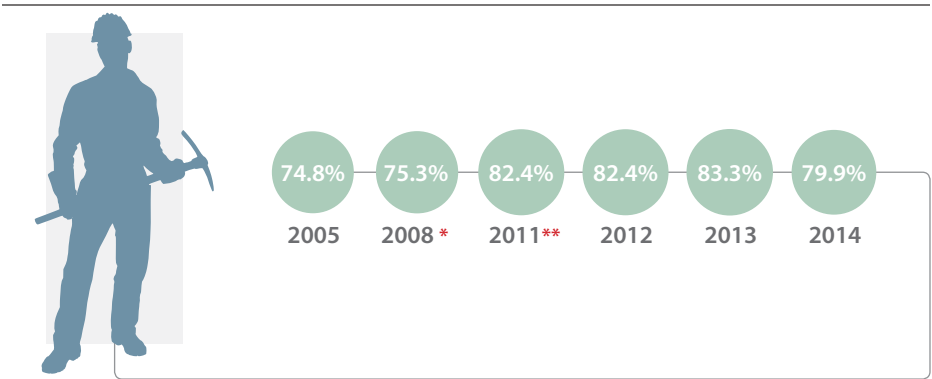
Year	Citizenship and Gender								
	Citizens			Non-citizens			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
2005	64.7%	16.3%	40.4%	95.1%	46.4%	83.1%	90.9%	36.5%	74.8%
2008*	64.7%	17.6%	41.3%	95.2%	49.3%	83.4%	91.0%	39.4%	75.3%
2011**	67.7%	28.5%	48.7%	96.8%	57.6%	88.6%	93.7%	49.0%	82.4%
2012	67.3%	32.1%	50.0%	95.3%	60.0%	87.8%	92.6%	52.1%	82.4%
2013	67.8%	31.6%	49.9%	95.8%	62.9%	89.1%	93.0%	53.7%	83.3%
2014	64.6%	29.9%	47.5%	94.6%	49.9%	85.1%	91.8%	44.5%	79.9%

Source: Statistics Centre – Abu Dhabi.

* Mid-year estimates based on 2005 census data.

** Mid-year estimates based on 2011 census data.

Figure 3/2: Refined Activity Rate (15 years+)



3/2 The Employed Population

Some 96.6% of the total labour force in 2014 were employed. Employed males constituted 98.0% and 87.9% of the total male and female labour force, respectively. Between 2005 and 2014 the average annual increase of the employed population was 8.9%, 4.7% for male citizens and 10.2% female citizens.

Table 3/3: Percentage Distribution of the Employed Population (15 Years and Above) by citizenship and gender

Year	Citizenship and Gender								
	Citizens			Non-citizens			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
2005	9.0%	13.4%	9.6%	91.0%	86.6%	90.4%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
2008*	9.1%	13.2%	9.7%	90.9%	86.6%	90.3%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
2011**	7.3%	14.6%	8.3%	92.7%	85.4%	91.7%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
2012	6.7%	14.1%	7.8%	93.3%	85.5%	92.2%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
2013	6.7%	12.8%	7.5%	93.3%	87.2%	92.5%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
2014	6.2%	16.3%	7.5%	93.8%	83.7%	92.5%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Average Annual Change in Employed Persons Between 2005 and 2014	4.7%	10.2%	6.0%	9.4%	7.5%	9.1%	9.0%	7.9%	8.9%

Source: Statistics Centre – Abu Dhabi.
 * Mid-year estimates based on 2005 census data.
 ** Mid-year estimates based on 2011 census data.



Table 3/4: Employed Population as % of the Total Labour Force

Year	Citizenship and Gender								
	Citizens			Non-citizens			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
2005	88.9%	84.5%	88.0%	98.1%	93.7%	97.5%	97.2%	92.4%	96.5%
2008*	89.7%	89.0%	89.6%	98.0%	95.3%	97.6%	97.2%	94.4%	96.7%
2011**	92.8%	76.5%	88.2%	98.9%	93.1%	98.1%	98.4%	90.2%	97.2%
2012	92.7%	73.0%	86.5%	98.7%	92.8%	97.8%	98.2%	89.4%	96.8%
2013	90.6%	63.5%	82.1%	98.5%	90.1%	97.3%	97.9%	85.5%	95.9%
2014	92.8%	78.9%	88.5%	98.4%	89.9%	97.3%	98.0%	87.9%	96.6%

Source: Statistics Centre – Abu Dhabi.

* Mid-year estimates based on 2005 census data.

** Mid-year estimates based on 2011 census data.

Figure 3/3: Employed Population as % of the Total Labour Force by Gender, 2005, 2008, 2011 to 2014

Source: Statistics Centre – Abu Dhabi.

* Mid-year estimates based on 2005 census data.

** Mid-year estimates based on 2011 census data.



3/3 Dependency Ratio

The dependency ratio is the number of young population (0-14), and the number of old population (65+) to the number of people in the labour force. Most important is the economic dependency ratio which is defined as the number of people not in the labour force to the people in the labour force. Between 2005 and 2014, the economic dependency ratios were in constant decline. In 2005 it was around 71.7, i.e. every 100 individuals in the labour force supported around 72 people outside the labour force. It is noticed that the economic support for citizens was much higher than for non-citizens, reaching 308.1 in 2005, meaning that every 100 people in the labour force supported 308 people not in the labour force. The economic dependency ratio for citizens dropped to 232.7 in 2011 and increased to 240.3 in 2012 and dropped to 226.5 in 2013 and increased to 245.8 in 2014. For non-citizens, this ratio was about 43.8 in 2005, dropped to 28.2 in 2011 and 26.3 in 2013 and increased to 33.2% in 2014.

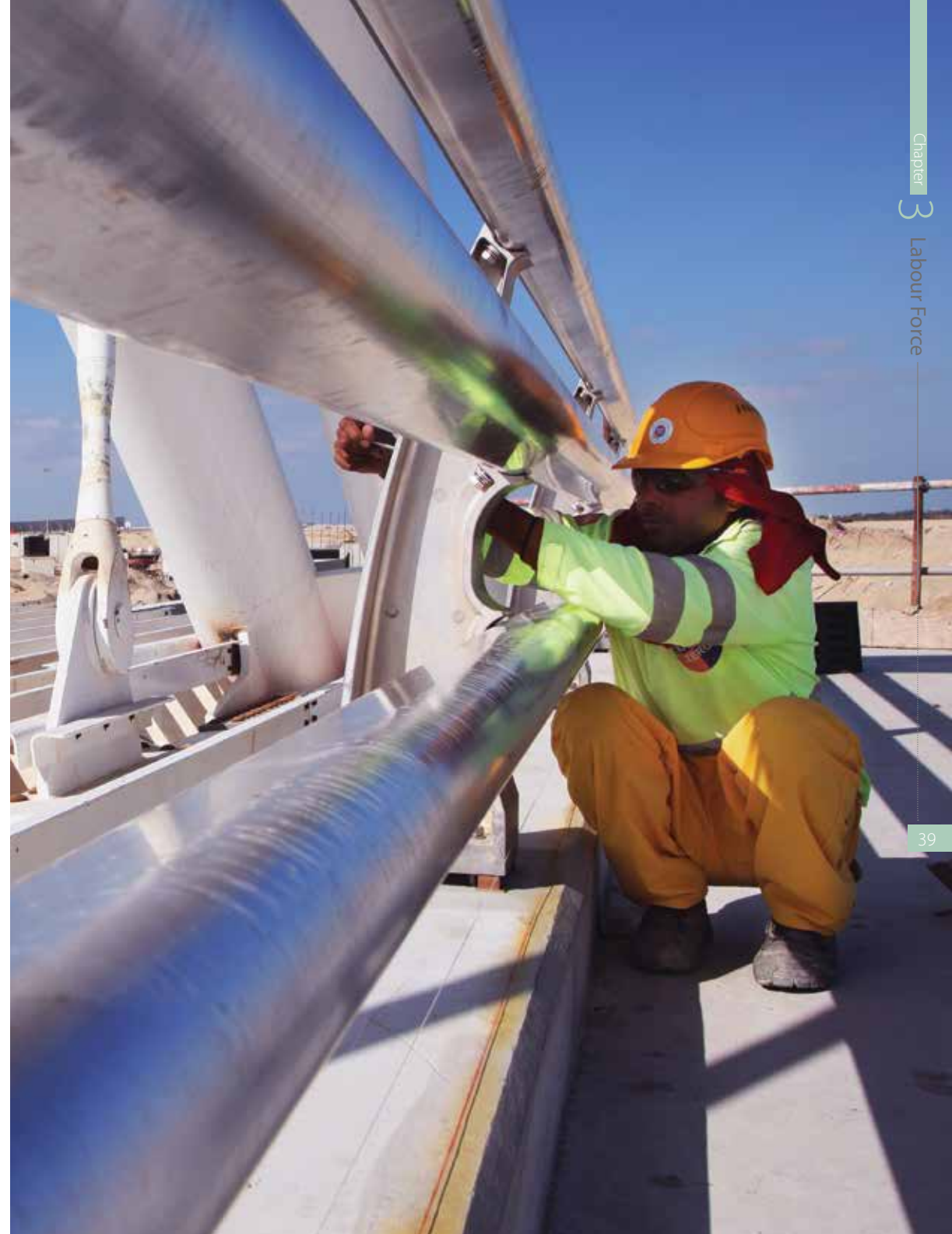
Table 3/3: Economic dependency ratio by citizenship and gender, Emirate of Abu Dhabi

Year	Citizens	Non-Citizens	Total
2005	308.1	43.8	71.7
2008*	310.9	58.0	84.5
2011**	232.7	28.2	46.9
2012	240.3	30.7	49.0
2013	226.5	26.3	43.9
2014	245.8	33.2	50.7

Source: Statistics Centre – Abu Dhabi.

* Mid-year estimates based on 2005 census data.

** Mid-year estimates based on 2011 census data.



Chapter

4



Throughout the past decades, interest in social and human development has remained in the forefront of the priorities of the supreme leadership in Abu Dhabi, and this is directly reflected on the development of education, health, housing, basic infrastructure and social care sectors as well as other requirements crucial to enhance the social welfare and prosperity for all members of the community.

One of the most important reasons for the success of comprehensive development in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi over the past decades is the focus on people, above all else, as the means and beneficiaries of development. Thus, development is predominantly dedicated to the issues of social and human development, and has managed, through concerted effort in these fields to achieve qualitative leaps forward, the likes of which can rarely be found anywhere in the world in the fields of education, health, and other fields of human and social development, in addition to the major achievements at the level of infrastructure.

Throughout the Emirate, literacy rates have increased, infant mortality rates have fallen, with a higher life expectancy for the people. The development campaign in Abu Dhabi has gone beyond meeting the basic needs of the individual to steadily and qualitatively promoting education, healthcare, social protection, employment, and expanding the frameworks of his / her participation in the development.

The Emirate of Abu Dhabi is seen as one of the countries in the region which pays the most attention to social welfare through the provision of various public services to maintain an advanced level of social and economic stability. This includes infrastructure and municipal services, as well as educational and health services at the highest international standards.

Here we can point to some brief statistics on human development over the past four decades (1970 - 2013), that place the Emirate of Abu Dhabi considerably ahead among the countries of the region:



4/1 Education

Traditional education in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi dates back centuries to ancient civilizations, the evidence of which has been found in several historic sites. In later years, different methods of traditional education emerged, including education through Quranic schools and scientific circles, followed by a semi-formal education system. The first school in Abu Dhabi was built in 1930. Formal education began effectively in the academic year 1960/1961, when three schools were opened and 81 male students enrolled in them and were taught by 6 teachers. The first girls' school was opened in the Emirate in 1963/64, while the first kindergarten was opened in 1968.

The illiteracy rate among citizens (10 years and above) dropped from 80.12% in 1970 to 5.3% in 2013, and between female citizens (10 years and above) it fell from 89.85% in 1970 to 7.4% in 2013. The number of students multiplied 49 times, from 6972 in 1969-70 to 340,803 in 2013-14, with the number of schools multiplying 20 times, from 25 in 1969-70 to 438 in 2013-14.

The Government of Abu Dhabi seeks to achieve sustainable development in the Emirate in various fields, with educational services receiving major significance in achieving the aspirations of the Emirate that did not spare any effort in its endeavour to guarantee providing high level educational infrastructure to both government and private sectors. Education experienced major quantitative and qualitative leaps forward, covering all parts of the Emirate in a short period of time, and including males and females receiving their education in government schools for free. Private education appeared in 1973-74, to complement the efforts of the public sector and provide education for more than 63% of students studying in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi in 2013-14.

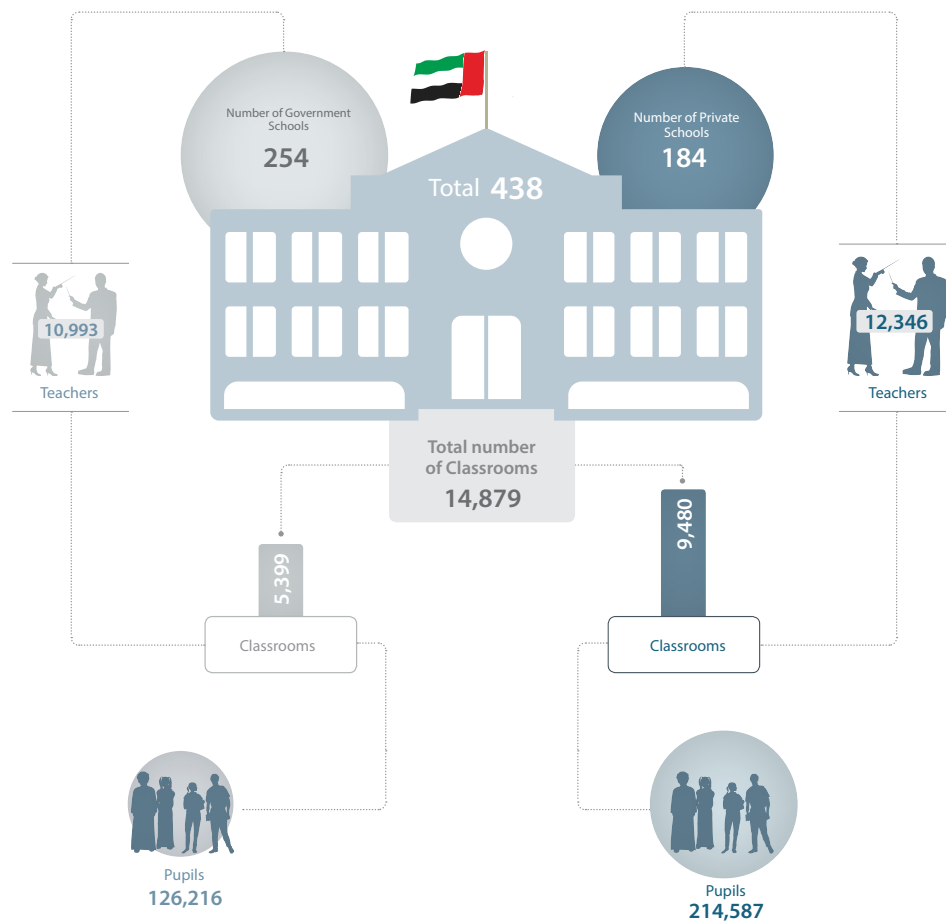
The total number of schools in the academic year 2013-14 in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi was 438, of which 254 were government schools and 184 were private schools. The number of students enrolled in all educational levels increased from 291,512 in the academic year 2009-10 to 340,803 in the academic year 2013-14 with a 17.0% increase, and a ratio of 22.9 students per classroom, 14.6 students per teacher, and 1.6 teachers per classroom. In the past years, the percentage of students enrolled in private education increased from 56.6% in the academic year 2009-10 to 63.0% in 2013-14.

The number of students enrolled in higher education institutions increased from 34,190 in 2008-09 to 50,809 students in 2013-14 with an increase of 48.6% during that period. The academic year 2013-14 saw the graduation of 10,921 students from higher education, 5,107 students of whom graduated from government universities and institutions and 5,814 from private universities and institutions. The number of higher education graduates increased significantly from the year 2008-09 to 2013-14 making an increase of 166.9%.

Table 4/1: Educational Services Indicators in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi

Item	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Total:					
Schools	489	480	451	450	438
Classrooms	12,038	13,528	13,501	14,528	14,879
Students	291,512	306,497	310,620	325,901	340,803
Teachers	20,372	22,218	22,184	22,573	23,339
Public education:					
Schools	305	299	268	265	254
Classrooms	5,272	5,618	5,448	5,384	5,399
Students	126,492	125,949	124,997	125,263	126,216
Teachers	10,854	11,384	10,451	10,812	10,993
Private education:					
Schools	184	181	183	185	184
Classrooms	6,766	7,910	8,053	9,144	9,480
Students	165,020	180,548	185,623	200,638	214,587
Teachers	9,518	10,834	11,733	11,761	12,346
General ratios:					
Student per classroom	24.2	22.7	23.0	22.4	22.9
Student per teacher	14.3	13.8	14.0	14.4	14.6
Teacher per classroom	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Students in private education to total students (%)	56.6	58.9	59.8	61.6	63.0

Source: Statistics Centre – Abu Dhabi, Abu Dhabi Education Council.

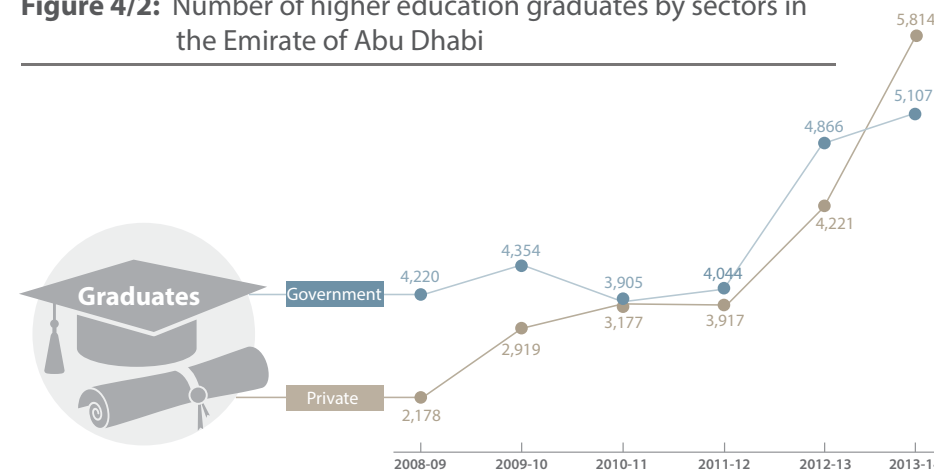
Figure 4/1: Educational Services Indicators in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi, 2013-14

Source: Statistics Centre – Abu Dhabi, Abu Dhabi Education Council.

Table 4/2: Higher education indicators in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi

Years	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
High Education Institutions						
Universities	9	9	9	8	8	9
Colleges	12	13	15	15	14	15
Institutes	4	7	7	5	5	5
Students						
Government	22,937	24,708	26,464	27,580	30,728	27,748
Private	11,253	15,323	19,213	19,490	20,026	23,061
Graduates						
Government	4,220	4,354	3,905	4,044	4,866	5,107
Private	2,178	2,919	3,177	3,917	4,221	5,814

Source: Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, United Arab Emirates University, Zayed University, Higher Colleges of Technology

Figure 4/2: Number of higher education graduates by sectors in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi

Source: Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, United Arab Emirates University, Zayed University, Higher Colleges of Technology

4/2 Health

The Emirate of Abu Dhabi ranks high in the world with respect to the efforts it makes to provide a good life for its people. In the past years, the Emirate has witnessed major development in the health sector, both public and private. With respect to the government sector, primary healthcare services have developed in a way that has guaranteed their provision throughout the Emirate. These centres provide primary health services, dentistry, and health education. As for preventive health, the umbrella of preventive medical services covers the monitoring and control of communicable diseases through vaccination / immunisation, disinfection, monitoring those exposed to disease, early detection of disease, and health awareness and education programmes in cooperation with all the competent authorities in the Emirate.

It is worth noting that the infrastructure for health services was represented in only two hospitals with around 600 beds in Abu Dhabi and Al Ain cities in 1975. However, in 2013, the number of government hospitals was 12, which have 2503 beds, in addition to two military hospitals, and 587 health centres (public and private). The number of doctors at state hospitals increased to 2402 in 2013. Specialised services also experienced a major development reflected in the levels of performance in all departments. The private sector is also growing, especially with the improvement of the health insurance system that took the load off the government. The Emirate of Abu Dhabi currently has 28 private hospitals and 335 clinics.

The Emirate of Abu Dhabi has been able, over the forty years, to lay the foundation of a healthcare network that covered all nationals across the Emirate, accompanied by an improvement in all health indicators. Crude death rate decreased to less than 1.2 per thousand people compared to around 4.5 in 1975. All this contributed to raising life expectancy at birth for citizens to 79.2 years in 2012 (among the highest in the world) compared to around 49.3 years in 1970.

Based on the reclassification of the one day surgery hospitals to the category of health centres, the number of hospitals increased from 37 in 2008 to 42 in 2013. However, the number of beds in hospitals increased from 2132 in 2006 to 3864 in 2013. The number of health centres increased from 389 in 2007 to 587 in 2013, while the number of clinics increased from 188 in 2007 to 335 in 2013.

The public health care system in Abu Dhabi witnessed a steady increase in the number of doctors, dentists and nurses, as the number of doctors increased from 1,662 in 2007 to 2,402 in 2013. The percentage of doctors per 1000 capita remained similar in the years from 2007 to 2013, which indicates a steady increase based on the needs of the population. The number of nurses and medical assistants increased from 4,976 in 2007 to 5,652 in 2013 marking an increase of 13.6%. With respect to the medical care, the rate of doctors to population was 280 doctors per 100,000 people in 2013, while for dentists; the rate was 50 dentists per 100,000 people in the same year. The ratio for nurses was 580 nurses per 100,000 people in 2013.



Table 4/3: Summary of Health Statistics in the Emirate in the Government and Private Sectors

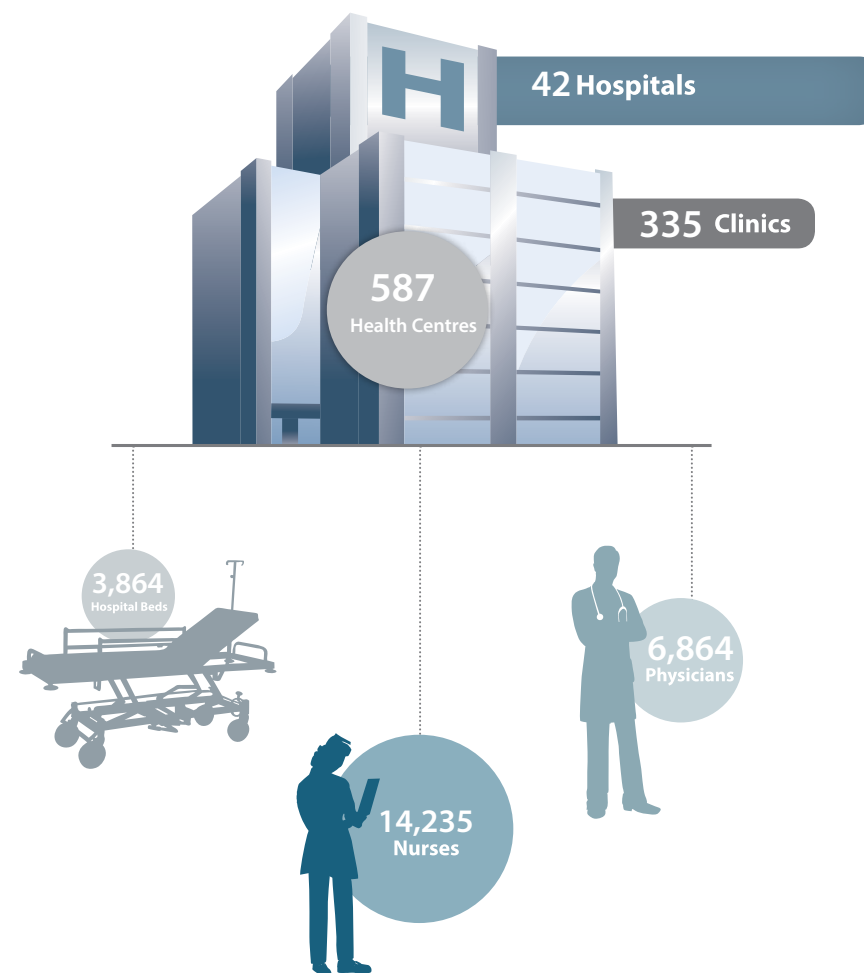
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Hospitals	33	37	39	33	35	39	42
Hospital beds	n/a	3,546	3,621	3,579	3,659	4,226	3,864
Health centres	389	386	365	429	494	540	587
Clinics	188	196	207	239	265	316	335
Pharmacies	358	369	405	408	427	454	502
Doctors	1,662	2,786	1,822	2,026	1,966	5,528	6,864
Nurses	4,976	4,976	5,846	5,222	5,328	12,375	14,235
Doctors (per 100,000 population)	n/a	312	237	242	231	240	280
Dentists (per 100,000 population)	n/a	49	45	45	41	40	50
Nurses (per 100,000 population)	n/a	406	446	418	495	530	580
Beds (per 100,000 population)	n/a	209	198	182	173	180	160

Source: Health Authority- Abu Dhabi

Table 4/4 : Government health statistics

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Hospitals	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Beds	2,439	2,596	2,652	2,582	2,610	2,475	2,503
Beds per thousand population	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0
Doctors	1,662	2,786	1,822	2,026	1,966	2,064	2,402
Doctors per thousand population	1.1	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2
Nurses and assistants	4,976	4,976	5,846	5,222	5,328	5,543	5,652
Nurses and assistants per thousand capita	3.2	2.9	3.2	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8

Source: Statistics Centre – Abu Dhabi, Health Authority - Abu Dhabi.

Figure 4/3: Summary of Health Statistics in the Emirate in the Government and Private Sectors

Source: Health Authority- Abu Dhabi

4/3 Social Welfare

The Emirate of Abu Dhabi is seen as one of the countries in the region that pays the most attention to social welfare through the provision of various public services to maintain an advanced level of social and economic stability. This includes infrastructure and municipal services, as well as educational and health services at the highest international standards. Arising out of the importance which the United Arab Emirates places on social development, social development centres were established in all of its cities and villages, which perform a number of tasks, such as giving social assistance to deserving groups, raising the level of awareness, social guidance, social education and the establishment of institutions caring for the family, children and others. The State has developed social insurance that helps maintain the cohesion of the community, social security, improving livelihoods and supporting the needy. The government issued Federal Law No. 13 in 1972 as the first Social Security law, which aimed to provide financial assistance to members of the community who were prevented by circumstances from securing a good livelihood for themselves. The law defined the categories entitled to assistance as well as the level of assistance.

This law was followed by a number of laws and legislations in the field of social welfare. The Pensions and Social Security Law was issued in 1999, a serious step toward achieving greater social stability and providing successive generations with support and security, guaranteeing them a good life.

The State social assistance system is based on a philosophy derived from the need to take care of individuals and families during their crises, and to encourage them to return to being productive members of society when they can. Social welfare is manifest in various ways, including social assistance, internal and external aid, care for the disabled and juveniles, kindergartens and nursing homes, non-governmental organisations, cooperatives, and social development centres founded on religious, moral, and national values that guarantee stability for everyone in the nation. On the other hand, each establishment is regarded as a social unit established intentionally to achieve specific objectives, adopting an architectural style that suits the achievement of these objectives.

Social welfare policies in Abu Dhabi aim to develop the Emirate through enhancing the prosperity of its citizens and residents. Therefore, the number of welfare beneficiaries rose from 9,105 in 2002 to 12,787 in 2013, increasing by 40.4% in that period.

The number of kindergartens under the supervision of the Ministry of Social Affairs increased from 31 in 2005 to 83 in 2011. The number of children joining kindergartens increased from 2,275 in 2005 to 7,058 in 2011, with a ratio of 85.0 child per kindergarten.

Table 4/5: Cases and Beneficiaries of Social Aid Offered to Citizens by Case Type

Case Type	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	7,208	8,404	9,761	10,421	10,861	11,814	11,748	12,563	12,787
Old age	2,486	2,687	2,881	2,988	3,077	3,249	3,112	3,609	3,511
Orphanhood	351	364	381	378	364	386	359	317	340
Handicapped	796	843	1,025	1,200	1,244	1,181	679	1,418	1,561
Illegitimate	32	21	19	18	16	14	13	23	26
Health disability	953	877	915	949	1,005	1,131	673	1,180	1,209
Limited income	230	459	461	484	569	698	1,070	291	262
Widowhood	584	503	485	506	560	687	720	767	799
Abandonment	45	39	29	22	19	18	19	6	7
Divorce	1,352	2,134	2,298	2,422	2,440	2,781	3,379	3,026	3,121
Never married	86	238	504	477	438	386	351	381	350
Female married to a foreigner	92	160	644	875	1,037	1,177	1,231	1,332	1,378
Prisoners' Families	61	67	84	79	79	93	100	106	99
Married students	52	-	19	9	0	0	0	0	0
Exceptions	88	12	16	14	13	13	24	58	57
Unemployed for reasons beyond their will	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	49	67

Source: Ministry of Social Affairs

Housing development represents a main indicator in the development of the people, being one of the requirements for stability in the lives of the people and their communities. The Emirate of Abu Dhabi and the United Arab Emirates in general paid great attention to providing suitable housing to all its inhabitants as one of the factors of stability and development. Thus, housing has become one of the most important factors in the development of the building industry, which is one of the largest and most active employment sectors. To that end, the Sheikh Zayed Housing Programme was established for the purpose of providing suitable housing for eligible Emirati families, by providing accommodation services by way of both grants and loans and through providing numerous options (building, buying, maintaining, or expanding houses) according to approved policies and standards.

The Marriage Fund was also established in accordance with Federal Law No. (47) for the year 1992, complementing social policy, where the Fund aims to provide financial assistance and awareness to couples before marriage, contributing to the consolidation of the Emirati family.

4/4 Charity Work

Social solidarity is one of the original characteristics of the Emirati society. Associations, institutions and social and charitable centres for public welfare in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi in particular and the UAE in general have experienced a remarkable and broad development, covering all segments of society and reaching right across the nation to all cities, villages and into the countryside. In addition to the Sheikh Zayed Housing Fund, the Marriage Fund, and the Zayed Charitable and Humanitarian Foundation, the Khalifa bin Zayed Al Nahyan Foundation for Acts of Humanity, the Red Crescent, the Zayed Higher Organization for Humanitarian Care, Special Needs and Minors Affairs, there are also non-profit associations, including 120 Societies with 68 branches within the State, in addition to a large number of cooperative societies and social development centres throughout the state.

One of the key social institutions in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi is the Zayed Charitable and Humanitarian Foundation which was established on August 5, 1992, aiming to strengthen its role in charitable and humanitarian work in order to improve the standard of living of those targeted by its services. The Zayed Charitable and Humanitarian Foundation contributes to humanitarian and charitable projects in the United Arab Emirates, encouraging establishments, research and study centres in various fields to push development forward and provide welfare, prosperity, and encourage progress by protecting Islamic teachings and values, and the heritage, as well as providing assistance that will help ease the suffering of people, contribute to their advance and improve their social, cultural, and health circumstances.

Another major institution in charitable and humanitarian work is the Khalifa bin Zayed Al Nahyan Foundation for Humanitarian Work that was established in 2007. Its strategy focuses on the fields of health and education, locally, regionally, and globally. Its educational strategy includes supporting vocational education projects in the countries of the region. It also addresses health issues pertaining to malnutrition, the protection and care for children, in addition to providing safe water around the world, in addition to supporting poor and needy communities in providing basic infrastructure such as schools, hospitals and others facilities.

There are several other organisations in the field of charitable, humanitarian and social work internally and externally, prominent among which is the Red Crescent Organization in the United Arab Emirates that was established in 1983. From this date onward, the Organization has played an important role in humanitarian and charitable work locally and internationally to meet the needs of the poor and vulnerable.

4/5 People with Special Needs

The Emirate of Abu Dhabi gives special importance to guarantee the active participation of people with special needs in the development of society, providing them with the highest levels of livelihood and equal opportunities with their peers. The various centres providing care and rehabilitation of people with special needs that are spread throughout the Emirate provide numerous programmes and initiatives to enable this segment to develop their capacities and reach their full potential in various fields of life.

In the context of caring for the disabled, the Cabinet of Ministers Decision No. 96 was issued in 1981 to establish centres for the care and support of the disabled in the UAE by providing medical, social and psychological care to the disabled, along with educational opportunities, vocational training and networks for social integration. In 2004/2005, the two centres for the disabled in Abu Dhabi and Al Ain became affiliated to the Supreme Zayed Foundation for Humanitarian Care, Special Needs, and Minors Affairs.

4/6 Human Rights

The Emirate of Abu Dhabi and the United Arab Emirates in general pay great attention to both citizens and residents of all nationalities, races and religions, and are committed to issuing federal and local laws and legislations that protect and preserve the dignity of the people. All government agencies work of providing the services and information needed by citizens and residents in their daily lives, in addition to providing the necessary protection when necessary. The United Arab Emirates takes into consideration and regards with interest and respect the concept of human rights in Islamic legislations as the main source of legislation in the State, guided by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights issued by the General Assembly of the United Nations in December 1948. The State constitution stipulates that all persons are equal before the law, without distinction with regard to race, nationality, religious belief or social status.



4/7 Judicial System

The judicial system in the United Arab Emirates works within a bilateral framework that includes the local judiciary and the federal judiciary; every Emirate undertakes the task of setting its local laws that guarantee the management of the lives of its inhabitants and protecting their rights. The constitutional articles from article 94 to 109 organise the relationship between these two systems, as they explain the comprehensive bases of the said relationship, while leaving the explanation of the details to the local judiciary without violating or contradicting the overall principles set by the Constitution.

4/8 Culture and Heritage

Architectural discoveries dating back to various ancient times indicate the presence of an honourable cultural past in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi, which, since prehistoric ages, has been a meeting point for various cultures as a result of the migration of tribes, and trade caravans. This led to a rich cultural heritage, the traces of which still remain in local customs and traditions developed in various forms of cultural activity over thousands of years.

Cultural life in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi is rooted in a long history of literature, camel and horse riding, falconry, traditional artwork, and the cultural exchange resulting from trade. However, over the centuries this culture has experienced radical changes with the development of modern lifestyles, but has been able to successfully reconcile tradition and modernity. Yet the values of Bedouin heritage and traditional culture still thrive today, despite the modernity of the landscape, its infrastructure and facilities, and the varied and evolving lifestyles lived within it.

The Emirate of Abu Dhabi is characterised by a legacy of tradition, from its ancient history to the diversity of natural environments and animal and plant wildlife, to the human heritage of prose, poetry and handicrafts. In the past, it was an important strategic part, resource-rich, with a multidimensional civilization. Archaeological excavations proved that it had a thriving civilization, dating back thousands of years, along with other ancient civilizations.

After oil was discovered, the Emirate of Abu Dhabi witnessed an unprecedented transformation in all aspects of life. The economic leap forward led to mass inflows of foreigners from all parts of the world to live and work in the Emirate, which highly influenced local culture. However, the highest levels of government in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi quickly realised the importance of protecting the unique heritage of the Emirate in the face of these changes, transferring them to the new generations, thus contributing to protecting that great cultural heritage. Several plans and ambitious



initiatives were announced to provide for, protect, and manage cultural resources, such as the strategy for managing the heritage of the Emirate of Abu Dhabi, the formation of the Abu Dhabi Authority for Culture and Heritage, the development of Saadiyat Island as a cultural centre for the Emirate and other initiatives. Abu Dhabi is proud today of its rich cultural mosaic that includes poetry, novels, popular beliefs, handicrafts, weaving, dancing, and traditional sports.

At a time when the Emirate of Abu Dhabi has witnessed unprecedented development and prosperity, the Abu Dhabi Authority for Culture and Heritage was established in October 2005. Since its inception it has made a broad and concerted effort to protect and enhance the heritage and culture of Abu Dhabi. The local scene has witnessed several projects for the development and diversification of cultural infrastructure, including the development of museums and fostering their role in this cultural advance within the framework of a future vision that makes the Emirate a cultural destination between the west and east. The cultural scene is today a central issue in the vision of the future, in a world that includes many unknowns, new developments and concepts, and technologies that have direct effects on culture. There is only room today for those who have a strong cultural capacity to protect identity. In that regard, the Emirate of Abu Dhabi is moving along a twin-track cultural path that combines the preservation and revival of local cultural heritage and the importing of modern international creativity, so that Abu Dhabi may become a unique cultural centre in the region.

In the midst of comprehensive development in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi, the cultural aspect is occupying a growing importance. This has also received great attention at the highest levels, in the form of supporting the efforts of the Abu Dhabi Authority for Culture and Heritage, which has been able during the short period following its inception, to launch many important heritage and cultural projects, not on the regional level alone, but all over the world. Within the framework of its constant endeavour to increase public awareness of these valuable cultural resources, the Emirate of Abu Dhabi exerts massive efforts, through a diverse and coordinated group of events and cultural programmes held annually throughout the Emirate. These programmes focus on appreciation and interest in the thriving cultural heritage of the Emirate, as well as its pride of in its culture and heritage sources.

The Emirate of Abu Dhabi is currently developing Saadiyat Island as the primary cultural centre in the Emirate. The island is the site of huge projects under construction valued at AED 100 billion. Many of these projects have a major cultural value, such as the Marine Museum, the Sheikh Zayed National Museum, the Guggenheim Museum for Modern Art, Louvre Abu Dhabi for Classic Arts, the Performance Arts Centre, New York University - Abu Dhabi Branch, and the Equestrian Centre. Perhaps all this, in addition to Abu Dhabi International Book Fair, the Sheikh Zayed Book Award (the largest international award), the Abu Dhabi Art Exhibition, the Abu Dhabi Classical Music Festival, the Abu Dhabi Film Festival, the Emirates Film Competition, the Abu Dhabi International Hunting and Equestrian Fair, Al-Dhafra Camel Mazayna Festival, the Mazayna Al-Rotab (Dates' Mazayna) Festival, and other activities and events led

by Abu Dhabi Authority for Culture and Heritage, all give a clear indicator to the level of cultural aspiration in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi.

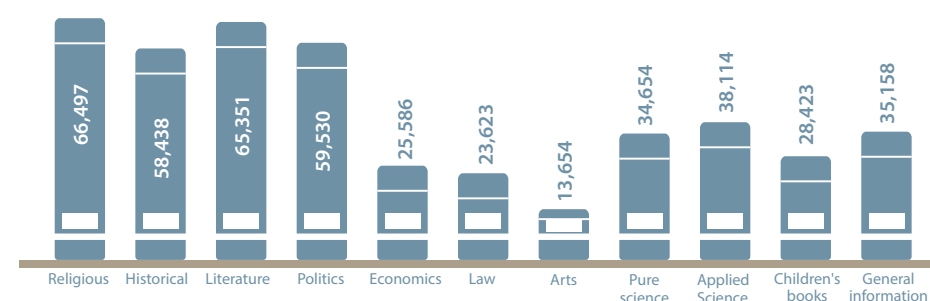
The number of books available at the National Library increased from 240,220 in 2005 to 449,028 in 2013. The number of cultural lectures organised by Abu Dhabi Tourism and Culture Authority amounted to 62 lectures in 2012. The number of museums doubled in 2009 to four museums. The total number of the visitors of the Emirate museums was 196,762 visitors in 2013, indicating an increase in the number of visitors to all museums in 2013.

Table 4/6: Books available at the National Library by subject

Book Topics	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	240,220	308,750	330,102	340,681	366,758	375,923	393,587	409,256	449,028
Religious	35,500	50,300	51,200	52,500	57,116	58,112	60,911	61,980	66,497
Historical	34,200	42,200	43,832	44,600	48,350	49,830	51,125	52,816	58,438
Literature	41,800	48,900	49,650	50,980	52,012	53,814	56,590	57,620	65,351
Politics	38,000	51,400	52,100	52,260	52,623	52,840	53,490	54,988	59,530
Economics	9,700	12,200	13,600	14,229	19,600	19,960	21,316	22,752	25,586
Law	7,800	11,140	12,220	13,100	13,230	13,818	14,703	15,813	23,623
Arts	7,000	9,200	10,500	11,200	11,712	12,314	12,690	12,918	13,654
Pure science	17,300	24,250	25,600	26,400	26,400	28,265	29,916	31,922	34,654
Applied Science	18,000	21,360	22,300	24,800	32,432	33,162	35,906	37,585	38,114
Children's books	15,200	22,000	22,800	23,612	23,661	23,890	25,600	26,965	28,423
General information	15,720	15,800	26,300	27,000	29,622	29,918	31,340	33,897	35,158

Source: Abu Dhabi Tourism and Culture Authority.

Figure 4/4: Books available at the National Library by subject, 2013



Source: Abu Dhabi Tourism and Culture Authority.

Table 4/7: Lectures of the cultural season by lecture topic

Lecture Topic	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	72	81	65	51	62	58	54	62
Scientific	26	32	22	8	9	9	8	12
Ideological/Intellectual	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Religious	10	13	8	10	14	8	7	5
Literature	6	16	21	14	18	20	15	14
Politics&Economics	13	14	6	11	12	12	14	12
Arts	17	6	8	8	9	9	10	9

Source: Abu Dhabi Tourism and Culture Authority.

Table 4/8: Visitors of the Zoo, Museums and Public Parks.

Item	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	3,670,443	3,178,865	2,718,175	2,713,982	3,375,656	3,058,612
Zoo	728,691	761,715	955,930	930,086	971,338	999,174
Hili Fun City	263,711	205,942	338,073	318,995	303,751	238,046
Public Parks	2,545,267	2,075,024	1,295,057	1,318,791	1,936,983	1,624,630
Al Ain Museum	56,693	38,195	38,634	39,670	45,661	49,281
Al Ain Palace Museum	72,281	82,776	77,119	84,041	98,621	120,906
Dalma Museum	3,800	1,804	1,918	1,650	2,231	2,297
Al-Jahili Fort Museum *	-	13,409	11,444	20,749	17,071	24,278

*Opened in 2009.

Source: Abu Dhabi Municipality, Al Gharbia Region Municipality, Al Ain Wildlife Park, Abu Dhabi Tourism and Culture Authority.



Chapter

5





Development and economic reform in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi have been of crucial concern to the political leadership aiming to achieve progress and development and to catch up with the advanced world. As a result of this concern, development in the Emirate has advanced immensely, and the national economy has developed to global comparability, being competitive with various economies regionally and globally.

Given the strong political commitment to success and the economic advancement in all directions, the wise economic policies and due to the business environment, the financial surpluses, the advanced infrastructure, and the political stability and security the Emirate enjoys, the economy of the Emirate of Abu Dhabi has come to occupy a unique position and expanding space in the region. This is especially so given the strategic transformations and major reforms which the economy experienced during the last decade, beginning with the restructuring of local government and limiting its role in the economy to economic policies aiming to diversify sources of income. The Emirate is moving steadily towards the future to bring about a radical transformation in the structure of local economy.

The local economy has achieved a leading position in all performance indicators, as well as a highly unique investment environment, the result of the wise policies of the senior leadership, which has contributed to creating an attractive environment for global investments, and is capable of attracting companies of all kinds from various parts of the world.

5/1 Gross Domestic Product

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is one of the most important indicators of the economic performance of a country. The GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Over the past years, the Emirate of Abu Dhabi has continuously contributed around 60% of the GDP of the United Arab Emirates.

The economy of the Emirate of Abu Dhabi maintained strong growth rates in the decade ending in 2014, through which it witnessed a major development movement that contributed to increasing the Gross Domestic Product of the Emirate of Abu Dhabi from AED 931,773 million in 2013 to AED 952,676 million in 2014, with an average annual growth rate of 2.2%.

During the decade ending in 2014, various non-oil economic activities witnessed major growth, with the added value of non-oil activities at current prices increasing from AED 143,467 million in 2004 to AED 466,962 million in 2014. In 2014, the construction activity is the main non-oil GDP contributor (at current prices) with 9.6% contribution, followed by the finance and insurance activities by 7.2%. The value added of the oil sector at current prices increased 3 fold during the decade ending in 2014 from AED 147,668 million in 2004 to AED 485,714 million in 2014.

Gross Domestic Product at constant prices refers to the size of the produced goods and services and it is measured at constant prices. The Gross Domestic Product at constant prices increased by 57.1% from AED 468,702 million in 2004 to AED 736,148 million in 2014. As a result of the development efforts exerted by Abu Dhabi Emirate, the share of non-oil activities in the Gross Domestic Product at constant prices increased from 38.7% in 2004 to 49.5% in 2014.

Table 5/1: Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity at Current Prices

Million AED

Economic Activity	2004	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 *
Total	291,135	639,952	846,684	909,721	931,773	952,676
Total non-oil	143,467	322,715	361,947	390,860	420,680	466,962
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4,720	4,556	5,136	5,365	5,784	5,991
Mining and quarrying (includes crude oil and natural gas)	147,668	317,237	484,737	518,861	511,093	485,714
Manufacturing	23,219	35,813	47,967	48,208	48,567	51,997
Electricity, gas, water supply and waste management	6,633	16,536	18,996	22,100	22,344	23,496
Construction	20,964	82,781	83,516	83,153	85,672	91,286
Wholesale and retail trade, and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	17,430	28,524	28,086	31,639	35,617	42,143
Transport and storage	7,939	21,236	29,238	32,038	34,881	40,535
Accommodation and food services	2,957	7,548	8,477	8,665	8,910	9,928
Information and communication	12,346	19,038	19,337	18,736	19,223	19,995
Financial and insurance	15,292	29,332	32,885	40,742	55,928	68,597
Real estate	9,224	27,555	34,693	40,334	40,174	44,005
Professional, scientific and technical	8,223	18,032	19,160	18,356	18,847	20,007
Administrative and support services	4,944	7,935	9,643	9,777	10,007	10,806
Public administration and defense, Compulsory social security	10,045	30,662	33,506	40,293	48,016	55,463
Education	4,744	6,986	9,058	10,660	11,237	12,012
Human health and social security	1,906	3,670	5,644	8,011	10,761	12,258
Arts, recreation and other services	1,088	3,414	2,483	2,822	2,416	2,648
Activities of households as employers	880	1,572	1,787	2,084	3,216	3,995
Imputed bank services	-9,088	-22,475	-27,665	-32,123	-40,921	-48,199

*Preliminary Estimates.

Source: Statistics Centre – Abu Dhabi.

5/2 Per capita GDP

The economic performance over the past years tells the success story of Abu Dhabi in harnessing natural resources to serve a sustainable development process, in order to ensure that citizens enjoy one of the highest living standards in the world. Over the years, the various economic sectors in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi have witnessed continuous growth, reflected directly in a high increase in per capita GDP at current prices during the last decade by 66.8% from AED 221.4 thousand in 2004 to AED 369.3 thousand in 2014, allowing Emirati citizens to enjoy one of the highest standards of living in the world.

Table 5/2: GDP Per capita by sector (oil - non-oil) at current prices

Thousand AED

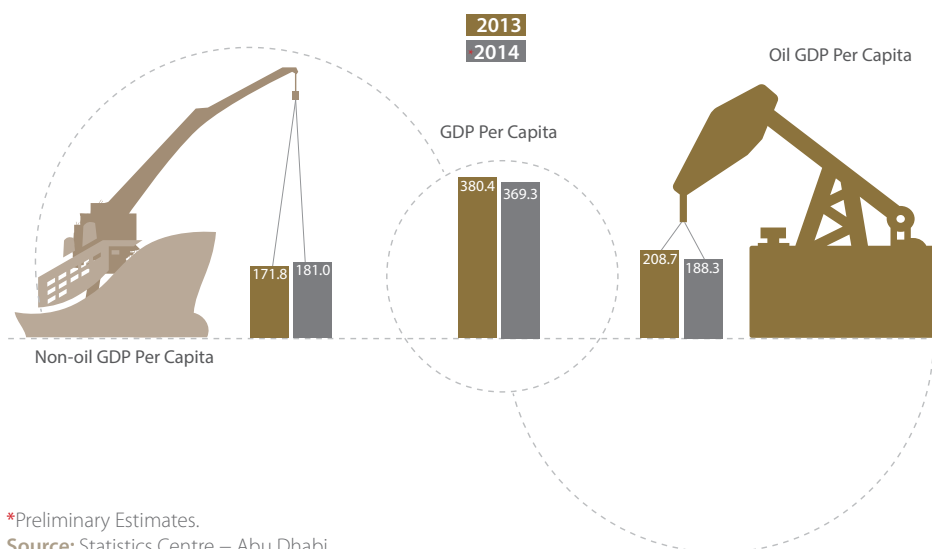
Year	GDP Per capita	Oil GDP Per capita	Non-oil GDP Per Capita
2002	155.0	64.1	90.9
2003	176.3	79.7	96.6
2004	221.4	112.3	109.1
2005	279.0	156.8	122.2
2006	336.8	199.4	137.4
2007	346.4	195.3	151.1
2008	415.8	243.4	172.4
2009	293.1	130.8	162.2
2010	325.2	161.2	164.0
2011	391.7	224.2	167.4
2012	394.5	225.0	169.5
2013	380.4	208.7	171.8
2014*	369.3	188.3	181.0

*Preliminary Estimates.

Source: Statistics Centre – Abu Dhabi.

This economic achievement can be attributed to the economic policies package adopted by the Emirate which aims to diversify the sources of income by diversifying the economic base. Non-oil activities have now come to contribute the biggest share of this figure. The impressive economic growth witnessed by the Emirate of Abu Dhabi in recent years has been characterised by the rapid growth of the non-oil economy, meaning that the rate of reduction in dependence on oil in the economy was the fastest in the region.

Figure 5/1: GDP Per capita by sector (oil - non-oil) at current prices 2013-2014*
Thousand AED



5/3 Fixed Capital Formation

Economic development in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi has featured huge investment in commercial and service activities, bringing about a diversification of national income sources and establishing a productive base. The Government of Abu Dhabi has also succeeded in expanding the participation of the public sector in productive development, providing services that contribute to the growth of the economic activity, encouraging the private sector by providing vital support as per current directives. Moreover, the plans recently adopted by the Emirate of Abu Dhabi, especially Abu Dhabi Vision 2030, include an increasing role for local and foreign investment in future development in projects of various sizes and types.

Within this framework, a number of important initiatives have been launched, focusing on economic development and supporting local and foreign private investment. The most important features of the Abu Dhabi Vision 2030 are increasing the effectiveness of economic performance through the optimal utilization of the financial resources available to achieve structural balance and diversity in the local economy, increasing production, the development of services and their quality, improving performance in institutional, legal and executive bodies regulating the economy to support openness and transparency, encouraging the private sector, enabling it to participate in all economic activities, and the encouragement of partnerships between the local and foreign private sectors.

The effect of all these developments is evident in the increase of gross fixed capital from AED 43,995 million in 2004 to AED 153,599 million at current prices in 2014. The percentage of fixed capital formation for non-oil activities compared to GDP at current prices increased from 12.7% to 13.2% in the same period. Real Estate and education activities achieved major growth 4,320% and 626% respectively during the reference period.

Table 5/3: Gross fixed capital formation by economic activity at current prices

Million AED

Economic Activity	2004	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*
Total	43,995	142,852	164,033	169,770	142,667	153,599
Total Non-Oil	37,113	109,136	139,360	134,494	115,047	125,674
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	507	486	548	572	612	643
Mining and Quarrying (includes crude oil and natural gas)	6,882	33,716	24,673	35,276	27,620	27,925
Manufacturing	7,742	28,740	28,278	36,569	23,440	24,386
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Management	5,293	12,634	12,674	6,537	6,714	7,550
Construction	1,648	4,541	3,998	3,606	3,877	4,348
Wholesale and retail trade, and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	981	1,205	1,606	1,972	2,160	2,382
Transport and storage	4,508	11,253	18,911	19,051	12,756	14,525
Accommodation and Food Services	3,121	505	320	528	762	837
Information and Communication	719	1,979	6,360	5,875	2,352	2,751
Financial and Insurance	550	5,687	3,477	4,650	2,192	2,479
Real Estate	719	9,446	20,093	25,116	27,627	31,771
Professional, Scientific and Technical	411	309	247	669	806	878
Administrative and Support Services	1,050	416	1,094	2,150	1,062	1,190
Public Administration and Defense, Compulsory Social Security	8,553	26,842	31,440	22,573	24,568	25,120
Education	485	3,181	8,329	2,465	3,225	3,526
Human Health and Social Security	806	1,592	1,764	2,073	2,655	3,011
Arts, Recreation and Other Services	20	317	221	88	240	277

*Preliminary Estimates.

Source: Statistics Centre – Abu Dhabi.

Table 5/4: Annual Growth Rates of Gross Fixed Capital Formation by Economic Activity at Current Prices

%

Economic Activity	2004	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*
Total	7.8	-8.1	14.8	3.5	-16.0	7.7
Total Non-Oil	8.0	-10.2	27.7	-3.5	-14.5	9.2
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-1.8	-3.0	12.7	4.4	7.0	5.1
Mining and Quarrying (includes crude oil and natural gas)	6.7	-0.6	-26.8	43.0	-21.7	1.1
Manufacturing	11.0	12.2	-1.6	29.3	-35.9	4.0
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Management	8.0	-22.3	0.3	-48.4	2.7	12.4
Construction	6.3	-3.6	-12.0	-9.8	7.5	12.2
Wholesale and retail trade, and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2.7	-24.3	33.3	22.8	9.6	10.3
Transport and storage	3.3	7.7	68.0	0.7	-33.0	13.9
Accommodation and Food Services	18.3	-65.3	-36.6	65.0	44.3	9.9
Information and Communication	3.5	14.8	221.3	-7.6	-60.0	17.0
Financial and Insurance	22.1	57.9	-38.9	33.8	-52.9	13.1
Real Estate	24.2	-26.1	112.7	25.0	10.0	15.0
Professional, Scientific and Technical	24.2	-76.1	-20.0	171.1	20.4	8.9
Administrative and Support Services	19.0	-79.3	162.8	96.5	-50.6	12.1
Public Administration and Defense, Compulsory Social Security	1.1	-27.9	17.1	-28.2	8.8	2.2
Education	23.7	218.9	161.8	-70.4	30.9	9.3
Human Health and Social Security	23.7	24.5	10.8	17.5	28.1	13.4
Arts, Recreation and Other Services	21.2	194.8	-30.3	-60.3	173.2	15.6

*Preliminary Estimates.

Source: Statistics Centre – Abu Dhabi.

Table 5/5: Percentage Distribution of Gross Fixed Capital Formation by Economic Activity at Current Prices

%

Economic Activity	2004	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Non-Oil	84.4	76.4	85.0	79.2	80.6	81.8
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Mining and Quarrying (includes crude oil and natural gas)	15.6	23.6	15.0	20.8	19.4	18.2
Manufacturing	17.6	20.1	17.2	21.5	16.4	15.9
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Management	12.0	8.8	7.7	3.9	4.7	4.9
Construction	3.7	3.2	2.4	2.1	2.7	2.8
Wholesale and retail trade, and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2.2	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.6
Transport and storage	10.2	7.9	11.5	11.2	8.9	9.5
Accommodation and Food Services	7.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5
Information and Communication	1.6	1.4	3.9	3.5	1.6	1.8
Financial and Insurance	1.3	4.0	2.1	2.7	1.5	1.6
Real Estate	1.6	6.6	12.2	14.8	19.4	20.7
Professional, Scientific and Technical	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.6
Administrative and Support Services	2.4	0.3	0.7	1.3	0.7	0.8
Public Administration and Defense, Compulsory Social Security	19.4	18.8	19.2	13.3	17.2	16.4
Education	1.1	2.2	5.1	1.5	2.3	2.3
Human Health and Social Security	1.8	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.9	2.0
Arts, Recreation and Other Services	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2

*Preliminary Estimates.

Source: Statistics Centre – Abu Dhabi.

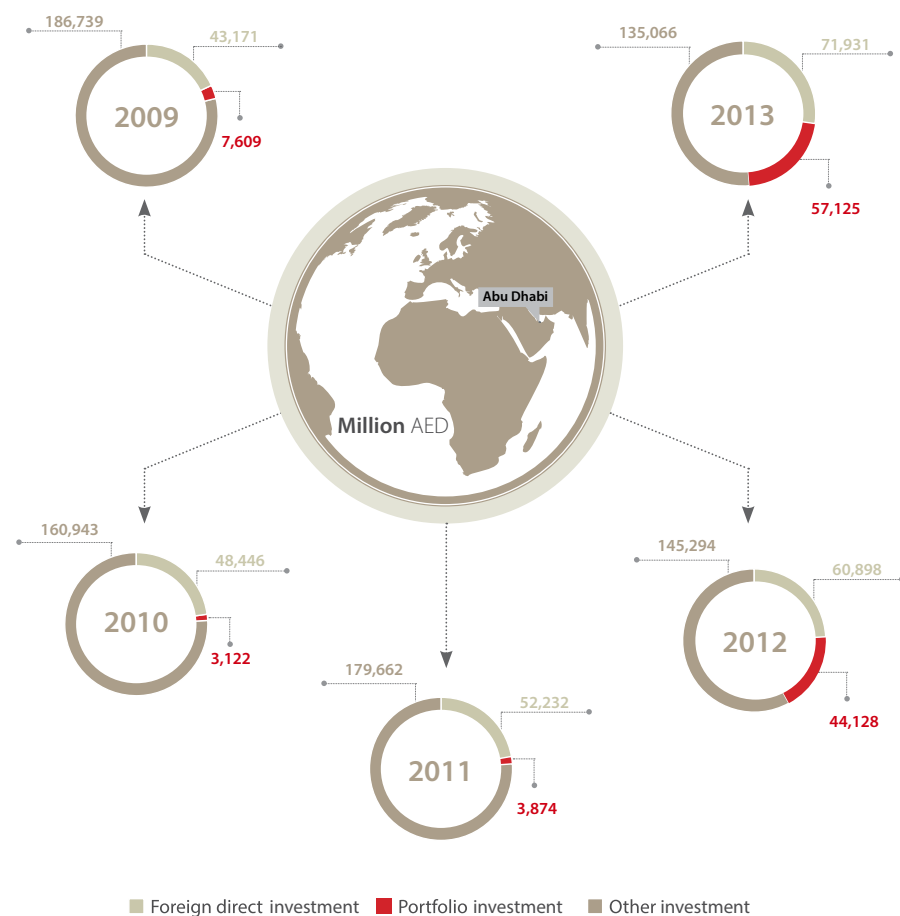
5/4 Foreign Investment

Investment, both local and foreign, has great importance in encouraging economic development, achieving sustainable development, and increasing productive power. During the past years, the Emirate of Abu Dhabi has assembled several plans and programmes for comprehensive development in order to encourage investment in various fields, has urged savers to invest in the utilization of national resources and wealth, worked on establishing the infrastructure necessary to facilitate economic activity in general and to encourage businessmen and investors to enter into fields of investment that contribute to development, diversification, production quality enhancement and global competitiveness.

Given the major structural and geographic transformation in the global economy in past years, and given increased international interdependence economically (including the movement of capital, energy resources and the openness of various markets), the Emirate has decisively headed in the direction of economic reform, restructuring, increasing the effectiveness of the private sector, and making governmental institutions more advanced and transparent.

Direct foreign investments increased from AED 43,171 million at the end of 2009 to AED 71,931 million at the end of 2013. This increase is attributed to the “real estate and business services” (including real estate sales to non-residents), which attracted direct foreign investments worth AED 23,599 million at the end of 2013, compared to AED 16,965 million at the end of 2009. “Manufacturing industries” accounted for the second largest share of the investment at 18.1% by the end of 2013.



Figure 5/2: Total direct foreign investment in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi

Source: Statistics Centre – Abu Dhabi

Investments from Arab countries (excluding GCC countries) totalled AED 6,637 million or 9.2% of the total direct foreign investment at the end of 2013, compared to AED 2,900 million or 6.7% at the end of 2009. European countries accounted for the largest proportion of the total direct foreign investment in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi, increasing from AED 9,877 million at the end of 2009 to AED 26,684 million at the end of 2013, or 37.1%.

Table 5/6: Stock of Foreign Direct Investment by Economic Activity
Million AED

Economic Activity	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	43,171	48,446	52,232	60,898	71,931
Mining and quarrying	3,436	2,643	1,886	6,084	7,267
Manufacturing	4,692	7,259	9,180	11,556	13,043
Electricity, gas and water	5,886	6,140	6,423	6,740	6,904
Construction	1,886	3,000	3,958	4,727	5,891
Wholesale and Retail Trade and Repair Services	392	140	148	155	293
Restaurants and Hotels	4	7	9	22	14
Transport, Storage, and Communication	3,419	1,872	2,195	758	2,137
Financial institutions and insurance	6,422	8,336	6,134	5,898	10,137
Real Estate and Business Services*	16,965	18,964	22,057	24,857	25,736
Education	22	19	19	75	452
Health	29	28	193	21	11
Social and personal services	19	38	30	5	46

Note: Figures may not sum up to totals due to rounding.

* Includes real estate sales to non-residents.

Source: Statistics Centre – Abu Dhabi

Table 5/7: Direct Foreign Investment by Group of Countries

Million AED

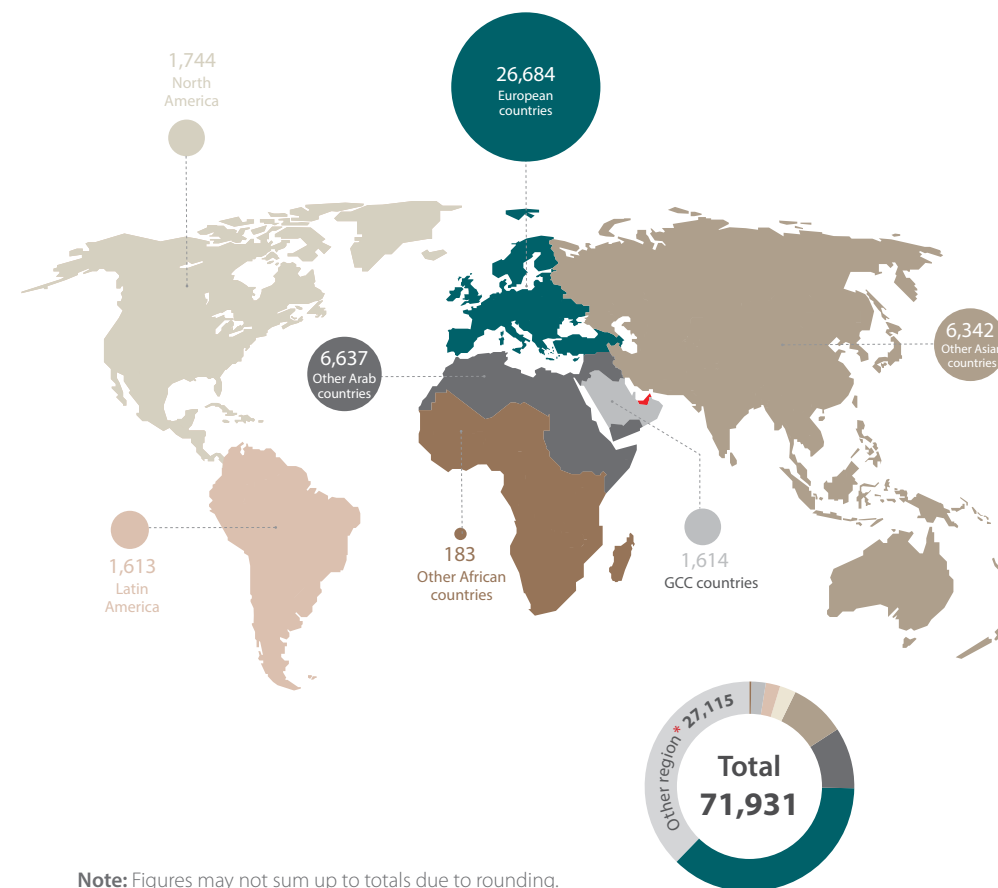
Region/Country grouping	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	43,171	48,446	52,232	60,898	71,931
GCC countries	3,786	1,768	2,240	1,825	1,614
Other Arab countries	2,900	6,614	4,822	6,120	6,637
Other Asian countries	6,241	4,144	4,156	4,834	6,342
Other African countries	224	1	1	143	183
European countries	9,877	13,030	13,664	19,984	26,684
North America	2,059	1,128	1,251	4,616	1,744
Latin America	226	14	422	667	1,613
Other regions*	17,859	21,746	25,675	22,707	27,115

Note: Figures may not sum up to totals due to rounding.

* Includes real estate sales to non-residents.

Source: Statistics Centre – Abu Dhabi**Figure 5/3: Direct Foreign Investment by Group of Countries, 2013**

Million AED

**Note:** Figures may not sum up to totals due to rounding.

* Includes real estate sales to non-residents.

Source: Statistics Centre – Abu Dhabi

5/5 Foreign Trade

Foreign trade leads to the optimal use and efficient allocation of economic resources through directing the labour and local capital towards the branches and activities of the economic sectors that enjoy a relative advantage and competitive advantage. In addition to enabling the Emirate of Abu Dhabi to acquire bigger quantities of various types of imports in return for the goods and services it exports, foreign trade also encourages local and foreign investment, and applies modern methods to the production of exports, which, all in all, leads to a strengthening of the economic base and substantial and sustained growth. The data on foreign trade in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi and its relative importance to GDP indicates trends in the opening up of the Emirate to the outside world, especially as the trade balance is one of the main pillars of the financial position, which is in continuous surplus.

Foreign Trade in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi occupies an important position as it plays a main role in balancing supply and demand through exchanging the surplus in local commodities (especially oil) for a basket of commodities needed by the Emirate. The economy of Abu Dhabi has been characterised for a long time by a lack of diversity in its commodity production, with dependence mainly on oil revenues. Consequently, demand for foreign commodities is very diverse, and the Emirate is dependent on importing from overseas. Imports play an important role in the economy of the Emirate of Abu Dhabi, as the economic and demographic conditions in the Emirate and the efforts made towards comprehensive development therein have been reflected in the major growth in the rates of imports of consumer goods and productive commodities needed by the various economic sectors for the development processes.

Total non-oil foreign trade for the Emirate of Abu Dhabi reached AED 152.3 billion in 2014, compared to AED 38.1 billion in 2004. The movement of foreign trade increased in 2014 by 299.7% compared to 2004. During that period, the increase in exports amounted to AED 16.3 billion at 615.2%, 987.1% in re-exported, and 226.1% in imports.



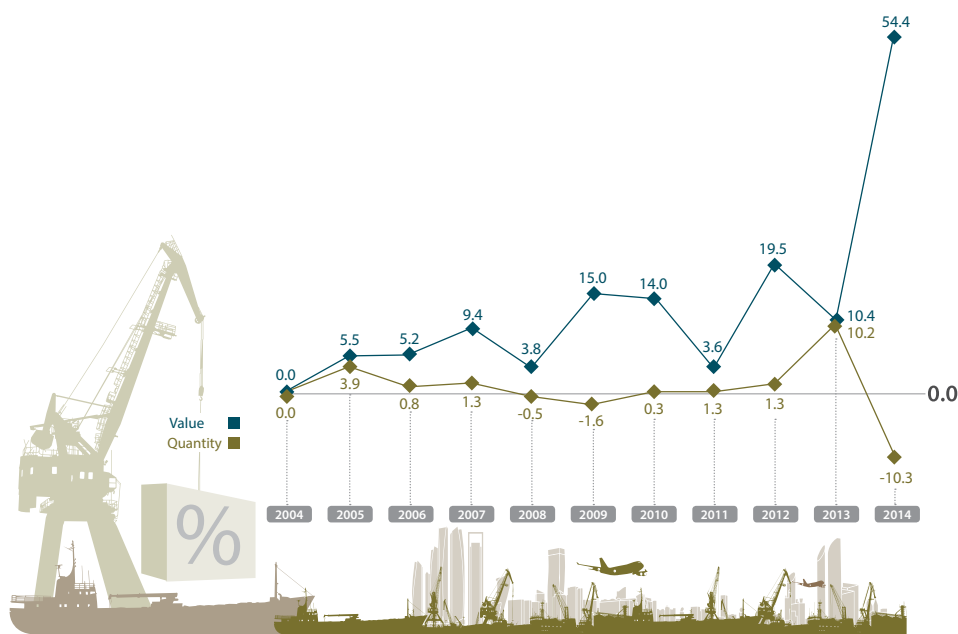
Table 5/8: Non-Oil Export through the ports of the Emirate of Abu Dhabi
Value in million AED and quantity in thousand tons

Year	Value	Quantity	Change in value	Change in Quantity	Value %	Quantity %
Total change			16,312.2	3,340.5	100.0	100.0
2004	2,651	837			0.0	0.0
2005	3,186	872	535.0	35.0	3.3	1.0
2006	4,587	870	1,400.3	-2.0	8.6	-0.1
2007	5,805	1,256	1,218.7	386.2	7.5	11.6
2008	6,252	1,377	446.7	120.3	2.7	3.6
2009	9,501	1,267	3,248.8	-109.7	19.9	-3.3
2010	11,611	1,404	2,110.0	137.4	12.9	4.1
2011	11,478	1,531	-132.8	127.0	-0.8	3.8
2012	15,412	3,467	3,933.6	1,935.8	24.1	57.9
2013	15,996	3,644	584.5	176.5	3.6	5.3
2014	18,964	4,178	2,967.5	533.9	18.2	16.0

Source: Department of Finance – Customs Administration

Abu Dhabi non-oil exports experienced notable growth during the past ten years, with the value of exports increasing by AED 16,312.2 million compared to its value in 2004. This increase varied from year to year, and the highest recorded increase was in 2012 with a value of AED 3,933.6 million constituting 24.1% of the total increase during the period from 2004 to 2014. It was met by a rise in the quantity of non-oil exports by 1,935.8 thousand tons of the total increase which amounted to 3,340.5 thousand tons, at the rate of 57.9% during the period 2004-2014.

Figure 5/4: Non-oil Commodity Re-exports through the Ports of the Emirate of Abu Dhabi



Source: Statistics Centre – Abu Dhabi.

The graph also shows the movement of re-exports through the customs ports of the Emirate of Abu Dhabi during the past ten years, with the increase in the value of re-exports reaching AED 18,485.7 million. The highest increase in the value of re-exports was recorded in 2012, reaching AED 3177.9 million, constituting 43.8% of the value of increase during the same ten years. The decrease in quantity was 343.9 thousand tons at the rate of -10.3% of the total increase in quantities for the mentioned period. The highest increase in quantity was recorded in 2013 at the rate of 10.2% of the total increase in quantity.

Table 5/9: Imports through the ports of the Emirate of Abu Dhabi

Value in million AED and quantity in thousand tons

Year	Value	Quantity	Change in value	Change in Quantity	Value %	Quantity %
Total Change			96,745.6	12776.8	100.0	100.0
2004	33,115	5,725	6441.6	813.0	6.7	6.4
2005	35,214	6,147	2099.3	422.4	2.2	3.3
2006	45,698	7,518	10483.9	1371.4	10.8	10.7
2007	63,341	8,880	17642.7	1361.9	18.2	10.7
2008	90,277	11,407	26936.1	2527.0	27.8	19.8
2009	93,872	12,016	3595.2	608.2	3.7	4.8
2010	86,574	12,763	-7298.50	747.1	-7.5	5.8
2011	116,374	16,236	29800.3	3473.7	30.8	27.2
2012	118,972	17,191	2597.7	954.5	2.7	7.5
2013	100,255	20,992	-18,716.5	3,801.3	-114.3	113.7
2014	108,067	18,349	7,811.9	-2,643	47.7	- 79

Source: Department of Finance – Customs Administration

Imports increased in value by AED 74,952.1 million distributed over the past ten years at various percentages reaching their maximum in 2011 at AED 29800.3 million, representing 181.9% of the total increase in the ten years. This was also met by the highest percentage of quantities amounting to 103.9%. Imports also ranked second at a value of AED 26936.1 million in 2008, at 164.4% of the total value of increase in the mentioned period, and was met by an increase in quantity at the rate of 75.6% of the total increase in quantity for the same period. Those following the increase or decrease movement of value and quantity, would sense the strength of the price changes affecting these two variables (value and quantity).

5/6 Financial Statistics

The financial institutions sector is considered an important activity that contributes to the comprehensive development of the economy of the Emirate of Abu Dhabi. The increase in the GDP of the Emirate of Abu Dhabi contributed to the increase in demand on the financial institutions sector to provide financial resources for projects and investments in other economic activities. Financial brokerage is mostly linked to the banks registered in Abu Dhabi, in addition to the other non-banking financial institutions such as holding companies and financing and credit companies. The banks registered in Abu Dhabi are mostly subsidiary companies or branches of foreign banks. The number of such banks in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi on December 31, 2014 was 51 banks, while seven other banks take Abu Dhabi as their headquarters.

The added value of the financial institutions sector increased from AED 11,984 million in 2002 to AED 68,597 million in 2014 with an average annual growth of 15.9%. As a result of the major increase in the added value of the non-financial sector, the contribution of the financial institutions sector in the added value of non-oil economic activities decreased to a certain extent during the reference period.

Table 5/10: Gross Domestic Product distributed by financial and non-financial sectors at current prices

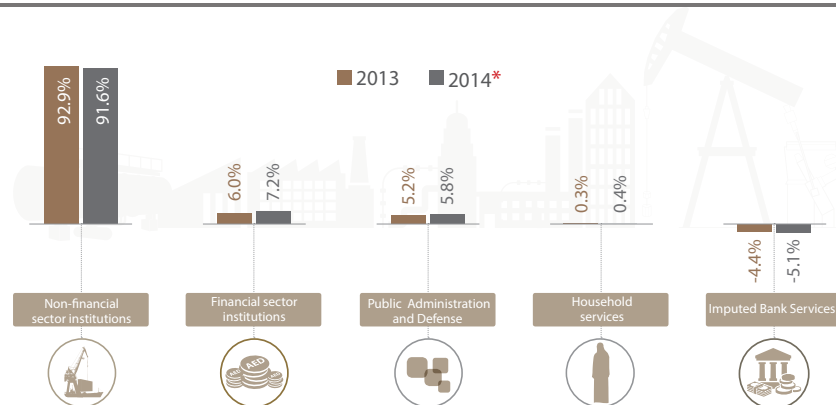
Million AED

Year	Total	Non-financial sector institutions	Financial sector institutions	Public Administration and Defense	Household services	Imputed Bank Services
2002	187,018	172,030	11,984	9,464	801	-7,262
2003	206,478	222,064	13,222	9,762	843	-8,241
2004	291,135	274,006	15,292	10,045	880	-9,088
2005	383,430	365,641	17,988	10,324	913	-11,436
2006	492,249	473,188	21,119	10,675	922	-13,654
2007	545,367	521,724	27,294	11,571	1,011	-16,233
2008	705,159	675,438	29,575	18,653	1,309	-19,815
2009	535,311	505,671	30,154	20,559	1,503	-22,575
2010	639,952	600,861	29,332	30,662	1,572	-22,475
2011	846,684	806,170	32,885	33,506	1,787	-27,665
2012	909,721	858,725	40,742	40,293	2,084	-32,123
2013	931,773	865,534	55,928	48,016	3,216	-40,921
2014*	952,676	872,820	68,597	55,463	3,995	-48,199

*Preliminary estimates.

Source: Statistics Centre – Abu Dhabi.

Figure 5/6: Distribution of Gross Domestic Product distributed by financial and non-financial sectors at current prices 2013-2014*



*Preliminary estimates.

Source: Statistics Centre – Abu Dhabi.

Table 5/11: Annual growth rates of Gross Domestic Product distributed by financial and non-financial sectors at current prices

%

Year	Total	Non-financial sector institutions	Financial sector institutions	Public Administration and Defense	Household services	Imputed Bank Services
2002	5.2	5.4	12.6	3.6	5.1	23.6
2003	18.7	20.0	10.3	3.1	5.2	13.5
2004	31.1	32.7	15.7	2.9	4.4	10.3
2005	31.7	33.4	17.6	2.8	3.7	25.8
2006	28.4	29.4	17.4	3.4	1.0	19.4
2007	10.8	10.3	29.2	8.4	9.7	18.9
2008	29.3	29.5	8.4	61.2	29.4	22.1
2009	-24.1	-25.1	2.0	10.2	14.8	13.9
2010	19.5	18.8	-2.7	49.1	4.6	-0.4
2011	32.3	34.2	12.1	9.3	13.7	23.1
2012	7.4	6.5	23.9	20.3	16.6	16.1
2013	2.4	0.8	37.3	19.2	54.3	27.4
2014*	2.2	0.8	22.7	15.5	24.2	17.8

*Preliminary estimates.

Source: Statistics Centre – Abu Dhabi.

Table 5/12: Distribution of Gross Domestic Product distributed by financial and non-financial sectors at current prices

%

Year	Total	Non-financial sector institutions	Financial sector institutions	Public Administration and Defense	Household services	Imputed Bank Services
2002	100	92.0	6.4	5.1	0.4	-3.9
2003	100	93.0	6.0	4.4	0.4	-3.7
2004	100	94.1	5.3	3.5	0.3	-3.1
2005	100	95.4	4.7	2.7	0.2	-3.0
2006	100	96.1	4.3	2.2	0.2	-2.8
2007	100	95.7	5.0	2.1	0.2	-3.0
2008	100	95.8	4.2	2.6	0.2	-2.8
2009	100	94.5	5.6	3.8	0.3	-4.2
2010	100	93.9	4.6	4.8	0.2	-3.5
2011	100	95.2	3.9	4.0	0.2	-3.3
2012	100	94.4	4.5	4.4	0.2	-3.5
2013	100	92.9	6.0	5.2	0.3	-4.4
2014*	100	91.6	7.2	5.8	0.4	-5.1

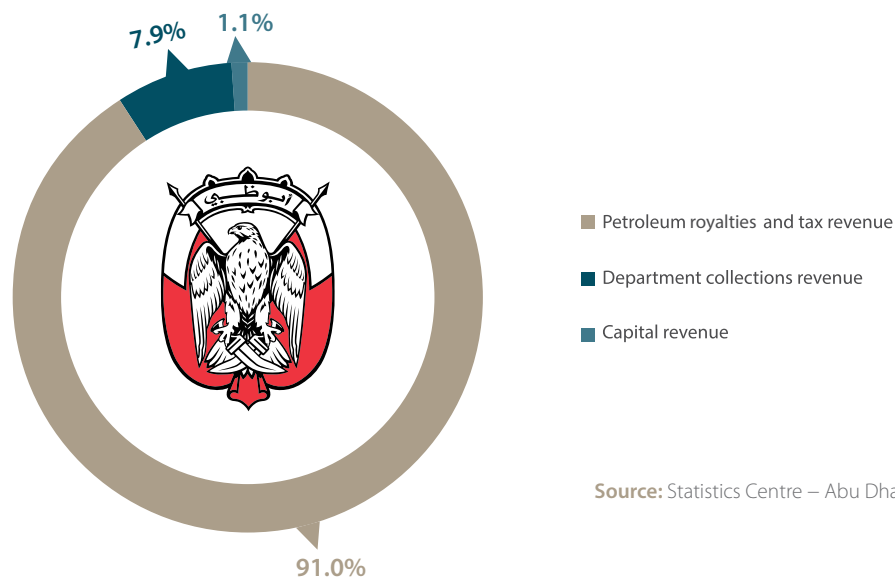
*Preliminary estimates.

Source: Statistics Centre – Abu Dhabi.

5/7 Government Finance

The revenues of the Government of Abu Dhabi have increased by 136% in 2014 compared to 2010. This increase is attributed to the growth in the revenues of each of the petroleum royalties tax revenue and department collections revenue by 49.5%, and 45.7% respectively. Current expenditure share as a percentage of the total public spending increased from 65% in 2010 to 76.2% in 2014. Secondary items such as current transfers, salaries and wages, and goods and services contributed 52.9%, 12.4% and 10.9% of the total expenses in 2014. During the reference period 2010-2014, capital expenditure as a percentage of public spending dropped from 35% in 2010 to 23.8% in 2014. Secondary items such as capital transfers, capital expenditure on goods and services, and development expenditure over government projects contributed 17.8%, 0.2% and 5.8% of the total current expenditure in 2014, compared to 24.8%, 1.2% and 9.1% in 2010.

Figure 5/7: Distribution of the revenues of Abu Dhabi Government (%)



Source: Statistics Centre – Abu Dhabi.

Table 5/13: Distribution of the revenues of Abu Dhabi Government

Item	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Petroleum royalties and tax revenue	82.6	90.6	89.7	93.0	91.0
Department collections revenue	7.3	6.5	6.7	6.1	7.9
Capital revenue	10.1	2.9	3.7	0.9	1.1

*Preliminary estimates.

Source: Statistics Centre – Abu Dhabi.

Table 5/14: Distribution of Public Expenditures of Abu Dhabi Government

Item	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Current expenses	65	66.3	67.4	74.2	76.2
Salaries and wages	11.3	10.8	10.2	11.7	12.4
Goods and services	9.6	11.4	8.9	9.9	10.9
Current transfers	44.1	44.0	48.2	52.6	52.9
Capital Expenditure	35	33.7	32.6	25.8	23.8
Expenditure on government projects	9.1	9.7	6.5	6.6	5.8
Capital expenditure on goods and services	1.2	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.2
Capital transfers	24.8	23.4	25.2	18.7	17.8

*Preliminary estimates.

Source: Statistics Centre – Abu Dhabi.

Table 5/15: Relative distribution of public expenditures of the Government of Abu Dhabi by type

%

Item	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 *
Total expenses	100	100	100	100	100
Recurrent department expenditure	25.4	26.8	25.1	23	23.3
Development expenditure	9.1	9.7	6.5	6.6	5.8
Contribution to federal government	32.2	30.9	30.0	34.1	34.1
Aid and loans	23.0	25.7	32.3	30.5	31.3
Capital payments	10.3	6.9	6.1	5.8	5.5

*Preliminary estimates.

Source: Statistics Centre – Abu Dhabi.

5/8 Salaries and Compensations

The total value of employees' compensations at current prices increased from AED 46,818 million in 2004 to AED 209,663 million in 2014, at an average annual growth of 16.2%. The highest growth rate (31.7%) was recorded during that period in 2008, then in 2010 at 28.8%. The main economic activities contributing to the growth of employees' compensations during the ten years ending in 2014 were human health and social security, real estate, and transport and storage with an average annual increase of 31.5%, 24.4% and 21.3% respectively.

Table 5/16: Compensation of employees by economic activity at current prices

(Million Dirham)

Economic Activity	2004	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*
Total	46,818	138,576	150,427	166,608	191,351	209,663
Total Non-oil	43,695	130,311	141,134	155,188	177,645	194,904
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	1,534	1,394	1,571	1,640	1,824	1,939
Mining and Quarrying (includes crude oil and natural gas)	3,122	8,265	9,293	11,421	13,706	14,758
Manufacturing	3,850	11,044	12,086	13,787	15,325	16,551
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Management	871	2,176	2,157	2,098	2,242	2,398
Construction	6,596	23,638	25,493	24,071	27,569	29,003
Wholesale and retail trade, and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4,831	8,281	8,874	11,235	12,007	12,920
Transport and storage	1,424	6,934	7,361	9,424	9,818	10,581
Accommodation and Food Services	988	3,172	3,425	4,129	4,615	4,874
Information and Communication	996	4,740	4,924	3,404	4,627	4,907
Financial and Insurance	2,246	7,743	7,998	8,869	10,839	11,907
Real Estate	413	1,692	1,895	1,808	1,701	1,753
Professional, Scientific and Technical	3,090	9,449	9,943	9,462	9,835	10,674
Administrative Services and Support Services Activities	1,308	3,388	4,043	5,125	6,007	6,304
Public Administration and Defense, Compulsory Social Security	10,045	30,662	33,506	40,293	48,016	55,463
Education	3,105	6,334	7,695	8,548	9,328	10,025
Human Health and Social Service	1,084	6,883	7,220	7,599	9,284	10,187
Arts, Recreation and Other Services	434	1,210	1,155	1,613	1,392	1,425
Activities of Households as Employers	880	1,572	1,787	2,084	3,216	3,995

*Preliminary estimates.

Source: Statistics Centre – Abu Dhabi.

5/9 Prices

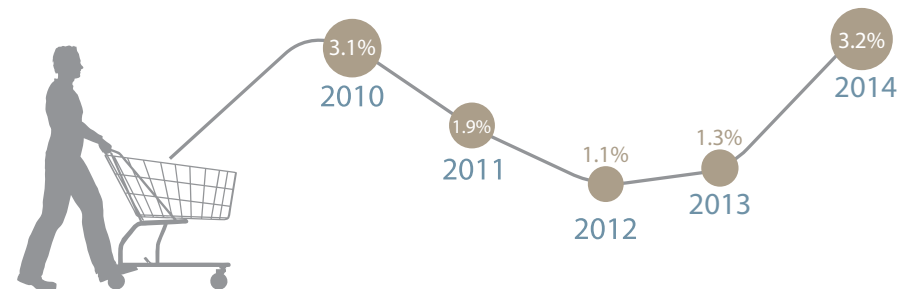
Price statistics in general and consumer price index in particular are considered some of the most important price statistics indicators used in measuring economic development and changes. The consumer price index is used to compare the prices of a basket of goods and services between two different time periods. The period in which we wish to find out the change in prices is called the comparison period, and the period we compare to is called the base period. Through the consumer price index, we can calculate annual inflation in consumer prices.

As inflation rates which exceeds 5% present a direct risk to economic and social conditions, the government of Abu Dhabi continued to monitor consumer price indices and inflation rates on an annual basis since 1977, while Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi started the compilation and publication of these indicators on a monthly basis since 2008.

The Income and Prices section at Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi calculates the consumer price index for various expenditure groups based on household welfare level and household type. It is worth noting that SCAD adopts international best practices and recommendations with regard to constructing and calculating the consumer price index.



Figure 5/8: Annual inflation rates in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi



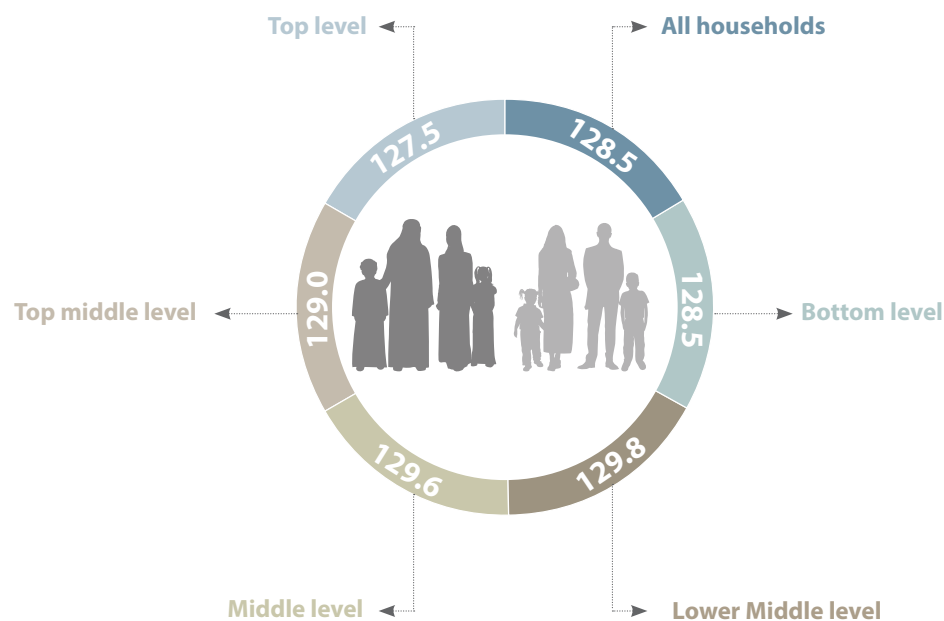
Source: Statistics Centre – Abu Dhabi.

The Emirate of Abu Dhabi has experienced relative stability in prices over the past three decades, punctuated by jumps in inflation rates in a few years, particularly the early eighties due to the first Gulf War, and in 2007 and 2008 when the strong economic growth witnessed in the Emirate led to an accompanying rise in domestic demand for goods and services, and increased government spending. Such price rises are an inevitable phenomenon in fast-growing economies when supply fails to keep up with demand, especially with respect to the real estate sector in which rentals accounted for the largest source of increase in prices during these two years, leading to increased costs to businesses across all economic sectors.

The consumer price index is compiled according to the household welfare level by the Income and Prices section in Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi to show the effect of price changes on the various segments of society. For the welfare level approach, the population is divided into five segments (quintiles), which represent five standard of living levels based on average annual expenditure per capita. Each of these segments (quintiles) represents the expenditure pattern of the households included in it. The first segment is the bottom household welfare level, the second is the bottom-middle household welfare level, the third is the middle household welfare level, the fourth is the top-middle household welfare level and the fifth is the top household welfare level.

The importance of this index lies in showing the exact impact of the price changes of a specific commodity or services or a group of goods and services on each of the welfare segments through calculating the inflation ratios of each segment. Accordingly, it is possible through that index to determine the commodities which prices can be raised without affecting or slightly affecting specific segments, which is usually the lower segment. Meaning that the index enables us to target specific segments when considering raising the prices of specific commodities without affecting or slightly affecting the other segments.

Figure 5/9: CPIs by Household Welfare Level 2014 (100=2007)



Source: Statistics Centre – Abu Dhabi.

Table 5/17: Monthly CPI by Household Type 2014 (100=2007)

Month	Household Type			
	Citizens	Non-Citizens	Share	All Households
January	125.4	126.6	127.1	126.0
February	125.9	126.8	126.6	126.3
March	126.1	126.9	125.7	126.4
April	126.8	126.9	126.1	126.8
May	127.0	127.2	126.3	127.0
June	128.6	129.0	128.5	128.8
July	128.5	129.0	128.7	128.7
August	129.2	129.5	129.4	129.3
September	130.2	131.0	130.6	130.6
October	130.1	131.1	131.4	130.6
November	130.1	131.0	130.8	130.5
December	130.7	131.8	131.1	131.2
Amended	128.2	128.9	128.5	128.5

Source: Statistics Centre – Abu Dhabi.

Figure 5/10: CPIs by Household Type 2014 (100=2007)



Source: Statistics Centre – Abu Dhabi.

Chapter

6



6/1 Business Environment

With respect to the existing business environment, there are several factors contributing to a positive environment that effectively contributes to building a wide and diverse economic base. This environment has served the Emirate of Abu Dhabi very well and is the basis for much of the current progress and prosperity.

The government of Abu Dhabi designed several plans and programmes to set the conditions that may enhance the trust of the investors in the economy, as many of the factors enjoyed by the Emirate contribute to the investors' view of the business opportunities in Abu Dhabi. There are many factors that make the investment climate in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi an ideal one, including: the strategic geographical location; modern infrastructure; well-qualified labour; several bilateral, regional, and international agreements that facilitate the flow of capital and goods between Abu Dhabi and those countries; free zones and industrial cities encouraging foreign and local investment; very low taxes; cheap sources of energy, with oil the main engine for economic growth; optimal utilization of financial surpluses resulting from oil sales; a modern network of financial establishments necessary to facilitate capital flows and service citizen and foreign investors.

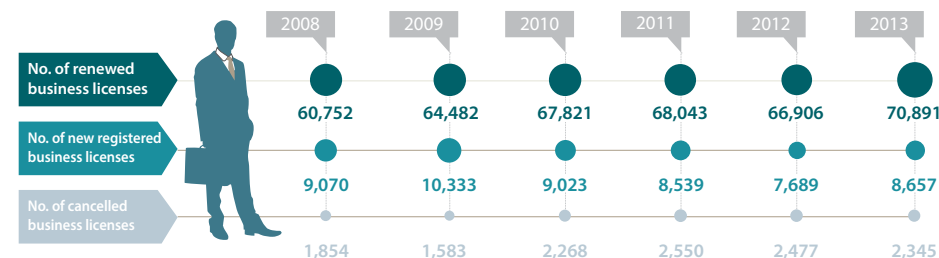
The Government of Abu Dhabi is committed to provide full and continuous support to the business environment in order to set up an attractive investment climate. Building an open, efficient, effective and globally integrated business environment comes on top of the priorities of the seven economic policy fields of Abu Dhabi Economic Vision 2030. The Emirate's economy, having various economic policies and a competitive business environment, has proved its ability to stand up to the obstacles and difficulties it may face. Moreover, the government implements procedures and reforms aiming to improve the business environment and enhance investments to face social and economic challenges and move forward towards achieving the goals of development and progress.

Table 6/1: General indicators of the business environment

Indicators	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Number of registered new business licenses	9,286	10,944	9,349	864	8,094	8,658
Number of renewed business licenses	61,959	65,765	69,620	70,013	69,217	70,891
Number of cancelled business licenses	1,884	1,904	2,151	2,600	2,551	2,345

Source: Department of Economic Development.

Figure 6/1: General indicators of the business environment



Source: Department of Economic Development

6/2 Manufacturing Industry

Abu Dhabi's drive towards establishing major industrial complexes of capital density and high technology in cooperation with major industrial countries comes within the context of industry being a policy priority for Abu Dhabi. The last years witnessed the execution by the competent bodies of programmes pertaining to major expansion in industrial activity through establishing several developed industries in various industrial activities. The Emirate of Abu Dhabi has been able to establish a solid foundation for major industrial expansion, thus increasing the profile of this vital sector in the Emirate's economy, especially given the serious commitment of the state leadership to support and encouragement for these sectors. This is accomplished through the issuance of legislations supportive of and encouraging to industrial development, in addition to the increasing interest in the quality of industrial products. The aluminum, iron, steel, glass, metals, plastic and petrochemical industries are only some of the heavy industries capable of oiling the wheels of growth in the industrial sector.

Industry plays an important role in the economy of the Emirate of Abu Dhabi. It is one of the main pivots upon which it turns, and with which most branches of production are linked. It is also the most important source of income diversification, due to its numerous fields of activity and high level natural and human resources of various specialisations. Therefore, the drive towards establishing a modern industrial movement is a top priority of development plans and programmes.

Thanks to great efforts exerted in previous years to develop and improve the manufacturing sector as the backbone of the plan to diversify the economy, the value added by this sector amounted to AED 48,567 million in 2013 with an increase of 0.7 % and 13.7% compared to 2012 and 2009 respectively. While total production reached AED 183,471 million in 2013 with a 0.3% and 18% increase compared to 2012 and 2009 respectively.



Table 6/2: Main manufacturing Industries Statistics

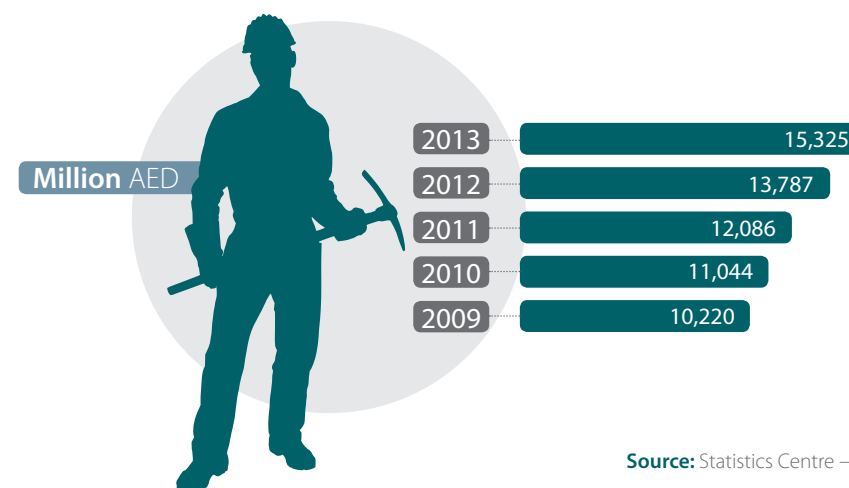
Indicators	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013*
Share in GDP at Current Prices (%)	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.3	5.2
Share in non-oil GDP at current prices (%)	10.1	11.1	13.3	12.3	11.5
Gross output (% of GDP at current prices)	18.4	20.6	21.0	20.1	19.7
Capital formation (% of GDP at Current Prices)	4.8	4.5	3.3	4.0	2.5
Compensations of employees (Million AED)	10,220	11,044	12,086	13,787	15,325

Source: Statistics Centre – Abu Dhabi.

The share of the manufacturing industries in the non-oil GDP increased from 10.1% in 2009 to 11.5% in 2013. While the added value share of the GDP of the Emirate constituted around 5.2% for 2013. The share of gross output in GDP increased from 18.4% in 2009 to around 19.7% for the manufacturing industries activity in 2013.

The survey results showed an increase in the value of employees' compensations in the manufacturing industries activities from AED 10,220 million in 2009 to AED 15,325 million in 2013 with an annual growth of 10.7%.

Figure 6/2: Employees Compensations for the Manufacturing Industries Activity



Source: Statistics Centre – Abu Dhabi.

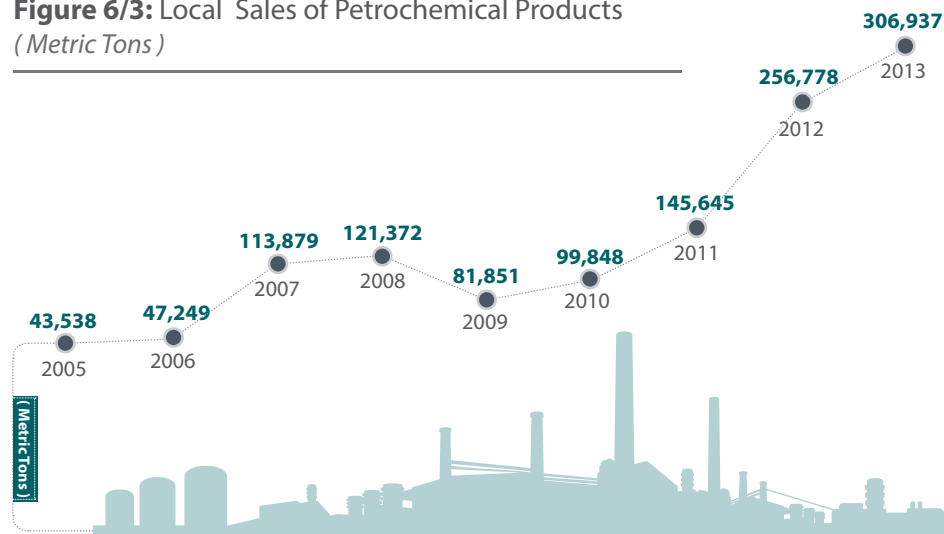
6/3 Petrochemicals

The Emirate of Abu Dhabi occupies a unique status that allows it to increase its contribution in the global petrochemicals industry due to its essential characteristics which enable it to excel and produce the best kinds of basic petrochemical products for the manufacturing industries. The petrochemicals industry is considered one of the important sectors within the future plan to diversify the economy of the Emirate.

Data indicate an increase in the total production of petrochemicals from 1,354,595 metric tons in 2009 to 3,706,785 metric tons in 2013, with an average annual growth of 30%. At the same time, the annual increase in the exports of these products reached 24.3%, from 1,186,827 metric tons in 2009 to 2,648,110 metric tons in 2013.

Key petrochemical products for which the Emirate is renowned are the ammonia and urea fertilizers, polyethylene and polypropylene. Polyethylene was one of the most important petrochemical exports during the last years. It is worth noting that a new product was developed (polypropylene) that is considered one of the most important petrochemical products because of the high quality technology and high production capability it requires, as well as for its increasing global demand. Its first production was in 2010, at 137,812 metric tons, and increased to reach 611,260 metric tons in 2013, with its exports reaching 467,146 metric tons for the same year.

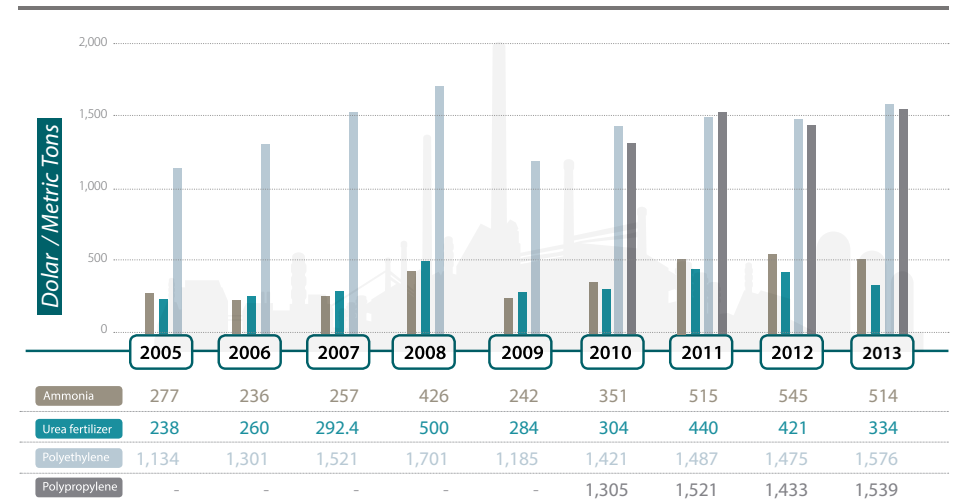
Figure 6/3: Local Sales of Petrochemical Products
(Metric Tons)



Source: Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC).

The petrochemical industry in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi achieved an increase in local sales of petrochemical products from 81,851 metric tons in 2009 to 306,937 metric tons in 2013, with an annual growth of 40.9%.

Figure 6/4: Prices of petrochemicals exports



*Polyethylene includes ethylene in the years (2006-2005).

Source: Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC).

6/4 Construction

The construction activity in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi witnessed major growth in recent years as a result of several factors, including the growing population needs and the major investments in the activity.

Received statistics also indicate that the annual growth rate of the number of building permits issued at the level of Abu Dhabi Emirate rose by 1% as the number of building permits issued reached 8,153 permits in 2013.

Through following the values of the total production of the construction activity for the years 2010 - 2013, we notice that the rate of annual growth for the construction activity reached 3%, while the total production reached AED 169.7 billion in 2013. Building activity is considered one of the important activities in economy at the level of the Emirate of Abu Dhabi, as it contributed 20.4% to non-oil GDP for 2013.

Table 6/3: Number of building permits issued by region

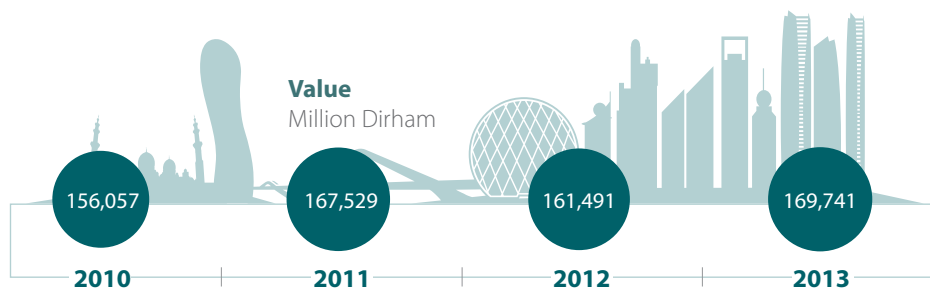
Year	Abu Dhabi	Al Ain	Al Gharbia	Total
2011	3,323	2,718	579	6,620
2012	3,748	3,446	515	7,709
2013	4,038	3,741	472	8,257
2014	4,012	3,845	296	8,153

Source: Municipality Affairs Department - Abu Dhabi, Al Ain and Al Gharbia Municipalities.

Table 6/4: Number of completed buildings by type of building and region

Year	2013				2014			
Type of building	Abu Dhabi	Al Ain	Al Gharbia	Total	Abu Dhabi	Al Ain	Al Gharbia	Total
Residential	3,650	2,191	226	6,067	1,713	829	297	2,839
Residential commercial	43	0	0	43	46	0	0	46
Industrial	150	35	12	197	165	19	7	191
Public utilities	82	86	44	212	65	19	21	105
Commercial	126	143	5	274	70	45	2	117
Agricultural	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Total	4,054	2,455	287	6,796	2,059	912	327	3,298

Source: Municipality Affairs Department - Abu Dhabi, Al Ain and Al Gharbia Municipalities.

Figure 6/5: Total Production of the Construction Activity

Source: Statistics Centre – Abu Dhabi.

6/5 Basic Infrastructure

The continued endeavour by the Emirate of Abu Dhabi to develop and update its infrastructure has led to it becoming one of the best-developed in the world. The Government of Abu Dhabi, in less than three decades, has managed to complete a highly-developed network of roads, bridges, tunnels, airports, ports and other elements of infrastructure projects that are maintained to a high level.

Abu Dhabi has been able, during the past decades, to establish a solid infrastructure of communication networks, transportation, roads, bridges, tunnels, airports, ports and other infrastructure projects that place it among modern nations. The Emirate of Abu Dhabi is also well-provided for in highways linking the different regions of the Emirate. Visitors to the Emirate benefit from modern technology in landlines, mobile services, high-speed Internet, and other advanced infrastructure facilities.

Through the vision of its senior leadership and the philosophy of excellence built into all infrastructure projects, the Emirate of Abu Dhabi aims to lead the region and the entire world in the formation of urban development centres. The Emirate has been able to develop an ambitious urban strategy, namely “Abu Dhabi Plan 2030”, which is intended to empower urban planners to respond to the demands of current and future development. The main feature of this plan is the concept of a sustainable city built around thriving suburbs. This concept focuses on growth, upgrading transport services, building multi-purpose roads that are pedestrian friendly, maintaining a more sustainable and less costly infrastructure, while protecting and enhancing the surrounding environment. Abu Dhabi has developed a clearly defined framework for the long-term sustainable growth of the city. It is the embodiment of a new vision to build and expand the city that puts culture and community before abstract business goals. The main objective of the plan is to ensure that the future shape of the city of Abu Dhabi is a reflection of its heritage, preserving its identity, to make the city a model for contemporary Arab cities. The Government of Abu Dhabi has spent generously on the establishment of modern infrastructure.



6/6 Transportation

Transport is one of the most advanced industries that effectively contributes to the provision of goods and services. Thus, transport plays a key role in development and constitutes the most important element in the infrastructure of the economy. The market is expanded through movement of the commodities and services and thus transport contributes to the optimal utilization of human and material resources. Therefore, the Emirate of Abu Dhabi pays considerable attention to roads, considering them the arteries that feed all parts of the Emirate with their needs from goods and services, and that stimulate production and trade.

Roads are the arteries of modern life, and the progress of nations is measured by the extent of their networks of modern roads. It was natural with the social and economic development witnessed in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi for the transportation sector to develop rapidly and progressively in order to facilitate communication between all parts of the Emirate and to link them as well to neighbouring countries. The Emirate has focused on linking cities together through a network of modern roads with multiple lanes in addition to a network of roads within the major cities and villages, covering all parts of the Emirate.

In the context of the Emirate's strategy, plans have been developed to establish a distinctive overland network (to include railways), and are in the process of being implemented. There are major developments in land transportation; in the years 2005 to 2011, the number of licensed vehicles in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi increased by 190.9%. However, that increase took place gradually over these years.

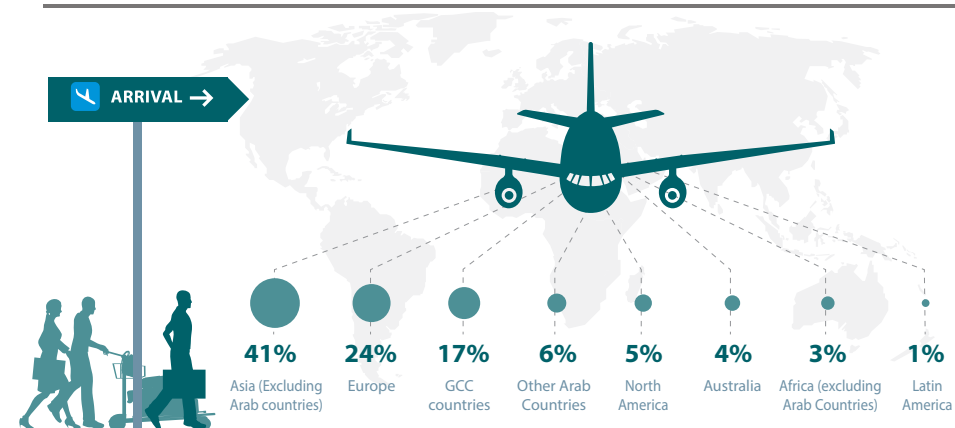
In the field of air transport, the airports in the Emirate have managed to attract much air traffic, as more than 35 international airlines with regular flights to over 150 destinations worldwide land at Abu Dhabi International Airport. Etihad is the national carrier for the United Arab Emirates, with regular flights with Abu Dhabi International Airport as its base. The Emirate's seaports have also been able to encourage foreign trade at all levels. Abu Dhabi has three airports which are as follows: Abu Dhabi International Airport, Al Ain International Airport, and Al Bateen Airport, which is for the landing and reception of VIP's. The total aircraft movement was around 213.2 thousand trips in 2014, an increase of 25% from 2013, while the number of travellers through the Emirate airports reached 20 million travellers in 2014, an increase of 18.7% compared to 2013.



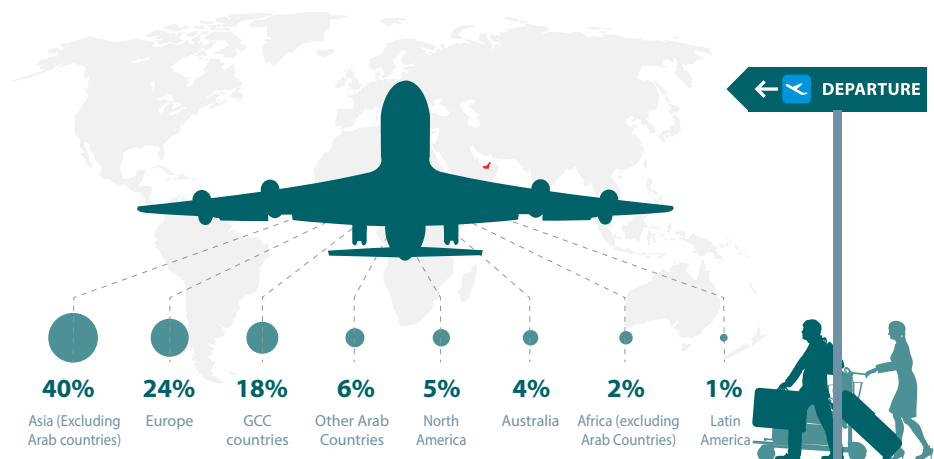
Table 6/5: Air transport, passengers and freights

Item	2011	2012	2013	2014
Aircraft Movement	145,183	155,189	169,931	213,200
Passengers				
Arrival	6,210,403	7,355,912	8,201,669	9,820,597
Departure	6,121,919	7,348,030	8,233,044	9,802,055
Transit	305,546	247,011	355,357	312,024
Freight (tons)				
In	254,664	306,354	373,192	431,289
Out	227,377	263,109	333,691	366,051
Mail (in tons)				
In	2,158	2,411	2,011	3,093
Out	3,241	3,637	4,029	5,907

Source: Abu Dhabi Airports Company.

**Figure 6/6:** Air Passengers Arrivals by Region of Embarkation, 2014

Source: Abu Dhabi Airports Company.

Figure 6/7: Air passengers Departures by Region of Embarkation, 2014

Source: Abu Dhabi Airports Company.

As to ports, there is Mina Zayed Port, which has been provided with the latest equipment and advanced technical devices for the reception of large ships, as well as Khalifa Port, which represents a major milestone in the development of infrastructure in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi. Khalifa Port provides its services to around 17 international shipping lines and more than 18 direct services, connecting with more than 40 regional and global ports. This port is also considered the first semi-automatic port in the Middle East. Khalifa Port is of special importance as an Abu Dhabi commercial port that is capable of catering for increasing movement of containers from and to the Emirate.

Table 6/6: Main statistical indicators for goods vessels movement

Item	2010	2011	2012	2013
Number of vessels	20,154	39,526	38,291	35,770
Containers (TEUs)*				
Total	521,156	767,713	787,048	901,722
Discharged	257,302	384,394	391,267	445,228
Loaded	263,854	383,319	395,781	456,494
General cargo (metric tons)				
Total	6,046,722	8,638,766	9,393,265	9,356,545
Discharged	5,962,276	8,190,376	9,153,595	8,650,805
Loaded	84,446	178,390	239,670	705,740
Vehicle unit				
Total	62,352	56,510	79,906	90,191
Discharged	61,910	56,318	79,184	88,933
Loaded	442	192	722	1,258

*Twenty-foot Equivalent Unit (TEU)

Source: Abu Dhabi Terminals.

6/7 Information Technology and Communications

The Government of Abu Dhabi kept pace with the technical revolution witnessed during the previous years, by launching an ambitious national strategy that pushes development efforts in information technology and communication infrastructure forward, and encourages local and foreign investment in the knowledge and advanced technology sector. This interest resulted in increasing the number of fixed broadband subscribers in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi from 11 subscribers per 100 people in 2011 to 12 subscribers per 100 people in 2014.

This chapter provides the most important information technology and communication indicators in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi. The number of subscribers to the mobile phone service increased in 2014 by 18.5% compared to 2011.

Table 6/7: The most important information technology and communication statistics

Indicators	2010	2011	2012	2013
Share in GDP at current prices (%)	3.0	2.3	2.1	2.1
Share in non-oil GDP at current prices (%)	5.9	5.3	4.8	4.6
Gross output (% of GDP at current prices)	3.9	3.1	3.0	3.0
Capital formation (% of GDP at current prices)	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.3
Compensations of Employees (million AED)	4,740	4,924	3,404	4,627

Source: Statistics Centre – Abu Dhabi.

Such statistics confirm how the Emirate of Abu Dhabi progresses at a steady pace seeking to transform itself into an excellent government providing high quality services for both citizens and residents through shifting to the concept of e-government.

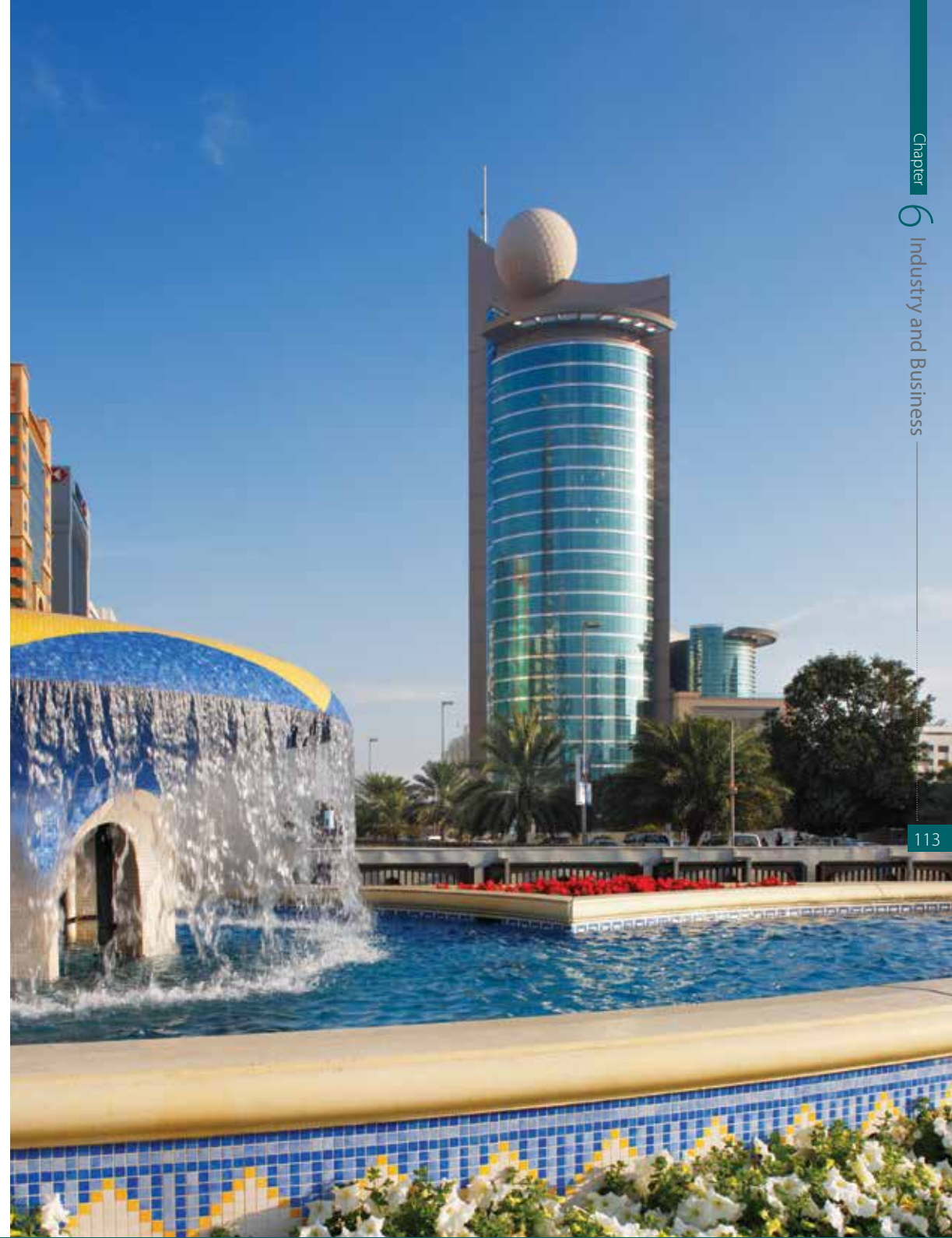


Table 6/8: Information technology and communication indicators

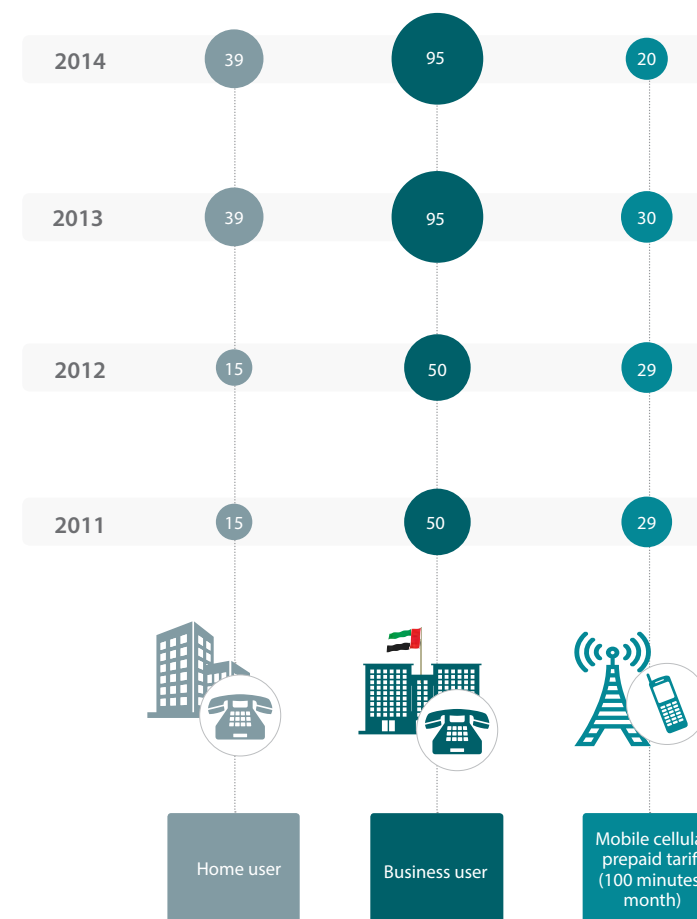
Indicators	2011	2012	2013	2014
Fixed broadband subscribers per 100 inhabitants	11	11	12	12
Fixed telephone subscribers per 100 inhabitants	11	17	17	19
Mobile cellular subscribers per 100 inhabitants	168	189	197	199
Percentage of population covered by mobile network	100	100	100	100

Source: Communications Regulation Authority.

Table 6/9 : Communication services fees
(Dirham/month)

Type of service	Tariff			
	2011	2012	2013	2014
Consumer fixed broadband internet access tariff (256 kbps)	149	149	149	149
Business fixed broadband internet access tariff (512 kbps)	775	775	775	595
Fixed line telephone tariff:				
Home user	15	15	39	39
Business user	50	50	95	95
Mobile cellular prepaid tariff (100 minutes/month)	29	29	30	20

Source: Communications Regulation Authority.

Figure 6/8: Communication services fees, 2011-2014

Source: Communications Regulation Authority.

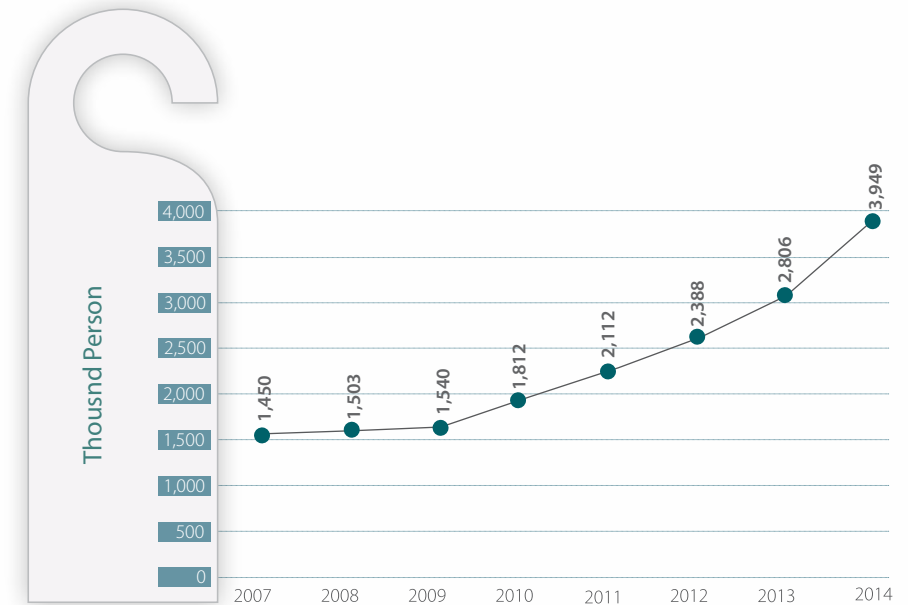
6/8 Tourism and Hotels

The Emirate of Abu Dhabi has a prominent and distinctive place as an international tourist destination. The tourism sector in the Emirate has witnessed considerable qualitative development over the past few years. This industry is now highly competitive and refined and realises increasing levels of return, especially since the establishment of Abu Dhabi Tourism Authority in 2004, which has come to play a key role in promoting Abu Dhabi's tourism, developing infrastructure and boosting the tourism product of the Emirate.

It seems clear that the Emirate of Abu Dhabi is moving towards the development of the tourism sector as one of the key pillars of economic development, within the framework of the Emirate's integrated plan to diversify the economic base through a strategic vision aimed at promoting the growth of tourism activity and increase its contribution to GDP. At present, the Emirate of Abu Dhabi is witnessing a broad and highly significant tourist boom that aims to put the Emirate on the world map, demonstrating the importance of this sector in supporting and diversifying the economy, driving growth, and encouraging other areas. The contours of this tourism boom have started to become manifest, with the emergence of several tourism projects launched by the Abu Dhabi Tourism Authority. These make the most of many aspects of the Emirate, such as the beautiful vistas along 400 km of pristine coastline, 200 natural islands, warm and clean seas rich in marine life, ancient oases, vast deserts, deep rooted traditions that still retain their originality and authenticity, and a capital characterised by its globally-renowned architectural character.

This major tourist boom is being led by Abu Dhabi Tourism Authority through its high-profile activities locally, regionally and abroad. Its job is also the marketing of Abu Dhabi as a tourist destination and the development and regulation of the tourist offering. With the existence of this body, the elements of the tourism product are being coordinated gradually within an integrated institutional framework that has already begun to bear fruit. The Authority today plays a major role in the concerted efforts to promote Abu Dhabi internationally through direct co-ordination with hotels, tour operators, airlines and related entities from the public and private sectors. Over its short existence, the Authority has become an effective institution and a global leader, with a strong presence in a number of the most famous international travel fairs and exhibitions, which are important forums and markets and attract travel agents and specialist companies from around the world.

Figure 6/9: Number of hotel establishments guests by year



Source: Abu Dhabi Tourism and Culture Authority.

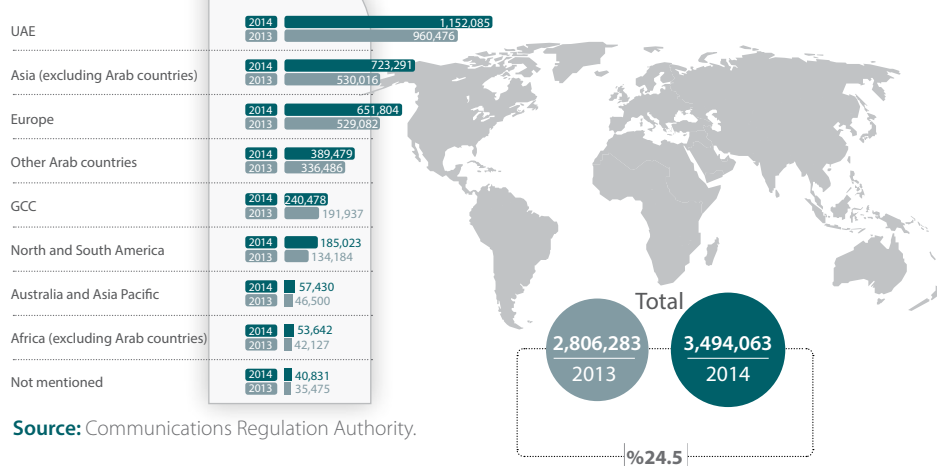
The data indicate an increase in the number of guests from all nationalities. The largest increase was in the percentage of guests from North and South America with an increase of 37.9% from 2013. It was also apparent that there was an increase in the number of guest nights by 19.0% for various nationalities, with an increase of 26.3% in the number of guest nights from Asian (excluding Arab countries). The data also show a slight drop in the average stay from 3.1 nights in 2013 to 3.0 nights in 2014.



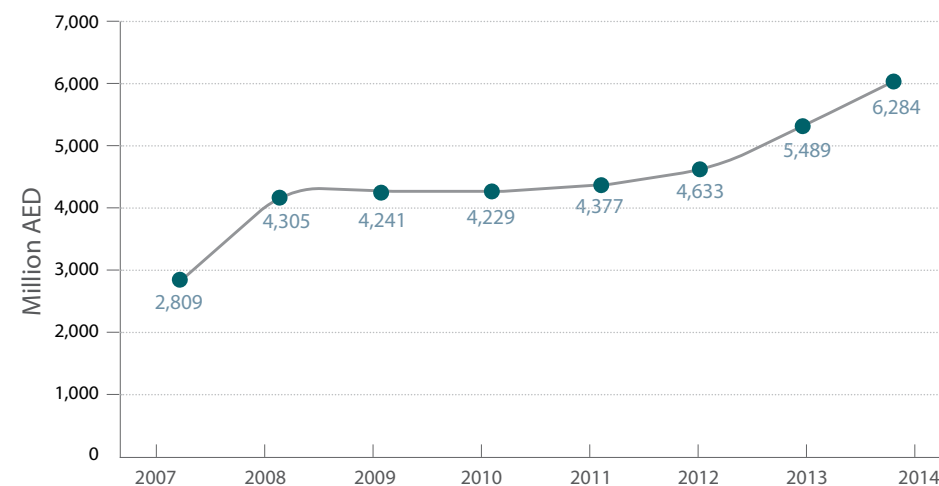
Table 6/10: Guests of hotel establishments by nationality, 2013 and 2014

Nationality	2013	2014	Change (%)
UAE	960,476	1,152,085	19.9
GCC	191,937	240,478	25.3
Other Arab countries	336,486	389,479	15.7
Asia (excluding Arab countries)	530,016	723,291	36.5
Australia and Asia Pacific	46,500	57,430	23.5
Africa (excluding Arab countries)	42,127	53,642	27.3
Europe	529,082	651,804	23.2
North and South America	134,184	185,023	37.9
Not mentioned	35,475	40,831	15.1
Total	2,806,283	3,494,063	24.5

Source: Communications Regulation Authority.

Figure 6/9: Guests of hotel establishments by nationality, 2013 and 2014

Source: Communications Regulation Authority.

Figure 6/10: Revenues of Hotel Establishments by year

Source: Abu Dhabi Tourism and Culture Authority.

The total revenues for hotels and hotel apartments increased by 14.5% between 2013 and 2014. The total revenues of food and beverages increased by 11%, and the revenues of rooms increased by 15%, constituting the highest percentage of total revenues, 51.7% and 52%, followed by food and beverages revenues at 38.4% and 37.2% of the total revenues for 2013 and 2014.

Table 6/11: Main indicators for hotels

Indicator	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of hotels establishments	116	129	130	150	160
Number of rooms	18,844	21,254	21,997	26,001	28,374
Number of guests	1,812,011	2,111,611	2,388,023	2,806,283	3,494,063
Number of guest nights	5,132,323	6,269,682	6,996,724	8,789,215	10,463,137
Number of hotel rooms	3,943,006	4,728,983	5,158,206	6,259,620	7,288,090
Average stay (night)	2.83	2.97	2.93	3.13	2.99
Number of available hotel rooms	6,184,263	6,864,194	7,933,070	8,955,375	9,864,228
Number of occupied hotel rooms	3,999,674	4,728,940	5,172,765	6,339,372	7,386,777
Occupancy rate (%)	64.7	68.9	65.2	70.8	74.9
Revenues of rooms (thousand AED)	2,269,007	2,316,881	2,342,734	2,837,508	3,264,862
Food and beverages revenues (thousand AED)	1,507,411	1,605,115	1,803,404	2,107,820	2,339,341
Other revenues (thousand AED)	452,102	455,060	486,937	543,384	680,211
Total revenues (thousand AED)	4,228,520	4,377,057	4,633,075	5,488,711	6,284,414
ARR: Average revenue of hotel rooms (AED)	567.3	489.9	452.9	447.6	442.0
Rev PAR: Average revenue of available rooms (AED)	366.9	337.5	295.31	316.8	331.0

Source: Abu Dhabi Tourism and Culture Authority.

Chapter

7



7/1 Agriculture

Anyone who visited the Emirate of Abu Dhabi in the sixties and revisited it now would be astonished by the miracle which has taken place in this land. How could the sand dunes that extended to the horizon have been turned into parks, gardens, and green havens? The lands of the Emirate were barren deserts without any greenery or water, with the exception of some desert vegetation such as Ghaf and Samr trees and palms in scattered oases. The unbearable heat, salinity of the soil, and the absence of natural water sources like rain and rivers surely defied any notion of ever planting or rehabilitating the land.

Despite these challenges to the agricultural sector in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi, agricultural development has defied the odds and made tangible gains via ambitious plans and policies to achieve sustainable, long-term agricultural development. Indeed the agricultural sector represents one of the brightest prospects for cultural and economic progress in the Emirate.

The leadership in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi paid attention to the agricultural sector due to the role it plays in diversifying the sources of income and enhancing the concept of food security. As this sector is the main source responsible for providing food supplies and raw materials necessary for many food industries, much attention was directed towards caring to increase production and encourage the use of non-traditional agricultural method aiming to reduce water consumption. The area of cultivated land amounted to 752,839 Dunam, with total number of plots reaching 24,394 in 2013.

Table 7/1: Number and area of plant holdings

Year	Number of holdings	Area of holdings
2002	22,250	708,815
2003	22,795	718,644
2004	22,840	719,109
2005	23,704	739,686
2006	23,648	720,651
2007	23,198	703,748
2008	24,015	731,512
2009	24,097	737,957
2010	24,290	747,679
2011	24,394	752,839
2012	24,394	752,839
2013	24,394	752,839

Source: Abu Dhabi Food Control Authority



7/2 Livestock

Livestock represents one of the key resources of economic development in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi, especially as it is considered a source of income for the residents of rural and urban areas. Therefore that sector received serious interest through approved plans, programmes and policies. Livestock in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi has witnessed a great expansion in recent years, due to tangible improvements in the quality and efficiency of the veterinary services provided by the Abu Dhabi Food Control Authority, via fixed and mobile clinics, which proliferate throughout the Emirate and which are supported by a number of veterinary laboratories with numerous areas of responsibility, including the treatment and vaccination of animals and birds against diseases and epidemics.

As a result of the interest received by this sector and the harnessing of financial resources to provide new scientific methods to encourage and develop it, the amount of livestock represented in sheep, goats, cows and camels reached around 3,422,716 heads in 2014.

Table 7/2: Number of livestock

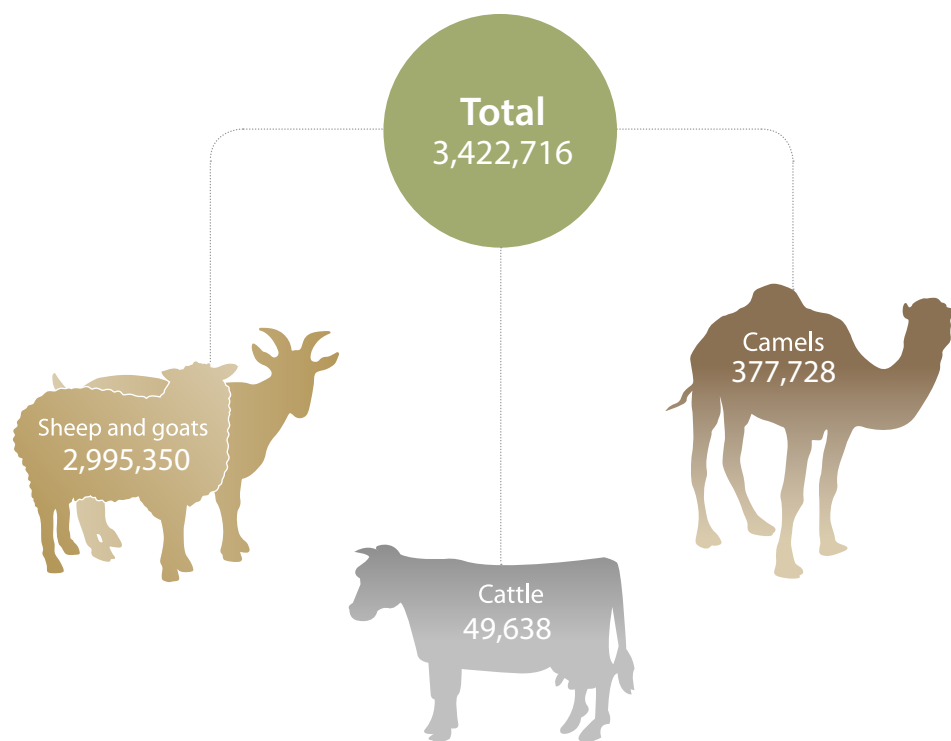
Year	Total	Sheep and goats	Cattle	Camels
2002	1,752,519	1,454,290	14,624	283,605
2003	1,686,716	1,401,964	15,392	269,360
2004	2,134,822	1,827,419	20,425	286,978
2005	2,078,608	1,761,713	30,630	286,265
2006	2,215,552	1,876,054	33,430	306,068
2007	2,519,841	2,127,604	38,900	353,337
2008	2,377,777	1,998,280	42,596	336,901
2009	2,726,671	2,305,603	42,992	378,076
2010	2,357,065	2,041,902	39,778	275,385
2011	2,397,892	2,080,623	39,692	277,577
2012	2,921,698	2,551,432	40,046	330,220
2013	3,398,596	2,994,539	44,778	359,279
2014*	3,422,716	2,995,350	49,638	377,728

*Data of animal identification and registration system, Livestock numbering

Source: Abu Dhabi Food Control Authority

The completion of the animal health and welfare infrastructure in the Emirate and the highly professional veterinary facilities provided have had a great effect on attracting many investors into production projects, especially in the field of dairy and poultry farms. In the context of the increasing interest in the overall agricultural sector, the poultry and dairy industry in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi has achieved remarkable development in recent years, turning into an important and influential industry in the national economy and playing a key role in obtaining animal protein, as a result of targeted investment in agricultural development. This includes the development of the livestock sector, particularly poultry, to enhance food provision; with the establishment of many cattle farms to produce milk as well as modern poultry farms, a matter which had a positive impact upon the advancement of the milk, eggs and poultry meat production and contributed to improving the food situation in the Emirate. Moreover, it helped to meet the demand for high quality animal protein. The number of poultry farms reached 18 farms producing 22,257 tons of meat from broiler farms and 309 million table eggs from layer farms in 2014. As for cattle farms, there are 13 farms producing around 95,727 tons of fresh milk in 2014.



Figure 7/1: Number of livestock

*Data of animal identification and registration system, Livestock numbering

Source: Abu Dhabi Food Control Authority

7/3 Fisheries

The Emirate of Abu Dhabi has a coast exceeding 500 km in length that is rich in fish and other marine life. There are more than 200 islands of various sizes, environment profiles and historical and economic importance scattered in its waters. The geographic location of the Emirate of Abu Dhabi has made fishing a key economic activity, the main source for meeting the needs of the people for fish, and the main element in the diet of coastal inhabitants. Fishing is also one of the most important renewable resources and a vital source of national income. Therefore, the economic policy in the Emirate has placed great importance on fishing and has supported fishermen by providing in-kind loans related to the requirements of fish production, as well as the free services to repair and maintain marine engines, training and provide guidance and directions in modernising techniques to increase production, as well as raising their living standards to encourage them to keep to the professions of the forefathers. The Emirate is also keen to study the marine environment in which the fisherman works, conducting surveys to determine the types and quantities of fish, as well as the sites of and seasons for reproduction to determine the periods and place in which it should ban fishing. There are also surveys conducted on the migration patterns of fish, the protection of fisheries, and the prevention of over-exploitation.

As the fishing sector is considered the second branch of food production in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi, it receives sufficient support and attention. The Emirate is now self-sufficient in fresh and frozen fish, with the total fish production reaching 4,290 tons estimated in value at about AED 105.6 million in 2014.



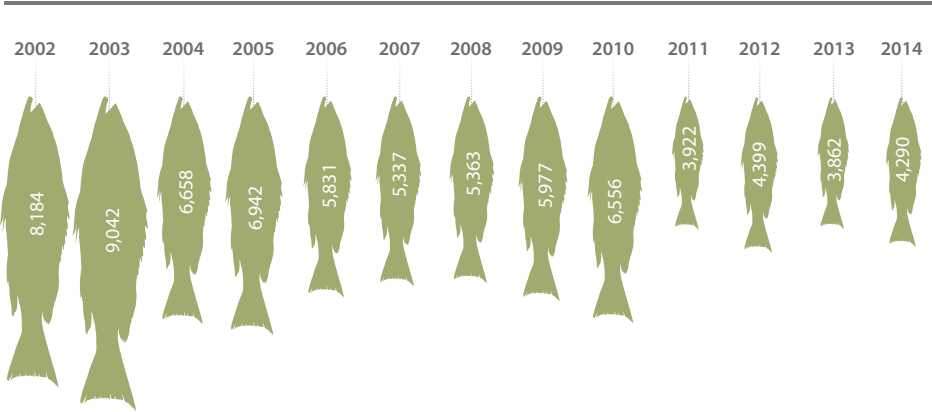
Table 7/3: Quantity and value of annual fish catch

Quantity: Ton, value: Million AED

Year	Quantity	Value
2002	8,184	47.5
2003	9,042	74.4
2004	6,658	48.9
2005	6,942	49.5
2006	5,831	60.7
2007	5,337	63.2
2008	5,363	74.6
2009	5,977	104.8
2010	6,556	127.0
2011	3,922	69.4
2012	4,399	80.8
2013	3,862	84.8
2014	4,290	105.6

Source: Environment Agency - Abu Dhabi

Figure 7/2: Quantity of annual fish catch



Source: Environment Agency - Abu Dhabi

7/4 Environmental Protection

The supreme leadership had deep and early awareness of the importance of protecting the environment as a basic requirement to achieve sustainable, balanced and comprehensive growth. This is quite manifest in the vast areas of forest, plantation, gardens, and the millions of trees and plants of all types that are increasingly evident in the midst of desert terrain, and which stand today as witness to an enormous achievement whereby vegetation now covers more than 6% of the total area of Abu Dhabi.

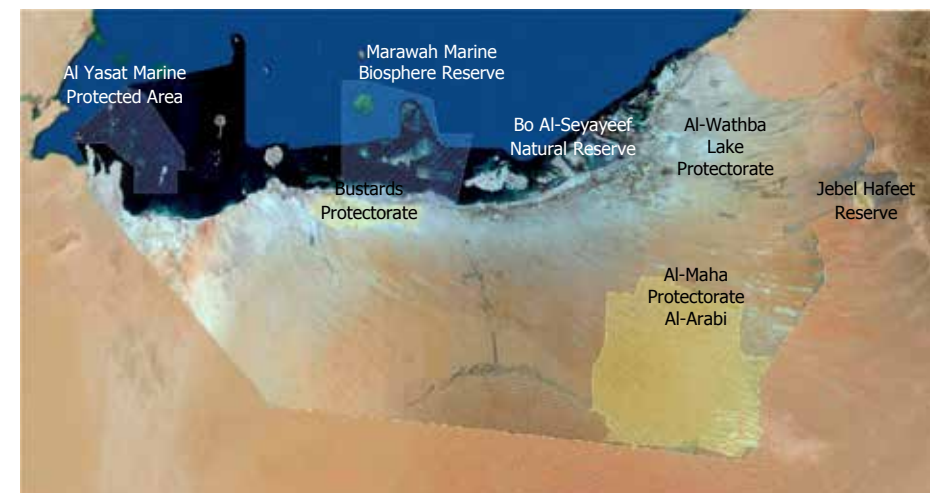
Despite being one of the major oil exporters in the world, Abu Dhabi is still a pioneer in adopting renewable sources of energy, leading global efforts to move over to the use of clean energy. The Emirate has also taken an important step in defense of the environment when it launched an ambitious initiative in the field of renewable energy - namely the Masdar Initiative - through which it is seeking to decrease dependence on the traditional sources of energy that are primarily responsible for increasing carbon dioxide emissions in the atmosphere, the greenhouse effect and climate changes.

7/5 Biodiversity

Interest in environmental issues has won the Emirate of Abu Dhabi wide acclaim internationally, especially in the fields of conserving nature, combating desertification, developing wildlife and developing nature reserves. It also involves encouraging and supporting global research for the preservation of endangered species such as Al-Maha deer, the Arabian tiger, dugongs, green turtles and advanced programmes for the breeding of wild birds, including falcons and bustards, using advanced technologies.

Abu Dhabi is committed to protect the biodiversity and save the species facing extinction through designing policies and improving environmental protection practices. The Emirate has two officially declared reserves with a total area of 6,301 square kilometres in addition to several other proposed protectorates that are still awaiting official announcement. The two reserves represent around 9% of the total area of the Emirate of Abu Dhabi, while the total area of declared reserves and proposed protectorates is 16,084 square kilometres, around 23.9% of the total area of Abu Dhabi.

Figure 7/3: Locations of proposed and declared land marine protectorates, 2012



Source: Abu Dhabi Geospatial Portal, Statistics Centre – Abu Dhabi.

In Abu Dhabi, there are around 1,074 types of registered living organisms (terrestrial and marine), excluding invertebrates (arthropods) according to the last update in mid 2014. Studies indicate the presence of more than 2000 registered types of wild arthropods, of which insects constitute the extreme majority at 96%, while 432 types of vascular plants were recorded in the Emirate in 2014.

Table 7/4: Total number of known and threatened species (a), 2012

Sect	Total number of known species	Total number of threatened species
Fish	540	11
Birds ^(b)	427	31
Reptiles ^(b)	51	5
Amphibians	2	0
Mammals ^(b)	54	16
Total	1,074	63
Arthropods (terrestrial)	>2000	-
Vascular Plants ^(b)	432	-

(a) Include species classified under global and/or local red list threatened criteria.

(b) Includes terrestrial and marine species.

Source: Environmental Authority - Abu Dhabi, Statistics Centre – Abu Dhabi.



Chapter

8



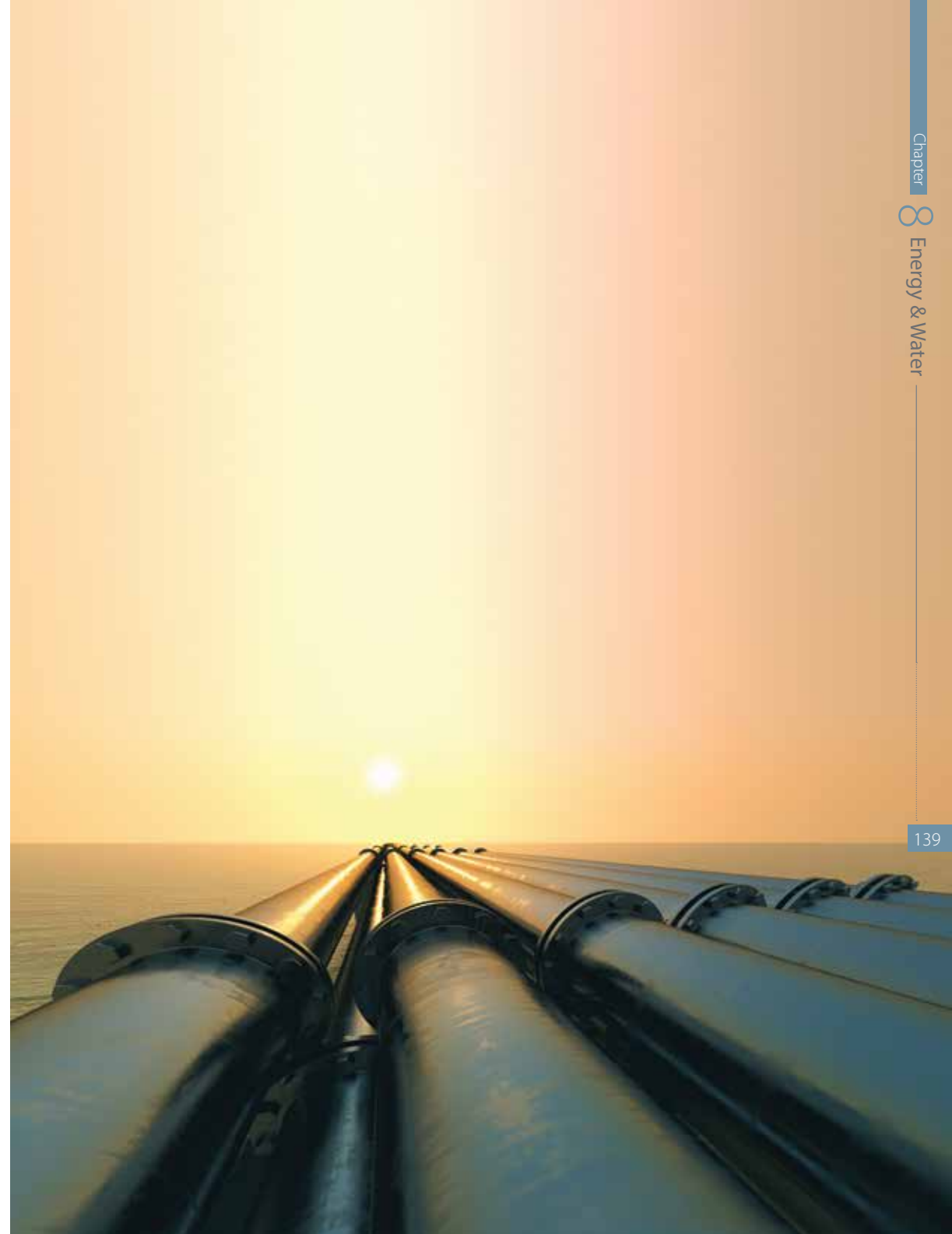
8/1 Oil and Gas

The first attempt at oil exploration in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi took place on January 11th, 1939. Shortly after came the events leading up to World War II and exploration slowed down during the war years. Exploration in the Emirate resumed in 1947, yet all the tests conducted affirmed that there was no economic feasibility due to the high cost of drilling and low price of oil at that time. This situation lasted until 1959, when oil was discovered in commercial quantities in the Marban field. The first ship carrying oil sailed from Das Island in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi in late July 1962, representing the beginning of the major, comprehensive and continuous development witnessed by the Emirate from that point and up till now. During the past five decades, economic performance in the Emirate has continued to directly reflect developments in the crude oil sector, not only because oil sales constitute the main source of national income, but also because oil is the main catalyst in non-oil sectors, through what is spent by the Emirate to support them.

From that date onward, the oil sector in the Emirate has continued to represent the main pillar of local economy and the main source of national income, and will continue to do so for many years to come, given that Abu Dhabi is sixth in the world in terms of the global reserves, with reserves estimated currently at around 92 billion barrels, equivalent to 7% of the total confirmed global reserves, while its current production constitutes more than 8% of total OPEC production. Thus, the Emirate of Abu Dhabi could continue its oil production for more than 100 years from now at current rates. Despite all this, the most important role in the course of development is not the oil itself, but the wise leadership that has managed and utilized the oil for the benefit and welfare of the people.

The oil and gas share in gross GDP in 2013 was 54.9% compared to 57.0% in 2012. The Government of Abu Dhabi has adopted a long-term policy that aims to diversify the economic base and increase the contribution of the non-oil sector in economic growth. This diversity is considered an absolute necessity to guarantee the balanced growth of the Emirate's economy in the future.

Natural gas is of no less importance than crude oil as a source of energy and as a raw material required for many industries. Production of natural gas from the main fields in Abu Dhabi has increased significantly. The Emirate of Abu Dhabi produces gas from all the oil producing fields whether on sea or land, and a number of gas companies in Abu Dhabi process it. Natural gas is hydrocarbon material in its gaseous form, while oil represents its liquid form and they are both often found in the same place. Natural gas may also be present in areas independent of oil fields: so-called non-associated gas. In order to benefit from this national natural resource, a number of projects for gas processing have been carried out in Das Island and Al-Rowais.



Natural gas is currently used in two forms: some is liquefied and exported abroad, and some directed towards the petrochemical industries, when gas is transformed into dry ammonia and then to urea to be used as fertilizer. The results of exploiting this wealth of natural resource is evident in the local economy, in addition to its local use as energy and raw material for a number of industries.

Increasing local consumption for the purposes of generating electricity, as well as the growing petrochemical industry has encouraged increased production, such that local consumption constituted 88.7% of the total production in the last decade, compared to only 22.4% in the 1970s. The development of natural gas fields has also led to increased production and export of condensers, which do not fall under the OPEC quota, a significant matter taking into account that gas exports constitute a more stable source of income compared to oil, as the quantity is fixed on the basis of a contractual period, while its prices are less volatile.

Table 8/1 : Production of crude oil and natural gas

Year	Crude oil (thousand barrels)*		Natural gas (million cubic feet)	
	Annual production	Daily average	Annual production	Daily average
2002	633,275	1,735	2,092,582	5,733
2009	795,991	2,181	1,777,720	4,870
2010	825,291	2,261	2,174,057	5,956
2011	913,191	2,502	2,305,798	6,317
2012	948,200	2,591	2,791,815	7,628
2013	996,928	2,731	2,756,207	7,551

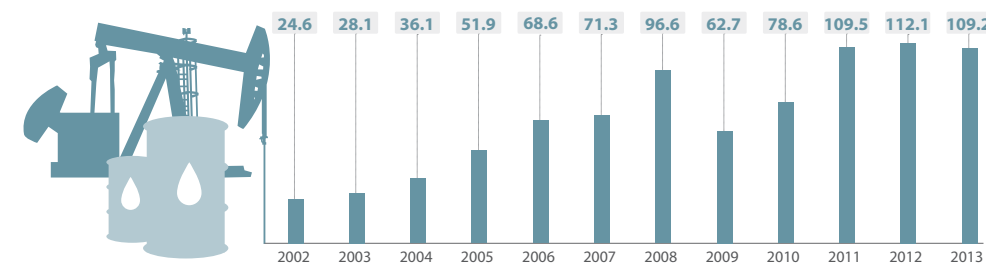
* Production does not include condensers.

Source: Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC)

The average daily production of the Emirate of crude oil increased from 1.7 million barrels a day in 2002 to 2.7 million barrels a day in 2013, with an growth of 5.2%. During the same period, the average daily production of the Emirate of natural gas increased from 5,733 million cubic feet daily to 7,551 million cubic feet daily, with an growth of 2.9%.

Abu Dhabi has about 212 trillion cubic feet of natural gas, ranking it seventh globally with regard to confirmed reserves. Khuff natural gas reservoirs beneath the Umm Shaif and Abu Al Bukhush oil fields are believed to be the largest gas reserves in the world.

Figure 8/1: Average crude oil prices the Emirate of Abu Dhabi (\$/barrel)



Source: Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC).

The prices of crude oil have significantly increased globally in the years from 2002 to 2013. The Emirate of Abu Dhabi has the best types of crude oil fields, the most important of which are: Murban, Umm Al-Shaif, Upper Zakum, and Lower Zakum. The average price of the barrel of the Emirate crude oil increased from 24.6 dollars per barrel in 2002 to 109.2 dollars per barrel in 2013, with an increase of 342.8%.

The average daily production of the Emirate refined petroleum products increased from 49.4 thousand metric tons daily in 2005 to 58.9 thousand metric tons daily in 2013, with an growth of 19.3%. During the same period, the average daily local sales of refined petroleum products increased from 9.5 thousand metric tons daily to 30.1 thousand metric tons daily, with an average growth of 216.5%, while the quantity of daily exports of refined petroleum products dropped from 30.3 thousand metric tons daily in 2005 to 27.4 thousand metric tons daily in 2013, with an decrease of 9%.

8/2 Electricity and Water

The water and electricity production sector has an important status among the various economic sectors due to its major role in providing basic and necessary services to citizens and residents, in addition to the various other economic activities.

Therefore, the Emirate of Abu Dhabi gives notable attention to the development of the water and electricity sector. This sector has started to witness significant development following the issuance of the law establishing the Abu Dhabi Water and Electricity Authority in March 1998, which is a supreme supervisory body that regulates and develops the water and electricity activity and implements the related government policies.

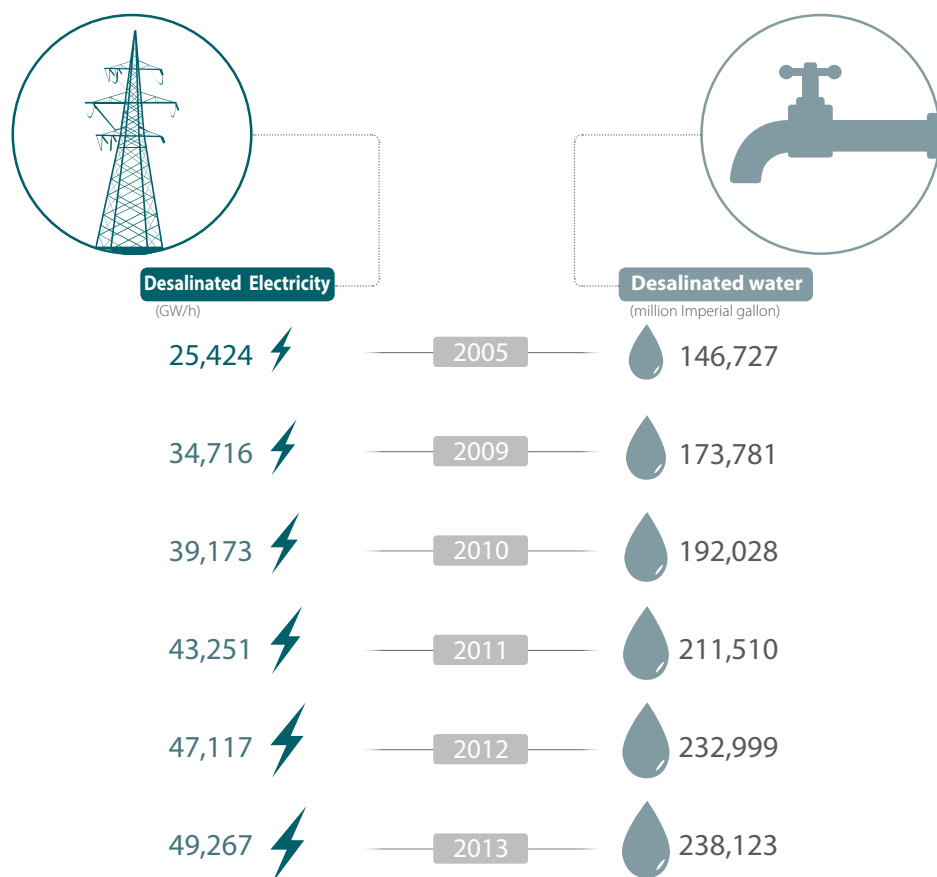
Table 8/2: The quantities available and the consumption of electricity and desalinated water

Item	2005	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Electricity (GW/h)						
Available quantities	25,424	39,402	41,859	46,367	50,381	51,965
Consumption	25,424	34,716	39,173	43,251	47,117	49,267
Desalinated water (million Imperial gallon)						
Available quantities	163,241	211,448	211,793	219,788	238,605	244,666
Consumption	146,727	173,781	192,028	211,510	232,999	238,123

Source: Abu Dhabi Water and Electricity Company

Note: Consumption includes the internal consumption of stations, in addition to what is lost through the network.



Figure 8/2: Desalinated water and Electricity

Source: Abu Dhabi Water and Electricity Company

Note: Consumption includes the internal consumption of stations, in addition to what is lost through the network.

In 2013, the quantity of available electric power in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi was 51,964.8 GWH compared to 25,423.9 GWH in 2005, with an growth of 104.4%. The electricity consumption in 2013 reached 49,266.6 GWH at an growth rate of 93.8% for 2005.

The quantity of available desalinated water amounted to 244,666 million Imperial gallons in 2013, with the quantity of desalinated water increasing at an rate of 49.9% in the period from 2005 to 2013. The consumption of desalinated water reached 238,123 million Imperial gallons in 2013, compared to 146,727 million Imperial gallons in 2005, with an growth of 62.3%.

The table below shows that the electricity and water production depends of various types of fuel, including natural gas, crude oil, gas oil, and fuel oil, with a total fuel consumption of 588,794 billion British thermal units in 2013, compared to 372,818 billion British thermal units in 2005, with an growth of 57.9%.

It is worth noting that natural gas represents the highest percentage of the total fuel used for electricity generation, whereas the consumption of natural gas reached 587,905 billion British thermal units in 2013, compared to 370,973 billion British thermal units in 2005, at an growth rate of 58.5%.

Table 8/3: Fuel consumption in the electricity and water activity
(Billion British thermal unit)

Item	2005	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	372,818	483,597	502,487	543,643	574,709	588,794
Natural Gas	370,973	469,726	467,126	528,114	574,499	587,905
Crude oil	1,287	7,783	21,918	6,062	0	0
Gas oil	557	5,239	13,439	9,467	210	889
Fuel oil	1	849	4	0	0	0

Source: Abu Dhabi Water and Electricity Company



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